NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Carrollton Hall

Other names/site number: Folly Quarter, HO-16

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 12280 Folly Quarter Road

City or town: Ellicott City State: MD County: Howard

Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [x]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___**A** ___**B** X **C** ___**D**

10-24-14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [X]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
0		sites
1		structures
0		objects
3	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC / single dwelling
DOMESTIC / secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION / religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE, ASPHALT

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Carrollton Hall is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by three-bay smooth granite ashlar building with a quarry-faced granite ashlar foundation and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. Constructed in 1831-32, the house exemplifies the Greek Revival style in both its exterior form and its interior detailing. The west elevation has a tetrastyle Greek Doric portico in granite, with monolithic columns, in the center bay. The east elevation has a matching tetrastyle Greek Doric portico in the center bay. The end bays have tripartite windows with wrought iron balconies. The first story has a center passage that opens to a large saloon with a cross-passage between them, and with the stairway to the south of the cross-passage. There are rooms in the southwest and southeast corners, and a double parlor on the north. The saloon ceiling is a coffered barrel vault. The second story has a square room in the center, with a domed ceiling with an eight-light oculus in the center. Other contributing resources include a stone retaining wall apparently contemporary with the house, and a stone outbuilding built ca. 1910.

Narrative Description

Exterior

Carrollton Hall (Folly Quarter) is located at 12280 Folly Quarter Road, on the north side of the road, west of the roundabout that marks the sharp bend in the road and the intersection with Homewood Road and Sheppards Lane, in central Howard County, Maryland. It is set well back from the road near the end of a long, circular drive, sits on the east side of the drive, on a slight rise in undulating ground, and faces west toward the drive. The east side of the house has a terrace that is raised above the surrounding field and is demarcated by a curving stone wall with a stairway in the center of it that gives access to the field below.

The house is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by three-bay smooth granite ashlar building with a quarry-faced granite ashlar foundation and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge.

The west elevation has a tetrastyle Greek Doric portico in granite, with monolithic columns, in the center bay. It has eight risers set between granite cheek walls. Beneath the portico is a doorway with paired new metal doors, with sidelights of one-over-one sash with leaded diamond lights, and a transom also with leaded diamond lights. The wall on either side of the doorway is roughcast. The end bays have a six-over-six aluminum sash, with a recessed panel above. There is a shallow, plain belt course, and three six-over-six wood sash on the second story. The second-story center bay has a pavilion front of slight projection, with a parapet above the granite cornice.

The south elevation has three six-over-six aluminum sash on the first story. There are recessed panels above the end-bay windows and a pair of six-light casements above the center bay. The second-story end bays have a six-over-six wood sash, and the center-bay opening is covered with corrugated fiberglass. The gable end has a pair of twelve-light casements in the center bay with shorter six-light casements in the end bays.

The east elevation has a matching tetrastyle Greek Doric portico in granite, with monolithic columns, in the center bay. It has eight risers set between granite cheek walls. Beneath the portico is a doorway with paired new metal doors, with sidelights of one-over-one sash with leaded diamond lights, and a transom also with leaded diamond lights. The wall on either side of the doorway is roughcast. The end bays have tripartite aluminum windows with wrought iron balconies, and a recessed panel above. The second story has three six-over-six aluminum sash. The center bay has wide pilaster strips at the ends, creating a pavilion front with a recessed window opening. There is a parapet on the center bay, above the matching granite cornice.

The north elevation has a cellar entrance in the center of the foundation. The first and second stories each have three six-over-six aluminum sash, with a recessed panel between the stories in each bay. The gable end has a pair of twelve-light casements in the center bay with shorter six-light casements in the end bays.

Interior, first story

The first story has a center passage that opens to a large saloon with a cross-passage between them, and with the stairway to the south of the cross-passage. There are rooms in the southwest and southeast corners, and a double parlor on the north.

The passage has linoleum on the floor and lath and plaster walls and cornice. The architrave has a plain backband and a rounded inner edge with a recessed quirked bead. The ceiling is a plain barrel vault. There are doors on the north and south walls of the passage, with six panels and a light at the top that has diamond lights with wood muntins. The north door leads to a bathroom, with a door on the north of it leading to the double parlor. The south door leads to a service stair to the basement and second stories. At the east corners of the passage, where it meets the cross-passage, are fluted Ionic columns.

The cross-passage has a groin vault with a plaster ceiling medallion that has a stylized acanthus leaf on each rib, and with anthemion between each pair of leaves. To the west of the groin vault is a short section of coffered barrel vault. There are two eight-panel doors to the north, leading to the double parlor, and a segmentally-arched opening to the south, leading to the stairway.

The saloon floor, architrave, and cornice match the passage. The walls are plaster on masonry. The ceiling is a coffered barrel vault. The stair passage floor, architrave, and cornice match the passage. The architrave is symmetrical, with ogees to each side, and there are bulls-eye corner blocks. The doors have eight panels. The stair ascends to the south along the east wall, with the south wall circular, and the southern stairs are winders. The balustrade is paneled, making a closed stringer, and it has a curtail step at the bottom. The railing on top of the balustrade is ¾-round walnut. There is a matching paneled railing along the wall. There are sawn stair brackets that are mirror-image double waves. There are vertical panels below the stringer, and at the south end is a wall and six-panel door leading to a stair to the basement.

The double parlor is mirror-image spaces with a faux wood floor and a plaster cornice that has reeding on the ceiling. There are run plaster ceiling medallions in the center of both rooms. The architrave matches the stair passage. On the south wall of each room is a fireplace with a matching white marble mantel that has a term on each side, a frieze panel with cherubs, and a row of vertical acanthus leaves on the frieze, flanking each side of the frieze panel. The hearth is marble and the firebox appears to be painted soapstone. To the east of the eastern fireplace is a doorway that is missing its door and has a shallow closet. Between the two rooms is a wide opening with two pair of folding doors, each with six panels, and with paneled jambs and soffit.

The southeast room has carpeting, and architrave that matches the double parlor. There is a plaster cove cornice. The fireplace on the north wall matches the double parlor, and the white marble mantel has engaged Doric half columns, imposts with anthemion, and a plain frieze. The southwest room has built-in modern storage shelves. There is a fireplace on the north elevation, with a white marble mantel has engaged Tower of the Winds half columns, imposts with patera, and a frieze panel with a green man, flanked by grape vines on the frieze.

Interior, second story

The second story has a square room in the center, with a room to the east, a room and service stairway to the west, and short cross-passages at the north and south ends linking large rooms in

the northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest corners. The south cross-passage also connects to the main stairway, and there is a small room in the center of the north side.

The stairway has a pair of casements at the south end. There is a run plaster cornice and a plaster ceiling medallion with a Greek key. The architrave matches the double parlor. The center hall has carpeting and six-panel doors. There is a full entablature in plaster, and a domed ceiling with squinches in the corners above the cornice. The dome has wide, shallow fluting and an eight-light oculus in the center.

The southwest chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a run plaster cornice. The room is divided into three spaces by drywall, hollow core doors, and clamshell moulding. There is a fireplace centered on the north wall. It has a white marble hearth, a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and a grey marble mantel that has bold, paneled pilasters, plain imposts and a center frieze, and panels on either side of the center. On the east elevation, set to the south, is a closet that is missing its door. It is shallow, and the back wall follows the curve of the stairs; it has four shelves. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The southeast chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a new cornice, and the ceiling level may be dropped. The room is divided into three spaces by drywall, hollow core doors, and clamshell moulding. There is a fireplace centered on the north wall that matches the southwest chamber. It has a white marble hearth, a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and a white marble mantel that has bold, paneled pilasters, imposts with oval roundels, and a center frieze, and panels on either side of the center. On the west elevation, set to the south, is a closet that is missing its door. It is shallow, and the back wall follows the curve of the stairs; it has four shelves. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The east-center chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a new wood cornice. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall. It has a white marble hearth, a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and a grey marble mantel that has plain side pieces and a plain frieze. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The northeast chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a new cornice, and the ceiling level may be dropped. The room is divided into three spaces by drywall, hollow core doors, and clamshell moulding. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall. It has a white marble hearth, a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and a grey marble mantel that has bold, paneled pilasters, plain imposts and a center frieze, and panels on either side of the center. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The north-center chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a run plaster cornice. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The northwest chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a run plaster cornice. The room is divided into three spaces by drywall, hollow core doors, and clamshell moulding. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall. It has a white marble hearth, a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and a white marble mantel that has bold,

paneled pilasters, imposts with oval roundels, and a center frieze, and panels on either side of the center. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The west-center chamber is a modern bathroom with a raised floor, and has tile on the walls. There is a fireplace centered on the north wall. The hearth is covered by the floor, there is a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and there is a grey marble mantel that has plain side pieces and a plain frieze. The windows are paneled below the sills.

Interior, upper story

The upper story has a passage around the north, south, and west sides of the dome. There are two small rooms to the west side of the passage and large rooms in all four corners, north and south of the passage, and on the east side of the dome. The southwest chamber has a fireplace on the north wall, with a wood mantel, and the east chamber has a fireplace on the north wall, with a wood mantel. At the southwest corner of the dome is a six-panel door leading to stairs up to the attic over the dome. The center of this attic has a balustrade around the eight-light oculus in the center. The ceiling above has plywood infill. There are small closets in the three other corners of this attic.

Interior, basement

The basement has a center room covered with knotty pine paneling on the walls. The service stairway descends to this room along the south wall. There is a large room to the north that has white enameled brick on the south wall. This room was formerly a kitchen, but does not retain any of its fixtures. To the east of this room is a passage to the exterior doorway on the north. The east and west rooms lead to a series of barrel-vaulted cellars under the porticoes and exterior stairways. The south room, to the west of the main stairway, has a fireplace on the north wall, with a grey marble mantel that has plain side pieces and a plain frieze.

Outbuilding

A rectangular stone outbuilding is located immediately south of the house. This appears to have been constructed ca. 1910 to serve as an electric lighting plant.

Retaining Wall and Steps

A curved retaining wall with a flight of stone steps demarcates a broad terrace on the east side of the house. This feature appears to date to the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- [x] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1831-1924

Significant Dates
1831-32

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
William F. Small, architect

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Carrollton Hall is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a grand Greek Revival country villa. These characteristics include granite ashlar construction, symmetrical massing, low-pitched gable roof, projecting entrance pavilions with strong columned porticos; the interior features vaulted ceilings, symmetrical architrave molding with bull's-eye corner blocks, and marble mantels and plaster trim incorporating classical motifs. The house was designed by Baltimore architect William F. Small, who apprenticed with Benjamin Henry Latrobe in Baltimore and Washington from 1818 to 1820. It was built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the only surviving signer at the time, on 1000 acres of his Doughoregan Manor estate his for his granddaughter Emily MacTavish in 1831-32. Small had collaborated with Dr. William Howard, an amateur artist and civil engineer and an aficionado of Greek Revival architecture, on several buildings in Baltimore, and Carrollton Hall shows the influence of Howard on Small's work. The house was designed in a five-part plan with hyphens and wings, but these were meant to be added later, and this never occurred. The house remained a country retreat and farm until 1924, when it was sold to a developer and the farm was subdivided. The Novitiate of the Franciscan Fathers Minor Conventuals of Maryland purchased the mansion in 1928. At that time the house became temporary living space for the friars and offices for various church functions.

The period of significance, 1831-1924, begins with the construction of the house and ends with the transfer of the property out of its original use as a country estate.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Carrollton Hall was built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton on 1000 acres of his Doughoregan Manor (HO-22) estate his for his granddaughter Emily MacTavish, (daughter of Richard and Mary Caton, sister of the "Three Graces," and wife of John MacTavish, the English Consul in Baltimore), and deeded to her in September 1831. The deed notes that it was "a part of said Doughoregan Manor known by the name of the Folly Quarter, with about five hundred acres of land as above added to the said Folly Quarter . . . ." Included with the property was a right-of-way to use the roads across Doughoregan Manor, "particularly the roads leading therefrom to the mill, the private turnpike, and the road leading by Meekes Quarter, directly to the great Frederick Turnpike." This was a change from the original plan recorded in Carroll's will, written in 1825, in which he gave "to my grandson Charles Carroll all of the slaves and other personal property which at the time of my death shall be on the farm called Folly (which is part of my manor) . . ." With the death of Carroll's son, Charles Carroll of Homewood, in 1825, his grandson, Charles Carroll (of Doughoregan) became the heir to Doughoregan, so the Folly Quarter was free to be passed to someone else. Walter B. Norris explained in 1956 that the term "Folly" used in

conjunction with land such as this derived from the Latin word *folium* (leaf) and referred to the property being covered with trees.[1]

There was clearly a pre-existing farm with requisite buildings on the property, and the house now known as Folly Farm (HO-17) is typically described as the original farmhouse for the quarter. Brother Joseph Wood wrote in 1986 that "during the construction of the manor house, the MacTavish family resided in a quickly built structure of stone, lath and plaster a short distance down the hill." He was referring to the Folly Farm building, but suggesting that it was a new building, not the original farmhouse. The source of his information is unknown, but he is probably closer to the truth. Photographs of the demolition of the carriage house in the 1930s seem to show that the stone building had a gable wall set just east of center, and it appears that the eastern half of the building was an earlier structure that is very domestic in appearance, with a wide chimney that must have had at least three flues. It seems more likely that this was the old farmhouse and that the Folly Farm building, sitting in a very low and wet spot, was built later as a bath house for Carrollton Hall. Most likely, the MacTavishes continued to live at Doughoregan Manor where Emily attended to her elderly grandfather, as she had for many years.[2]

John MacTavish was a native of Scotland who worked as a clerk for the fur-trading company, the North West Company, of his uncle, Simon MacTavish, in Montreal. Simon MacTavish was reportedly the wealthiest man in Montreal. Emily Caton accompanied her father to Montreal where he attended to business with the North West Company, and there she met MacTavish in 1816. They were married later that year. After three years in Montreal the MacTavishes returned to Maryland. Emily MacTavish helped to run Carroll's house, nursed him late in life when he was ill, and was reportedly the favorite granddaughter of Carroll. Tradition has it that Carroll built Carrollton Hall for her, and this is clearly attested to in court documents. Carroll had not easily suffered his son's extravagances in the construction of Homewood in the first decade of the nineteenth century, so one might think that he would not have tolerated the expense of Carrollton Hall, unless he had mellowed in his old age. With the recent death of his son, this certainly seems a reasonable supposition.[3]

Count Julius de Manou recalled: "... sometime in the month of October, 1831, he [de Manou] stepped into Mr. Carroll's sitting room at the Manor, where it was deponent's habit to spend

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[1] For more on the Catons, see Jeanne Wake, *Sisters of Fortune: America's Caton Sisters at Home and Abroad.* (New York: Touchstone, 2010). Deed quoted in Fr. Raphael Wisniewski, comp. "Novitiate of the Friars Minor Conventual at Folly Quarter, Maryland," typescript (1982), p. 14. Walter B. Norris, "Maryland's Follies," *Baltimore Sun* 22 September 1956, p. 10.

[2] "The Folly Quarter," Br. JW [Joseph Wood], typescript, 1986. The photograph is photocopied in Wisniewski, "Novitiate of the Friars Minor Conventual."

[3] Catherine Rogers Arthur and Cindy Kelly, *Homewood House.* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004). Ann C. VanDevanter, ed., *"Anywhere so Long as There be Freedom": Charles Carroll of Carrollton, His Family & His Maryland*, (Baltimore: Baltimore Museum of Art, 1975), p. 252. Wake, *Sisters of Fortune*, pp. 74-76.

much of his time, where he found Mrs. MacTavish and Mr. Carroll; upon entering, Mrs. MacTavish said to me 'Julius, grand papa has given me five thousand dollars towards building the house upon the 'Folly,' to which Mr. Carroll replied, 'yes, I have done so. Julius you know how much she contributes to my comfort and happiness, and I am determined to render her comfortable, I am sure you will think I am right, I have given the five thousand dollars towards the building of house, and it will help them (Mr. and Mrs. MacTavish,) that my people and teams should assist in erecting the buildings, so that that assistance does not interfere with the business of the farm'. . . ." Around the same time as this meeting Charles Carroll of Carrollton wrote to his son-in-law, Richard Caton, to John MacTavish, and to his grandson Charles Carroll, all of whom were probably acting as his agents in Baltimore, confirming this arrangement: "Gentlemen -- Having lately given the Folly quarter with adjoining lands, to my grand-daughter, Mrs. MacTavish, as a provision for her and her family, and desiring to build her a house thereon, I request that you will pay from time to time, as they are presented, the amount of such bills and contracts as may be approved of, by either of my clerks, Mr. Neilson or Mr. Gibbons, for said building, not exceeding the sum of six thousand dollars." The cost of the house seems to have been continually rising at this time.[4]

The MacTavishes hired Baltimore architect William F. Small to design their country house, and his plans of "Mr. McTavish's Country Residence" survive at the Maryland Historical Society. They are dated November, 1831, after Emily had been deeded Folly Quarter, which may or may not be significant. Small apprenticed with Benjamin Henry Latrobe in Baltimore and Washington from 1818 to 1820 and was responsible for the design of the Exchange Hotel addition to one side of the Baltimore Exchange (by Latrobe and Small's father, Jacob Small, Jr.), the Atheneum, the English Lutheran Church, Barnum's City Hotel, the Archbishop's House (behind Latrobe's Basilica), St. Charles College (which was donated by Charles Carroll of Carrollton), and Western State Hospital in Staunton, Virginia. Small collaborated with Dr. William Howard, an amateur artist and civil engineer and an aficionado of Greek Revival architecture, on several buildings in Baltimore. These included Dr. Howard's own house and the McKim Free School, and they clearly influenced Small's designs for Carrollton Hall. As originally designed Carrollton Hall owed a clear debt to Latrobe, with tripartite windows and the use of relieving arches over the windows, recessed panels, and a domed room in the center of the second story. As built, the house was altered to eliminate the relieving arches and moved further away from the influence of Latrobe. Scholar Robert Alexander attributed this to the use of hard granite for the walls, and this certainly had an effect on the severe aspect of the house, but the influence of Howard's Greek Revival must have also played a part in the changes.[5]

The house was designed in a five-part plan with hyphens and wings, but these were meant to be added later, and this never occurred. The plan was flipped to place the double parlor on the north

[4] "Charles Carroll of Carrollton Estate Record on the Appeal from the Decree of the Orphans Court of the 29 October 1836," pp. 52, 17. Perine Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 645, box 13.

[5] Robert L. Alexander, "William F. Small, 'Architect of the City'." *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 20 (May 1961): 63-77. Charles E. Brownell, Calder Loth, and William M. S. Rasmussen. *The Making of Virginia Architecture* (Richmond: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1992), p. 262.

side of the house, and the corner closets in the library and the drawing room, which have pencil "x's" on them in the plan, were apparently not built. The center hall on the first story was to have a dome, according to the plan, but instead was given a coffered barrel vault, as was illustrated in the section. This large room was probably a flexible space for entertaining, larger than a traditional center passage and more like the eighteenth-century "saloon" in the center of the grandest English country houses. The walls here were probably marbleized. The full porticos with monolithic stone columns are rare for this period, and beneath both the porticos and the stairs, on both sides of the house, are a series of barrel-vaulted cellars. Also impressive, and not indicated on the plans, are the incredible large, rock-faced foundation stones, which are more like something found on public buildings built after the Civil War. By placing the stairs off to the side between two rooms, which requires a very deep house, it was possible to make a statement upstairs, too, and Small did. The center room was mainly a circulation space that the bedrooms were off of, but it was also used to make an impact by capping it with a dome. This came straight from Latrobe.

