

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Taylor's Hall

AND/DR CDMMDN

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER North side of Padonia Road, west of York Road and the rail-road tracks and east of I - 83

CITY, TOWN

CDNGRESSIDNAL DISTRICT

Cockeysville P.O. X VICINITY OF Texas 2nd Congressional District

STATE

CDUNTY

Maryland

Baltimore

3 CLASSIFICATION

\* mining under the surface

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> CDMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BDTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WDRK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIDNAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIDUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PRDCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GDVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL* <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTADIN
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> DOTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Flintkote Corp/Harry T Campbell Co.

c/o Mr Roland Manger Telephone #: 628-4000

STREET & NUMBER

11350 Mc Cormick Road

CITY, TOWN

STATE, zip code

Hunt Valley P.O.

X VICINITY OF

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

CDURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Baltimore County Courts Building

Liber #: WJR 4053

Folio #: 567

STREET & NUMBER

401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TDWN

STATE

Towson

Maryland # 21204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE 1. Balto Co Historic Sites Inventory M.H.T. # BA 268  
2. Balto Co Final Landmarks List # 25

DATE 1. Ongoing since 1964  
2. 5 September 1978

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPDSITORY FOR SURVEY RECDRDS

1. 21 State Circle  
2. Baltimore Courts Building - 401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN

STATE

1. Annapolis

1. Maryland #21401

2. Towson

2. Maryland # 21204

**7 DESCRIPTION**

BA-268

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

Taylor's Hall is located on the north side of Padonia Road, west of York Road and east of I 83 in the Texas area. It is a three part "Maryland Telescope or Spyglass House". Its long axis is north - south. The northernmost log section is approximately 15'X16' and one room deep. It is one story plus garret, with shingled gable roof and a massive stone outside end chimney on the north. It is two bays wide on east and west. The north facade is covered with siding at the loft level and there are two tiny windows, one on either side of the chimney. It has been suggested that this portion may have been built as early as the late 1600's. (1)

The mid-section is also built of logs and one room deep. It is two stories plus finished attic, with a tin covered gable roof and interior end chimney on the north. This portion is two bays wide on both the east and west facades. There is a gabled dormer at loft level on the east. The north facade is covered with siding at this level also. This section is approximately 15'X24'. It may have been built early in the 18th century. (1)

Logs, used in both these sections, are squared with adze marks and are V notched at the corners. Chinking between the logs is of stone rubble with evidence of animal hair plaster. Foundations are of uncoursed stone and rubble. Windows are double hung 6/6 lite.

The third or southernmost section is built of coursed stone, circa 1820. (1) It is of side hall plan and one room deep, two stories plus attic with interior end chimney on the south. The roof is gable, covered with tin, and has a plain box cornice and frieze. The east facade is three bays wide, with a one bay, one story wood porch. The roof on this porch is hip and supported by two wood Doric style columns. Decorative pilasters are used against the house. The entrance door is recessed the depth of the stone walls and is wood with ten panels. The door is topped by a transom bar. The south facade has windows only on the attic level. The cellar entrance is on the south and is sheltered by a low gable roofed stone projection approximately 7'3"X7'11". The west facade is four bays on the first floor and two on the second. A window is located between the floors at the level of the inside stair landing. All windows are double hung 6/6 lite with stone sills. Windows on the first floor have stone flat arches while long pieces of stone form the lintels on the second floor.

Many elements represent restoration, repair or additions in the 1920's. A double dormer with shed roof has been added on the west side of the mid-section as has a two story, two bay board and batten frame addition with cat slide roof. A one story, two bay enclosed porch has been added on the west facade of the smallest log section. In many areas concrete, which was used to repair and cover the chinking between the logs, has begun to deteriorate and fall off. All chimneys have been repaired or rebuilt with brick.

Three outbuildings remain, a spring house, a smoke house (both of stone) and a board and batten barn/garage.

(1) These dates were given by L. Mc Lane Fisher A.I.A. who inspected the exterior briefly on 24 July 1974

**CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY**

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/HUMANITARIAN		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		Local History		

SPECIFIC DATES      Unknown      BUILDER/ARCHITECT      Unknown

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Taylor's Hall is important architecturally for several reasons. First it is an unusual three part telescope house, second it is a good example of two different kinds of construction, log and stone. It is evident that the house was enlarged when the need for more living space became necessary. It is a good example of vernacular architecture with function and necessity being more important than decorative details and form. It also illustrates the use of locally available materials, log and stone. Three outbuildings survive including a board and batten barn/garage, a good example of a third kind of construction.

