

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Montvieu

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 44 Montvieu Court  not for publication

city, town Cockeysville  vicinity of congressional district Second

state Maryland county Baltimore County 21030

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Strauch

street & number 44 Montvieu Court telephone no.: (home) 666-8292

city, town Cockeysville state and zip code Maryland 21030

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town Towson state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. BA-2233

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

The following descriptive summary and the statement of significance in Section 8 was prepared by James T. Wollon, Jr. (AIA) on April 26, 1984:

## Introduction

On 12 April 1984, at the request of Richard A. Moore of Gaylord Brooks Realty Company, I examined a historic house known as MONTVIEU in the Sherwood subdevelopment. I examined the carriage house previously, on 20 March 1984. The object of the examination was:

- a. to verify the 1869 construction date mentioned in History of Baltimore City and County by J. Thomas Scharf, dated 1881, which also includes two excellent illustrations of the house and one of the barn;
- b. to comment on its original significance, present integrity and on the significance of the known 20th century alterations;
- c. to comment on its physical condition: structural, mechanical, electrical, details and finishes; and
- d. to recommend a course of action for its present owners with respect to demolition or preservation.

Measurements are as follows:

Main house	38'-3" x 36'-3"	1,387 square feet per floor
	2 floors presently	2,773 square feet in main house today
	3 floors originally	4,160 square feet in main house originally
Wing	25'-3" x 41'2"	1,040 square feet per floor
	2 floors presently	2,080 square feet in wing today
Porches	10'-11" x 35'-6" front	387 square feet ) 717 square feet
	9'-0" x 36'-8" rear	330 square feet ) of porches
Total house area today		4,853 square feet
Total house area with mansard roof reconstructed over main house		6,239 square feet

#### Construction Date

The 1869 date should be accepted as the date of construction for the house and the first three bays of the north wing. The northerly two bays of the north wing appear to be nearly contemporary with the southerly three but they do not appear in the illustrations of the 1881 publication. Although the north wing was added to the main house, structurally, the two sections are virtually contemporaneous. No explanation is offered for the present asymmetrical roof form of the north wing; it does not appear to be related to sequence of construction for the wing was its present depth in the 1881 published illustration.

The carriage house was not illustrated in the 1881 publication but it appears to be about the same age as the house although of a different style and material.

#### Physical Condition

The general condition of MONTVIEU is shabby: it needs maintenance; certain inappropriate alterations and insensitive redecorations require replacement.

Structurally MONTVIEU appears to be sound with virtually no structural deterioration noted. Minor deterioration of wood framing should be anticipated under exposed doors and a few windows. The chimneys are unlined and deteriorated and they should be reconstructed to their original detail with flue liners added.

The mechanical and electrical systems are antiquated and inadequate for a house of this size and quality in this neighborhood. These systems should be replaced in their entireties.

Insulation and other features contributing to thermal efficiency are believed to be wholly lacking or inadequate.

The plaster finishes are in moderately good and repairable condition but the plaster will be damaged by the introduction of new mechanical and electrical systems. To install proper wall insulation (fiberglass batts) either the plaster or the weatherboards should be removed entirely for total access to the wall cavity. Such access will substantially reduce the cost of rewiring the house.

The interior woodwork and other trim is largely intact except for some missing mantels and the decapitated stair to the third story. Damage by abusive treatment and inappropriate additional hardware is minimal considering the general condition of the house and its lack of sensitive care in recent years.

The exterior siding is covered with asbestos shingles which should be removed to expose original siding.

The shutters are in deteriorating condition, some are missing and some are stored and deteriorating in the basement. Shutters are an expensive luxury but aesthetically they are of extreme importance in conveying the impression of antiquity.

Other elements of exterior woodwork require thorough maintenance and minor replacement.

## 7.2 Description (continued)

The front porch is a 20th century version of a mid-19th century Greek-revival portico. It is not significant but it is not overwhelmingly bad aesthetically. If it is to be preserved it requires a new roof including improved roof drainage to eliminate the front-central downspout which is unsightly and fraught with the hazards of leakage. The front door is a replacement, probably contemporary with the two-story portico.

The back porch is in moderately good condition. The remaining two original pilasters against the house are important as patterns for the original columns and rails which should be restored if the exterior is restored to its original design.

The stone carriage house is not mentioned nor illustrated in the 1881 publication but it appears to be contemporary with the house. It is adapted as a dwelling today, somewhat rustic but not unattractive. An addition to the west incorporates some early construction but more recent alterations and extensions have rendered it less than attractive. The major exterior alterations to the original structure are the loss of a porch roof across the south front, apparently supported by brackets springing from the walls, and the replacement or covering of the wood shingle roof with asphalt shingles.

A root cellar is north of the house. A small framed structure provides an entrance and shelter above a staircase which descends into the deep underground room. The wooden staircase is decayed and the underground room is inaccessible at this time. Typically such root cellars were covered with a masonry vault, topped with earth, but some were covered with locust timber stopped with earth. Several scrub trees are growing directly on top of the cellar and they should be removed and killed immediately because their root systems will destroy it.

Important original landscaping features include the shaped falls and terraces and the driveway alignment, both of which appear in the 1881 illustration. The yew at the southwest corner of the house may appear as a small shrub in one of the 1881 views and, if this age can be proven, it may be a significant shrub because of its age. Certainly it is significant for its aesthetics. An especially handsome spready white oak is north of the house. Several other specimen trees and other plants on the front lawn are characteristic of late 19th century landscaping and some may be the same which appear as small plants in the 1881 views.

