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street and number	12280 Folly Quarter Road	__	not for publication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

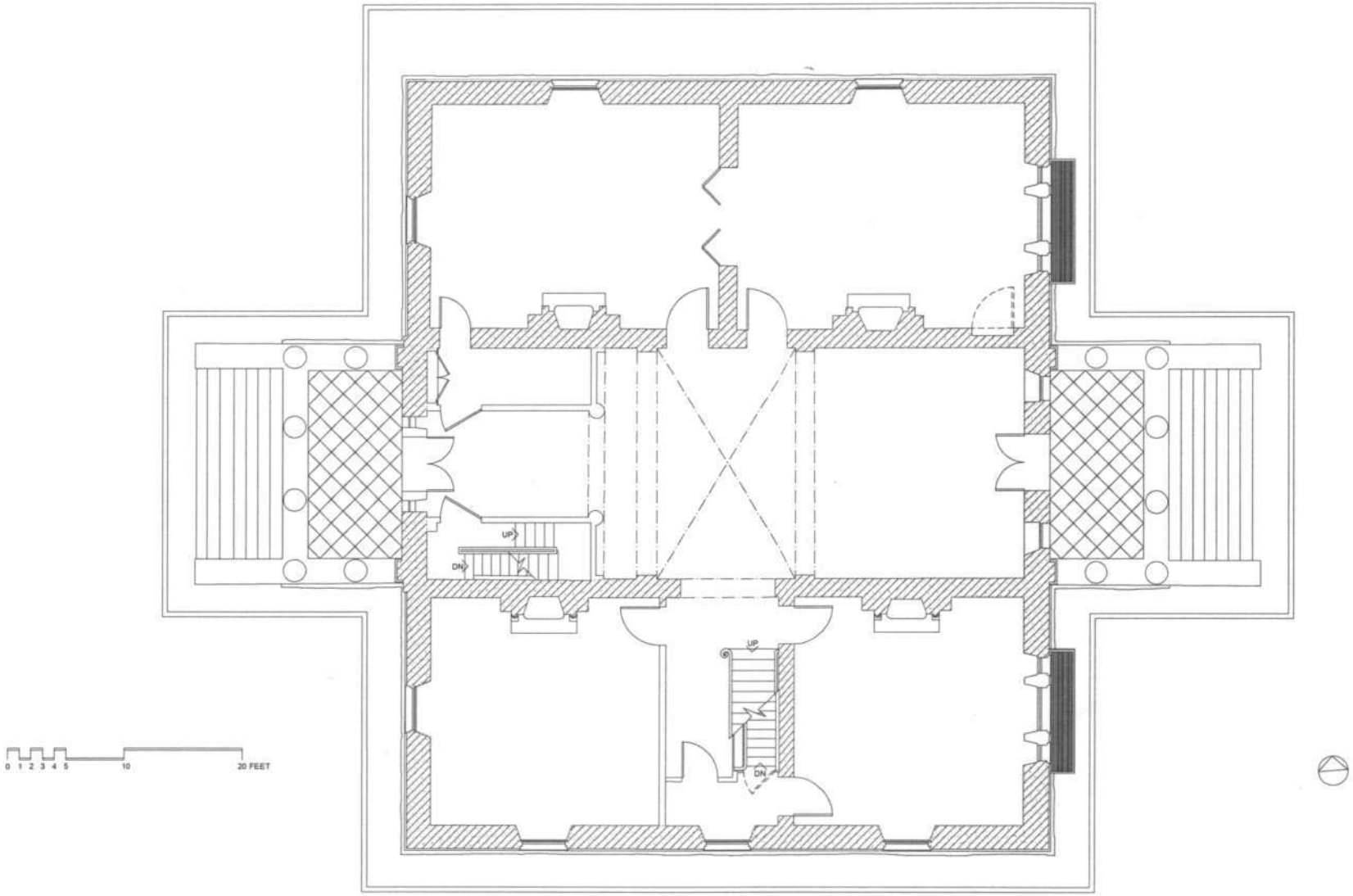
