



## The Franciscans

*The current proprietors*

In 1928, Folly Quarter was purchased by **Rev. Justin Figs, OFM Conv.**, a Major Superior of the Franciscan Friars Conventual on the East Coast, to be used as a novitiate for training young men for the Franciscan priesthood and brotherhood, in the Roman Catholic Church.

But as grand as it was, the manor house became too small for the growing community. Two years later **Rev. Benedict Przemielewski, OFM Conv.** was commissioned to design a new novitiate. He chose to model it after the *Sacro Convento*, the 13th century Italian motherhouse of the Franciscan Order, attached to the Basilica where Saint Francis of Assisi is buried.

In 1995 the Franciscans transformed the novitiate into the *Shrine of St. Anthony of Padua* and in 1998 Cardinal William Keeler designated it as an "Archdiocesan Shrine."



*Carrollton Hall is a historic landmark, a house museum honoring the memories of those who lived here and those who influenced our nation's most valued heritage, especially Freedom of Religion. This fundamental human right of all people is also the guarantor of the health of a diverse society.*

*To help restore Carrollton Hall or for more information regarding tour schedule, lecture series, exhibits, or rental, please contact:*

## CARROLLTON HALL

12300 Folly Quarter Road  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21042

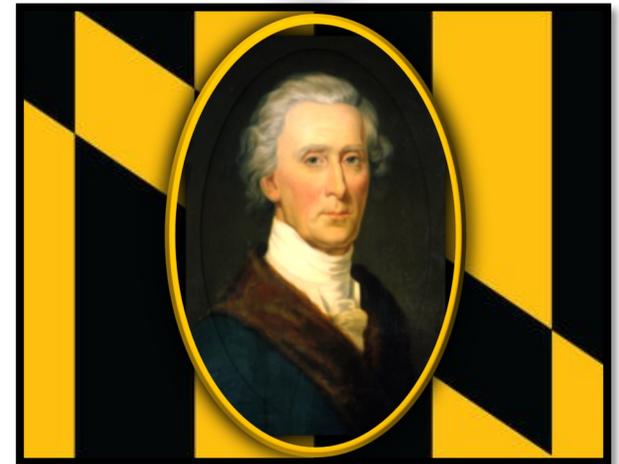
Fr. Michael Heine, OFM Conv.

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*"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."*

US Declaration of Independence (1776)



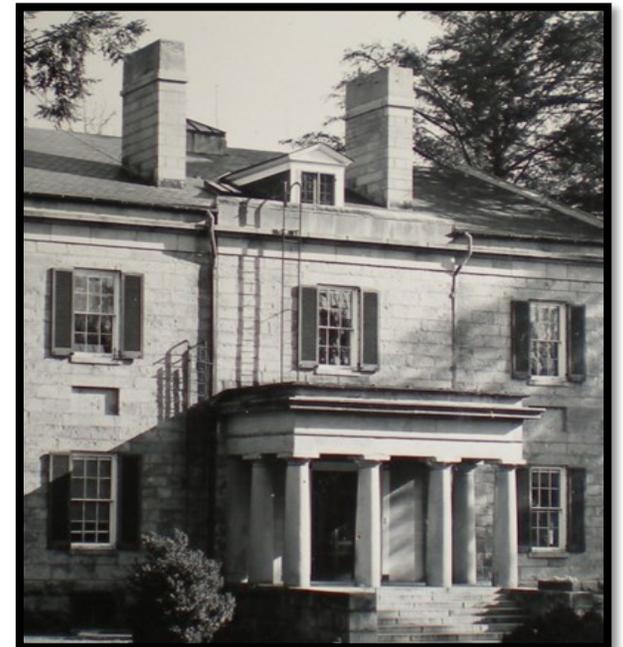
## Charles Carroll of Carrollton

*Builder of Carrollton Hall*

## CARROLLTON HALL

Folly Quarter

*A house museum dedicated to  
Faith, Family, and Country*



**Charles Carroll of Carrollton**, builder of Carrollton Hall, well known as a scholar, statesman, planter, patriot, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence (1776), was also a man of great faith. His family's heritage of religious tolerance played a major role in the design of our nation's long tradition of religious freedom.



Beginning with his great, great, great grandfather, **George Calvert**, (left) first Lord Baltimore, the unheard of experiment for a "tolerant" colony was conceived. After a century of violent religious upheaval following the Reformation, Calvert was determined to establish a haven in the New World where all people could practice their faith undisturbed.