Little is known about the construction of the house, but according to local tradition the stone reportedly came from a local Woodstock quarry. In July 1832 Charles Carroll of Carrollton wrote to his clerk, Mr. Gibbons: "You have my orders to pay for the stable now building upon the Folly Quarter, for which I have deeded to my grand daughter, Mrs. MacTavish; you will also pay for any other building or buildings she may erect there, except the house which I have already provided for; some time ago I desired you to build and pay the expense of the bridge to be erected across the Folly river, and also to do all you can to make the establishment ready for her reception without encroaching on the farming affairs." At this time a small setback occurred, as was recounted by Rev. John J. Chance: "when the woodwork of the house was burned in the carpenter's shop at the 'Folly' in the summer of 1832, deponent heard him [Charles Carroll of Carrollton] tell Mrs. MacTavish, that it would not be her loss, not to make herself uneasy as he would rebuild it . . . ." By August, 1832 Carroll had issued a promissory note for $10,000 to cover the continuing costs of the house. With his health failing, he knew he may not live to see it completed, and did not want it to languish in the event that he died. By the autumn, the price had risen further. Mrs. Woodville recalled: "Mrs. MacTavish said 'yes' the twenty thousand dollars you gave me grand-papa, will put me up a very snug house – he replied, not only a snug house my dear, but a very handsome house, twenty thousand dollars is a great deal of money." Both Charles Carroll of Carrollton and William Small died in 1832, so neither one saw the finished house, which probably was not completed until 1833.[6]

Carrollton Hall was more than just a grand villa, it was a complete landscape that can be seen in an undated plat (probably made in 1842, since the existence of a plat is noted at that time). The house was located on the east side of a circle, with a stable that had a portico front on the

south side and a chapel on the north side. The main drive into the farm was from the northeast, off of Folly Quarter Road, and it crossed the middle branch of the Patuxent River via a stone

[6] "Charles Carroll of Carrollton Estate Record on the Appeal from the Decree of the Orphans Court of the 29 October 1836," pp. 18, 51, 17, 52. Perine Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 645, box 13.

bridge, looped around the west side of the circle, and entered the circle at the southwest, near the stable. There was a secondary drive that came from the south off of Folly Quarter Road. This is now the only route into the property. To the east of the house was an orchard, and further east were barns and gardens, plus a quarry with a lime kiln. Southeast of the house and reached via a long, winding path, was the bath house and dairy.[7]

For unknown reasons the MacTavishes offered Carrollton Hall for sale, at auction, in July 1842. It is possible that Emily was taking care of her parents at Brooklandwood and thus spent little time at Carrollton Hall, except to take care of it. It was given an extensive description which is quoted in full:

"This valuable estate, the country residence of JOHN MACTAVISH, ESQ., will be sold at auction, at the Exchange in the city of Baltimore, on Thursday, the 28th day of July next at one o'clock P. M.

"CARROLLTON HALL is situated on Elkridge, one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods in Maryland. It adjoins Doughoregan Manor, the late residence of CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, deceased, of which it originally formed a part. It is 19 miles from the city of Baltimore, 25 from the city of Washington, and 8 from Ellicott's Mills and the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road, the great western turnpike road (leading from Baltimore to Wheeling) passes within three miles, from whence there is a private turnpike, as well as a county road to the Estate. The soil is of the very best quality, and the numerous springs upon this property, with the Patuxent river, (flowing through it for upwards of a mile and a half,) afford an opportunity to have water in every field, and of irrigating, if desired, a great portion of the land.

"It contains between ten and eleven hundred acres of the choicest lime stone land; 300 and upwards of which are in wood; and the remainder in meadow and arable land, divided into suitable fields, for rotation of crops, by good and strong fences; the greater part of which are of locust posts and chestnut rails, nearly new.

"There is an inexhaustible supply of lime stone on the place, and the lime kiln is about the centre of the farm, adjoining the principal quarry.

"The IMPROVEMENTS are modern and substantial. The MANSION HOUSE is built of dressed granite, with Doric porticos on both fronts, each portico having six pillars composed of solid blocks of granite. The House is 66 by 55 feet; the porticos are each 22 by 10 feet in the clear, and the walls are upwards of two feet thick. The principal floor contains a vaulted vestibule, communicating with an arched hall, 36 feet long by 20 feet wide; a dining room and drawing room, each 25 by 20; and a parlor and library, (separated by a handsome staircase,) each 20 feet square. This floor is 15 feet high. The second floor contains 7 excellent bed-rooms all twelve feet in height, opening on a spacious hall ____ ____ [gallery, 24 feet] high having a domed ceiling, lighted from the centre. There are 7 good chambers in the attic, all opening on a wide corridor. The Basement story, which is ten feet high, contains a large kitchen, butler's room, housekeeper's room, with store-rooms adjoining, etc. etc., besides ____ [5] cellars, four of which are vaulted. The interior of the building is completed in the most faithful and workmanlike

[7] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8. I am indebted to Ellen Stanley for bringing this plat to my attention and sharing her copy of it. A copy is in the Maryland State Archives.

manner, and in a chaste and correct style. The mantel-pieces are all of marble; imported from Italy by Mr. MacTavish. The house is situated on an eminence 100 feet above the level of the Patuxent river, (which runs in front, distant about 600 [800] yards,) and commands a view of the whole place. In the rear is an extensive wood, protecting it on the north-west, and adding materially to the beauty of its position. The Terraces in front of the house contains nearly three acres, covered with greensward, shrubberies and flower knots, and supported by a strong, circular stone wall, upwards of 700 feet in length; it is three feet thick at the top, six at the foundation; and varies in height from ten to twenty-five feet; though presenting an uniform face of only 6 [5] feet all round. At its base, on the south side, are a green house and fruit garden, to which you descend by a short flight of wide stone steps; and on the north side – entirely detached from it – is an arched and capacious Ice House. In approaching the house, the Patuxent is crossed by a beautiful and costly bridge of dressed granite, 235 feet long; it has one large arch and five smaller ones. Near the Mansion, in the adjoining wood, is a neat Chapel for domestic worship, 45 feet by 20, exclusive of the portico or belfry.

"The Stable (and Coach-house) also stands in the wood, at a suitable distance from the house. It is 75 by 37, built of stone, rough-cast, and roofed with slate; it has a handsome cupola on the top, and a portico on the north front 25 feet by 8, clear of the steps. This building contains a large billiard-room, and 2 good bed rooms adjoining it; also 6 servants' apartments; and on the ground floor is the coach-house, harness-room and stabling, all appropriately arranged. There is also a pump for the use of this building.

"There are two good DAIRIES, supplied by strong springs; one of these Dairies is large; being 63 [53] by 48 feet, exclusive of the Porticos back and front; it is two stories high, built of stone, roughcast; this building is divided into several apartments; on the first floor is a circular Dairy, Warm and Plunging Baths, with dressing-rooms to each; a Wash-house, Laundry, etc., and on the second floor are nine rooms. There is also a handsome fish-pond on the west side and seven springs near it, one of which supplies the Baths, one the Dairy, and five the Fish-pond. The other, is 23 by 13 feet, with a limestone spring inside of it.

"The FARM BUILDINGS are numerous and spacious, consisting of a Barn, Granary[ies], Stables, Store Rooms, Corn House, Cow House, Cattle Sheds, Manager's house; Carpenter, Blacksmith and Wheelwright shops, Houses for servants, etc. The Barn is of brick, 66 by 30 feet, (with a large root cellar under it,) attached to which, is a stone Stable and Granary, 64 by 25 [35] feet; two stories high, -- also one other stone stable and Granary, 37 by 37 feet, two stone sheds for cattle, each of which, is 100 feet by 20, partly covered with slate, and a wagon shed 20 by 50 feet. The cornhouse is 38 by 16 feet; near it, is the manager's house, two stories high, 30 by 18 feet, with a Pump close by; the Blacksmith's shop is 21 by 15 feet, of stone[,] covered with slate; the Wheelwright's shop is 30 by 15 feet. Near the old Dairy is a Cow Stable, 57 by 47, with a Pump of water, and a large iron Boiler in the centre, for preparing winter food; it has ample room for 30 head of milch cattle, besides a feed-room, hay-loft, and separate places for young calves. The Quarters for the farm servants are near this building; consisting of three dwelling houses, each of which are 36 by 16 feet; also Poultry houses and Meat-house.

"All these buildings are of the most substantial description – appropriately arranged, as well in regard to their utility and convenience, (for the objects which they were designed,) as to their locality, being near the centre of the farm.

"The Fruit Trees on this Estate have been selected with the greatest care, and at considerable expense, they consist of every variety of the choicest Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Cherries, etc., etc.; and the collection of Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, is beautiful and extensive.

"There is also a MILL SEAT on the property, suitable for a Grist mill, or, for manufacturing purposes.

"When it is stated that all the principal buildings were but recently completed, it can hardly be necessary to add, that they are in the best condition; and from the solid materials of which they are composed, and the care taken in their erection, they will remain so for years to come.

"This large and valuable property is susceptible of being advantageously divided into several parts, and of making handsome and productive farms, with an abundance of water, wood, meadow and arable land on each. It will, however, be sold in two parts only, viz: --

"No. 1 will contain all on the west side of the County road, (which passes through the estate), consisting of about 670 acres of land; -- this part will contain the Mansion House, and all the buildings.

"No. 2 will consist of about 350 acres of land – being all on the east side of the County road. The soil on this part is equal in every respect, and fully as productive, as that on the first part. The Patuxent river runs a considerable distance through this, as well as through No. 1.

"It will be sold in the order in which it is numbered – thus affording the purchaser of No. 1, an opportunity of buying the whole Estate, or only such part as may suit his views or convenience.

"The intrinsic value of this Estate, -- from the excellence of its soil, its productiveness, its various and extensive improvements and healthy situation combined – can only be properly estimated, on personal inspection; and, as it is presumed that no one would buy such a property, without previously viewing it, we confidently invite those who may be desirous of purchasing, to examine the place and judge for themselves. A plat of it may be seen by calling on DAVID M. PERINE, Esq. in Baltimore, who can supply any further information that may be desired on the subject; and any person wishing to see the property, may do so at any time, by obtaining from the above named gentleman, or from Mr. MACTAVISH, an order to the manager on the Estate.

"Possession may be had immediately, and the crops in the ground taken at a fair valuation.

"The terms of sale are, one-fourth Cash, and the residue on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, with interest from the day of sale. The interest on the whole purchase money payable annually . . . ."[8]

[8] Typescript copy in possession of Ellen Stanley, noted "*Baltimore Sun*, 1842." Not found in the *Baltimore Sun*, likely the *Baltimore American*. Changes noted in the document reflect those found in the earlier of two printed sale bills, each of a later date than 1842, as will be seen below.

The highest bid offered for Carrollton Hall was $87 per acre, but the family would not accept less than $92 per acre, so the property was not sold.[9]

In an undated letter that was probably written in the 1840s, Emily discussed a slave family that she had reluctantly decided to sell. The father, Charles Rosier, was a gardener in his early 50s, and his wife, was a laundress. Both were considered good field hands, indicating that having a trade did not excuse one from toiling in the field, at least at harvest time. They had two sons who had run away, one of whom (Henry, aged about 25) was also a gardener and the other a waiter. Both were single and apparently were following their sister, Elizabeth, who had already run away. Emily described Charles as ". . . a beautiful arranger of grounds - fruit trees + green house, besides being an excellent common gardener for vegetables - + one of my best in the field . . . ."[10]

Carrollton Hall was finally sold to their son, Charles Carroll MacTavish, in 1850. He then offered the property for sale on two occasions, apparently, since there are two different sale bills. The description of the property is identical to the 1842 advertisement with only minor changes, but there are additional notes included on each. One notes:

"This splendid Mansion Farm, now offered, to include 38 Slaves, 26 head of Horses, 20 head of Cattle, all the Farming Utensils, Crop on hand, with the Growing Crop. The whole for $100,000

"Buildings on this princely Estate cost over --	$115,000
"Chattel Property, at low Estimate, ----	35,000
"106 ¾ Acres of choice Limestone Land, worth, unimproved, $60 per acre,	63,660
	$213,660
"Showing loss, if sold for $100,000, -- -- -- --	$113,660"

There was no mention of the plat in either of the two sale bills. The second sale bill notes that the personal property would also be sold, stating:

"The numerous and well selected Stock consists of about 600 Sheep and Lambs; 15 or 20 fine Horses, young and old; about 25 head of fine Cattle, milch and grazing; about 40 Hogs, and a large number of Fowls. All these, with every variety of the most approved and latest Farming Utensils, together with the present crops, which are in a very promising condition, will be allowed to go with the Estate without increasing the price, which, from the circumstances under which it is obliged to be sold, is exceedingly low, and the Terms will be made to suit the purchaser, with proper security. Possession may be had immediately. Part of the purchase money would be taken either in Baltimore or New York city property."[11]

[9] *Baltimore Sun*, 29 July 1842, p. 2, col. 4.

[10] Emily MacTavish to DM Perine, undated. Perine Papers, Maryland Historical Society MS 645, box 13.
[11] Howard County Historical Society, sales bills, drawer 7.

Clearly, the sale ad that included slaves predated the Emancipation Proclamation, and by extension, perhaps the other post-dated it. There is evidence that the first sale bill may date to 1860, since McTavish was trying to sell his estate and slaves at that time. He may have been trying to unload the property because he saw the handwriting on the wall. He was able to sell Carrollton Hall in July 1864 to Charles M. Dougherty for $100,000, and the later of the two sale bills probably dates to this period. In late 1866 Dougherty advertised an auction of his livestock, including 26 blooded colts, 28 head of Alderney, Holstein, and Devon cattle, several yoke of oxen, and Alderney and Ayrshire bulls. Some of this stock came from "Carrollton Hall's" stock that was bred by the Carrolls and MacTavishes. Dougherty then sold the property to Frederick Brosenne, of Baltimore County, in early 1867. Several months later the mansion was advertised for rent as being "admirably adapted for a Summer Boarding House on a large scale." Brosenne was apparently only interested in the farm. He mortgaged Carrollton Hall to Dougherty and was foreclosed upon, with the property offered for sale in 1876. The description noted: "The improvements are a splendid built STONE MANSION, 56 by 43 feet, with porches supported by six granite monoliths each; a hall twenty-two feet wide, Parlors, Library, Music-room, and thirteen Chambers. Attached to the building is a Chapel, a Billiard House, a Bath House of fifteen rooms, Fish Pond, a Dairy with perennial springs, a Coachman and Gardener's House, Stables for a stud of twelve horses, Carriage House, Barns, a Cow House, and stables, &c., for the working teams." At the same time, "Mount Hebron" (HO-49), which Brosenne also owned, was also to be auctioned.[12]

Dougherty acquired Carrollton Hall for $76,500 and probably set about looking for a buyer immediately, though he reportedly made the house his summer home for some years before moving to New Orleans. In the meantime, he apparently leased the farm back to Brosenne, who had it insured. One policy that survives, with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, was approved in 1879. It is primarily concerned with insuring crops stored on the farm, but Brosenne described the buildings where they were kept, as well. He noted: "The Grain in stone Granary and old stable is on the north [end?] and adjacent to the Brick Barn 63 ft by 34 ft 1 ½ stories, the Barn being 66 ft by 34 ft. The corn in Corn House No. 1 which is situated on the North End of frame Barn on the East side of Quadrilateral 16 ft by 40 ft[,] 1 story[,] capacity 400 Barrels. The corn in Corn House No. 2 which is situated 20 ft North of stone Hay Barrack 31 ft by 50 ft with wagon House in the centre[,] capacity 800 Barrels." It is worth noting that many of the agricultural buildings were of masonry, as were many on other Carroll family properties, but masonry outbuildings were generally rare in Howard County. These buildings were all part of the quadrangle of farm buildings located east of the house, near Folly Quarter Road. The buildings were briefly described in 1900: "Persons driving along the front of Folly farm notice a large barnyard, in which are new buildings and others of great age. At the gate are two great square pillars, or towers, of granite, which lead many to suppose it to have been the original entrance to the mansion's grounds. This is also thought to have been the site of the first buildings on the estate. Some of the queer-looking old barns were built in 1790.

[12] *Baltimore Sun*, 29 September 1860, p. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 5 December 1866, p. 3, col. 5. *Baltimore Sun*, 27 April 1867, Supplement, p. 1, col. 4. *Baltimore Sun*, 5 August 1867, p. 3, col. 7.

One of the features is an ancient old blacksmith shop and forge." Less than two years after this description was made, many of these buildings were destroyed by fire. The newspaper reported: "The buildings consumed were barn, stables and cowshed, the barn being a mammoth affair of native stone." A grain barrack was destroyed in 1917 by an arsonist who had been removed from employment on the farm. This site is now a separate parcel owned by the University of Maryland as part of their Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station facilities. It does not appear to retain any of the historic structures, though further examination is warranted.[13]

Dougherty finally found a buyer in 1881, in Royal Phelps of New York, but he could only get $50,000 for the property. Phelps was the father-in-law of ex-Maryland Governor John Lee Carroll. Most likely, the house sat vacant beginning about this time. Phelps died in 1884 and bequeathed Carrollton Hall to Charles Carroll, son of the ex-Governor, who was living in Paris. The property was described and illustrated with woodcuts in a lengthy article in the Baltimore Sun in 1900 (at which time it was being referred to again as Folly Quarter, probably because it was a more romantic sounding name), and the desolation of its current state, contrasted with its grand history, was certainly a primary focus of the article. Research done for this article could not determine when the house was abandoned, but put it at 15 years or so earlier and recounted some of the stories that had grown up about the place, most of them almost certainly fictional. The main north entrance to the property had been abandoned since the house was no longer being used, and the farm was being tenanted by Christian Brosenne, one of Frederick's sons, who lived in one of the houses near the agricultural buildings. Indeed, Frederick himself died in this farmhouse in 1903. The mansion itself was open and accessible to anyone willing to cross fenced and gated fields.[14]

The house had a metal roof and copper gutters at that time, and the doors were described as being of mahogany. The stairway was "constructed of oak with a mahogany handrail and newel post." This description suggests that the existing paneled balustrade is a replacement for the original. It certainly does not appear stylistically to date to the 1830s, but is mortised and tenoned and pinned together in places, construction details that one would not expect after 1900. The article notes of the double parlor: "It is said that artistically carved marble mantels adorned these open fireplaces, but there is no trace of them there now." The other first-story rooms were devoid of mantels and the newspaper noted: Indeed, open fireplaces are in nearly every room in the house, but whatever adornments they may have had have long since disappeared." The house was still being used for picnics and parties, with rough pine tables in a number of rooms, and the walls were covered with graffiti from these visitors. On the second story the writer noted that, in addition to the 'six large chambers" there was "a smaller chamber containing the wreck of an old-fashioned bathtub, partly set in the wall." The article notes the cupola and stone

[13] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8. Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, Policy 9531, Historical Society of Montgomery County. *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8. *Baltimore Sun*, 5 June 1902, p. 10. *Baltimore Sun*, 4 December 1917, p. 5.