The falls and terraces to the rear (west) are clear in the 1881 views and they have now grown up into scrub woods. Many perennial bulbs among the trees remain of old flower beds. Steps on the upper fall and a fountain basin on the first terrace below the house may be the same as those features which appear in the 1881 view but the apparent concrete construction suggests that they are 20th century successors to original features.

# 8. Significance

Survey No.

BA-2233

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

### Significance and Integrity

MONTVIEU is a traditional house in general plan and detail, average in its period for a house of its size. The fact that its construction date is documented gives it a special importance to architectural historians because exact construction dates can seldom be determined for houses. This documentation makes it a "textbook" for architectural historians, aiding in the dating of other houses. Its principal exterior details were its mansard roof with dormers, its cupola and one-story porches across the east and west fronts of the main house and the east front of the service wing. A similar dormered mansard roof covered the wing in the 1881 view, then but three bays in length. Except for the west porch all of these features are now missing. These features placed MONTVIEU in the Second Empire or French Renaissance Revival style, a style which flourished in the late 1860s and 1870s, revived again in the first decade of the 20th century. With the loss of these features MONTVIEU has lost its identity in style.

A low hipped roof, barely visible from the ground, replaces the mansard of the main house and a low gabled roof with shed extension to the rear (west) now covers the lengthened wing. A two-story Doric portico, nearly the full width of the main house, replaces the original one-story porch illustrated in the 1881 publication.

The interior significance of MONTVIEU is lower than indicated by its original exterior appearance due to the narrowness of the central hall and the simplicity in form of the straight stair which rises to each floor in a single flight. The staircase and marble mantels (of which two remain) are its principal interior features. Virtually all interior detailing remains except one or two mantels, the keystone of the parlor mantel (the principal decorative feature of the most important mantel) and the railing around the stairwell in the third story, crudely eliminated with the removal of the third story. The major change within the service wing is the addition of a modern kitchen in the original kitchen room.

MONTVIEU was built in a period associated with ornate decoration and furnishings. In this example ornateness was achieved by a few exterior details, marble mantels, paint colors, grained doors, patterned carpeting, wall paper, window hangings and furniture. When the house is stripped of these features, as at MONTVIEU, it appears to be a very simple or plain structure.



persons whose ages ranged from seventy-five to a hundred and two years.

Thomas Talbot Gorsuch and Dickinson Gorsuch made upon noble farms in the northern section. About Pricerville and Philopolis is Quaker country, a stretch of smiling country peopled by the families of the Society of Friends. Lovingston, the estate of Capt. Thomas Love, comprises six hundred acres, and his dairy is one of the show places of the county. Edwin Scott and Joseph Bosley have model farms, while "Hayfields," the home of John Merryman, is a princely property. "Barrett's Delight," the estate of Dr. B. Rush Ridgely, descended to him from Edward Talbot, who was settled upon it early as 1742. George H. and Henry Merryman have farms that extend into the famous Dulany's Valley; and "Brooklandwood," the two-thousand-acre estate of Alexander D. Brown, is partly in this

SCHOOLS FOR 1881.

TEACHERS.

- No. 1.—Joseph G. Bosley, Belfast.
- No. 2.—Robert H. Dunsey, Texas.
- No. 3.—O. Wesley Price, Shawan.
- No. 4.—William R. Hipaley, Shawan.
- No. 5.—Thomas O'Hara, principal, Texas; Mollie Moors, assistant.
- No. 6.—Michael Connor, principal, Texas; Nellie Evans and Sallie E. Dunsey, assistants.
- No. 7.—Clitona Hanna, principal, Ashland; Ida E. Parkinson, assistant.
- No. 8.—Mollie P. Cole, Warren.
- No. 9.—Mollie E. Brown, Philopolis.
- No. 10.—Edward G. Nelson, principal, Warren; Emma Leilich, assistant.
- No. 11.—John E. Urquhart, Cockeysville.

TEACHERS OF COLORED SCHOOLS.

- No. 1.—Nehemiah Hughes, Butler.
- No. 2.—Phillip Roberts, Philopolis.
- No. 3.—Victoria Johnson, Cockeysville.
- No. 4.—Nicholas R. Collett, Lutherville.

TRUSTEES.

- School No. 1.—John H. Ensor, John Chlocoat, and Charles Brooks.
- No. 2.—Jos. Bosley, Thomas Nevils, and William O. Ensor.
- No. 3.—John D. Childs, Thomas M. Scott, and Martin Geist.
- No. 4.—Ephraim Harris, William Carver, and Henry Leaf.
- No. 5.—John Owens, Thomas Keating, and James Connor.
- No. 6.—Thomas Kelley, Richard Padlan, and George L. Anderson.
- No. 7.—Walter S. Franklin, John K. Rowe, John T. Riley.
- No. 8.—George H. Merryman, George Hartyman, Noah Seltz.
- No. 9.—Thomas Tracey, William A. Anderson, and G. W. Underwood.
- No. 10.—Joshua Cain, William H. Burns, and John W. Bull.
- No. 11.—Judge Joshua F. Cockey, John Crowther, Jr., John Cummings.