The history of the Taylor's Hall tract and house is equally important. Particularly its connection with Thomas Cockey Deye, a wealthy and influential colonial Maryland Legislator.

The history of the property goes back to the early days of Baltimore County. The Taylor's Hall tract was patented to one Joseph Taylor in 1704. Thomas Cockey "Gentleman of Anne Arundel County" purchased the land from Taylor in 1725.(1) At the time of Col. Cockey's death in 1737 the estate had grown to 2,500 acres. Thomas Cockey's inventory is quite lengthy and mentions among other things "Goods in the store room at Taylor's Hall"(2) His will made in 1733 mentions that his wife Penelope Deye of Baltimore County was living on the plantation called Taylor's Hall.(3) Thomas Cockey Deye inherited Taylor's Hall and the acreage surrounding it from his father Col. Cockey. He came into the property in 1749 at the age of 21.

Thomas Cockey Deye was probably the most prominent of the Colonel's children. He was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1757 at the age of 29. He served there until 1773, when he became a member of the Constitutional Convention for two years. He went back to the House of Delegates in 1776 and served until 1788, the last 7 years as Speaker of the House.

The 1798 Tax Assessment for Back River Upper Hundred casts some doubt on whether Thomas Cockey Deye ever lived in the house Taylor's Hall, or if the building we see today is actually the house mentioned in Thomas Cockey's will of 1733. Measurements of the two log portions do not match any found on the 1798 list, several come within a foot or two but are described as being either fortified by puncheons or propped, making it unlikely that these structures would be extant today.(4)

Thomas Cockey Deye was a bachelor and on his death in 1807 his last holdings, which had increased to 4,125 acres, were left to his sister's children or grandchildren. The estate was divided by the High Court of Chancery in 1810 into 7 lots plus one separate property. Lot #2

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Cont-

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Baltimore County Land Records:LMcLM 910/236, WPC 523/241, JHL 49/31  
T.S. No L/141

Unpatented certificate # 1598 Hall of Records, Annapolis

Patents: DE No 5/139,WD/385, IL No A/385 Hall of Records, Annapolis

Baltimore County Wills: WB 11/134, 8/182

Provincial Wills 21/208 Hall of Records, Annapolis

Cont-

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY — approximately 13.833 acres

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**


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**LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Marion S. Anderson ( student )

ORGANIZATION

Goucher College

DATE

December 19, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

200 Brightdale Road

TELEPHONE

252-1576

CITY OR TOWN

Timonium

STATE

Maryland # 21093

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

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438

## Item 8 Significance

the Taylor's Hall tract of 420 acres was given to his neice Penelope Deye Gist. By her will of May 12, 1820 the property passed to her nephew Thomas Deye Cockey of Joshua. (5) All of Lot #2 was sold to William Padian in 1866, for \$21,150. The house was next sold in 1915 to the Poole Engineering and Machine Company. In 1920 the Poole Engineering Company sold to John Cole Bosley Jr. The property again changed hands in 1933 when the 15+ remaining acres were sold to the Yellott family. Finally in 1962 the Yellotts sold the house and land to Harry T. Campbell Company. The house is presently rented. Underground blasting in close proximity to the house appears to be creating severe structural damage to one of the stone out-builings slightly west of Taylor's Hall.

A small family cemetary is located south of the house. It has been exempted from all conveyances of the property since 1820. Thomas Cockey Deye and a number of others of the Cockey and allied families are buried here.