[14] *Baltimore Sun*, 2 July 1881, p. 4. *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8. This article is quoted in full in Warfield, Founders, pp. 509-17. *Baltimore Sun*, 2 February 1903, p. 10.

chimneys on the roof of the house, and earlier photographs show them, but unfortunately these have all been removed by the current owner. Also noted was the kitchen in the basement, with "its old-fashioned ovens and range, set well in the chimney wall." This, too, has disappeared.[15]

The outbuildings and grounds were also described in 1900. "On the slope of the southern hill stands a stout granite post, hewn in one piece, about four feet high. This was the pedestal for a stone dial . . . . It can yet be plainly seen where and how the dial plate was fastened to the pillar, but the plate is gone. Parts of it may be seen lying on the ground. On three sides of the base are the following inscriptions: MDCCCXXXII, NICOLLET, POSUPT. The fourth side is blank. . . . Not far from the site of the old sun dial are the ruins of an extensive hothouse, built against the southern retaining wall . . . ." The billiard and stable building was also described in some detail: "About 50 yards west of the mansion is a large stone building . . . . It is a two-story structure, built on the slope of the hill. The upper floor, which is practically the first floor when approached from the mansion, is entered from a porch, the distinguishing feature of which, like the porches of the mansion, is large, solid granite columns. This opens into a spacious billiard room." This room had a fireplace and a closet, and retained one of two billiard tables that Dougherty had placed here. There were two rooms attached to the billiard room. "Below are rooms that may have quartered servants. A carriage house occupies the center of the lower floor and the eastern end contains the stable, with 11 comfortable stalls." The stalls were now occupied by "a drove of fine Berkshire hogs."[16]

In addition to a woodcut of the chapel, the correspondent gave this description: "A little farther away from the mansion, northwest, is the chapel erected for the use of the family and servants. It is nearly as large as many country churches of the present day and is surmounted by a belfry and small steeple. The interior is devoid of furnishings. At one end is the altar platform, back of which is a small apartment designed for the priest's robbing room. The building is simple in design, but stands with a quiet dignity of its own upon a small elevation." The plat notes an icehouse that probably stood just north of the mansion, where a crease in the plat obscures the detail. It is described in 1900 as "a cavernous icehouse, built of huge granite blocks and banked over with dirt several feet thick. The distance from the top of the arched ceiling to the bottom is not far from 30 feet, and this great walled hole-in-the-ground will hold enough ice for a medium-sized hotel. A passageway like a tunnel, eight or ten feet long, leads to the pit. Set in the granite slab that covers the entrance to the pit is the iron pulley used to haul up the blocks of ice. A diminutive kind of cupola rises from the roof of the structure, probably having contained a skylight." Actually, the cupola probably held louvered vents.[17]

The author also noted a marble bathing pool that was said to be "some distance from the house and connected with it by a subterranean passageway." This was almost certainly a reference to

[15] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8.

[16] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8.

[17] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8.

the bathhouse, now known as Folly Farm (HO-17), and there was likely never a covered passage to the building, but there was a winding, picturesque walk to it, as is shown on the plat. This is almost certainly the same building that the author unwittingly described as Brosenne's farmhouse, noting: "It has the spacious porch with immense pillars that seemed to characterize architecture of that day, but the ravages of time have exposed a clever deception. Instead of being of solid material they were constructed of laths and plaster, and the plastering has fallen off in places. In the bathroom of this house a large bathtub was constructed. Water was piped from a neighboring spring and poured into the tub through a finely carved marble lion's head. The tub has long since passed the stage of usefulness, but the lion's head is still in place." Based on the 1842 description of the bathhouse and the other outbuildings, only one of which, the stable, seems to have had a portico, Brosenne's farmhouse must have been the missing marble bathing pool.[18]

The author tried to recapture some of the landscaping that was still surrounding the mansion. "The stone retaining wall previously mentioned at the base of the hill ran around two sides of it, bringing the attractive lawn out in bold relief. A wooden fence, ruins of which are yet here and there, divided the front lawn from that in the rear. In the front lawn were flower beds with trim boxwood borders, and boxwood lined the walks and drives. Tall button trees alternate with spruce, hemlock and arbor vitae. Farther away are pines and cedars. Tangle growths show where roses flourished." The bridge that was part of the original entrance into the property was now only used to get from one field to another, but was still of interest to the writer. He noted: "Its foundations, piers and floor are of granite blocks as substantial and enduring as those in the mansion. The bridge springs from each shore of the narrow stream to a central pier, thus having two spans. The thick side walls, nearly shoulder high, are of marble, with two square marble columns at each end extending a short distance above the walls. . . . It is said the bridge cost considerably over $10,000." A photograph of the bridge shows low stone walls with arches on the approach on one side of the bridge, and judging from the description in 1842, the other side must have been treated in a similar way. The correspondent's description seems to focus on the center section, only, which had the higher marble side walls. According to an account by Br. Joseph Wood in 1988, the bridge "was torn down to make way for a wider road several years ago when the neighborhood surrounding Folly Quarter began to develop."[19]

Christian Brosenne died in 1909 at the Lexington Market stall that his father had established over 50 years earlier to sell the butter and eggs they produced on their Baltimore County and Howard County farms. It is not known who may have taken over as a tenant farmer after his death, though his son, Henry, was working with him at the market. It was noted in 1910 that there were 60 head of cattle on the farm. In that year Van Lear Black leased Carrollton Hall from Charles Carroll for a period of ten years, with the right to purchase the property for $40,000. Black was

[18] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8.

[19] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8. Historic photographs at Howard County Historical Society. Br. Joseph Wood, "The Folly Quarter," typescript, 1988, p. 8.

apparently negotiating to buy or lease, so apparently Carroll was not yet ready to sell Carrollton Hall. Black was a Baltimore businessman and vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company, on which board his father sat. After the death of its founder and president, former governor Edwin Warfield, in 1920, Black succeeded him to the post. Black was also the chairman of the board of the *Baltimore Sun* beginning in 1915, and his wife was a daughter of textile manufacturer and former postmaster general James A. Gary. Black also became preeminent in aviation, and though he never became a pilot, he funded and accompanied trips around the world in the 1920s in order to demonstrate the safety and viability of air flight for passengers. It was stated at this time that the mansion had never been completed and that this was the source of the name Folly Quarter. The reporter noted: "Handsome massive mantels and fire-places are still to be found boxed up, just as received from the manufacturer when the erection of the residence was started." It seems unlikely, given the history of the house, that the mantels would not have been installed, and the 1842 sale advertisement contradicts this statement. It is also odd that no mention was made of this by the reporter in 1900, given his interest in the missing mantels.[20]

By August 1910 Black was busy having the house repaired, in hopes of moving in in September, and in 1911 it was reported that "Mr. Black is said to have spent $100,000 on the place already in improvements." These must have included replacing many of the missing mantels, putting in new doors that probably resembled the originals, and likely repairing the decay of the past quarter century of neglect. It was noted: "The mansion has been overhauled and renovated. The latest sanitary arrangements have been installed, including hot and cold water. Electric bulbs flash forth at the touch of a button. There is connection by telephone with Baltimore. A new garage is the home of a new automobile." The chapel was demolished, a new house built within a quarter mile of the mansion for the farm manager, and "near the mansion an electric light plant, with gasoline as the motive power, has been erected." This could be the stone outbuilding south of the house. This report also noted that the marble bath had disappeared, then stated: "There remain, however, the mantel pieces artistically chiseled from Italian marble." No other record has been found regarding this work, so the story of the mantels must remain a mystery. Were they taken out and boxed up at some time, to be returned to the house, or were new ones brought in, and when and by whom? Black finally purchased Carrollton Hall, which was now generally being referred to as Folly Quarter, in 1917. Carrollton Hall provided one of the settings for the silent movie *Mayblossom*, staring Pearl White (star of "The Perils of Pauline") and set in the old South of the 1850s. The film, directed by E. I. Demarest, was shot in 1916 and released by the Pathé Brothers Company the following year.[21]

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[20] *Baltimore Sun*, 22 August 1909, p. 12. *Baltimore American*, 1 August 1910. *Baltimore Sun*, 22 June 1910, p. 14. Howard County Land Records, WWLC 95-555. "Black Gained Preeminence in Business and Aviation," *Baltimore Sun*, 20 August 1930, p. 1. Black fell off his yacht near New York harbor and was lost at sea. His body was never recovered. http://www.mdhs.org/findingaid/van-lear-black-collection-pp153. *Baltimore American*, 18 June 1911. *Baltimore American*, 22 June 1910. I am indebted to Lance Humphries for bringing this to my attention.

[21] *Baltimore American*, 1 August 1910. *Baltimore Sun*, 4 March 1911, p. 16. *Baltimore American*, 18 June 1911. *Baltimore Sun*, 4 July 1916, p. 8.

Black was frequently out of town and could not give the supervision he needed to Carrollton Hall, so in 1924 he sold the property, including the livestock, farm equipment, and growing crops, but not the poultry, pleasure horses and carriages "in the old billiard room stable", automobiles, or furniture in the house, to Morris Shapiro and Charles Lebzelter. Shapiro, the president of the Boston Iron and Metal Company and a developer of Howard County lands, bought out his partner in 1927 and built a new house for himself on a hill northeast of the mansion and of Folly Quarter Road. Shapiro then subdivided the farm, selling the mansion and 236 acres to the Novitiate of the Franciscan Fathers Minor Conventuals of Maryland in 1928 for $68,000. The plan was to build a novitiate for 30 to 40 young men who would be trained for one year in preparation for entering the order. By 1929 plans were being drawn up by Baltimore architects Palmer & Lamdin for a two-story rectangular stone structure to house 60 to 70 students. By December bids were being solicited and the estimated cost of the three-sided building around a rectangular court, with a one-story cloister on the interior of these three sides and closing off the fourth side, in the neighborhood of $300,000. The building was to be about 190 feet by 173 feet, and "besides sleeping rooms, the building will contain a chapel, refectory, recreation and community rooms, library, etc." It was built of Beaver Dam marble in a Renaissance style, and was dedicated in May 1931. The novitiate building is located a short distance northwest of the house (outside the National Register boundary). The old stable was torn down shortly later and the foundation walls now serve to enclose a garden. The house is used for offices and storage, but a new building to the southwest of the house (also outside the National Register boundary) now serves as the primary offices for the novitiate.[22]

[22] *Baltimore Sun*, 16 April 1924, p. 30. Br. Joseph Wood, "The Folly Quarter," typescript, 1988, p. 10. *Baltimore Sun*, 9 February 1928, p. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 27 August 1929, p. 17. *Baltimore Sun*, 11 December 1929, p. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 5 May 1931, p. 7.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See footnotes

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.6 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____ Sykesville, MD quad
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.256171 Longitude: -76.937411
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

As depicted on the enclosed sketch map, the boundary begins where the outbuilding driveway intersects the main drive, and follows the main drive on the west side of the buildings to a point even with the end of the stone retaining wall north of the house. The boundary then turns east and follows the stone wall along the north and east sides, to where the stone wall ends southeast of the house, and then follows the curving line of the field to southeast of the outbuilding and turns west to run along the driveway back to the main drive.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the major surviving features of the property relating to the period of significance.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ken Short
organization: Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning
street & number: 3430 Courthouse Drive
city or town: Ellicott City state: MD zip code: 21043
e-mail kshort@howardcountymd.gov
telephone: 410-313-4335
date: October 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Carrollton Hall, HO-14

City or Vicinity: Ellicott City vicinity

County: Howard State: Maryland

Photographer: Ken Short

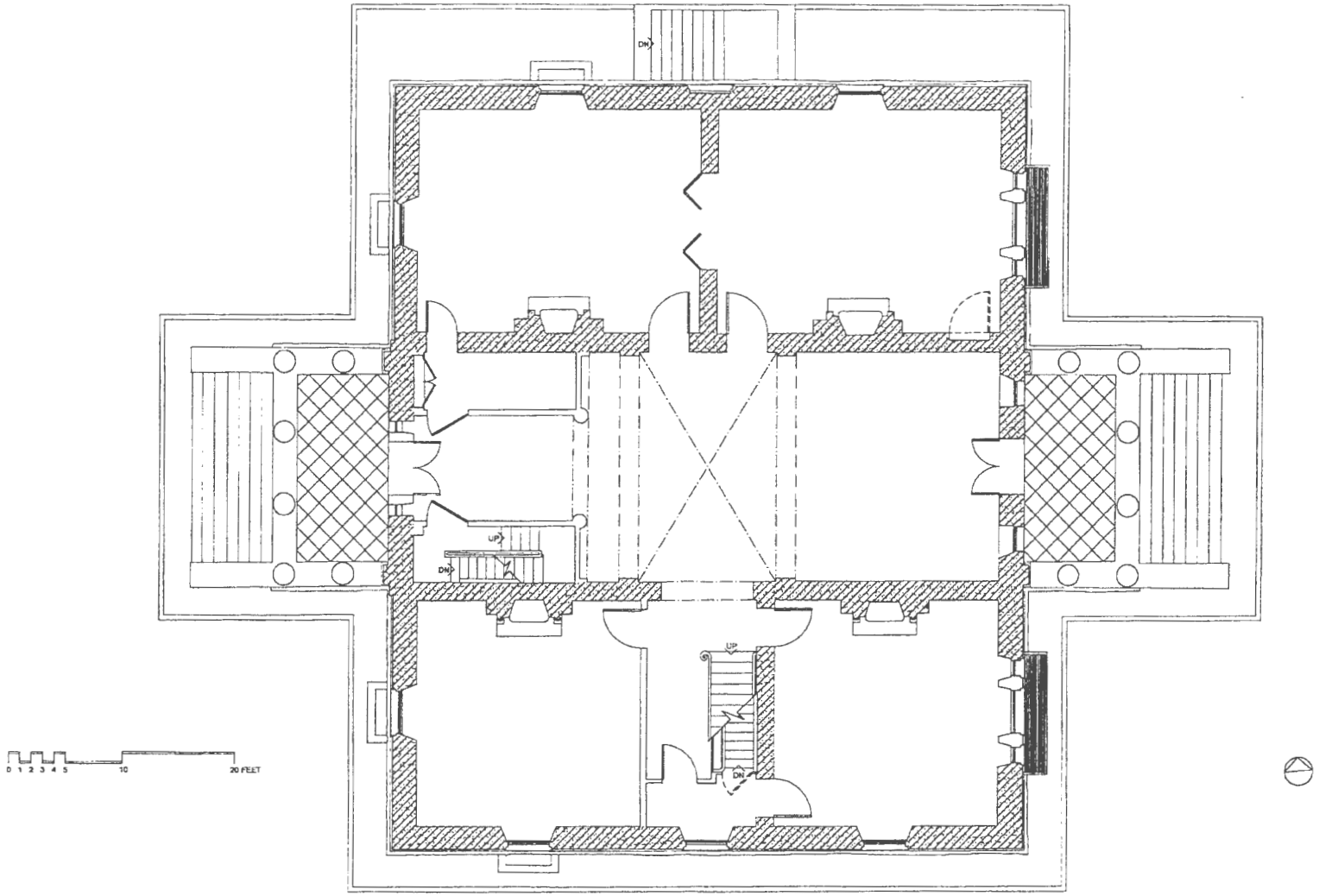
Date Photographed: October 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0001.tif: West elevation
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0002.tif: East elevation
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0003.tif: East elevation, portico detail
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0004.tif: East elevation, window detail
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0005.tif: East elevation, southeast corner foundation stonework
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0006.tif: First story center room, view east
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0007.tif: First story center room, ceiling medallion
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0008.tif: First story center room, view west
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0009.tif: First story center room, Ionic order
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0010.tif: First story stair passage, view south from center room
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0011.tif: First story northeast room, view west
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0012.tif: First story northwest room, mantel
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0013.tif: Stair passage ceiling
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0014.tif: Second story center room, view north
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0015.tif: Second story center room, dome
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0016.tif: Second story center room, view north with dome
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0017.tif: Southwest chamber mantel

MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0018.tif: Southeast chamber mantel
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0019.tif: Third story east chamber mantel
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0020.tif: Third story passage, vent to attic over dome
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0021.tif: Attic, vent from third story passage
MD_HowardCounty_CarrolltonHall_0022.tif: Attic, railing around dome

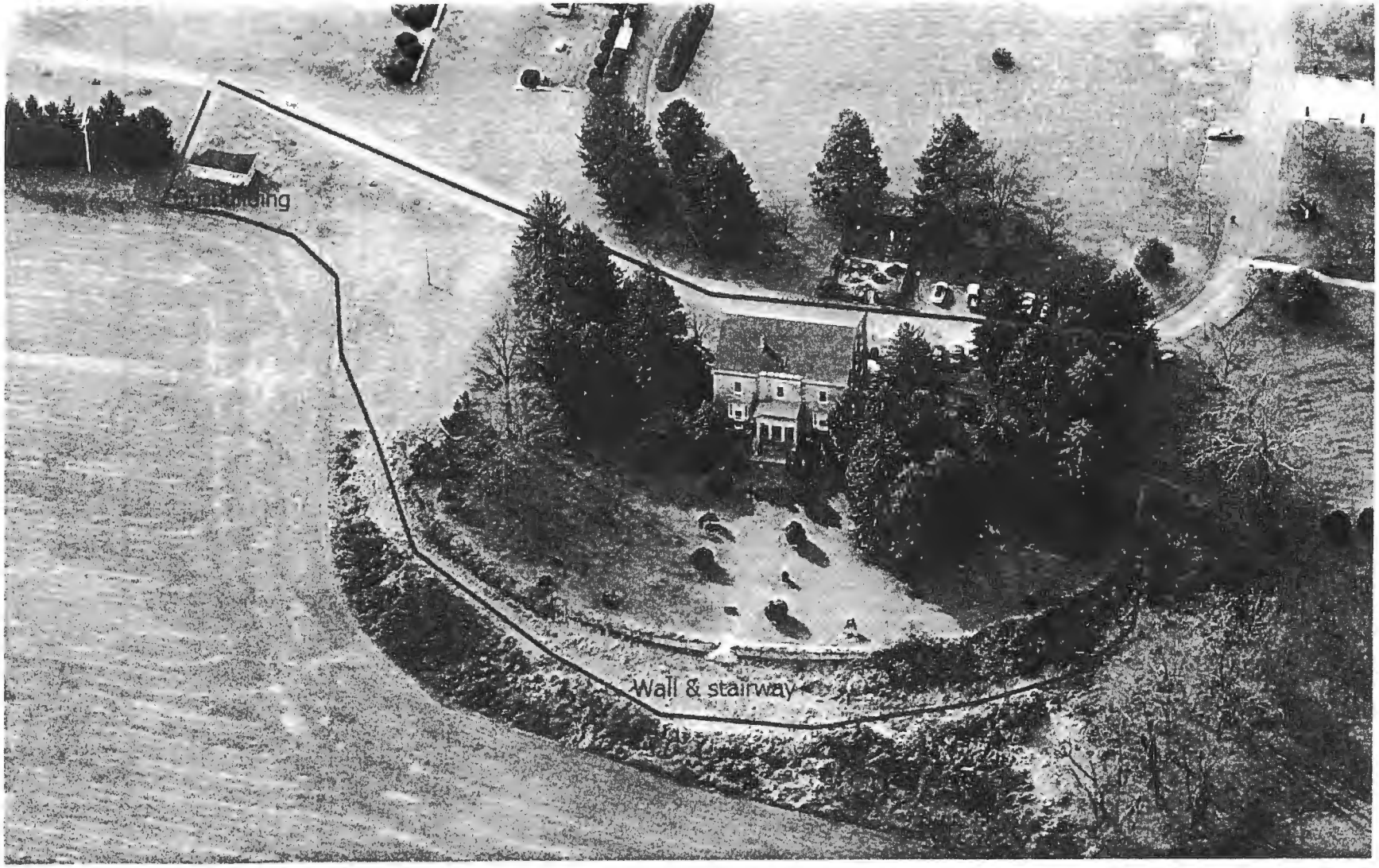
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