Lutherville is an exceedingly handsome town of 382 inhabitants, on the Northern Central Railway, nine miles distant from Baltimore. It occupies the side and crest of a hill overlooking the valley of Jones' Falls in one direction and Dulany's Valley in another, while the country about it is dotted with small villages and the country residences of city merchants. The views are surpassingly fascinating, and the region is Arcadian in its quiet loveliness.

The Lutherville Female Seminary owes its origin to the determination and energy, in 1851, of Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, at that time pastor of the First English Lutheran Church in Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. B. Kurtz, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, to estab-

lish a female school of the highest order under the direction of the Lutheran Church. They bought the Brice estate of one hundred and seventy-four acres at Lutherville and divided it into lots, which were sold for the benefit of the seminary enterprise. The corner-stone was laid on June 22, 1853, when an oration was delivered by the late Col. Brantz Mayer, and the seminary was opened in 1854, ever since which time it has maintained the high reputation that its founders designed for it. The edifice consists of one centre building and two wings, the whole extending one hundred and twenty feet, with a depth of sixty-eight feet. The architecture is collegiate Tudor, and the walls are of limestone finished off with dressed stone. An observatory, ninety-six feet high, is fitted up for astronomical study and observations. The seminary has to some extent assisted in promoting the growth of Lutherville, and another agent is the eligibility of the place for suburban residences and summer boarding-houses.

The Lutheran church was built simultaneously with the seminary, but by a separate subscription. It subsequently became the private property of Rev. Dr. Morris, who deeded it to the congregation for a consideration of one dollar. It has been served by the successive principals of the seminary, but Dr. Morris is the present pastor.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in April, 1869, with five members, and the building was dedicated on September 12th of the same year. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, who has been succeeded by Revs. J. P. Wright, Joel Brown, H. H. Smith, E. H. Smith, and C. F. House, the present incumbent.

**Cockeysville** is a flourishing village on the Northern Central Railway, fourteen miles from Baltimore, and has a population of 270. It derives its name from the Cockey family, who located in this part of the country more than a century ago, and whose descendants now are very numerous and occupy large estates. The great marble-quarries and mills of the vicinity, the highly-productive farms, and the comparative density of the population concentrate a heavy volume of trade at Cockeysville. There are many fine residences near by the railroad station. Marble Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., was chartered Nov. 15, 1871, and Hebron Lodge, No. 74, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in 1872.

John Weems Hawkins was born at Oakley, the family residence, in Charles County, Md., on the 24th of October, 1839. His parents, who are still living, are Josias Henry Hawkins, born in 1800, and Sarah Ann Weems, born in 1808, in Port Tobacco parish, Charles Co., of which her father, Rev. John Weems, was rector for thirty-five years. The date at which the family settled in this country is unknown, but the records show that they were in Maryland as early as 1684, in which year the names of "Henry Hawkins and Elizabeth, his wife," appear in a will recorded in

the office of the register of wills for Charles County. The deed of purchase of the family estate, which has been transmitted by direct inheritance for nearly two hundred years, bears the same date. Henry Holland Hawkins, the son of Henry Hawkins, the American head of the family, married Joanna Greenfield, of Prince George's County, and is interred under a granite slab in the family graveyard at Oakley, where he died in 1750. From him the estate passed to Josias Hawkins, who married Ann Waring, of Prince George's County, and at his death to Samuel Hawkins, who married Mary Barnes, of Charles County, transmitting the property to Jonas Henry Hawkins, the venerable father of the subject of this notice.

John Weems Hawkins attended the public schools until about fifteen years of age, when he entered the junior class of Charlotte Hall Academy, and graduated at the age of nineteen, receiving diplomas in the classics, French, and music. Being too young to enter upon the regular study of medicine, which had been selected as the field for his future labors, he was advised by the professors of Charlotte Hall to take charge of a public school, which he did at the beginning of the succeeding term. He continued to teach for several years, preparing himself in the mean time for the study of medicine by various courses of reading, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland in the fall of 1862, graduating in the spring of 1865 with well-earned honor and distinction. One month afterwards he commenced the practice of his profession, in partnership with Dr. Charles McLean, near Cockeysville, Baltimore Co. Two years later the partnership was dissolved, Dr. Hawkins purchasing the interest and good will of his late associate. Bringing to the responsible duties of his profession a zeal, energy, and devotion seldom witnessed in any pursuit, and possessing those rare natural qualifications which more than study make the great physician, it is not remarkable that he soon attained high professional rank and built up a large and remunerative practice. In the summer of 1869 he purchased of John J. Wight a tract of land contiguous to his office, and built a beautiful country residence still in his possession. About two or three years later he purchased a farm of two hundred acres in Charles County, a portion of the old family estate of Oakley, thus becoming proprietor of a part of the landed estates of a long line of family owners.

In the mean time, while busily engaged in the practice of his profession, he found time to take an active part in all the enterprises of his neighborhood, and by his public spirit and intelligent co-operation aided largely in the advancement of local interests, whether of a social, business, or religious character. He took great interest in Odd-Fellowship and Masonry, projecting the Odd-Fellows' Hall at Cockeysville, and after much opposition, entering upon its erection with all his natural ardor as chairman of the building committee. He was Deputy Grand Master of his district

for several terms after the dedication of the hall, and until the cares of other institutions compelled him to resign active participation in its duties. About 1871 he became a member of Mount Moriah Lodge of Masons, at Towson, and in the course of two years was elected its Master, in which position he reflected great credit upon himself and the order by his industry and zeal.