- (1) Baltimore County Deeds TS #L/141-143
- (2) Provincial Wills 21/208-211
- (3) Provincial Inventories 23/115-132
- (4) 1798 Tax Assessment Back River Upper Hundred
- (5) Baltimore County Wills WB 11/134

## Continuation

## Item 9 Bibliography

1798 Tax Assessment Back River Upper Hundred  
Baltimore County Tax Lists 1876, 1896, 1911, 1918  
Plat of the Division of the property of Thomas Cockey Deye in 1810, C. Russell Hutchins 1976  
Atlas of Baltimore County Maryland; C.E. Hopkins Philadelphia 1877  
M.H.T. Form prepared by John Mc Grain Executive Secretary, Baltimore County Landmarks Commission  
The Limestone Valley The Greater Timonium Bicentennial Committee 1976

## CHAIN OF TITLE

## TAYLOR'S HALL

WJR 4053/567 - 1962 - Kinloch Yellott deed to Harry T. Campbell Co.  
approximately 13.833 acres

LMcLM 910/236 - 20 Mar 1933 - John Cole Bosley Jr deed to Kinloch Yellott -  
15.72 acres

WPC 523/241 - 3 - Apr 1920 - Poole Engineering and Machine Company to John Cole  
Bosley Jr. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres - fourth piece

WPC 456/149 - 23 Dec - 1915 Michael Padian deed to Poole Engineering and Mach-  
ine Co. - 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  1/3 acres

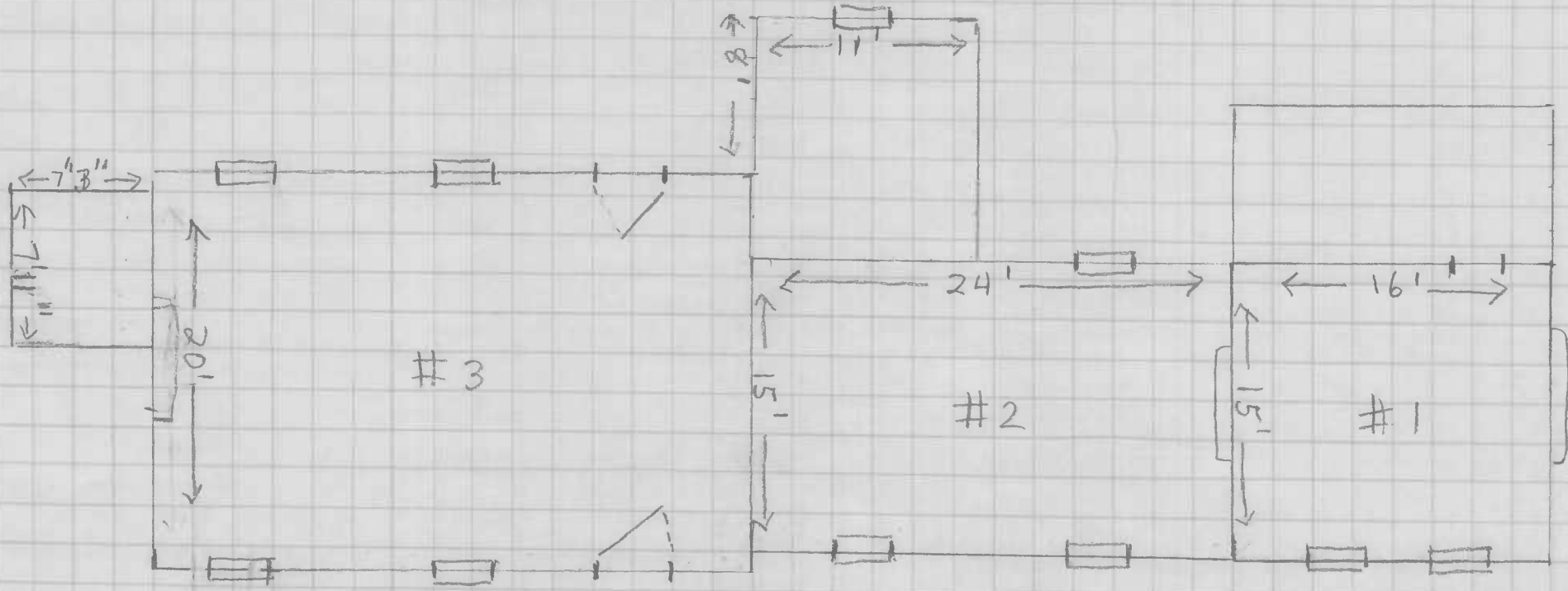
BWA 10/ 341 - 1894 - Will of William Padian left Taylor 's Hall Farm  
to children

JHL 49/31 - 17 May 1866 - Thomas D. Cockey of Joshua deed in fee simple  
to William Padian - 141 acres - \$ 21,150. part of Lot # 2 and other land

W.B. 11/134 - 12 May 1820 - Will of Penelope Deye Gist devised to Thomas  
Deye Cockey of Joshua part of Lot # 2 and other land 142 acres. One acre  
set aside for a graveyard.