HO-16 "CARROLLTON HALL" (FOLLY QUARTER) 12280 FOLLY QUARTER ROAD

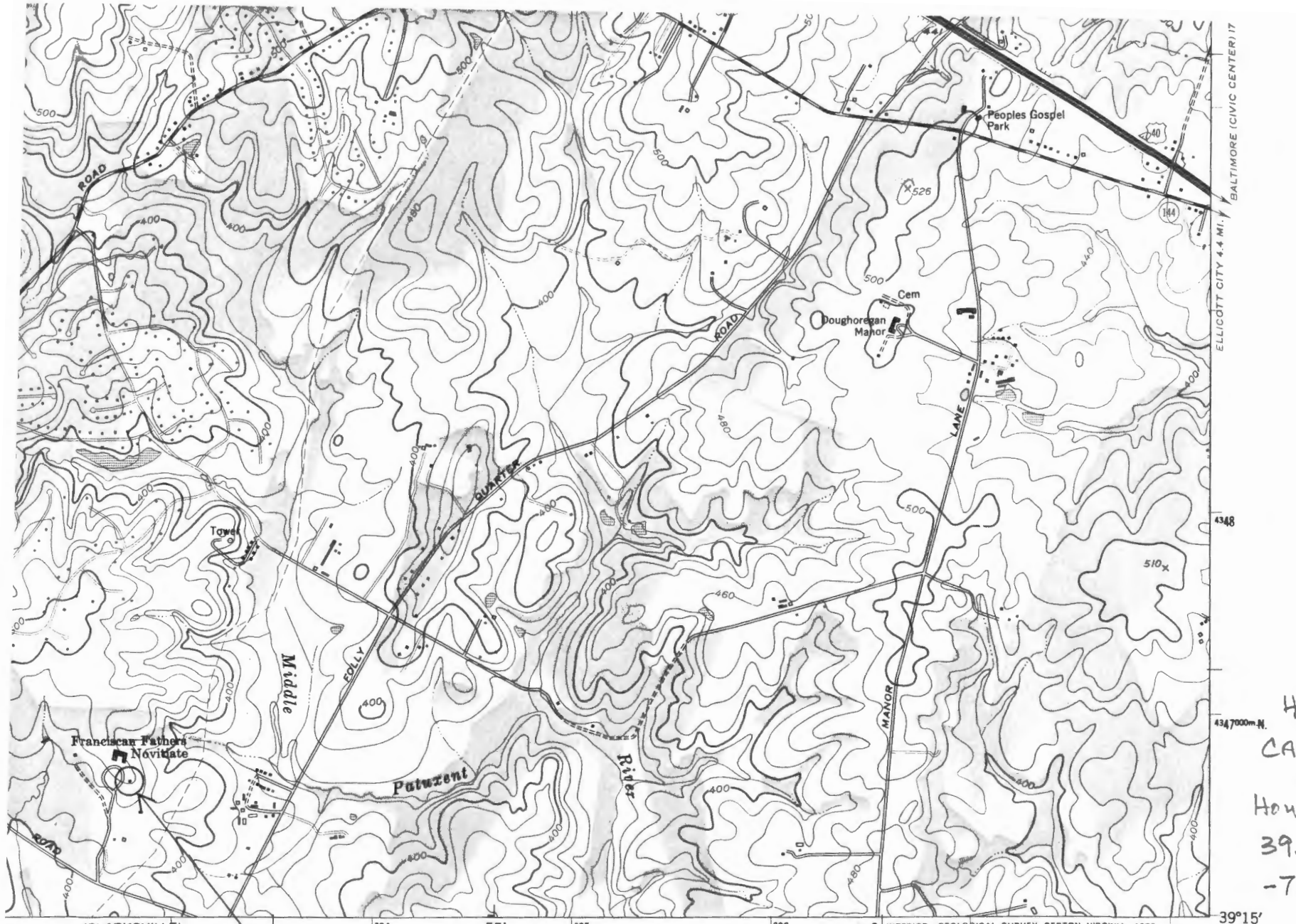
FIRST FLOOR PLAN – MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND PETER PEARRE – DRAWN BY KEN SHORT – MAY 2010

Carrollton Hall
Howard County, Maryland



National Register Boundary (indicated by gray line)
Scale: 1"=67'

HO-16
"Carrollton Hall" aka "Folly Quarter"
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Site plan with boundaries



HO-16
CARROLLTO
HALL
HOWARD CO.
39.256171
-76.93741

SCALE 1:24000

0 — 1 MILE

000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

.5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTE[illegible]L 20 FEET
TIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Light-duty

Medium-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route — State Route

MARYLAND

SYKESVILLE, MD.

MAYOR
HOUSE

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland

West elevation

1 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

East elevation

2 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

East elevation, portico detail

3 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

East elevation, window detail

4 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

East elevation, southeast corner
foundation stonework

5 of 22

HO-16
"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland

First story center room, view east

6 of 22

HO-16
"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland

First story center room, ceiling medallion

7 of 22

HO-16
"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland

First story center room, view west

8 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

First Story center room, Ionic order

9 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

First story stair passage, view south from center room

10 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

First story northeast room, view west

11 of 22

#36
Cathedral

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

First story northwest room, mantel

12 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

Stair passage ceiling

13 of 22

HO-16
"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland

Second story center room, view north

14 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

Second story center room, dome

15 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

Second story center room, view north with dome

16 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

Southwest chamber mantel

17 of 22

HO-16

"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"

12280 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, Maryland

Southeast chamber mantel

18 of 22

HO-16
"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland

Third story east chamber mantel

19 of 22

HO-16
"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland

Third story passage, vent to attic overdame

20 of 22

HO-16
"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland

Attic, vent from third story passage

21 of 22

HO-116
"Carrollton Hall", aka "Folly Quarter"
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland

Attic, railing around dome

22 of 22

HO-16
"Carrollton Hall" (Folly Quarter)
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Private

Description:

"Carrollton Hall" (Folly Quarter) is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by three-bay smooth granite ashlar building with a quarry-faced granite ashlar foundation and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The west elevation has a tetrastyle Greek Doric portico in granite, with monolithic columns, in the center bay. The end bays have a six-over-six wood sash, with a recessed panel above. The east elevation has a matching tetrastyle Greek Doric portico in the center bay. The end bays have tripartite windows with wrought iron balconies, and a recessed panel above. The first story has a center passage that opens to a large saloon with a cross-passage between them, and with the stairway to the south of the cross-passage. There are rooms in the southwest and southeast corners, and a double parlor on the north. The saloon ceiling is a coffered barrel vault. The second story has a square room in the center, with a room to the east, a room and service stairway to the west, and short cross-passages at the north and south ends linking large rooms in the northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest corners. The south cross-passage also connects to the main stairway, and there is a small room in the center of the north side. The center hall has a domed ceiling with an eight-light oculus in the center.

Significance:
"Carrollton Hall" ("Folly Quarter") was reportedly built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton on 1000 acres of his "Doughoregan Manor" estate his for his granddaughter Emily MacTavish and deeded to her in September 1831. There was clearly a pre-existing farm with requisite buildings on the property. John MacTavish was a native of Scotland who went into business in Montreal before moving to Baltimore in 1816, where he met and married Emily. The MacTavishes hired Baltimore architect William F. Small to design their country house. Small apprenticed with Benjamin Henry Latrobe in Baltimore and Washington from 1818 to 1820 and collaborated with Dr. William Howard, an amateur artist and civil engineer and an aficionado of Greek Revival architecture, on several buildings in Baltimore. As originally designed "Carrollton Hall" owed a clear debt to Latrobe, with tripartite windows and the use of relieving arches over the windows, recessed panels, and a domed room in the center of the second story. As built, the house was altered to eliminate the relieving arches and moved further away from the influence of Latrobe. The house was designed in a five-part plan with hyphens and wings, but these were meant to be added later, and this never occurred. Little is known about the construction of the house, but according to local tradition the stone reportedly came from a local Woodstock quarry. It was sold to their son, Charles Carroll MacTavish, in 1850. The Novitiate of the Franciscan Fathers Minor Conventuals of Maryland purchased the mansion in 1928. By 1929 plans were being drawn up by Baltimore architects Palmer & Lambdin for a two-story rectangular stone structure to house 60 to 70 students. It was built of Beaver Dam marble in a Renaissance style, and was dedicated in May 1931.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-16

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	"Carrollton Hall"
other	"Folly Quarter"

2. Location

street and number	12280 Folly Quarter Road	__	not for publication
city, town	Glenelg	X	vicinity
county	Howard		

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	Novitiate of the Franciscan Fathers Minor Conventuals of MD, Inc.				
street and number	12300 Folly Quarter Road			telephone	410-531-1400
city, town	Ellicott City	state	MD	zip code	21042

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Howard County Courthouse			liber	133 folio 236
city, town	Ellicott City	tax map 22	tax parcel 46	tax ID number	

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
____district
_X_building(s)
____structure
____site
____object

Ownership
____public
_X_private
____both

Current Function
____agriculture
____commerce/trade
____defense
____domestic
____education
____funerary
____government
____health care
____industry
____landscape
____recreation/culture
_X_religion
____social
____transportation
____work in progress
____unknown
____vacant/not in use
____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	1	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
2

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-16

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
X_ good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary:
"Carrollton Hall" (Folly Quarter) is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by three-bay smooth granite ashlar building with a quarry-faced granite ashlar foundation and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The west elevation has a tetrastyle Greek Doric portico in granite, with monolithic columns, in the center bay. The end bays have a six-over-six wood sash, with a recessed panel above. The east elevation has a matching tetrastyle Greek Doric portico in the center bay. The end bays have tripartite windows with wrought iron balconies, and a recessed panel above. The first story has a center passage that opens to a large saloon with a cross-passage between them, and with the stairway to the south of the cross-passage. There are rooms in the southwest and southeast corners, and a double parlor on the north. The saloon ceiling is a coffered barrel vault. The second story has a square room in the center, with a room to the east, a room and service stairway to the west, and short cross-passages at the north and south ends linking large rooms in the northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest corners. The south cross-passage also connects to the main stairway, and there is a small room in the center of the north side. The center hall has a domed ceiling with an eight-light oculus in the center.

Description:
"Carrollton Hall" (Folly Quarter) is located at 12280 Folly Quarter Road, on the north side of the road, west of the roundabout that marks the sharp bend in the road and the intersection with Homewood Road and Sheppards Lane, in central Howard County, Maryland. It is set well back from the road near the end of a long, circular drive, sits on the east side of the drive, on a slight rise in undulating ground, and faces west toward the drive.

Exterior
The house is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by three-bay smooth granite ashlar building with a quarry-faced granite ashlar foundation and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge.

The west elevation has a tetrastyle Greek Doric portico in granite, with monolithic columns, in the center bay. It has eight risers set between granite cheek walls. Beneath the portico is a doorway with paired new metal doors, with sidelights of one-over-one sash with leaded diamond lights, and a transom also with leaded diamond lights. The wall on either side of the doorway is roughcast. The end bays have a six-over-six wood sash, with a recessed panel above. There is a shallow, plain belt course, and three six-over-six wood sash on the second story. The second-story center bay has a pavilion front of slight projection, with a parapet above the granite cornice.

The south elevation has three six-over-six wood sash on the first story. There are recessed panels above the end-bay windows and a pair of six-light casements above the center bay. The second-story end bays have a six-over-six wood sash, and the center-bay opening is covered with corrugated fiberglass. The

gable end has a pair of twelve-light casements in the center bay with shorter six-light casements in the end bays.

The east elevation has a matching tetrastyle Greek Doric portico in granite, with monolithic columns, in the center bay. It has eight risers set between granite cheek walls. Beneath the portico is a doorway with paired new metal doors, with sidelights of one-over-one sash with leaded diamond lights, and a transom also with leaded diamond lights. The wall on either side of the doorway is roughcast. The end bays have tripartite windows with wrought iron balconies, and a recessed panel above. The second story has three six-over-six wood sash. The center bay has wide pilaster strips at the ends, creating a pavilion front with a recessed window opening. There is a parapet on the center bay, above the matching granite cornice.

The north elevation has a cellar entrance in the center of the foundation. The first and second stories each have three six-over-six wood sash, with a recessed panel between the stories in each bay. The gable end has a pair of twelve-light casements in the center bay with shorter six-light casements in the end bays.

Interior, first story
The first story has a center passage that opens to a large saloon with a cross-passage between them, and with the stairway to the south of the cross-passage. There are rooms in the southwest and southeast corners, and a double parlor on the north.

The passage has linoleum on the floor and lath and plaster walls and cornice. The architrave has a plain backband and a rounded inner edge with a recessed quirked bead. The ceiling is a plain barrel vault. There are doors on the north and south walls of the passage, with six panels and a light at the top that has diamond lights with wood muntins. The north door leads to a bathroom, with a door on the north of it leading to the double parlor. The south door leads to a service stair to the basement and second stories. At the east corners of the passage, where it meets the cross-passage, are fluted Ionic columns.

The cross-passage has a groin vault with a plaster ceiling medallion that has a stylized acanthus leaf on each rib, and with anthemion between each pair of leaves. To the west of the groin vault is a short section of coffered barrel vault. There are two eight-panel doors to the north, leading to the double parlor, and a segmentally-arched opening to the south, leading to the stairway.

The saloon floor, architrave, and cornice match the passage. The walls are plaster on masonry. The ceiling is a coffered barrel vault. The stair passage floor, architrave, and cornice match the passage. The architrave is symmetrical, with ogees to each side, and there are bulls-eye corner blocks. The doors have eight panels. The stair ascends to the south along the east wall, with the south wall circular, and

the southern stairs are winders. The balustrade is paneled, making a closed stringer, and it has a curtail step at the bottom. The railing on top of the balustrade is ¾-round walnut. There is a matching paneled railing along the wall. There are sawn stair brackets that are mirror-image double waves. There are vertical panels below the stringer, and at the south end is a wall and six-panel door leading to a stair to the basement.

The double parlor is mirror-image spaces with a faux wood floor and a plaster cornice that has reeding on the ceiling. There are run plaster ceiling medallions in the center of both rooms. The architrave matches the stair passage. On the south wall of each room is a fireplace with a matching white marble mantel that has a term on each side, a frieze panel with cherubs, and a row of vertical acanthus leaves on the frieze, flanking each side of the frieze panel. The hearth is marble and the firebox appears to be painted soapstone. To the east of the eastern fireplace is a doorway that is missing its door and has a shallow closet. Between the two rooms is a wide opening with two pair of folding doors, each with six panels, and with paneled jambs and soffit.

The southeast room has carpeting, and architrave that matches the double parlor. There is a plaster cove cornice. The fireplace on the north wall matches the double parlor, and the white marble mantel has engaged Doric half columns, imposts with anthemion, and a plain frieze. The southwest room has built-in modern storage shelves. There is a fireplace on the north elevation, with a white marble mantel has engaged Tower of the Winds half columns, imposts with patera, and a frieze panel with a green man, flanked by grape vines on the frieze.

Interior, second story
The second story has a square room in the center, with a room to the east, a room and service stairway to the west, and short cross-passages at the north and south ends linking large rooms in the northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest corners. The south cross-passage also connects to the main stairway, and there is a small room in the center of the north side.

The stairway has a pair of casements at the south end. There is a run plaster cornice and a plaster ceiling medallion with a Greek key. The architrave matches the double parlor. The center hall has carpeting and six-panel doors. There is a full entablature in plaster, and a domed ceiling with squinches in the corners above the cornice. The dome has wide, shallow fluting and an eight-light oculus in the center.

The southwest chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a run plaster cornice. The room is divided into three spaces by drywall, hollow core doors, and clamshell moulding. There is a fireplace centered on the north wall. It has a white marble hearth, a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and a grey marble mantel that has bold, paneled pilasters, plain imposts and a center frieze, and panels on either side of the center. On the east elevation, set to the south, is a

closet that is missing its door. It is shallow, and the back wall follows the curve of the stairs; it has four shelves. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The southeast chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a new cornice, and the ceiling level may be dropped. The room is divided into three spaces by drywall, hollow core doors, and clamshell moulding. There is a fireplace centered on the north wall that matches the southwest chamber. It has a white marble hearth, a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and a white marble mantel that has bold, paneled pilasters, imposts with oval roundels, and a center frieze, and panels on either side of the center. On the west elevation, set to the south, is a closet that is missing its door. It is shallow, and the back wall follows the curve of the stairs; it has four shelves. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The east-center chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a new wood cornice. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall. It has a white marble hearth, a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and a grey marble mantel that has plain side pieces and a plain frieze. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The northeast chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a new cornice, and the ceiling level may be dropped. The room is divided into three spaces by drywall, hollow core doors, and clamshell moulding. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall. It has a white marble hearth, a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and a grey marble mantel that has bold, paneled pilasters, plain imposts and a center frieze, and panels on either side of the center. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The north-center chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a run plaster cornice. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The northwest chamber has carpeting and architrave that matches the double passage. There is a run plaster cornice. The room is divided into three spaces by drywall, hollow core doors, and clamshell moulding. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall. It has a white marble hearth, a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and a white marble mantel that has bold, paneled pilasters, imposts with oval roundels, and a center frieze, and panels on either side of the center. The windows are paneled below the sills.

The west-center chamber is a modern bathroom with a raised floor, and has tile on the walls. There is a fireplace centered on the north wall. The hearth is covered by the floor, there is a firebox that appears to be painted soapstone, and there is a grey marble mantel that has plain side pieces and a plain frieze. The windows are paneled below the sills.

Interior, upper story

The upper story has a passage around the north, south, and west sides of the dome. There are two small rooms to the west side of the passage and large rooms in all four corners, north and south of the passage, and on the east side of the dome. The southwest chamber has a fireplace on the north wall, with a wood mantel, and the east chamber has a fireplace on the north wall, with a wood mantel. At the southwest corner of the dome is a six-panel door leading to stairs up to the attic over the dome. The center of this attic has a balustrade around the eight-light oculus in the center. The ceiling above has plywood infill. There are small closets in the three other corners of this attic.

Interior, basement

The basement has a center room covered with knotty pine paneling on the walls. The service stairway descends to this room along the south wall. There is a large room to the north that has white enameled brick on the south wall. This room was formerly a kitchen, but does not retain any of its fixtures. To the east of this room is a passage to the exterior doorway on the north. The east and west rooms lead to a series of barrel-vaulted cellars under the porticoes and exterior stairways. The south room, to the west of the main stairway, has a fireplace on the north wall, with a grey marble mantel that has plain side pieces and a plain frieze.

Outbuilding

To the southwest of the mansion is a rubble stone outbuilding that is one story tall and three bays by one bay, with a hipped roof that has a north-south ridge and asphalt shingles. It has a wide doorway in the center of the west elevation, with a window to each side. The east elevation has no opening in the center bay, but has a window in both end bays.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-16

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philosophy
X 1800-1899	X architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
__ 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce	__ ethnic heritage	__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ exploration/ settlement	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning		__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	__ other: ____

Specific dates N/A **Architect/Builder** William F. Small

Construction dates 1831-32, 1910-11, 1929-31

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ___X___not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary:

"Carrollton Hall" ("Folly Quarter") was reportedly built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton on 1000 acres of his "Doughoregan Manor" estate his for his granddaughter Emily MacTavish and deeded to her in September 1831. There was clearly a pre-existing farm with requisite buildings on the property. John MacTavish was a native of Scotland who went into business in Montreal before moving to Baltimore in 1816, where he met and married Emily. The MacTavishes hired Baltimore architect William F. Small to design their country house. Small apprenticed with Benjamin Henry Latrobe in Baltimore and Washington from 1818 to 1820 and collaborated with Dr. William Howard, an amateur artist and civil engineer and an aficionado of Greek Revival architecture, on several buildings in Baltimore. As originally designed "Carrollton Hall" owed a clear debt to Latrobe, with tripartite windows and the use of relieving arches over the windows, recessed panels, and a domed room in the center of the second story. As built, the house was altered to eliminate the relieving arches and moved further away from the influence of Latrobe. The house was designed in a five-part plan with hyphens and wings, but these were meant to be added later, and this never occurred. Little is known about the construction of the house, but according to local tradition the stone reportedly came from a local Woodstock quarry. It was sold to their son, Charles Carroll MacTavish, in 1850. The Novitiate of the Franciscan Fathers Minor Conventuals of Maryland purchased the mansion in 1928. By 1929 plans were being drawn up by Baltimore architects Palmer & Lambdin for a two-story rectangular stone structure to house 60 to 70 students. It was built of Beaver Dam marble in a Renaissance style, and was dedicated in May 1931.