About this time he made the acquaintance of Annie M. Shriver, second daughter of Rev. S. S. Shriver, of the Presbyterian Church, near Pittsburgh, who had just graduated at the Pennsylvania Female College, to whom he was married the same year. She lived only five weeks after her marriage, dying from meningitis contracted while at college.

Dr. Hawkins has held all the offices in the Odd-Fellows' lodge, and also in different chairs in the Masonic lodge. He is a member of Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter, and a Knight Templar of Maryland Commandery, No. 1. After the erection of the Masonic Temple at Towson, a memorial window of all the Past Masters of the lodge was placed in the south wing of the building, and here his name is recorded as a lasting testimony of his zeal and work. Appreciating the advantages and benefits derived by persons of slender means from such enterprises, he took an active interest in the organization of building associations, and as president successfully directed the operations of several of these useful agencies.

Dr. Hawkins has held no political office, and though earnestly interested in political affairs, national as well as State, studiously avoids the contests for official station which have grown into such an abuse, and so greatly tend to corruption of morals at this period of our country's history. He has always been a most decided and earnest Democrat.

On the 29th of April, 1876, he was married, in Washington, by the Rev. Dr. Addison, to Ann Mowell, widow of William R. Prestman, and daughter of the late Peter Mowell. His health having been considerably impaired by long and faithful devotion to his profession, to which he had become a complete slave, he yielded to the earnest solicitation of his wife to retire from a practice which had become too exacting for his physical strength. This step was only decided upon and taken after the most anxious self-inquiry, and was attended with regret to more than himself. Having purchased the farm formerly noted as the Old Feast Nursery, on the heights east of Cockeysville, on the line of the Northern Central Railway, he took up his residence in this beautiful location, and began the healthful occupation of farming. He has brought to the pursuit of agriculture the same energy which characterized him as a physician, and the natural beauties of "Mountview," the family residence, have been greatly improved under his judicious care and cultivated taste. Dr. Hawkins has three children,—Joseph Mowell, four years of age; Sarah Elizabeth, three years old; and John

Emma, aged eighteen months. Emma Mowell Preston, his step-child, is also a member of his household. Dr. Hawkins has won a deservedly high place in the county and wherever he is known by his many admirable and sterling traits of character. His retirement from medical practice is regretted as a loss not only to the people in his own community, but to the profession in which he had achieved so remarkable a success, and of which he promised to become one of the brightest ornaments.

The Sherwood Protestant Episcopal Church stands on a gentle eminence just east of Cockeysville. It was built in 1835, and on the 1st of August, 1836, was consecrated by Bishop Stone, this being one of the last of his official acts. The lot on which it stands was given by Mrs. Francis Taylor, who also contributed largely towards its erection. It is in the form of a Roman cross, and it and the rectory adjoining are built of stone. The first rector in 1836 was Rev. Joan P. Robinson, who was at the same time rector of St. John's in the Valley. In 1837 he was succeeded by Rev. Ira A. Easter, who remained until his death, three years afterwards, and was followed, in 1840, by Rev. George Fitzhugh Worthington, also rector of St. John's in the Valley. In 1844, Rev. Samuel G. Callaban assumed charge of the church, but remained only about three months, and was succeeded in 1845 by Rev. W. N. Pendleton. Rev. James A. McKenney was rector from 1847 to 1850, when he accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, in Prince George County. Rev. Cyrus Waters, Rev. Dr. Hoff, Rev. John Wiley, and Rev. A. T. Pindell complete the list of incumbents up to the present year. Hon. John Merryman, of Hayfields, erected in the church a handsome marble tablet, with the following inscription:

