

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1042

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Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


I hereby certify that this 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 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 local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

 <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>10-24-14</u> <hr/> Date
<hr/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<hr/> Signature of commenting official:	<hr/> Date
<hr/> Title :	<hr/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

Jon Edward H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12-16-14
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	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

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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.

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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.

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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 $\frac{3}{4}$ -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

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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 impostes 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, impostes 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 impostes 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,

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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.

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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.
- 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.)

- 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

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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

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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

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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

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.

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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.

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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 marbled. 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.

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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.

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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.

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“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.

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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	<u>63,660</u>
	\$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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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*, starring 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

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.

Carrollton Hall (HO-16)

Howard Co., Maryland

Name of Property

County and State

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.

Carrollton Hall (HO-16)
Name of Property

Howard Co., Maryland
County and State

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

Carrollton Hall (HO-16)
Name of Property

Howard Co., Maryland
County and State

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.

Carrollton Hall (HO-16)
Name of Property

Howard Co., Maryland
County and State

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.)

Carrollton Hall (HO-16)
Name of Property

Howard Co., Maryland
County and State

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

Carrollton Hall (HO-16)

Howard Co., Maryland

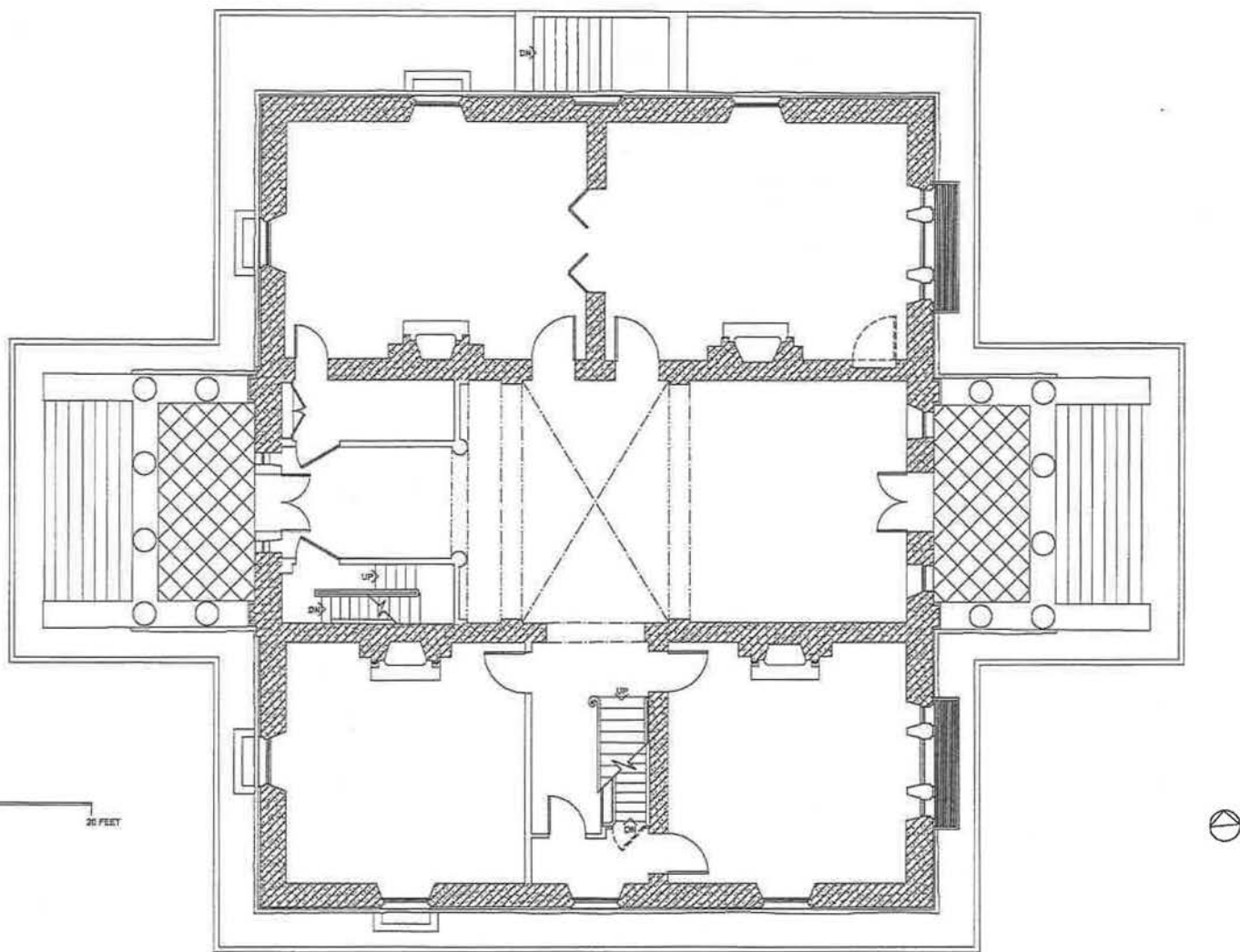
Name of Property

County and State

- 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

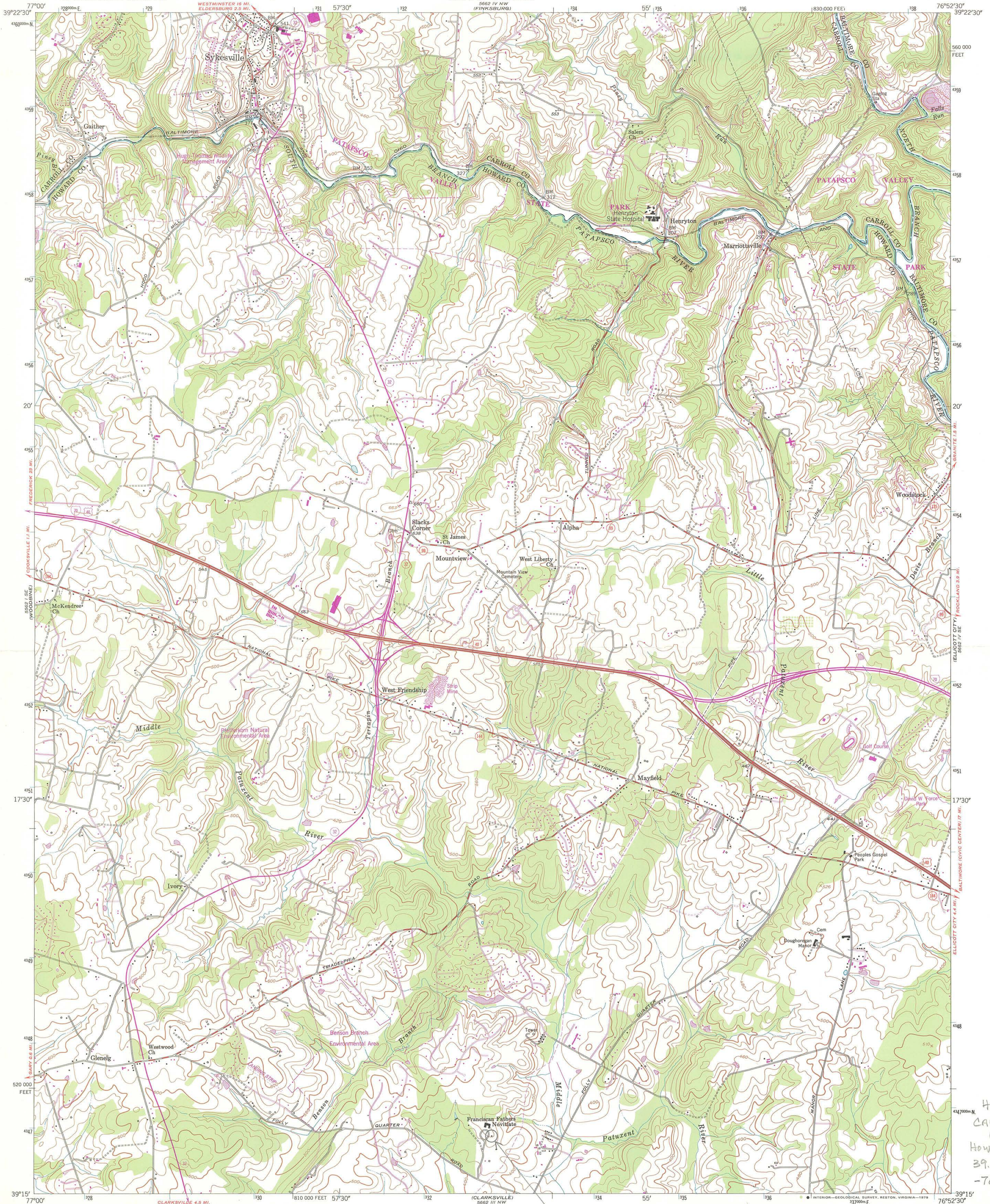
FIRST FLOOR PLAN – MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND PETER PEARRE – DRAWN BY KEN SHORT – MAY 2010