Significance:

"Carrollton Hall" ("Folly Quarter") was reportedly built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton on 1000 acres of his "Doughoregan Manor" estate his for his granddaughter Emily MacTavish, (daughter of Richard and Mary Caton, sister of the "Three Graces," and wife of John MacTavish, the English Consul in Baltimore), and deeded to her in September 1831. The deed notes that it was "a part of said Doughoregan Manor known by the name of the Folly Quarter, with about five hundred acres of land as

above added to the said Folly Quarter . . . ." Included with the property was a right-of-way to use the roads across "Doughoregan Manor," "particularly the roads leading therefrom to the mill, the private turnpike, and the road leading by Meekes Quarter, directly to the great Frederick Turnpike." This was a change from the original plan recorded in Carroll's will, written in 1825, in which he gave "to my grandson Charles Carroll all of the slaves and other personal property which at the time of my death shall be on the farm called Folly (which is part of my manor) . . . ." With the death of Carroll's son, Charles Carroll of Homewood, in 1825, his grandson, Charles Carroll (of Doughoregan) became the heir to Doughoregan, so the "Folly Quarter" was free to be passed to someone else. Walter B. Norris explained in 1956 that the term "Folly" used in conjunction with land such as this derived from the Latin word *folium* (leaf) and referred to the property being covered with trees.[1]

There was clearly a pre-existing farm with requisite buildings on the property, and the house now known as Folly Farm (HO-17) is typically described as the farmhouse for the quarter. However, photographs of the demolition of the carriage house in the 1930s show that the stone building had a gable wall set just east of center, and it appears that the eastern half of the building was an earlier structure that is very domestic in appearance, with a wide chimney that must have had at least three flues. It seems more likely that this was the old farmhouse and that the Folly Farm building, sitting in a very low and wet spot, was built later as a bath house for "Carrollton Hall."

Emily MacTavish helped to run Carroll's house, nursed him late in life when he was ill, and was reportedly the favorite granddaughter of Carroll. Tradition has it that Carroll built "Carrollton Hall" for her. Carroll had not easily suffered his son's extravagances in the construction of Homewood in the first decade of the nineteenth century, so one might think that he would not have tolerated the expense of "Carrollton Hall," unless he had mellowed in his old age. With the recent death of his son, this certainly seems a reasonable supposition, but John MacTavish was not without means, either. MacTavish was a native of Scotland who went into business in Montreal before moving to Baltimore in 1816, where he met and married Emily. After three years in Montreal the MacTavishes returned to Maryland, and in 1828 John reportedly inherited the business and estate of his uncle Simon MacTavish, reportedly the wealthiest man in Montreal.[2]

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[1] Quoted in Fr. Raphael Wisniewski, comp. "Novitiate of the Friars Minor Conventual at Folly Quarter, Maryland," typescript (1982), p. 14. Walter B. Norris, "Maryland's Follies," *Baltimore Sun* 22 September 1956, p. 10.

[2] Catherine Rogers Arthur and Cindy Kelly, *Homewood House*. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004). Ann C. VanDevanter, ed., *"Anywhere so Long as There be Freedom": Charles Carroll of Carrollton, His Family & His Maryland*, (Baltimore: Baltimore Museum of Art, 1975), p. 252.

The MacTavishes hired Baltimore architect William F. Small to design their country house, and his plans of "Mr. McTavish's Country Residence" survive at the Maryland Historical Society. They are dated November, 1831, after Emily had been deeded "Folly Quarter," which may or may not be significant. Small apprenticed with Benjamin Henry Latrobe in Baltimore and Washington from 1818 to 1820 and was responsible for the design of the Exchange Hotel addition to one side of the Baltimore Exchange (by Latrobe and Small's father, Jacob Small, Jr.), the Atheneum, the English Lutheran Church, Barnum's City Hotel, the Archbishop's House (behind Latrobe's Cathedral), St. Charles College (which was donated by Charles Carroll of Carrollton), and Western State Hospital in Staunton, Virginia. Small collaborated with Dr. William Howard, an amateur artist and civil engineer and an aficionado of Greek Revival architecture, on several buildings in Baltimore. These included Dr. Howard's own house and the McKim Free School, and they clearly influenced Small's designs for "Carrollton Hall." As originally designed "Carrollton Hall" owed a clear debt to Latrobe, with tripartite windows and the use of relieving arches over the windows, recessed panels, and a domed room in the center of the second story. As built, the house was altered to eliminate the relieving arches and moved further away from the influence of Latrobe. Scholar Robert Alexander attributed this to the use of hard granite for the walls, and this certainly had an effect on the severe aspect of the house, but the influence of Howard's Greek Revival must have also played a part in the changes.[3]

The house was designed in a five-part plan with hyphens and wings, but these were meant to be added later, and this never occurred. The plan was flipped to place the double parlor on the north side of the house, and the corner closets in the library and the drawing room, which have pencil "x's" on them in the plan, were apparently not built. The center hall on the first story was to have a dome, according to the plan, but instead was given a coffered barrel vault, as was illustrated in the section. This large room was probably a flexible space for entertaining, larger than a traditional center passage and more like the eighteenth-century "saloon" in the center of the grandest English country houses. The walls here were probably marbleized. The full porticos with monolithic stone columns are rare for this period, and beneath both the porticos and the stairs, on both sides of the house, are a series of barrel-vaulted cellars. Also impressive, and not indicated on the plans, are the incredible large, rock-faced foundation stones, which are more like something found on public buildings built after the Civil War. By placing the stairs off to the side between two rooms, which requires a very deep house, it was possible to make a statement upstairs, too, and Small did. The center room was mainly a circulation space that the bedrooms were off of, but it was also used to make an impact by capping it with a dome. This came straight from Latrobe.

[3] Robert L. Alexander, "William F. Small, 'Architect of the City'." *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 20 (May 1961): 63-77. Charles E. Brownell, Calder Loth, and William M. S. Rasmussen, *The Making of Virginia Architecture* (Richmond: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1992), p. 262.

Little is known about the construction of the house, but according to local tradition the stone reportedly came from a local Woodstock quarry. Both Charles Carroll of Carrollton and William Small died in 1832, so neither one saw the finished house, which probably was not completed until 1833. "Carrollton Hall" was more than just a grand villa, it was a complete landscape that can be seen in an undated plat (probably made in 1842, since the existence of a plat is noted at that time). The house was located on the east side of a circle, with a stable that had a portico front on the south side and a chapel on the north side. The main drive into the farm was from the northeast, off of Folly Quarter Road, and it crossed the middle branch of the Patuxent River via a stone bridge, looped around the west side of the circle, and entered the circle at the southwest, near the stable. There was a secondary drive that came from the south off of Folly Quarter Road. This is now the only route into the property. To the east of the house was an orchard, and further east were barns and gardens, plus a quarry with a lime kiln. Southeast of the house and reached via a long, winding path, was the bath house and dairy.[4]

For unknown reasons the MacTavishes offered "Carrollton Hall" for sale, at auction, in July 1842. It was given an extensive description which is quoted in full:

"This valuable estate, the country residence of JOHN MACTAVISH, ESQ., will be sold at auction, at the Exchange in the city of Baltimore, on Thursday, the 28th day of July next at one o'clock P. M.

"CARROLLTON HALL is situated on Elkridge, one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods in Maryland. It adjoins Doughoregan Manor, the late residence of CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, deceased, of which it originally formed a part. It is 19 miles from the city of Baltimore, 25 from the city of Washington, and 8 from Ellicott's Mills and the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road, the great western turnpike road (leading from Baltimore to Wheeling) passes within three miles, from whence there is a private turnpike, as well as a county road to the Estate. The soil is of the very best quality, and the numerous springs upon this property, with the Patuxent river, (flowing through it for upwards of a mile and a half,) afford an opportunity to have water in every field, and of irrigating, if desired, a great portion of the land.

"It contains between ten and eleven hundred acres of the choicest lime stone land; 300 and upwards of which are in wood; and the remainder in meadow and arable land, divided into suitable fields, for rotation of crops, by good and strong fences; the greater part of which are of locust posts and chestnut rails, nearly new.

"There is an inexhaustible supply of lime stone on the place, and the lime kiln is about the centre of the farm, adjoining the principal quarry.

[4] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8. I am indebted to Ellen Stanley for bringing this plat to my attention and sharing her copy of it. A copy is in the Maryland State Archives.

"The IMPROVEMENTS are modern and substantial. The MANSION HOUSE is built of dressed granite, with Doric porticos on both fronts, each portico having six pillars composed of solid blocks of granite. The House is 66 by 55 feet; the porticos are each 22 by 10 feet in the clear, and the walls are upwards of two feet thick. The principal floor contains a vaulted vestibule, communicating with an arched hall, 36 feet long by 20 feet wide; a dining room and drawing room, each 25 by 20; and a parlor and library, (separated by a handsome staircase,) each 20 feet square. This floor is 15 feet high. The second floor contains 7 excellent bed-rooms all twelve feet in height, opening on a spacious hall ____ ____ [gallery, 24 feet] high having a domed ceiling, lighted from the centre. There are 7 good chambers in the attic, all opening on a wide corridor. The Basement story, which is ten feet high, contains a large kitchen, butler's room, housekeeper's room, with store-rooms adjoining, etc. etc., besides ____ [5] cellars, four of which are vaulted. The interior of the building is completed in the most faithful and workmanlike manner, and in a chaste and correct style. The mantel-pieces are all of marble; imported from Italy by Mr. MacTavish. The house is situated on an eminence 100 feet above the level of the Patuxent river, (which runs in front, distant about 600 [800] yards,) and commands a view of the whole place. In the rear is an extensive wood, protecting it on the north-west, and adding materially to the beauty of its position. The Terraces in front of the house contains nearly three acres, covered with greensward, shrubberies and flower knots, and supported by a strong, circular stone wall, upwards of 700 feet in length; it is three feet thick at the top, six at the foundation; and varies in height from ten to twenty-five feet; though presenting an uniform face of only 6 [5] feet all round. At its base, on the south side, are a green house and fruit garden, to which you descend by a short flight of wide stone steps; and on the north side – entirely detached from it – is an arched and capacious Ice House. In approaching the house, the Patuxent is crossed by a beautiful and costly bridge of dressed granite, 235 feet long; it has one large arch and five smaller ones. Near the Mansion, in the adjoining wood, is a neat Chapel for domestic worship, 45 feet by 20, exclusive of the portico or belfry.

"The Stable (and Coach-house) also stands in the wood, at a suitable distance from the house. It is 75 by 37, built of stone, rough-cast, and roofed with slate; it has a handsome cupola on the top, and a portico on the north front 25 feet by 8, clear of the steps. This building contains a large billiard-room, and 2 good bed rooms adjoining it; also 6 servants' apartments; and on the ground floor is the coach-house, harness-room and stabling, all appropriately arranged. There is also a pump for the use of this building.

"There are two good DAIRIES, supplied by strong springs; one of these Dairies is large; being 63 [53] by 48 feet, exclusive of the Porticos back and front; it is two stories high, built of stone, roughcast; this building is divided into several apartments; on the first floor is a circular Dairy, Warm and Plunging Baths, with dressing-rooms to each; a Wash-house, Laundry, etc., and on the second floor are nine rooms. There is also a handsome fish-pond on the west side and seven springs near it, one of which supplies the Baths, one the Dairy, and five the Fish-pond. The other, is 23 by 13 feet, with a limestone spring inside of it.

"The FARM BUILDINGS are numerous and spacious, consisting of a Barn, Granary[ies], Stables, Store Rooms, Corn House, Cow House, Cattle Sheds, Manager's house; Carpenter, Blacksmith and Wheelwright shops, Houses for servants, etc. The Barn is of brick, 66 by 30 feet, (with a large root cellar under it,) attached to which, is a stone Stable and Granary, 64 by 25 [35] feet; two stories high, -- also one other stone stable and Granary, 37 by 37 feet, two stone sheds for cattle, each of which, is 100 feet by 20, partly covered with slate, and a wagon shed 20 by 50 feet. The cornhouse is 38 by 16 feet; near it, is the manager's house, two stories high, 30 by 18 feet, with a Pump close by; the Blacksmith's shop is 21 by 15 feet, of stone[,] covered with slate; the Wheelwright's shop is 30 by 15 feet. Near the old Dairy is a Cow Stable, 57 by 47, with a Pump of water, and a large iron Boiler in the centre, for preparing winter food; it has ample room for 30 head of milch cattle, besides a feed-room, hay-loft, and separate places for young calves. The Quarters for the farm servants are near this building; consisting of three dwelling houses, each of which are 36 by 16 feet; also Poultry houses and Meat-house.

"All these buildings are of the most substantial description – appropriately arranged, as well in regard to their utility and convenience, (for the objects which they were designed,) as to their locality, being near the centre of the farm.

"The Fruit Trees on this Estate have been selected with the greatest care, and at considerable expense, they consist of every variety of the choicest Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Cherries, etc., etc.; and the collection of Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, is beautiful and extensive.

"There is also a MILL SEAT on the property, suitable for a Grist mill, or, for manufacturing purposes.

"When it is stated that all the principal buildings were but recently completed, it can hardly be necessary to add, that they are in the best condition; and from the solid materials of which they are composed, and the care taken in their erection, they will remain so for years to come.

"This large and valuable property is susceptible of being advantageously divided into several parts, and of making handsome and productive farms, with an abundance of water, wood, meadow and arable land on each. It will, however, be sold in two parts only, viz: --

"No. 1 will contain all on the west side of the County road, (which passes through the estate), consisting of about 670 acres of land; -- this part will contain the Mansion House, and all the buildings.

"No. 2 will consist of about 350 acres of land – being all on the east side of the County road. The soil on this part is equal in every respect, and fully as productive, as that on the first part. The Patuxent river runs a considerable distance through this, as well as through No. 1.

"It will be sold in the order in which it is numbered – thus affording the purchaser of No. 1, an opportunity of buying the whole Estate, or only such part as may suit his views or convenience.

"The intrinsic value of this Estate, -- from the excellence of its soil, its productiveness, its various and extensive improvements and healthy situation combined – can only be properly estimated, on personal inspection; and, as it is presumed that no one would buy such a property, without previously viewing it, we confidently invite those who may be desirous of purchasing, to examine the place and judge for themselves. A plat of it may be seen by calling on DAVID M. PERINE, Esq. in Baltimore,

who can supply any further information that may be desired on the subject; and any person wishing to see the property, may do so at any time, by obtaining from the above named gentleman, or from Mr. MACTAVISH, an order to the manager on the Estate.

"Possession may be had immediately, and the crops in the ground taken at a fair valuation.

"The terms of sale are, one-fourth Cash, and the residue on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, with interest from the day of sale. The interest on the whole purchase money payable annually . . . ."[5]

The highest bid offered for "Carrollton Hall" was $87 per acre, but the family would not accept less than $92 per acre, so the property was not sold.[6] It was finally sold to their son, Charles Carroll MacTavish, in 1850. He then offered the property for sale on two occasions, apparently, since there are two different sale bills. The description of the property is identical to the 1842 advertisement with only minor changes, but there are additional notes included on each. One notes:

"This splendid Mansion Farm, now offered, to include 38 Slaves, 26 head of Horses, 20 head of Cattle, all the Farming Utensils, Crop on hand, with the Growing Crop. The whole for $100,000
"Buildings on this princely Estate cost over -- $115,000
"Chattel Property, at low Estimate, ---- 35,000
"106 ¾ Acres of choice Limestone Land, worth, unimproved, $60 per acre,63,660_____
$213,660
"Showing loss, if sold for $100,000, -- -- -- -- $113,660"

There was no mention of the plat in either of the two sale bills. The second sale bill notes that the personal property would also be sold, stating:

"The numerous and well selected Stock consists of about 600 Sheep and Lambs; 15 or 20 fine Horses, young and old; about 25 head of fine Cattle, milch and grazing; about 40 Hogs, and a large number of Fowls. All these, with every variety of the most approved and latest Farming Utensils, together with the present crops, which are in a very promising condition, will be allowed to go with the Estate without increasing the price, which, from the circumstances under which it is obliged to be sold, is exceedingly low, and the Terms will be made to suit the purchaser, with proper security. Possession may be had

[5] Typescript copy in possession of Ellen Stanley, noted "*Baltimore Sun*, 1842." Not found in the *Baltimore Sun*, likely the *Baltimore American*. Changes noted in the document reflect those found in the earlier of two printed sale bills, each of a later date than 1842, as will be seen below.

[6] *Baltimore Sun*, 29 July 1842, p. 2, col. 4.

immediately. Part of the purchase money would be taken either in Baltimore or New York city property."[7]

Clearly, the sale ad that included slaves predated the Emancipation Proclamation, and by extension, perhaps the other post-dated it. There is evidence that the first sale bill may date to 1860, since McTavish was trying to sell his estate and slaves at that time. He may have been trying to unload the property because he saw the handwriting on the wall. He was able to sell "Carrollton Hall" in July 1864 to Charles M. Dougherty for $100,000, and the later of the two sale bills probably dates to this period. In late 1866 Dougherty advertised an auction of his livestock, including 26 blooded colts, 28 head of Alderney, Holstein, and Devon cattle, several yoke of oxen, and Alderney and Ayrshire bulls. Some of this stock came from "Carrollton Hall's" stock that was bred by the Carrolls and MacTavishes. Dougherty then sold the property to Frederick Brosenne, of Baltimore County, in early 1867. Several months later the mansion was advertised for rent as being "admirably adapted for a Summer Boarding House on a large scale." Brosenne was apparently only interested in the farm. He mortgaged "Carrollton Hall" to Dougherty and was foreclosed upon, with the property offered for sale in 1876. The description noted: "The improvements are a splendid built STONE MANSION, 56 by 43 feet, with porches supported by six granite monoliths each; a hall twenty-two feet wide, Parlors, Library, Music-room, and thirteen Chambers. Attached to the building is a Chapel, a Billiard House, a Bath House of fifteen rooms, Fish Pond, a Dairy with perennial springs, a Coachman and Gardener's House, Stables for a stud of twelve horses, Carriage House, Barns, a Cow House, and stables, &c., for the working teams." At the same time, "Mount Hebron" (HO-49), which Brosenne also owned, was also to be auctioned.[8]

Dougherty acquired "Carrollton Hall" for $76,500 and probably set about looking for a buyer immediately, though he reportedly made the house his summer home for some years before moving to New Orleans. In the meantime, he apparently leased the farm back to Brosenne, who had it insured. One policy that survives, with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, was approved in 1879. It is primarily concerned with insuring crops stored on the farm, but Brosenne described the buildings where they were kept, as well. He noted: "The Grain in stone Granary and old stable is on the north [end?] and adjacent to the Brick Barn 63 ft by 34 ft 1 ½ stories, the Barn being 66 ft by 34 ft. The corn in Corn House No. 1 which is situated on the North End of frame Barn on the East side of Quadrilateral 16 ft by 40 ft[,] 1 story[,] capacity 400 Barrels. The corn in Corn House No. 2 which is situated 20 ft North of stone Hay Barrack 31 ft by 50 ft with wagon House in the centre[,] capacity 800 Barrels." It is worth noting that many of the agricultural buildings were of masonry, as

[7] Howard County Historical Society, sales bills, drawer 7.

[8] *Baltimore Sun*, 29 September 1860, p. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 5 December 1866, p. 3, col. 5. *Baltimore Sun*, 27 April 1867, Supplement, p. 1, col. 4. *Baltimore Sun*, 5 August 1867, p. 3, col. 7.

were many on other Carroll family properties, but masonry outbuildings were generally rare in Howard County. These buildings were all part of the quadrangle of farm buildings located east of the house, near Folly Quarter Road. The buildings were briefly described in 1900: "Persons driving along the front of Folly farm notice a large barnyard, in which are new buildings and others of great age. At the gate are two great square pillars, or towers, of granite, which lead many to suppose it to have been the original entrance to the mansion's grounds. This is also thought to have been the site of the first buildings on the estate. Some of the queer-looking old barns were built in 1790. One of the features is an ancient old blacksmith shop and forge." Less than two years after this description was made, many of these buildings were destroyed by fire. The newspaper reported: "The buildings consumed were barn, stables and cowshed, the barn being a mammoth affair of native stone." A grain barrack was destroyed in 1917 by an arsonist who had been removed from employment on the farm. This site is now a separate parcel owned by the University of Maryland as part of their Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station facilities. It does not appear to retain any of the historic structures, though further examination is warranted.[9]

Dougherty finally found a buyer in 1881, in Royal Phelps of New York, but he could only get $50,000 for the property. Phelps was the father-in-law of ex-Maryland Governor John Lee Carroll. Most likely, the house sat vacant beginning about this time. Phelps died in 1884 and bequeathed "Carrollton Hall" to Charles Carroll, son of the ex-Governor, who was living in Paris. The property was described and illustrated with woodcuts in a lengthy article in the Baltimore Sun in 1900 (at which time it was being referred to again as "Folly Quarter", probably because it was a more romantic sounding name), and the desolation of its current state, contrasted with its grand history, was certainly a primary focus of the article. Research done for this article could not determine when the house was abandoned, but put it at 15 years or so earlier and recounted some of the stories that had grown up about the place, most of them almost certainly fictional. The main north entrance to the property had been abandoned since the house was no longer being used, and the farm was being tenanted by Christian Brosenne, one of Frederick's sons, who lived in one of the houses near the agricultural buildings. Indeed, Frederick himself died in this farmhouse in 1903. The mansion itself was open and accessible to anyone willing to cross fenced and gated fields.[10]

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[9] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8. Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, Policy 9531, Historical Society of Montgomery County. *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8. *Baltimore Sun*, 5 June 1902, p. 10. *Baltimore Sun*, 4 December 1917, p. 5.