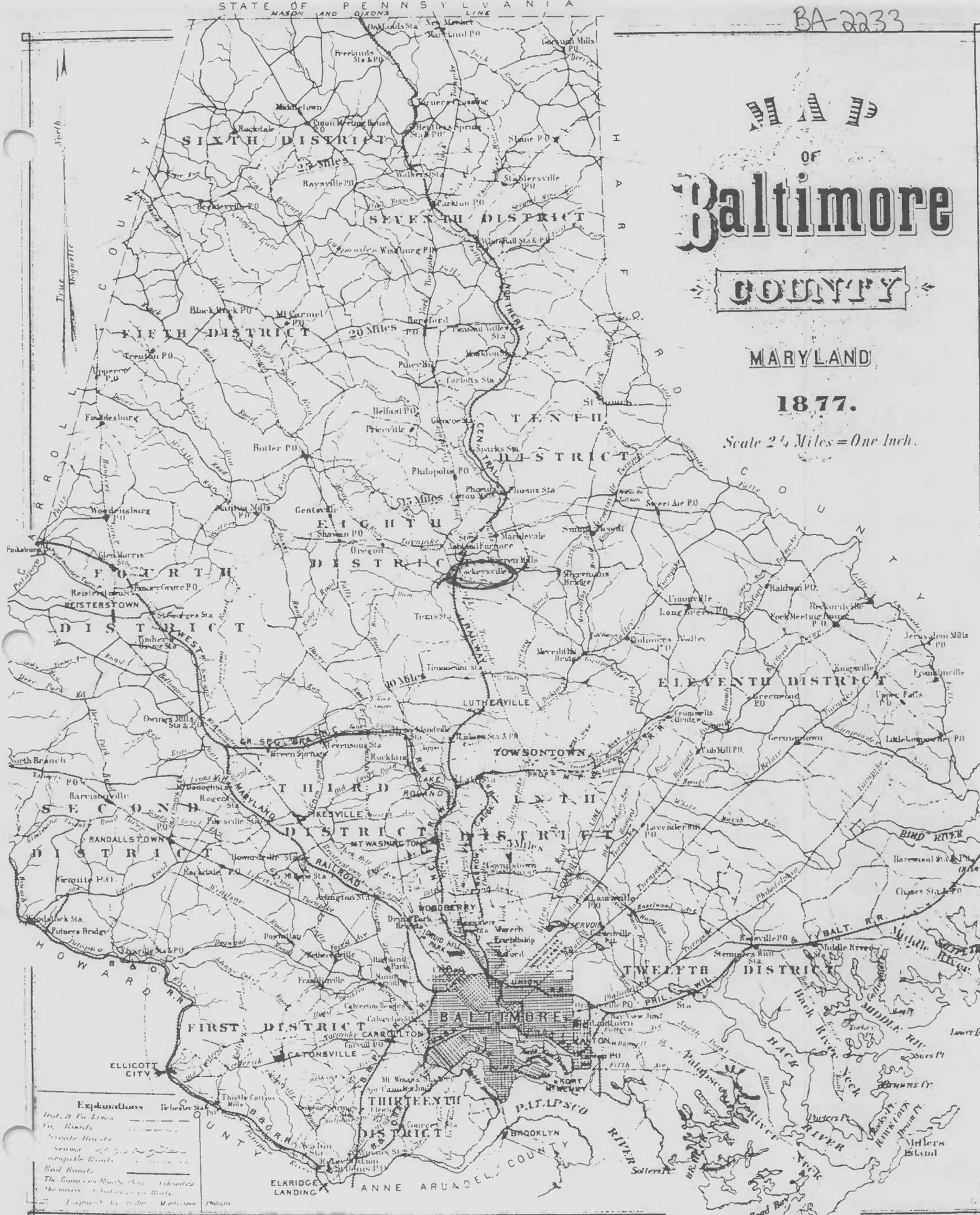
"To the memory of Col. Nicholas Merryman Bosley, who died Feb. 14, 1847, aged seventy years; a zealous and useful member of the vestry from the organization of this congregation until his life's end. At his death he provided an annual fund for the preservation of the church property and for contributing towards the maintenance of worship in this parish. Also in memory of his wife, Eleanor Addison Bosley, aged eighty-eight, who died Feb. 3, 1855."

Quite a number of former residents of this section are buried in the Sherwood churchyard. Among them are Joseph Parks, born Feb. 16, 1801, died April 4, 1873; Elisha Parks, born Feb. 19, 1790, died Aug. 20, 1874; Ira A. Easter, pastor of Sherwood, died Jan. 16, 1840; Catherine Campbell, died March 31, 1853, aged seventy-six; Amon Bosley, born February, 1779, and Rebecca, his wife, born Jan. 14, 1779, died Sept. 23, 1853; and Rebecca Anderson, died Sept. 1, 1841, aged sixty.

Between thirty-five and forty years ago the zeal of the Sherwood congregation in the missionary cause attracted visits from many distinguished clergy prominent in evangelization. Rev. Dr. N. S. Harris, secretary of the Board of Missions, Rev. Dr. J. J. Robertson, one of the earliest of foreign missionaries, and Right Rev. Bishop Jackson Kemper were among these visitors to the new rectory.

During the year 1877, at the suggestion of the Rev. A. T. Pindell, the pew system was abandoned and Sherwood was made a free church. Hon. John Merryman is now the church registrar and a member of the vestry. He has been, it is said, a delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church more frequently than any other person now living. The first vestry of the church were Col. Nicholas Merryman Bosley, Nicholas R. Merryman, Thomas Love, John H. Brice, Samuel Worthington, William Jessop, Dr. John S. Buck, Joshua F. C. Cockey, and Jacob Harman. The present vestry are John Merryman, Albert T. Love, B. McLean Hargesty, George Jessop, Evans Duvall, John Crowther, Jr., Victor Buckley, and Judge J. F. Cockey. The corner-stone for a new front of the church was laid Aug. 27, 1880, by Rev. Dr. Arthur Rich. The marble was donated by Hugh Sisson, and the cost of the improvement was five thousand five hundred dollars.

Peter Mowell was born on his father's estate, near Little Washington, Washington Co., Pa., Sept. 22, 1806. His father was Peter Mowell, and his mother Anna Catherine Helvina, both born in the neighborhood, and descended from German ancestors who came to Washington County early in the eighteenth century and became large land-owners. The subject of this sketch removed to Baltimore at a very early age, and began life as an iron manufacturer. In casting about for an occupation he was struck with the magnificent possibilities of the iron business of the city and State, and with a prescience akin to inspiration determined to fit himself for the manufacture of the immense bodies of ore which the hills in the vicinity of the city disclosed. He began his career at Ellicott's furnaces, near Ellicott's Mills, and worked steadily and faithfully at his occupation. He gradually rose to the position of manager, and was subsequently placed in charge of Ellicott's furnaces at Locust Point. About the year 1840, Mr. Mowell became one of the proprietors of the Cedar Point furnaces, established at Canton by Israel Munson, of New York. The entire ownership of these works passed into his possession shortly afterwards, and the enterprise was conducted by him with great success for more than twenty years. The furnaces prepared annually immense quantities of bloom and pig iron, and gave large returns for the capital, skill, and enterprise of the proprietor. Mr. Mowell's fortune increased rapidly without apparent effort on his part. He was a man of strict integrity, great energy, and excellent judgment, and devoted to business, believing always that the severest punishment was to be deprived of employment; but he did not seem to possess that insatiable desire for gain which dominates so many men of large fortunes. He soon became a marked man in the business circles of Baltimore City, and was much sought after for his sound common sense. He was made a director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Northern Central Railroad, the