80/485 - 12 July 1808 - Decree of the High Court of Chancery in the  
division of the real estate of Thomas Cockey Deye. Lot # 2 was awarded  
to Penelope Deye Gist.

# TAYLOR'S HALL



1 square = 2 feet

BA-268



BALTIMORE COUNTY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

17-268

PREI#00000000

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC TAYLOR'S HALL

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER North side of West Padonia Road,  
West of Northern Central Railroad 3rd Councilmanic District

CITY, TOWN Texas VICINITY OF 2nd Congressional District  
STATE COUNTY

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

\*Mining under the surface

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Flintkote Corporation/  
Harry T. Campbell Co.

c/o Mr. Roland Manger  
Telephone #: 823-7000

STREET & NUMBER 100 West Pennsylvania Avenue

CITY, TOWN Towson VICINITY OF STATE, zip code Maryland 21204

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. County Courts Building

Liber #: WJR 4053  
Folio #: 567

STREET & NUMBER 401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN Towson STATE Maryland 21204

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Baltimore County Historic Sites Inventory MHT Inventory No. BA 268  
Maryland Historical Trust

DATE On-going since 1964  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS 21 State Circle

CITY, TOWN Annapolis STATE Maryland 21401

**7 DESCRIPTION**

BA-268

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	<b>CHECK ONE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>1986</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

Taylor's Hall is a three-part Maryland "telescope" or "spy-glass" house—two wooden segments and a stone segment. Various claims have been made that the smallest log section belonged to a person (Edward Cantwell) who had the land surveyed in 1698. Actually, Cantwell never acquired this property. Unfortunately, the present house cannot be identified with certainty on the 1798 tax list, where Thomas Cockey Deye's main house seemed to be approaching collapse and the other small frame structures nearby had incompatible dimensions. The house is, however, of an antique appearance, built with primitive methods, and convenient to the family's cemetery. It is certainly the Taylor's Hall shown on the 1850 Sidney map.

Most writers concede that the stone portion is a typical, early 19th Century rural dwelling, leaving the log sections as objects of speculation and bringing up the question of whether the most notable owner of this ground ever owned or inhabited the cabin portions.

H. C. Forman described the northernmost timber segment, which now measures 15 by 16 feet, as a "one story log kitchen, with huge stone chimney [which] possessed logs fairly well squared off by adzes and tied at the corners by shallow notches. The owner of the house believed that this section dated from 1665-1670 but proof was lacking for the theory." Continuing into the quotation:

Then came the middle part, two-and-a-half-story log, complete in itself, and with joists showing flush with the walls on both first and second floors. The window frames project from the walls as they do on Nantucket and other Massachusetts buildings. Inside the log portions the original woodwork has been replaced by that of the 19th century. A very steep winding staircase leads to the garrett.

Finally as the third stage of development, a typical early 19th-Century limestone building of Beaverdam stone was added, probably by Thomas Cockey Deye. (1)

On another page, Forman notes that this "neo-telescope" house "is unique because the smallest section, believed to be over 260 years old, and the middle portion are both constructed of squared logs with the adze marks showing upon them." (2)