[10] *Baltimore Sun*, 2 July 1881, p. 4. *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8. This article is quoted in full in Warfield, Founders, pp. 509-17. *Baltimore Sun*, 2 February 1903, p. 10.

The house had a metal roof and copper gutters at that time, and the doors were described as being of mahogany. The stairway was "constructed of oak with a mahogany handrail and newel post." This description suggests that the existing paneled balustrade is a replacement for the original. It certainly does not appear stylistically to date to the 1830s, but is mortised and tenoned and pinned together in places, construction details that one would not expect after 1900. The article notes of the double parlor: "It is said that artistically carved marble mantels adorned these open fireplaces, but there is no trace of them there now." The other first-story rooms were devoid of mantels and the newspaper noted: Indeed, open fireplaces are in nearly every room in the house, but whatever adornments they may have had have long since disappeared." The house was still being used for picnics and parties, with rough pine tables in a number of rooms, and the walls were covered with graffiti from these visitors. On the second story the writer noted that, in addition to the 'six large chambers" there was "a smaller chamber containing the wreck of an old-fashioned bathtub, partly set in the wall." The article notes the cupola and stone chimneys on the roof of the house, and earlier photographs show them, but unfortunately these have all been removed by the current owner. Also noted was the kitchen in the basement, with "its old-fashioned ovens and range, set well in the chimney wall." This, too, has disappeared.[11]

The outbuildings and grounds were also described in 1900. "On the slope of the southern hill stands a stout granite post, hewn in one piece, about four feet high. This was the pedestal for a stone dial . . . . It can yet be plainly seen where and how the dial plate was fastened to the pillar, but the plate is gone. Parts of it may be seen lying on the ground. On three sides of the base are the following inscriptions: MDCCCXXXII, NICOLLET, POSUPT. The fourth side is blank. . . . Not far from the site of the old sun dial are the ruins of an extensive hothouse, built against the southern retaining wall . . . ." The billiard and stable building was also described in some detail: "About 50 yards west of the mansion is a large stone building . . . . It is a two-story structure, built on the slope of the hill. The upper floor, which is practically the first floor when approached from the mansion, is entered from a porch, the distinguishing feature of which, like the porches of the mansion, is large, solid granite columns. This opens into a spacious billiard room." This room had a fireplace and a closet, and retained one of two billiard tables that Dougherty had placed here. There were two rooms attached to the billiard room. "Below are rooms that may have quartered servants. A carriage house occupies the center of the lower floor and the eastern end contains the stable, with 11 comfortable stalls." The stalls were now occupied by "a drove of fine Berkshire hogs."[12]

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[11] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8.

[12] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8.

In addition to a woodcut of the chapel, the correspondent gave this description: "A little farther away from the mansion, northwest, is the chapel erected for the use of the family and servants. It is nearly as large as many country churches of the present day and is surmounted by a belfry and small steeple. The interior is devoid of furnishings. At one end is the altar platform, back of which is a small apartment designed for the priest's robbing room. The building is simple in design, but stands with a quiet dignity of its own upon a small elevation." The plat notes an icehouse that probably stood just north of the mansion, where a crease in the plat obscures the detail. It is described in 1900 as "a cavernous icehouse, built of huge granite blocks and banked over with dirt several feet thick. The distance from the top of the arched ceiling to the bottom is not far from 30 feet, and this great walled hole-in-the-ground will hold enough ice for a medium-sized hotel. A passageway like a tunnel, eight or ten feet long, leads to the pit. Set in the granite slab that covers the entrance to the pit is the iron pulley used to haul up the blocks of ice. A diminutive kind of cupola rises from the roof of the structure, probably having contained a skylight." Actually, the cupola probably held louvered vents.[13]

The author also noted a marble bathing pool that was said to be "some distance from the house and connected with it by a subterranean passageway." This was almost certainly a reference to the bathhouse, now known as Folly Farm (HO-17), and there was likely never a covered passage to the building, but there was a winding, picturesque walk to it, as is shown on the plat. This is almost certainly the same building that the author unwittingly described as Brosenne's farmhouse, noting: "It has the spacious porch with immense pillars that seemed to characterize architecture of that day, but the ravages of time have exposed a clever deception. Instead of being of solid material they were constructed of laths and plaster, and the plastering has fallen off in places. In the bathroom of this house a large bathtub was constructed. Water was piped from a neighboring spring and poured into the tub through a finely carved marble lion's head. The tub has long since passed the stage of usefulness, but the lion's head is still in place." Based on the 1842 description of the bathhouse and the other outbuildings, only one of which, the stable, seems to have had a portico, Brosenne's farmhouse must have been the missing marble bathing pool.[14]

The author tried to recapture some of the landscaping that was still surrounding the mansion. "The stone retaining wall previously mentioned at the base of the hill ran around two sides of it, bringing the attractive lawn out in bold relief. A wooden fence, ruins of which are yet here and there, divided the front lawn from that in the rear. In the front lawn were flower beds with trim boxwood borders, and boxwood lined the walks and drives. Tall button trees alternate with spruce, hemlock and arbor vitae.

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[13] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8.

[14] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8.

Farther away are pines and cedars. Tangle growths show where roses flourished." The bridge that was part of the original entrance into the property was now only used to get from one field to another, but was still of interest to the writer. He noted: "Its foundations, piers and floor are of granite blocks as substantial and enduring as those in the mansion. The bridge springs from each shore of the narrow stream to a central pier, thus having two spans. The thick side walls, nearly shoulder high, are of marble, with two square marble columns at each end extending a short distance above the walls. . . . It is said the bridge cost considerably over $10,000." A photograph of the bridge shows low stone walls with arches on the approach on one side of the bridge, and judging from the description in 1842, the other side must have been treated in a similar way. The correspondent's description seems to focus on the center section, only, which had the higher marble side walls. According to an account by Br. Joseph Wood in 1988, the bridge "was torn down to make way for a wider road several years ago when the neighborhood surrounding Folly Quarter began to develop."[15]

Christian Brosenne died in 1909 at the Lexington Market stall that his father had established over 50 years earlier to sell the butter and eggs they produced on their Baltimore County and Howard County farms. It is not known who may have taken over as a tenant farmer after his death, though his son, Henry, was working with him at the market. It was noted in 1910 that there were 60 head of cattle on the farm. In that year Van Lear Black leased "Carrollton Hall" from Charles Carroll for a period of ten years, with the right to purchase the property for $40,000. Black was apparently negotiating to buy or lease, so apparently Carroll was not yet ready to sell "Carrollton Hall". Black was a Baltimore businessman and vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company, and was the chairman of the board of the *Baltimore Sun* beginning in 1915, and his wife was a daughter of James A. Gary. It was stated at this time that the mansion had never been completed and that this was the source of the name "Folly Quarter". The reporter noted: "Handsome massive mantels and fire-places are still to be found boxed up, just as received from the manufacturer when the erection of the residence was started." It seems unlikely, given the history of the house, that the mantels would not have been installed, and the 1842 sale advertisement contradicts this statement. It is also odd that no mention was made of this by the reporter in 1900, given his interest in the missing mantels.[16]

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[15] *Baltimore Sun*, 20 December 1900, p. 8. Historic photographs at Howard County Historical Society. Br. Joseph Wood, "The Folly Quarter," typescript, 1988, p. 8.

[16] *Baltimore Sun*, 22 August 1909, p. 12. *Baltimore American*, 1 August 1910. *Baltimore Sun*, 22 June 1910, p. 14. Howard County Land Records, WWLC 95-555. http://www.mdhs.org/findingaid/van-lear-black-collection-pp153. *Baltimore American*, 18 June 1911. *Baltimore American*, 22 June 1910. I am indebted to Lance Humphries for bringing this to my attention.

By August 1910 Black was busy having the house repaired, in hopes of moving in in September, and in 1911 it was reported that "Mr. Black is said to have spent $100,000 on the place already in improvements." These must have included replacing many of the missing mantels, putting in new doors that probably resembled the originals, and likely repairing the decay of the past quarter century of neglect. It was noted: "The mansion has been overhauled and renovated. The latest sanitary arrangements have been installed, including hot and cold water. Electric bulbs flash forth at the touch of a button. There is connection by telephone with Baltimore. A new garage is the home of a new automobile." The chapel was demolished, a new house built within a quarter mile of the mansion for the farm manager, and "near the mansion an electric light plant, with gasoline as the motive power, has been erected." This report also noted that the marble bath had disappeared, then stated: "There remain, however, the mantel pieces artistically chiseled from Italian marble." No other record has been found regarding this work, so the story of the mantels must remain a mystery. Were they taken out and boxed up at some time, to be returned to the house, or were new ones brought in, and when and by whom? Black finally purchased "Carrollton Hall", which was now generally being referred to as "Folly Quarter", in 1917. "Carrollton Hall" provided one of the settings for the silent movie *Mayblossom*, staring Pearl White (star of "The Perils of Pauline") and set in the old South of the 1850s. The film, directed by E. I. Demarest, was shot in 1916 and released by the Pathé Brothers Company the following year.[17]

Black was frequently out of town and could not give the supervision he needed to "Folly Quarter", so in 1924 he sold the property, including the livestock, farm equipment, and growing crops, but not the poultry, pleasure horses and carriages "in the old billiard room stable", automobiles, or furniture in the house, to Morris Shapiro and Charles Lebzelter. Shapiro, the president of the Boston Iron and Metal Company and a developer of Howard County lands, bought out his partner in 1927 and built a new house for himself on a hill northeast of the mansion and of Folly Quarter Road. Shapiro then subdivided the farm, selling the mansion and 236 acres to the Novitiate of the Franciscan Fathers Minor Conventuals of Maryland in 1928 for $68,000. The plan was to build a novitiate for 30 to 40 young men who would be trained for one year in preparation for entering the order. By 1929 plans were being drawn up by Baltimore architects Palmer & Lambdin for a two-story rectangular stone structure to house 60 to 70 students. By December bids were being solicited and the estimated cost of the three-sided building around a rectangular court, with a one-story cloister on the interior of these three sides and closing off the fourth side, in the neighborhood of $300,000. The building was to be about 190 feet by 173 feet, and "besides sleeping rooms, the building will contain a chapel, refectory, recreation and community rooms, library, etc." It was built of Beaver Dam marble in a Renaissance style, and was

[17] *Baltimore American*, 1 August 1910. *Baltimore Sun*, 4 March 1911, p. 16. *Baltimore American*, 18 June 1911. *Baltimore Sun*, 4 July 1916, p. 8.

dedicated in May 1931. The old stable was torn down shortly later and the foundation walls now serve to enclose a garden. The house is used for offices and storage, but a new building to the southwest of the house now serves as the primary offices for the novitiate.[18]

[18] *Baltimore Sun*, 16 April 1924, p. 30. Br. Joseph Wood, "The Folly Quarter," typescript, 1988, p. 10. *Baltimore Sun*, 9 February 1928, p. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 27 August 1929, p. 17. *Baltimore Sun*, 11 December 1929, p. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 5 May 1931, p. 7.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	236 A		
Acreage of historical setting	1200 A		
Quadrangle name	Sykesville	Quadrangle scale:	1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries begin at the south end of the oval drive and follow the west side of this drive to the parking lot on the west side of the monastery, then run on the east side of the parking lot to the tree-line north of the monastery. The boundary then turns to the east along the tree line until it reaches a line of evergreens that runs southeast toward the terrace wall, and follows the wall around the east side of the mansion. From the southern end of this wall the boundary runs straight to the south end of the drive. This encompasses all of the known historic buildings and features on the site.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	April 2012
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

"Carrollton Hall" ("Folly Quarter") (HO-16)
12280 Folly Quarter Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU-MENT	CONSIDER-ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Morris Shapiro & wf Rebecca / Balto. City	Novitiate of the Franciscan Fathers Minor Conventuals of MD, Inc.	2 Mar. 1928	HSK 133-236	Deed – fee simple	$5.00	236 A	
Charles J. Lebzelter / ?	Morris Shapiro / ?	28 Mar. 1927	HBN 129-492	Deed – fee simple	$5.00	?	3 tracts
Van Lear Black / Balto. City	Morris Shapiro Charles J. Lebzelter / Balto. City	1 May 1924	HBN 120-288	Deed – fee simple	$5.00	1) 1,020 A 2) 217.546 A 3) 12.628 A	1) Folly Quarter (formerly Carroll Hall) p/o Doughoregan Manor Enlarged – plat? by Wm. Dawson 1886* – partition case John Lee Carroll v. Mary Sophia Carroll – Circuit Ct for Howard EPH 1-143 2) & 3) p/o Lot F, division 7 of D.M.E. Division fence bet. "Howard Farm & "Stone house Farm" including livestock, farm equipment, growing crops, except poultry, pleasure horses and carriages "in the old billiard room stable", all autos, all furniture in dwelling house. [*should be 1866?]
Walter Tyler Joyce / Balto. City	Van Lear Black / Balto. City	11 Apr. 1923	HBN 117-435	Deed – fee simple	$1.00	?	
Van Lear Black & wf Jessie Gary / Balto. City	Walter Tyler Joyce / Balto. City	11 Apr. 1923	HBN 117-433	Deed – fee simple	$1.00	?	
Charles Carroll & wf Suzanne B. / Howard, temporarily in Paris	Van Lear Black & wf Jessie Gary / ?	23 June 1917	HBN 104-57	Deed – fee simple	$40,000 + rent	1,020 A	Was leased to Black 20 June 1910, in WWLC 95-555

"Carrollton Hall" ("Folly Quarter") (HO-16)
12280 Folly Quarter Road

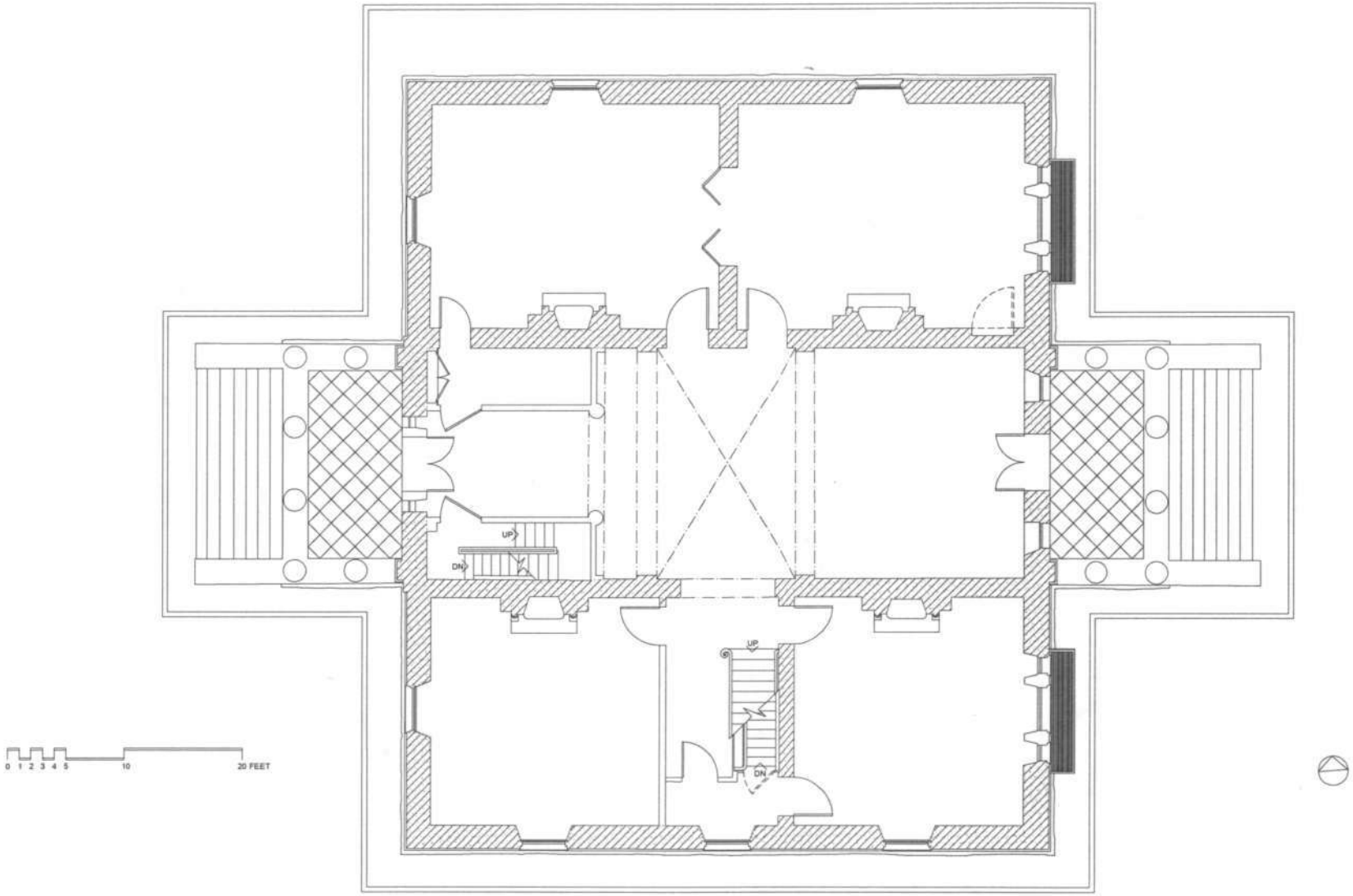
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU-MENT	CONSIDER-ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Williams Co. / MD Corp	Van Lear Black & wf Jessie Gary / ?	15 Mar. 1919	HBN 107-550	Deed – fee simple	$5.00	A) 217.546 A B) 12.628 A	p/o lot F, division #7 A) known as the "Howard Farm"
The Hope Natural Gas Co. / W. VA. W. Raymond Cross / Oil City, PA	Van Lear Black & wf. Jessie Gary / ?	31 July 1919	HBN 108-209	Deed -	$1.00		Right of way
Royal Phelps	Charles Carroll	Written 13 Feb. 1884 Probated 29 Aug. 1884	Wills	Bequest			
Charles M. Dougherty & wf Agnes / Howard	Royal Phelps / NY City	11 July 1881	LJW 43-452	Deed – fee simple	$50,000	1,020 A	
Michael J. Kelley & wf Cecilia H. / Balto. City	Charles M. Dougherty / Balto. City	24 Aug. 1876	LJW 37-108	Deed – fee simple	$76,500	1,020 A	
Charles M. Dougherty, mortgagee / Balto. City	Michael J. Kelley / Balto. City	24 Aug. 1876	LJW 37-105	Deed – ?	$76,500	1,020 A	23 Feb. 1867 Fred. Brosenne & wf Louise to Chas. Dougherty mortgage, WWW 26-245 Circuit Ct. – Dougherty v. Brosenne, public sale 7 Aug. 1876
Charles M. Dougherty & wf Agnes / Balto. City	Frederick Brosenne / Balto. Co.	23 Feb. 1867	WWW 26-243	Deed - Indenture	$112,500	1,020 A	"Carrollton Hall"
Charles Carroll MacTavish & wf Marcella / Howard	Charles M. Dougherty / Balto. City	5 July 1864	WWW 23-398	Deed – Indenture	$100,000	1,020 A	"Carrollton Hall"
Reuben M. Dorsey & wf Achsah R. / Howard	Charles Carroll MacTavish / Balto. City	13 Apr. 1863	WWW 22-452	Deed – Indenture	$23,333	X) 1,020 A Y) 57 A	X) "Carrollton Hall" Y) p/o Pleasant Ridge