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



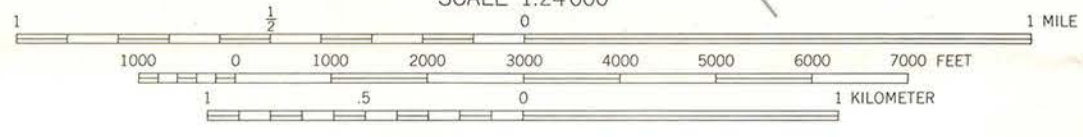
Mapped by Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USSCS

Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric
methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial
photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information
not field checked. Map edited 1979



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	4 LANE 6 LANE	Light-duty
Medium-duty	4 LANE 6 LANE	Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route State Route



SYKESVILLE, MD.

N3915-W7652.5/7.5

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 5662 IV SW-SERIES V833

40-16
CARROLLTON
HALL
HOWARD CO., MD
39.256171
-76.937411



MANOR HOUSE

MANOR HOUSE

MANOR HOUSE



























CHRIST LIFE

HELPING OTHERS

Discover
Follow and
Share
Jesus Christ

















National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Carrollton Hall
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MARYLAND, Howard

DATE RECEIVED: 10/31/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/25/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/10/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/17/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001042

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12.16.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust

Sustainable _____ Attainable

January 31, 2014

Novitiate of Franciscan Fathers
Minor Conventuals of MD, Inc.
123 Folly Quarter Road
Ellicott City, Maryland 21042-1419

Attention: Fr. Bob Cook, OFM Conv.

RE: CARROLLTON MANOR
Howard County, Maryland

Dear Fr, Cook:

The Carrollton Manor will be considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Tuesday March 4, 2014. The National Register is the official list of historic properties recognized by the Federal Government as worthy of preservation for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. In Maryland, the nomination process is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust. Enclosed you will find a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing. The meeting will be held at the People's Resource Center, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland, beginning at 10:00 a.m. You are welcome to attend this meeting.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties.

1. Consideration in planning for Federal, federally or state funded, licensed and assisted projects. Federal and state legislation requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to Section 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 and Annotated Code of Maryland, State Finance and Procurement Article, Section 5A-323 et seq. or call the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.
2. Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitation of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936.

Martin O'Malley, Governor
Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP, Secretary
Amanda Stakem Conn, Esq., Deputy Secretary

The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67 or the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.

3. Eligibility for a Maryland income tax benefit for the rehabilitation of historic property. For further information on the Heritage Preservation Tax Credit, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7628.

4. Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. In accord with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.

5. Eligibility to apply for federal and state grants and state low interest loans for historic preservation projects. To determine the present status of such grants and loans, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7632.

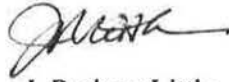
Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what portion of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for a determination of eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is determined to be eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023 by the date of the meeting given above.

Listing in the National Register does NOT mean that the Federal Government or the State of Maryland wants to acquire the property, place restrictions on the property, or dictate the color or materials used on individual buildings. Local ordinances or laws establishing restrictive zoning, special design review committees, or review of exterior alterations are not a part of the National Register program. Listing also does NOT require the owner to preserve or maintain the property or seek approval of the Federal Government or the State of Maryland to alter the property. Unless the owner applies for and accepts special Federal or state tax, licensing, or funding benefits, the owner can do anything with his property he wishes so long as it is permitted by state or local law.