In 1632, King Charles graciously acceded to Calvert's desire to found a colony free of religious oppression. His only stipulation was that such a paradise should be named for the Virgin Mary, "**Maryland**," the patroness of his Catholic Queen, Henrietta Maria.

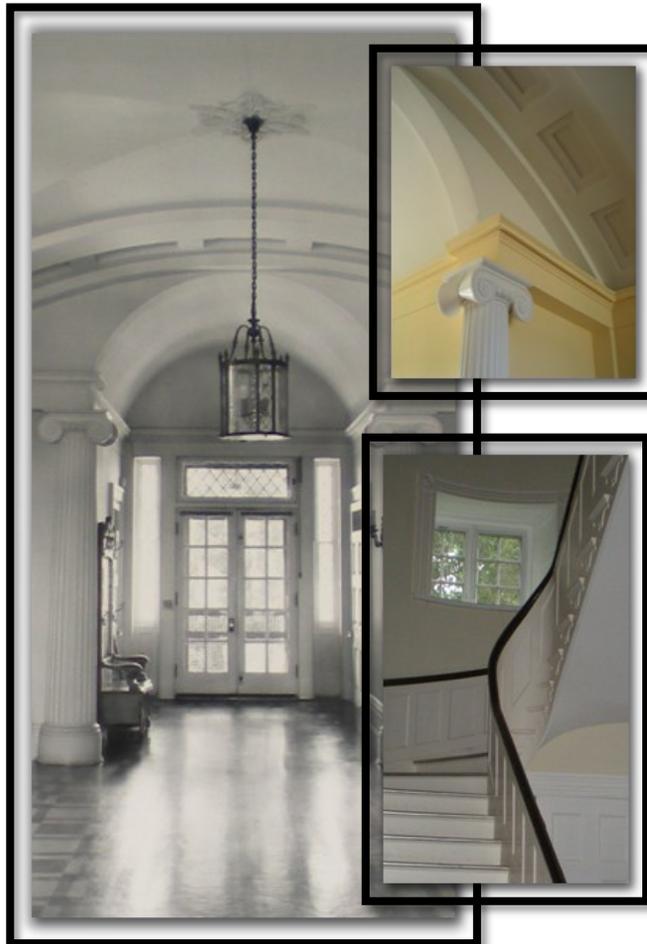


But religious tolerance was not to be an easy planting. Old World attitudes and prejudices sailed across the sea with the colonists. Many would endure a long winter of intolerance and unjust laws before the ideal would take firm root and actually be enshrined in the First Amendment of the nation's Constitution (1787).

*Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof ....*  
U.S. Constitution Amendment I

## Faith and Service . . .

The first Carroll to settle in Maryland was **Charles Carroll the Settler** (grandfather of Carroll of Carrollton). He arrived in 1688 from Ireland to serve as Attorney General for Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, whose cousin he also married. Carroll's descendants have served the state and nation as senators and governors, as benefactors offering their own land to create the capital city of Washington, and as founders of Georgetown University and the first American congregation of Religious Sisters. Through the nomination of Benjamin Franklin, the Carrolls offered the nation its first Catholic Bishop, **John Carroll SJ** (left).



## Proprietors . . .

**Emily Caton McTavish**, (+1867) a favorite granddaughter of Charles Carroll's, was a self-sacrificing and endearing caretaker, nursing everyone through illnesses and crises.



In his later years, Carroll wished to give this granddaughter a lasting tribute of his affection. In 1832 a retaining wall was completed leveling a shady hill on which a great neoclassical house of Woodstock granite was constructed. The house was named "**Carrollton Hall**," the 1000 acre southwest parceling from Carroll's nearby colonial homestead, **Doughoregan Manor**.

**Governor John Lee Carroll** (+1911) eventually inherited the house after Emily's own son, Charles Carroll McTavish, passed it along to other owners. Through his mother, the governor was related to the Lees of Virginia and was just as ardent in his love for his home state's welfare and integrity. Because he spent most of his time at Doughoregan, Carrollton Hall remained uninhabited.



In 1910 **Van Lear Black** (+1930), the publisher of the Baltimore Sun newspaper, purchased the house from the son of Governor Carroll and restored the neglected building into a showplace. At the end of the First World War, Black was a delegate from the state of Maryland to the convention for the League of Nations. He also served as a Goodwill Ambassador to Europe on several occasions at the request of President Woodrow Wilson, and he even hosted an international arms reduction conference on his front lawn.