"Carrollton Hall" ("Folly Quarter") (HO-16)
12280 Folly Quarter Road

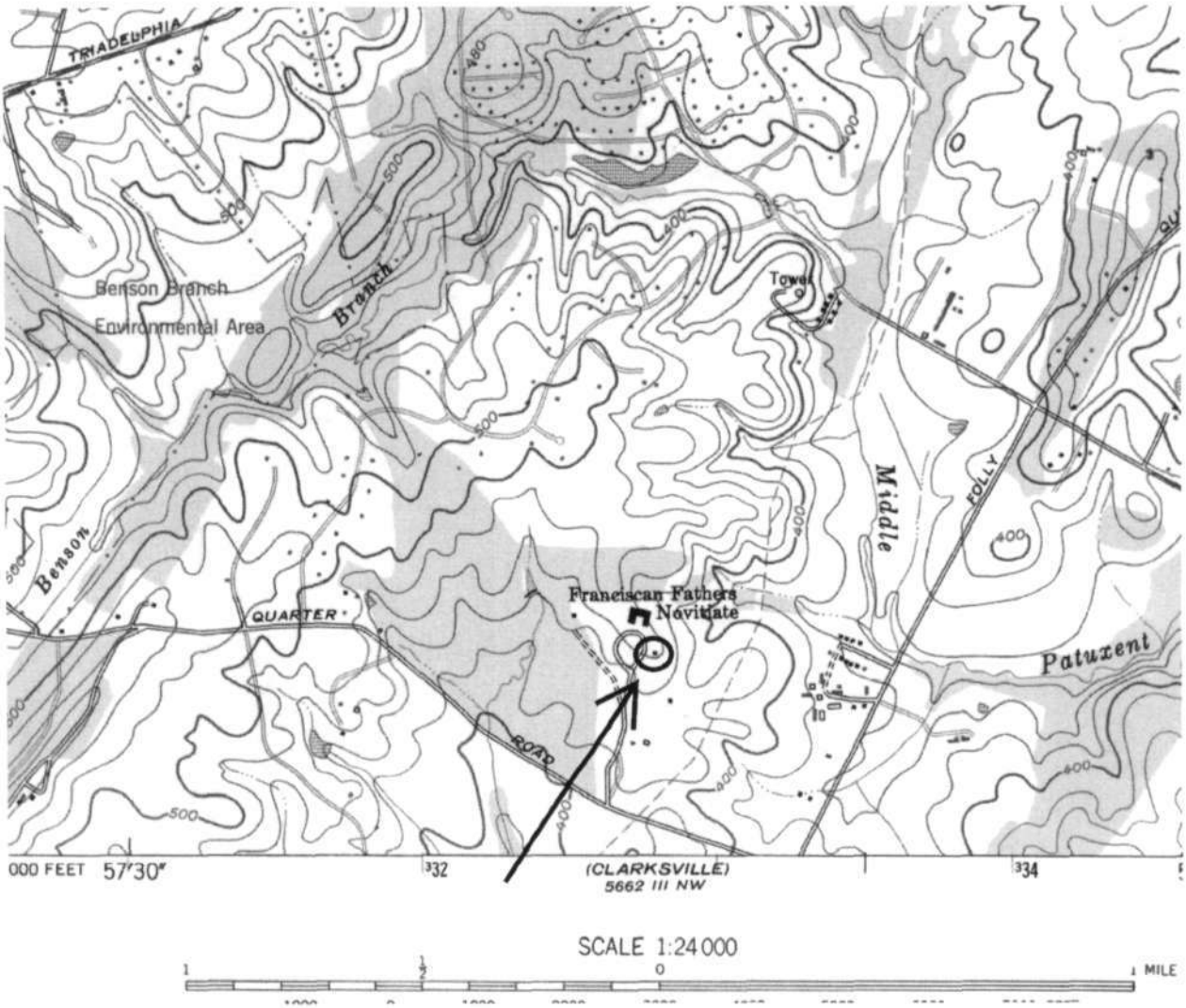
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU-MENT	CONSIDER-ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Reuben M. Dorsey & wf Achsah R. / Howard	Charles Carroll MacTavish / Howard	12 Apr. 1859	WWW 20-65	Lease – Indenture	$1,400/yr. 99 yrs	X) 1,020 A Y) 57 A	X) "Carrollton Hall" Y) p/o Pleasant Ridge After 5 yrs. can extinguish rent – pay $23,333 1/3
Charles Carroll MacTavish & wf Marcella / Howard	Reuben M. Dorsey / Howard	12 Apr. 1859	WWW 20-61	Deed – Indenture	$23,333 1/3	X) 1,020 A Y) 57 A	X) Carrollton Hall Y) p/o Pleasant Ridge Free use of roads to farm, esp. roads to the mill, the private tpke & the way by Mikes Quarter to Fred. Tpke.
John MacTavish & wf Emily / Balto. City	Charles Carroll MacTavish / Howard Dist.	2 Aug. 1850	WHW 10-123	Deed - Indenture	$5.00	X) 1,020 A Y) 57 A	X) "Carrollton Hall" Y) "Pleasant Ridge"
Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq. of Doughoregan Manor / A.A.	Emily MacTavish, his granddaughter wf of John MacTavish, Esq. / now residing on Doughoregan Manor	10 Sept. 1831	WSG 16-330	Indenture	Love & Affection	1,000 A±	p/o Dougheregan Manor recently surveyed by Robert Alcock "… being a part of said Dougheregan Manor known by the name of the Folly Quarter, with about five hundred acres of land as above added to the said Folly Quarter …" & with right of way to roads "… particularly the roads leading therefrom to the mill, the private turnpike, and the road leading by Meekes Quarter, directly to the great Frederick Turnpike."



HO-16 "CARROLLTON HALL" (FOLLY QUARTER) 12280 FOLLY QUARTER ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND PETER PEARRE -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- MAY 2010



HO-16
"Carrollton Hall" (Folly Quarter)
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Sykesville quad

HO-16
"Carrollton Hall" ("Folly Quarter")
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log
Nikon D-70 camera
HP Premium Plus paper
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0016_2010-05-18_01
West & south elevations

HO-0016_2010-05-18_02
East elevation

HO-0016_2010-05-18_03
North elevation

HO-0016_2010-05-18_04
Cross-passage & hall, view east

HO-0016_2010-05-18_05
Hall & cross-passage, view west

HO-0016_2010-05-18_06
Cross-passage ceiling medallion

HO-0016_2010-05-18_07
Stair

HO-0016_2010-05-18_08
East double parlor, view southwest

HO-0016_2010-05-18_09
East double parlor, mantel

HO-0016_2010-05-18_10
Second-story hall, dome

HO-0016_2010-05-18_11
Southeast chamber, mantel

HO-0016_2010-05-18_12
Attic

HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
West + south elevations
1 of 12

HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
East elevation
2 of 12

HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
North elevation
3 of 12

HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
Cross-passage + hall, view east
4 of 12

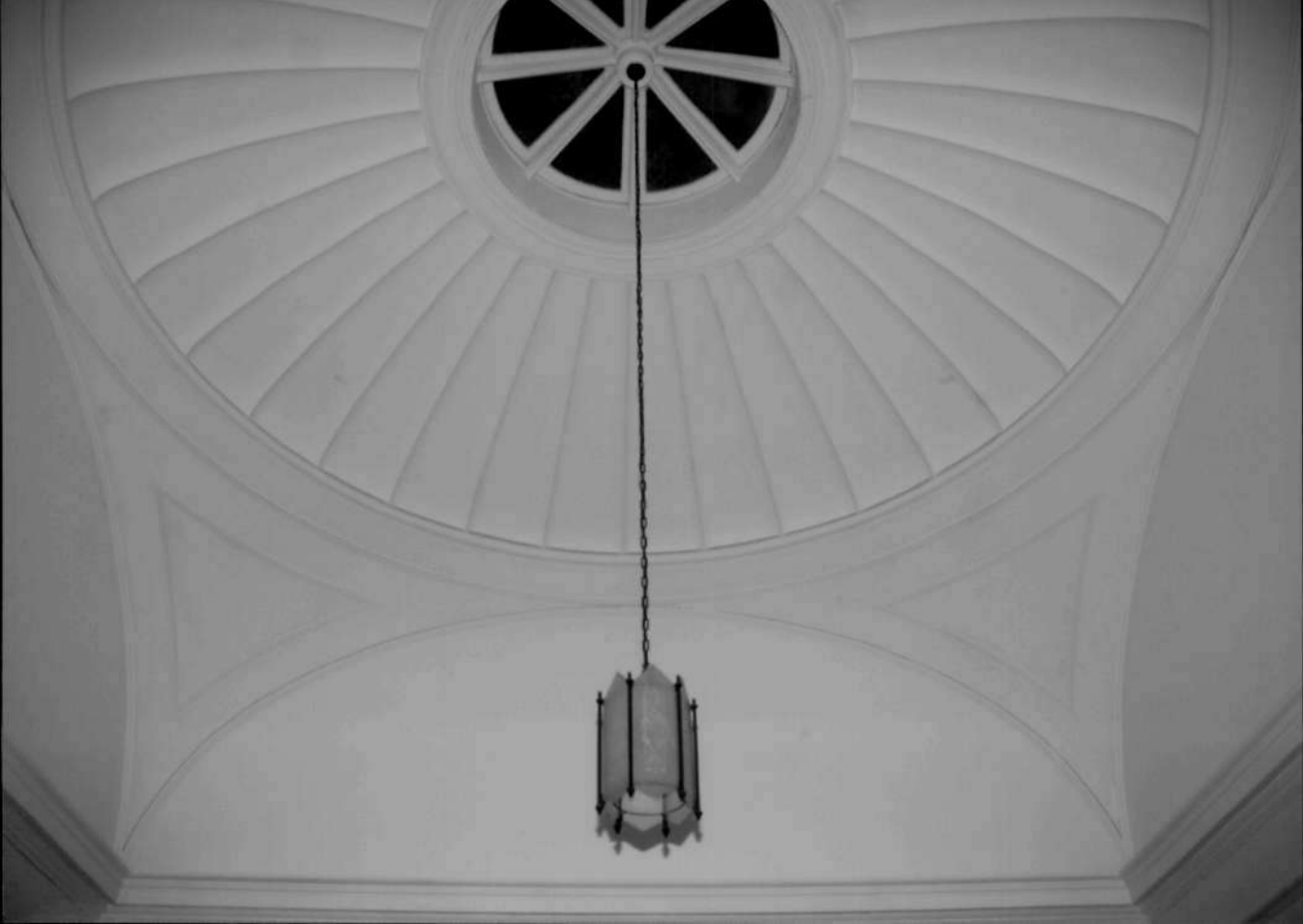
HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
Hall & cross-passage, view west
5 of 12

HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
cross-passage ceiling medallion
6 of 12

HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
Stair
7 of 12

HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
East double parlor, view southwest
8 of 12

HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
East double parlor, mantel
9 of 12



HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
Second-story hall, dome
10 of 12

STAPLES

HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
Southeast chamber, mantel
11 of 12

HO-16
'Carrollton Hall' ('Folly Quarter')
12280 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2010-05-18
MD SHPO
Attic
12 of 12

HO-16
FOLLY QUARTER MANOR
Ellicott City cicra 1832
Private

Folly Quarter Manor was built by Charles Carroll in 1832 for his grand daughter Emily Caton who married Mr. John McTavish, British Consul for the port of Baltimore.

The house was located on 1,000 acres of fine farm land and is representative of the Greek revival style. It sits on a lofty hill, now a part of the Seminary run by Franciscan Friars.

A three bay wide, two bay deep, two and a half story structure facing east, it is now approached on the west. Both elevations are identical, however, holding massive central double doors of carved mahogany with great central porches held by six solid granite doric columns measuring nearly six feet in circumferences of their base. First floor wrought iron baskets framing projecting window balconies on the east elevation add importance to the entrance.

The interior features fine woodwork, particularly the proportionally scaled paneling in the large dividing doors between the two first floor south rooms and an interesting central hall flanked by graceful Corinthian columns.

1400164402

HO-16
District #3

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
St Joseph Cupertino Novitiate

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Folly Quarter Manor, Carrollton Hall, MacTavish House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
12290 Folly Quarter Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Ellicott City

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Howard

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☒ Educational	☐ Military	☒ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Franciscan Friars, Order of Friars

STREET AND NUMBER:
12290 Folly Quarter Road

CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City
STATE: Maryland

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:
Howard County Court House

CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City
STATE: Maryland 21043

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): Tax Map 22 133-236

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS /p. 46

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE OF SURVEY: 1976 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:
21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis
STATE: Maryland 21401

NO-16

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed	
	(Check One) ☐ Altered ☐ Unaltered	(Check One) ☐ Moved ☐ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*If known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Folly Quarter is a massive building of three stories constructed of local granite quarried from the rocky hillsides of "Woodstock", It is representative of the Greek Revival Style and stands on a lofty hill amid pasture and farm land in close proximity to the Novitiate of the Franciscan Friars.

The problem of transporting this heavy building material was no small task. It is built of large granite blocks that average in size thirty-five inches long and nineteen inches deep. It is a three bay wide, two bay deep structure with a central massive porch held by six solid granite doric columns on both the east and west elevations. The columns are seventy-one inches - nearly six ffet in circumference at the base tapering as they rise.

The house faces east but the present road brings you to the west porch, which is identical to the one on the east. The east elevation contains first floor wrought iron baskets framing their projecting window balconies. Dormer windows are placed in the center of the east and west sides of the gabled roof. Two tall chimneys are also outlined. Copper rain spouts carry water off the metal sheathed roof. The massive central double doors are of carved mahogany. Entering from the east is a hallway the width of the porch with a gracefully arched ceiling. The floors are of closely fitted fine hardwood. This hall narrows into an entrance hall for the west entrance which is flanked by graceful Corinthian columns on either side. The north side of the first floor contains two large rooms with plastered ceilings and carved marble fireplaces connected by huge proportionally paneled wooden double doors which can be opened easily to create a large ballroom.

A stair hall divides the southern half of the main floor and leads to a colonial stairway, constructed of oak with mahogany hand rail and newel post.

The rooms of the attic have sloping ceilings which conform to the gable roof. Above them is a half attic surrounding a cupola and sky light and containing three small rooms or closets.

A large hall runs through the basement which contains four large rooms one a kitchen the others used for servants quarters and storage.

Stone steps on the east indicate the original path to the house. A garden is located north east of the path. Northwest of the mansion is located the Novitiate with its chapel, dining hall, library, residential and class rooms.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NO-16

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- [ ] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 15th Century
- [ ] 16th Century
- [ ] 17th Century
- [ ] 18th Century
- [x] 19th Century
- [ ] 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* Circa 1832

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- Aboriginal
  - [ ] Prehistoric
  - [ ] Historic
- [ ] Agriculture
- [x] Architecture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Conservation
- [x] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [ ] Industry
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Landscape Architecture
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Political
- [x] Religion/Philosophy
- [ ] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [x] Social/Humanitarian
- [ ] Theater
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Urban Planning
- [ ] Other *(Specify)*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of this building lies in its architecture and in its history. Architecturally Folly Quarter Manor House is representative of the Greek revival style. The interior paneling and woodwork is outstanding for its craftsmanship and proportional treatment while the entrance hall with its interior Ionic columns and arched ceiling is notable.

Folly Quarter Manor was built in 1832 by Charles Carrol of Carrollton for Emily Caton, his grand daughter. The last living signer of the Declaration of Independence spent a large part of his closing years at "Doughoregan Manor" in the company of Emily who married Mr. John McTavish British Consul at the port of Baltimore.

To show his appreciation of her attentions Carroll gave her 1,000 acres of fine farmland on the tract known as "Folly." Some years before his death he began to erect the present mansion which was finished in 1832.

The term "quarter" seems to have applied to large tracts of land, perhaps quarter sections.

When built, the manor had a magnificent marble bathing pool, costing thousands of dollars. On the slope of the south hill stood a stout granite post about four feet high, used for the sun dial.

According to Mr. Warfield the buildings on "Folly Quarter" cost Charles Carroll $100,000. A branch of the upper Patuxent River located on the farm was crossed by a massive granite and marble bridge. While several other buildings at one time dotted the property.

Mr. and Mrs. John McTavish lived here for many years. Mr. Charles Carroll McTavish, their son inherited the property which was later sold to Charles M. Dougherty, who paid $100,000, and kept Folly Quarter as an elegant summer home. Leaving for New Orleans in the late 1880's he sold it to Mr. Royal Phelps, father-in-law of Ex-Governor John Lee Carroll through whom it passed to Mr. Charles Carrol.

The manor became abandoned and was used as a picnic pavillion. In 1927 the property was acquired by the Franciscan Friars who found it necessary to construct a new novitiate. They now use the old manor house as a missionary residence. A bit of gardening is also done near the house.

In keeping with the traditions of the order founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1209, the Friars chose the late Italian Renaissance style for their new novitiate.

The building is notable for its architecture. The Reverend Benedict Przemielewski, O.F.M. Conv., a priest of the order prepared the tentative sketches of the present building.

The plans were executed by Palmer and Lamdin, Baltimore.