  
 OF  
**Baltimore**  
 COUNTY

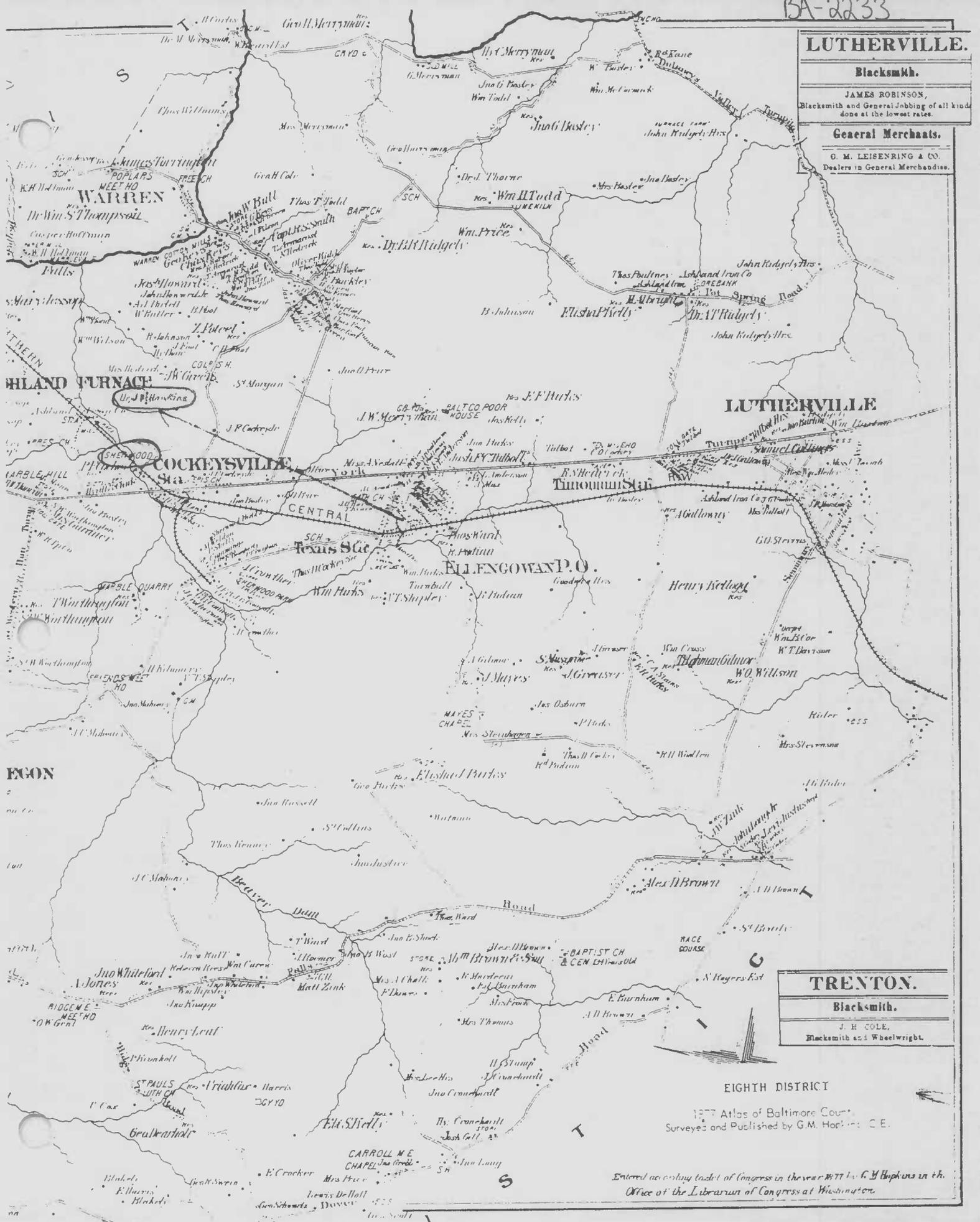
MARYLAND

1877.

Scale 2 1/2 Miles = One Inch.

**Explanations**  
 Dist. of Co. Lines  
 Co. Roads  
 Private Highways  
 Common Highways  
 Rail Roads  
 The City of Baltimore  
 The County of Howard  
 The County of Carroll  
 The County of Anne Arundel

Entered as second-class matter in the year 1877 by G.M. Hopkins in the Office of the Postmaster at Baltimore, Md.



**LUTHERVILLE.**

**Blacksmith.**

JAMES ROBINSON,  
Blacksmith and General Jobbing of all kinds  
done at the lowest rates.