Page 3

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter E. Kurtze, before the Governor's Consulting Committee considers the nomination. Copies of the nomination, regulations and information on the National Register and Federal and State tax provisions are available from the Trust. If you have questions about this nomination, please contact Peter E. Kurtze, Administrator of Evaluation and Registration, Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,



J. Rodney Little
Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

cc: Hon. Kenneth Ullman
Mr. Kenneth Short



Maryland Department of Planning

Sustainable _____ Attainable _____

February 25, 2014

Mr. J. Rodney Little
Director, State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECOMMENDATION

State Application Identifier: MD20140115-0025
Applicant: Maryland Historical Trust
Project Description: HISTORIC NOMINATION - Carrollton Hall
Project Address: 12280 Folly Quarter Road, Ellicott City, MD 21043
Project Location: County(ies) of Howard
Approving Authority: U.S. Department of the Interior DOI/NPS
CFDA Number: 15.914
Recommendation: Consistent Including General Comment(s)

Dear Mr. Little:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulation 34.02.01.04-.06, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced project. This letter constitutes the State process review and recommendation. This recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter.

Review comments were requested from the Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, Transportation; Howard County; and the Maryland Department of Planning.

The Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, and Transportation; Howard County; and the Maryland Department of Planning found this project to be consistent with their plans, programs, and objectives.

The Department of Transportation stated that "as far as can be determined at this time, the subject has no unacceptable impacts on their plans or programs."

Howard County stated that the preservation of this magnificent early 19th century Greek Revival building built by Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence, is very consistent to the plans and programs of the State and Howard County.

The State Application Identifier Number must be placed on any correspondence pertaining to this project. The State Clearinghouse must be kept informed if the approving authority cannot accommodate the recommendation.

Martin O'Malley, Governor
Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP, Secretary
Amanda Stakem Conn, Esq., Deputy Secretary

Mr. J. Rodney Little

February 25, 2014

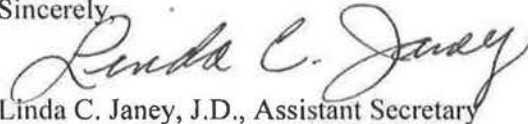
Page 2

State Application Identifier: MD20140115-0025

Please remember, you must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff person noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at myra.barnes@maryland.gov. **Also please complete the attached form and return it to the State Clearinghouse as soon as the status of the project is known. Any substitutions of this form must include the State Application Identifier Number. This will ensure that our files are complete.**

Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincerely,



Linda C. Janey, J.D., Assistant Secretary

LCJ:MB

Enclosure(s)

cc: Melinda Gretsinger - MDOT

Greg Golden - DNR

Kate Bolinger - HOWD

Peter Conrad - MDPL

14-0025_CRR.CLS.doc



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust

October 24, 2014

Sustainable — Attainable



Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 I (eye) St., NW
Mail Stop 2280
Washington, DC 20005

RE: CARROLLTON HALL
OAKDALE
Howard County, Maryland

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is documentation for nominating Carrollton Hall and Oakdale, both of Howard County, Maryland to the National Register of Historic Places. The state review board and the owners concur in my recommendation for listing. Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little
Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

Carrollton Hall

cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20140115-0025
Enclosures: NR form and 25 continuation sheets
1 USGS map
22 - 5x7 b/w prints
2 - CDs

Correspondence: letter, Little to Cook, 31 January 2014
letter, Janey to Little 25 February 2014

Martin O'Malley, Governor
Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP, Secretary
Amanda Stakem Conn, Esq., Deputy Secretary

J. Paul Loether, Chief
October 24, 2014

Page 2

Oakdale

Cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20140115-026

Enclosures: NR form and _____ continuation sheets
1 USGS map
36 - 5x7 b/w prints
2 CDs

Correspondence: letter, Little to Mariani, 31 January 2014
letter, Dorsey to Little, 20 February 2014
letter, Janey to Little, 25 February 2014
memo, Citizens to Little, 4 March 2014