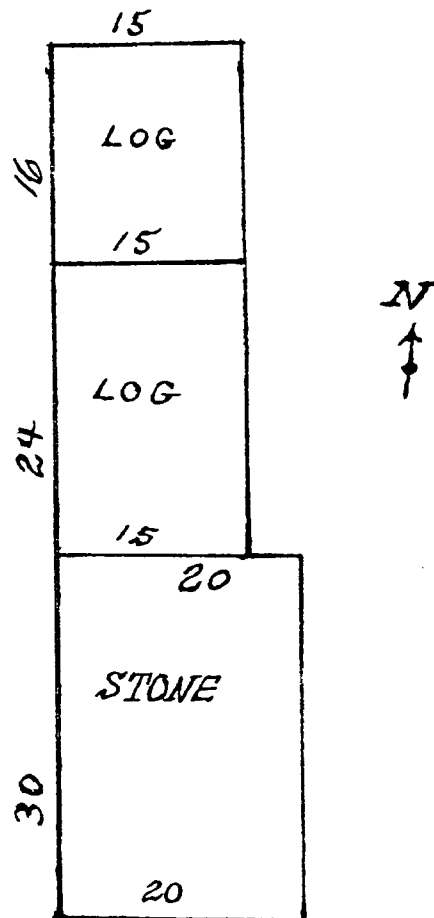
The small log segment is one story, 2 bays wide; the center log segment 2-1/2 stories, 2 bays wide; and the stone segment, 2 stories, 3 bays wide. Entrance is via a one-story porch one bay wide in the stone segment. The entrance door is topped by a transom. The stone

**CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY**

house is plain, decorated by a box cornice and plain frieze. A number of small projections are found in the rear of the building, as well as a few shed dormers. Windows in the main facade are 6-on-6 double-hung sash types. Many elements represent restoration or repairs made in the 1920's. In places, the spaces between logs are chinked with smooth concrete.

The stone portion contains a hall and parlor in the first story, a bedroom on the second story, and another bedroom in the attic. John C. Bosley reopened an old kitchen fireplace that had been blocked up by the Padians, who had also dismantled an old cooking crane at the same time.

Dimensions taken in 1974 by Mr. Clarence E. Hutchins are shown in the sketch below. The 60 by 125 foot dimensions of the 1918 Tax Ledger (f. 454) seem to be a clerical error.



## Notes:

- (1) Henry Chandlee Forman, Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland (Cambridge, 1967), p. 266.
- (2) Forman, Old Buildings, p. 239.
- (3) Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., The Limestone Valley (Timonium, 1976), pp. 161-162.

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
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 ?	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The land at Taylor's Hall has a long history for an inland site, having been surveyed in 1703 as a 1,022-acre parcel called Taylor's Hall and patented the next year to Joseph Taylor, "Gentleman, of Anne Arundel County." (1) Taylor was described as a "factor" or tobacco merchant of Prince George's County when he left the property to his Brother Benjamin Taylor, blacksmith of Warwick, England, in 1725. Through an attorney, Benjamin Taylor sold to Thomas Cockey, Gentlemen of Anne Arundel County, September 29, 1725. This deed includes the usual legal phrase "with all the buildings, improvements," etc., which may be mere boilerplate if Joseph Taylor had only held the property for speculative purposes. (2)

Colonel Thomas Cockey did not get his purchase recorded until 1731 and but six years later died. His inventory of 1737 describes him as a Gentleman of Anne Arundel County and shows him with two well-stocked plantations, one at Bear Neck on the Magothy and the other Taylors Hall. His will reveals that there was "household stuff belonging to the aforesaid Plantation called Taylors Hall" and mentions his wife "Penelope Dye of Baltimore County now living on the aforesaid Plantation of Taylors Hall." The will was signed in 1733. (3)

Colonel Cockey's wife was Penelope Deye, pronounced "die" by her present kinsmen, and she was the last of her line; consequently, all her children assumed Deye as their surname rather than Cockey.

The Thomas Cockey inventory is remarkably long and covered two plantations; there were numerous slaves and a few indentured servants. Samuel Owings and Thomas Matthews made the inventory, and a vast amount of material, yard-goods, pottery, ironware, clothing, was listed as "Goods in the Store Room at Taylor's Hall." The storeroom could well have been a country dry goods store, so plentiful is the cloth and quantities of ironmongery. Cockey possessed 500-plus pounds in gold. There was wheat, oats, Indian Corn, 207 pounds of tanned leather and 10 hides in the tannery. There were carpenter's tools and cooper's tools, and "a parcel of old Planter's tools." Home industries were reflected in the mention of hand-mill stones, spindle, and frogg; wool cards, "wooling wheel" and "lining wheels" and "old loom & 4 Slays and 3 pr Harness." Cockey had a branding iron marked "TC" and four hives of honey bees. (4)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

The most famous of the Colonel's children was Thomas Cockey Deye, who came into his property at age 21 in 1749. He was one of the Baltimore Countians hit by the Bachelor Tax during the French and Indian War. He was vestryman at St. Thomas' in 1755 and two years later was elected to the House of Delegates at age 29. He served in that body until 1773 when he became a member of the Constitutional Convention, giving two years to that project. His next service in the House extended from 1776 to 1788, and he was speaker for his last seven years. His name appears on numerous proclamations and speeches of welcome to the Continental and French officers of the Revolution, many of whom appeared in the State capitol towards the end of the war.