**General Merchants.**

G. M. LEISENBERG & CO.  
Dealers in General Merchandise.

**LUTHERVILLE**

**TRENTON.**

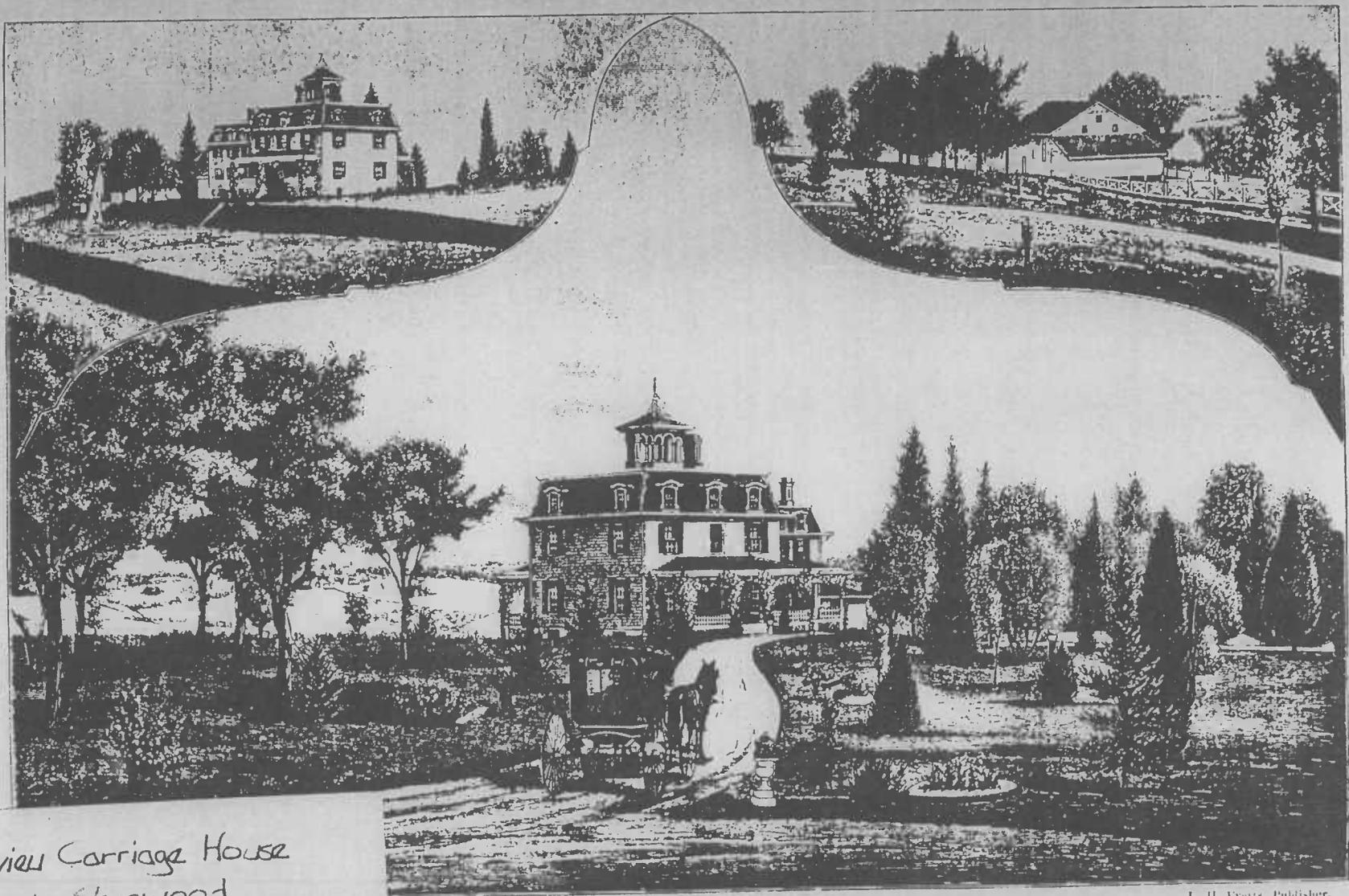
**Blacksmith.**

J. H. COLE,  
Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

**EIGHTH DISTRICT**

1877 Atlas of Baltimore County  
Surveyed and Published by G.M. Hopkins & Co.

Entered as second class of Congress in the year 1877 by G.M. Hopkins in the  
Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



Montview Carriage House  
at Sherwood

Charles & Linda Latrouz  
236 Sherwood Road (Mansion Also)  
Cockeysville, Maryland 21030  
683-1453

"MONTVIEW"

RESIDENCE OF DR. J. W. HAWKINS,  
COCKEYSVILLE, MD.