Father Benedict selected a slope of a hill commanding a plain somewhat

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HO-16

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Warfield, J.D. Founders of Ann Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland. Baltimore, 1973.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

Please see Tax Map 22. p. 46 122/236

236 Acres

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Cleora B. Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION
Howard County Office of Planning and Zoning

DATE

STREET AND NUMBER:
3450 Court House Drive

CITY OR TOWN:
Ellicott City

STATE
Maryland

21043

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

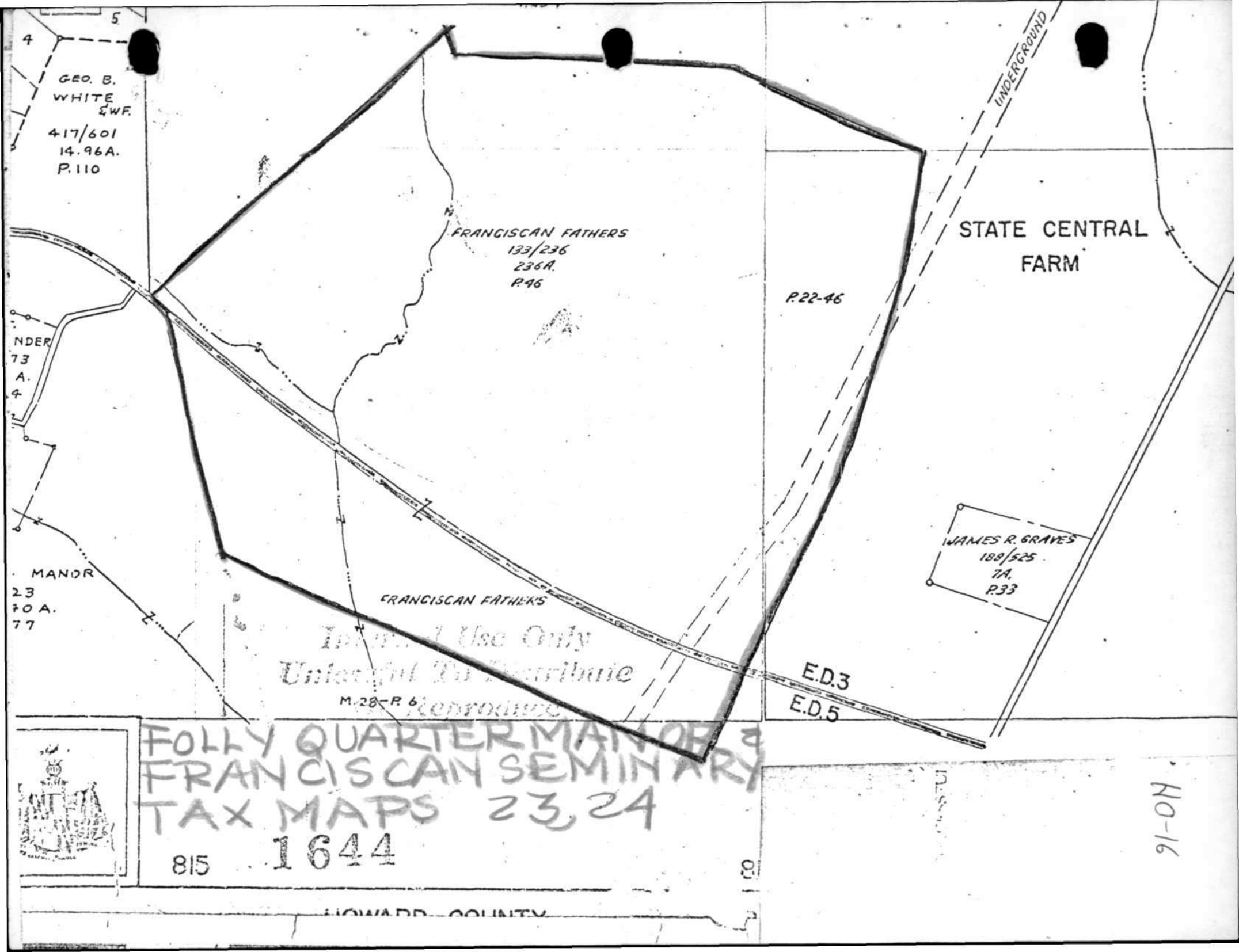
Signature

HO-16

similar to the site of the "Sacro Convento" of Assisi, the church which holds the body of St. Francis. He instructed the architects to arrange the walls on the three sides of the building to slope in a buttress fashion to accentuate the size and massiveness of the building. The building material used on the exterior is beaver dam marble with granite for backing and stone trim. All stone carving was eliminated and the simplest form of trim employed. Minimal costs resulted since the slabs were but trimmings from huge blocks used in other construction work.

The chapel with its simple altars, beautifully carved choir stalls, mosaic stations of the cross, and coffered ceiling is a gem of the early renaissance. The library, refectory and other community rooms with their massive open fireplaces of patterned brick, the arched and vaulted cloisters with their sturdy marble pilasters and wrought iron grilles and the arched transoms encasing fan lights take us back to early thirteenth century architecture.

The property is significant for its role in education, religious training and social work. This religious community of Roman Catholic men forms a life of prayer, work and study. Their apostolic activities include chaplaincies at hospitals, nursing homes and homes for the aged, education, parish ministry and missionary activities. Young men from the Eastern United States who enter the Franciscan Order spend their first year of religious life at the Folly Quarter Novitiate. Dedicated in May of 1930 by Archbishop Curley of Baltimore, the building has always been used as a Novitiate except from 1943 thru 1957 when it was affiliated with St. Bonaventure University of Alegany, New York, when it housed an affiliated school of Philosophy.



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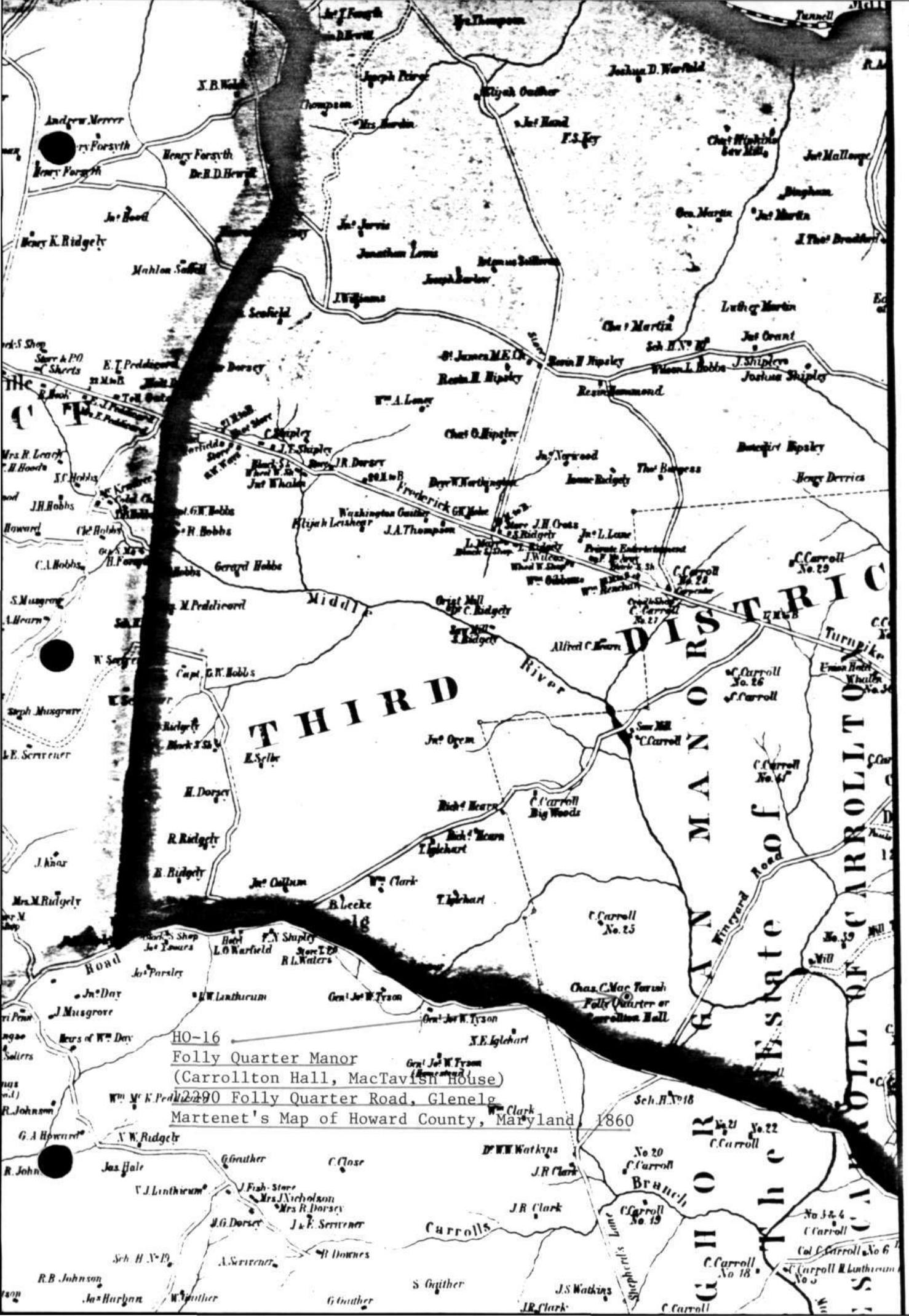
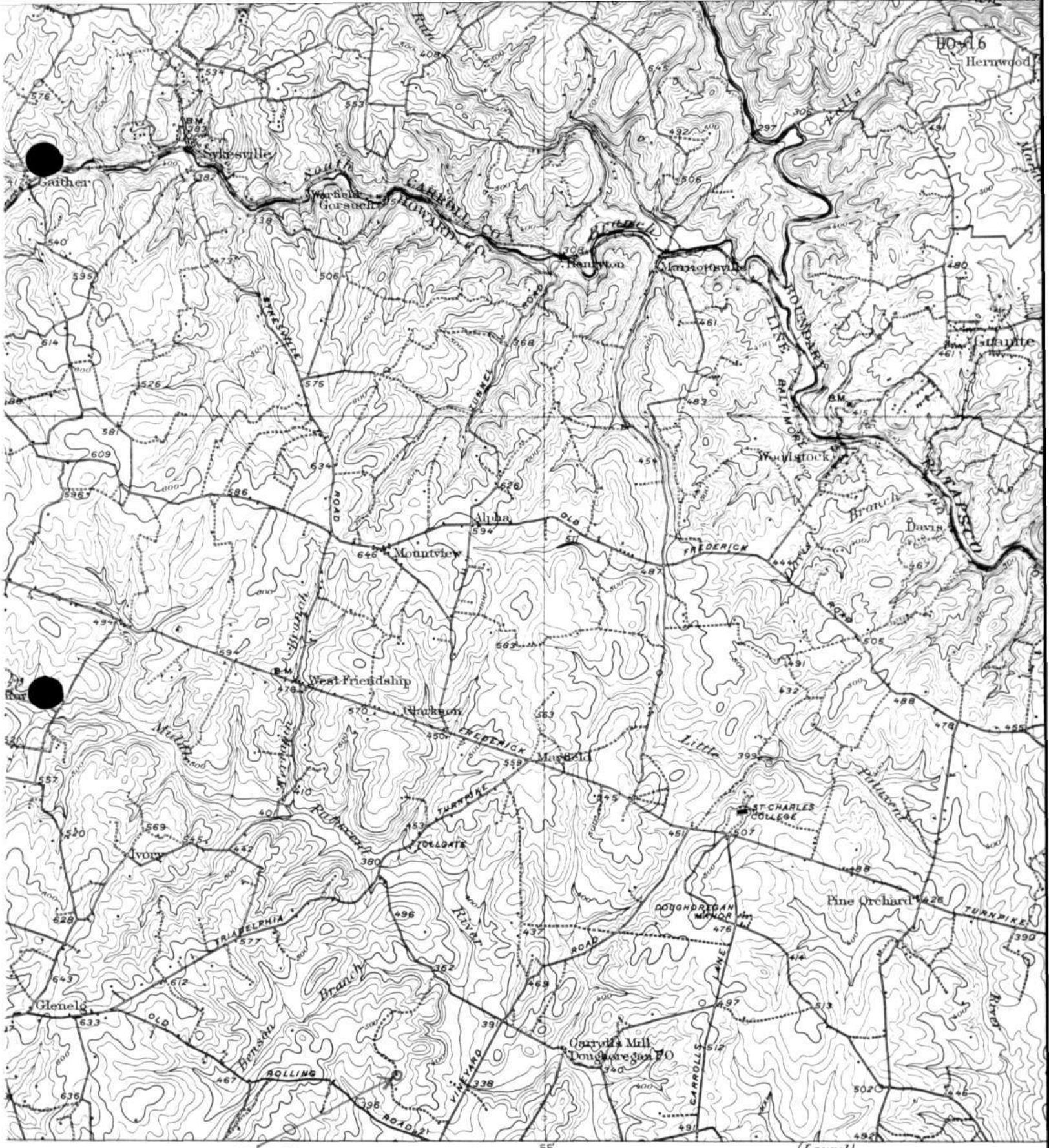


HO-16
Folly Quarter Manor
(Carrollton Hall, MacTavish House)
12290 Folly Quarter Road, Glenelg
Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland, 1860

Folly Quarter Manor (Carrollton Hall, MacTavish House)
12290 Folly Quarter Road, Glenelg
G.M. Hopkins Atlas, 1878

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



.Wilson, Geographer in charge.
ography by W.M. Beaman, W. Carvel Hall, and T.G. Basinger.
trol by W. Carvel Hall, E.L. McNair, and E.S. Ela.
rveyed in 1902 and 1904.

'EYED [redacted] PERATION WITH THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

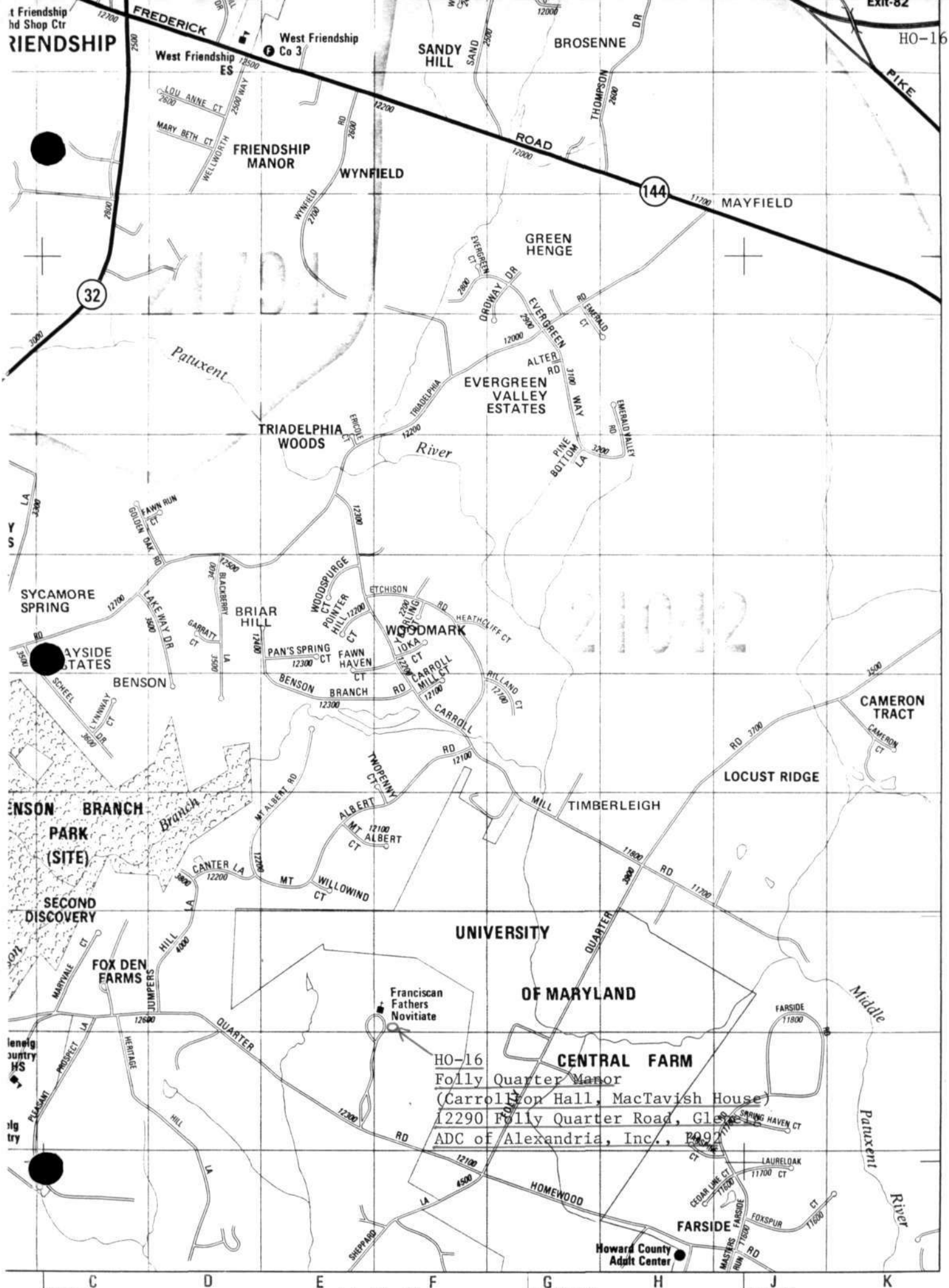
HO-16 Folly Quarter Manor (Carrollton Hall, MacTavish House) (Laurel)
12290 Folly Quarter Road, Glenelg
15' Quad Ellicott, MD 1906, Reprinted 1944

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$

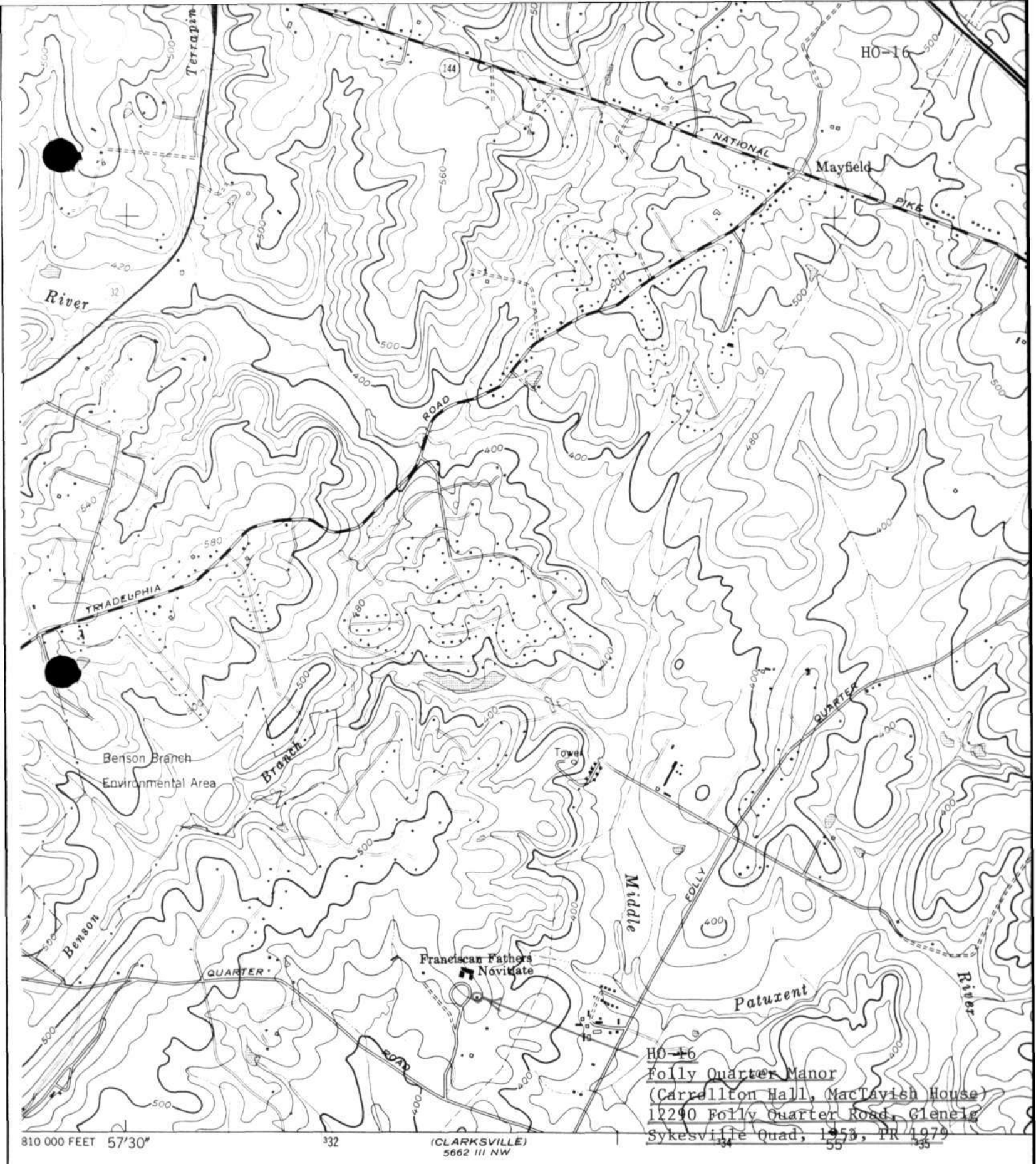
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1904

Contour interval 20 feet
Datum is mean sea level

ion of Archeology
and Geological Survey
Hopkins University
more, Maryland 21218



HO-16
Folly Quarter Manor
(Carrollton Hall, MacTavish House)
12290 Folly Quarter Road, Glenelg
ADC of Alexandria, Inc., P092



SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

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CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MARYLAND

HO-16 DIST 3
FRANCISCAN SEMINARY

MHT

HO-16 DIST 5
MACTAVISH HOUSE
MHT

H016 · DIST 3
MACTAVISH HOUSE
MHT