CHAIN OF TITLE

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

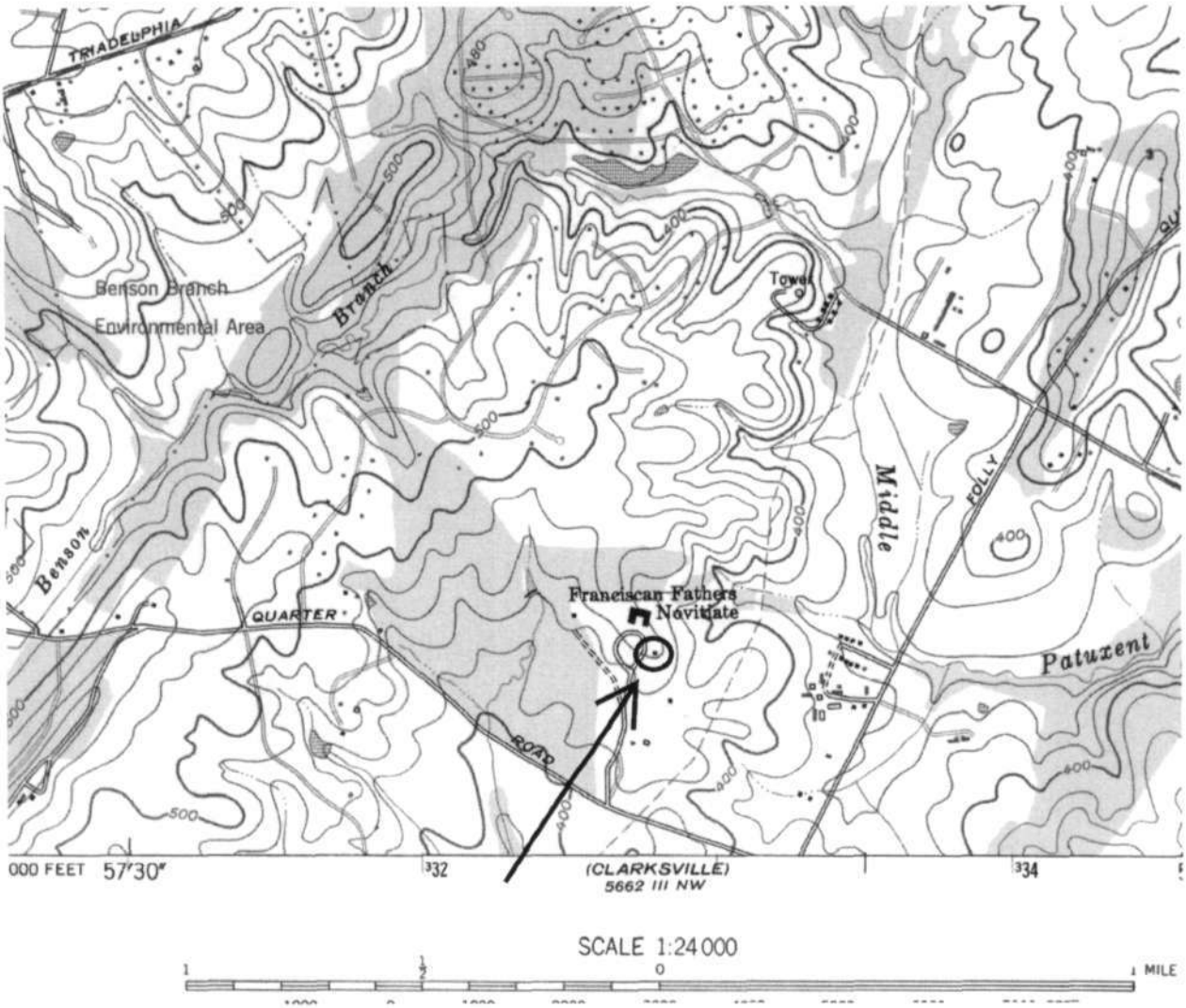
CHAIN OF TITLE

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