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*J. W. Hawkins, M. I.*

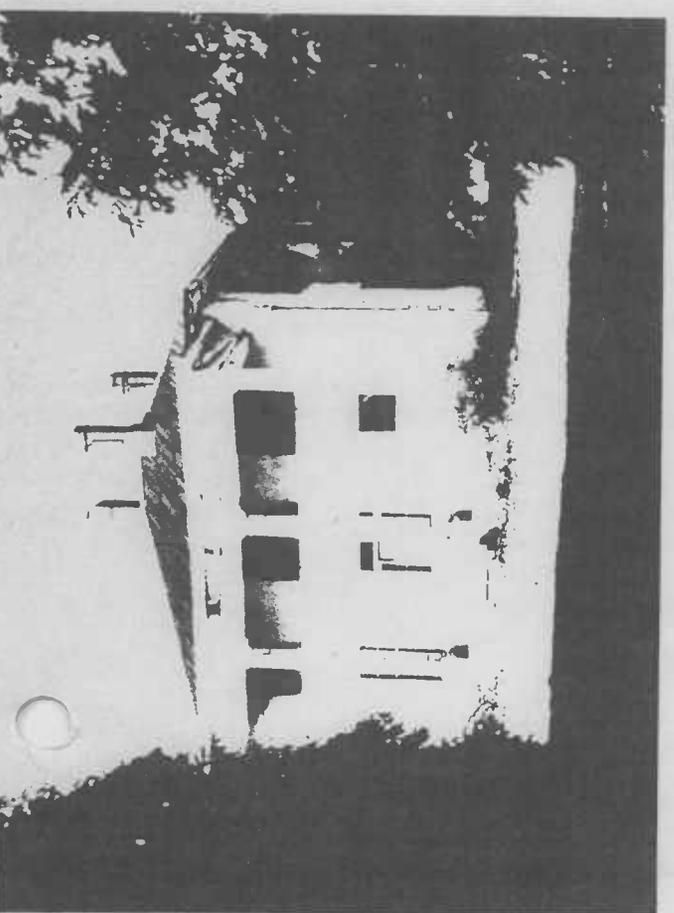
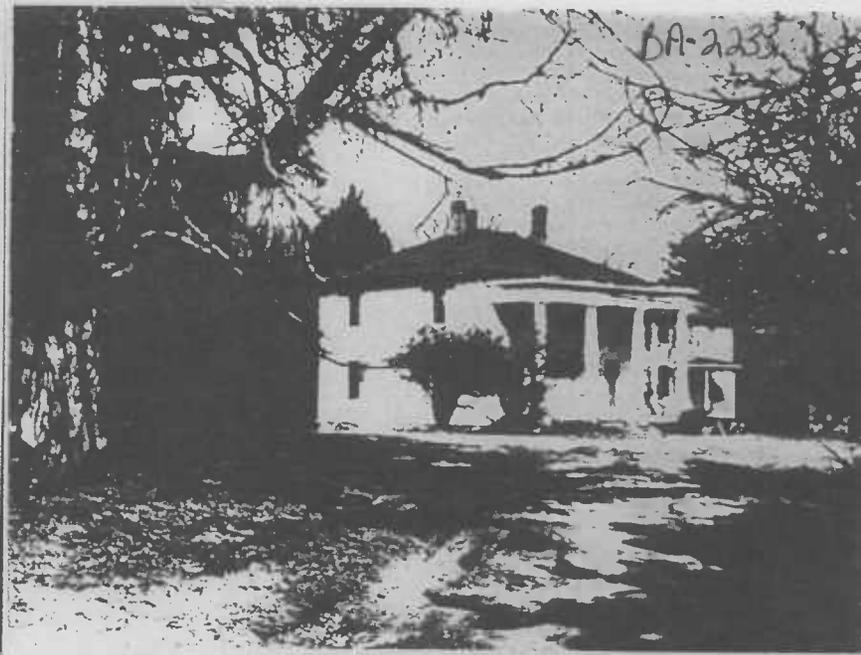
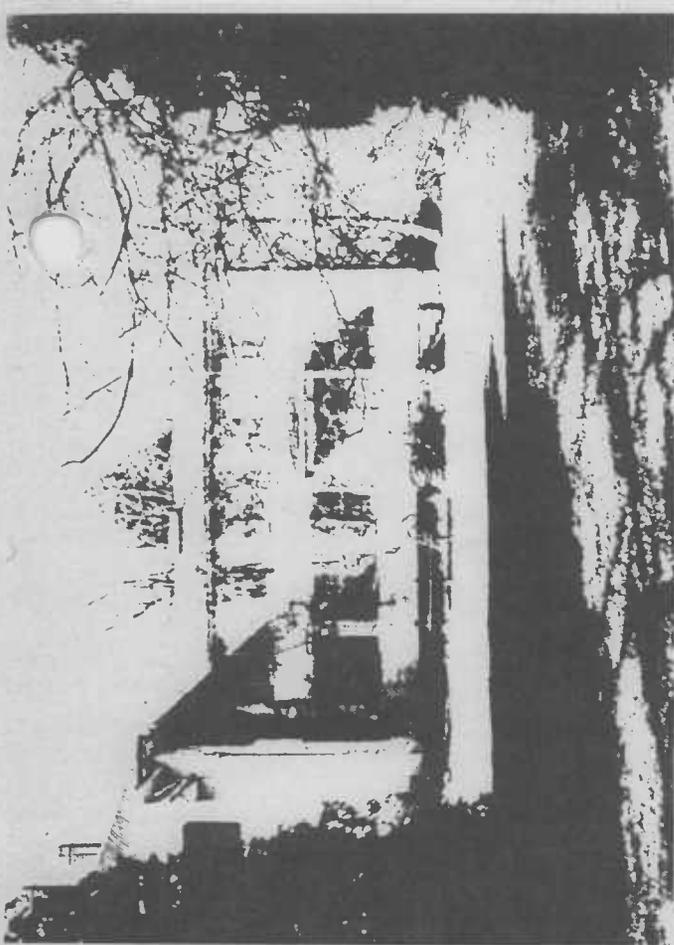
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Mrs. Strauch —

Here is a picture of the  
house you are restoring, as promised  
your son. Hope it will be of some  
interest & use to you!

Jackie Parks —



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