The 1783 tax list of Back River Upper Hundred showed Thomas Cockey Deye with 3,119 acres; the physical "improvements"—not specified—were worth 90 pounds.

Deye was one of the Maryland dignitaries invited by the national Congress on the occasion, December 23, 1783, when George Washington resigned his commission in the old Senate Chamber of the Annapolis statehouse. Speaker Deye was apparently a Francophile as well as a patriot—his inventory includes three maps of France and none of other countries and he had land surveys with such titles as:

Louis the 16th King of the French  
 Marquis De Lafayette the Friend of Civil and Religious Liberty  
 General Rochambeau Being the Friend of Universal Liberty

but he was obviously no prophet when in 1799 he selected as the name for a parcel of land:

General Bonaparte the Friend of Liberty.

Other items found in the Deye inventory were 17 books of law, 58 Ditto History, a parcel of books, old acts of assembly, &c., one East India pipe, one tomahawk, one cannon sundial, one ensign colors, and three swords.

Captain Thomas Cockey Deye, as he came to be known, died in May, 1807. (6) He was buried in the small cemetery north of the present Padonia Road; his original tombstone disappeared—but the text had been published in Ridgely's Historic Graves in 1908. (7)

The 1798 assessment list of Back River Upper Hundred casts some questions on the age of the telescope house that survives in 1977 and raises the question of whether the Revolutionary Patriot lived within it. The main dwelling houses charged to Thomas Cockey Deye in the tabulation were:

- 1 old frame dwelling house, supported with props inside and out  
33 by 39 feet
- 1 ditto 14 by 16 fortified with puncheon
- 1 ditto 14 by 20
- 1 do propped 14 by 16
- 1 log dwelling house, 2 story, 20 by 30 (occupied by Wm. Carter)
- 1 log house; 1 story, 20 by 30 (occupied by Salathiel Tudor)
- 1 old kitchen

None of these houses match the dimensions of the two long portions of the present Taylor's Hall. The landowner's main house was usually the first one listed in the tax list, followed by outbuildings found on the two acres immediately surrounding the house. A separate part of the assessment, "the particular List of Lands," included all other outlying houses, barns, mills, stills, etc. beyond the home two acres. Presumably, the propped-up frame dwelling 33 by 39 feet was Captain Deye's home, and it is no longer extant in those dimensions.

The question arises of whether any house that needed the support of props inside and out some 179 years ago could reasonably be expected to endure into the present. Possibly the bachelor owner just let the whole property slide into decay.

The two other log dwellings on the 1798 list, one "propped" and the other "fortified with a puncheon" (i.e., shored up with a split rail), come within a foot of the smallest segment of the present telescope house (15 by 16 feet). Deye's total holdings were listed as 2,878-3/4 acres. Testimony in a suit over his property held that his lands "though highly valuable, being in great measure without improvement, were comparatively unproductive." (8)

Deye's niece Penelope D. Gist inherited the property and by her will of May 12, 1820, left it to Thomas D. Cockey of J. (9)

The stone portion of the telescope house appeared sometime after the 1798 tax list and it is identified as a 19th Century structure by H. C. Forman. (10) Sidney's 1850 map shows "Taylor's Hall/Thomas D. Cockey of Joshua." In 1866, Cockey sold all of the Lot 2 of Thomas Cockey Deye's state to William Padian for \$21,150. (11)

Hopkins' 1877 atlas inset map of "Texas Station" shows Richard Padian as resident here. Richard Padian had left Strokestown, County Roscommon, during the Irish potato famine and first rented the Priscilla Owings Estate about 1850. He also helped build Saint Joseph's Church at Texas. (12) Richard Padian's inventory taken in 1882 showed that the family was actively farming the property and some of the assets mentioned were:

1 reaper and mower combined  
1 cider mill  
2-1/2 tons Hay Timothy  
39 acres wheat in ground. (13)

William Padian died in 1894 and left the farm to Maria and Catharine Padian. (14) It next devolved upon Michael Padian, who was shown as owner in the tax lists of 1896 and 1911. The house was valued at \$1,000 in the latter year. The name of Padonia Road and Padonia Station was derived from this family. Michael Padian and his sister Catharine sold the 134-1/3 acre estate to the Poole Engineering and Machine Company in December of 1915. This company held large tracts at Texas and at Padonia Station and were engaged in munitions making, presumably having geared up to supply the French and British forces in World War I. The 1918 tax ledger shows the company with such structures as a gun house and several magazines. The only dwelling, certainly Taylor's Hall, was measured at 125 by 60 feet—an incompatible statistic. There was also a barn 100 by 40 and a corn house 30 by 50. Mr. William J. Chilcoat, former manager of the County Home, recalls this plant, and his brother was a security officer there.

In 1920, after the war boom, Poole Engineering sold the whole property to John Cole Bosley, Jr. and his wife Gertrude H. (15) The Bosleys held Taylor's Hall until 1933 when they sold the house and the remaining 15.72 acres to Kinloch W. Yellott. (16) Yellott and wife sold out to Harry T. Campbell's Sons in 1962 (17) The Campbell firm needed the land to expand their quarrying operations, which have in recent years developed into underground mining work. The house is presently leased to a tenant and has been kept in good condition, although its upkeep is a non-business drain on the corporation. The underground tunnels are not expected to cause disturbance to the surface of the ground around the house.

Since 1820, the Cockey-Deye family cemetery has been excepted from all conveyances of the larger property that contains the house. A new stone was put up in honor of Thomas Cockey Deye in 1975 by his kinsman, Clarence E. Hutchins.

## Notes:

- We are indebted to Mrs. Clarence Hutchins of Cedar Knoll Road, Cockeysville for the use of her collection of materials from the Hall of Records.
- (1) Patents DE No. 5, f. 139; Patents WD, f. 385; Patents IL No. A, f. 385. Some published statements have mentioned Edward Cantwell as having acquired this ground in 1698, but that seems to be a misinterpretation; Cantwell applied in 1717 for a resurvey of 200 acres of Taylor's Hall but the patent was not issued, Unpatented Certificates, No. 1598.
- (2) Baltimore County Deeds, TS No. L, f. 141-143. Hall of Records.
- (3) Provincial Wills, 21, f. 208-211.
- (4) Inventories, 23, f. 115-132.
- (5) Chancery Records, Liber B80, f. 485. Baltimore County Inventories, BB, f. 72.
- (6) B.C. Wills, 8, f. 182-183, Hall of Records.
- (7) Helen W. Ridgely, Historic Graves of Maryland and the District of Columbia (New York, 1908), p. 133.
- (8) Chancery Papers, No. 1206, Cockey-vs-Cockey, 1808, Amended Bill, Hall of Records.
- (9) B.C. Wills, WB No. 11, f. 134.
- (10) Henry Chandless Forman, Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland (Cambridge, 1967), pp. 239, 266.
- (11) B.C. Deeds, JHL 49, f. 31.
- (12) The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., The Limestone Valley (Timonium, 1976), pp. 32, 116.
- (13) B.C. Inventories, WHK 17, f. 642.
- (14) B.C. Wills, BWA 10, f. 341.
- (15) B.C. Deeds, WPC 523, f. 241.
- (16) B.C. Deeds, LMCLM 910, f. 236.
- (17) B.C. Deeds, WJR 4053, f. 567.



**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

C. E. Hutchins, "Says \$25,000 Could Help Save 247-Year-Old Taylor's Hall," Jeffersonian, Towson, July 25, 1974, p. A-4.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 13.833

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE None COUNTY None

STATE COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME/TITLE John W. McGrain, Executive Secretary

ORGANIZATION Baltimore County  
Office of Planning and Zoning

DATE August 1977  
TELEPHONE

STREET & NUMBER 401 Bosley Avenue

494-3495  
STATE

CITY OR TOWN Towson

Maryland 21204

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

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

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Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438