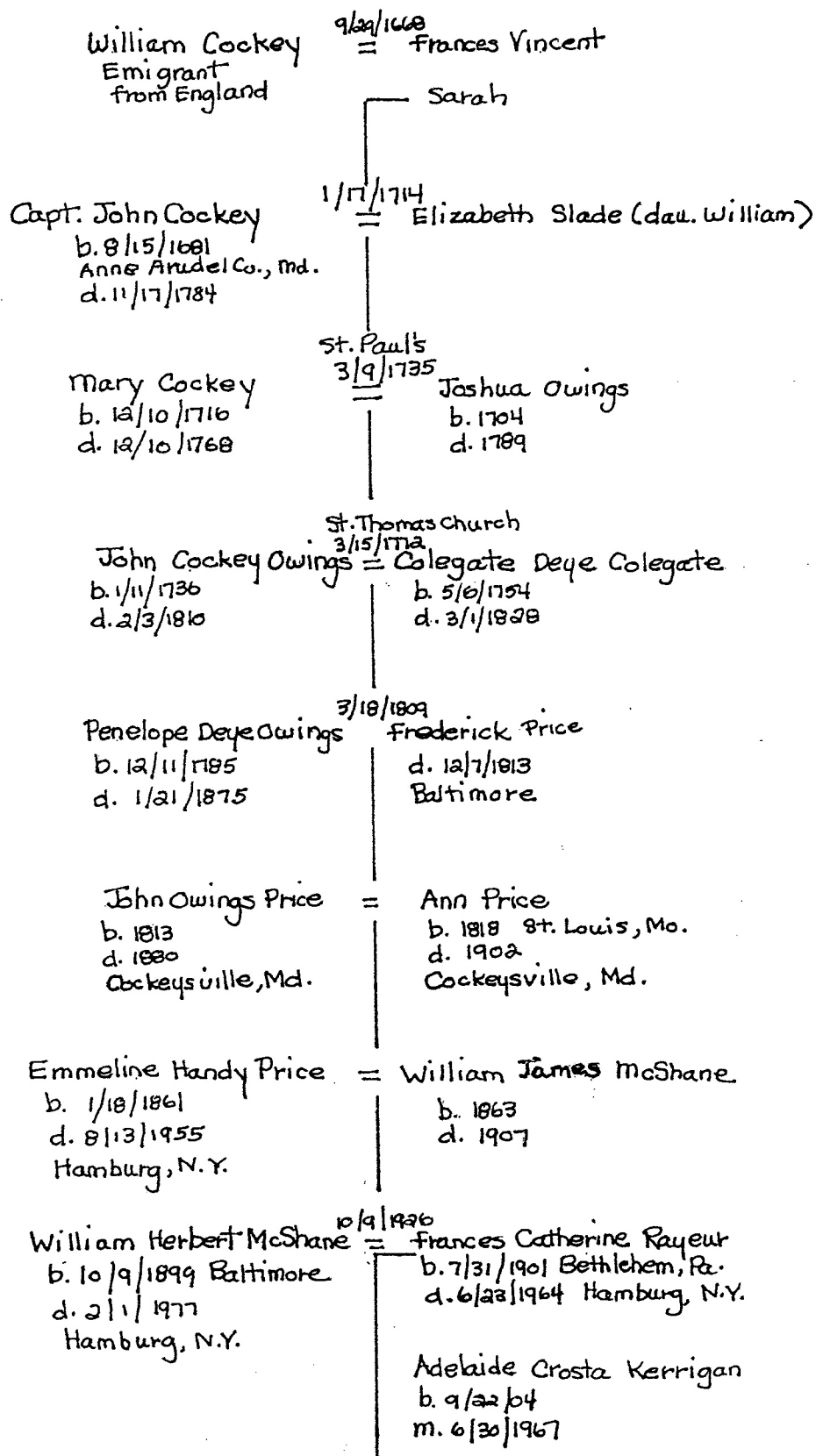
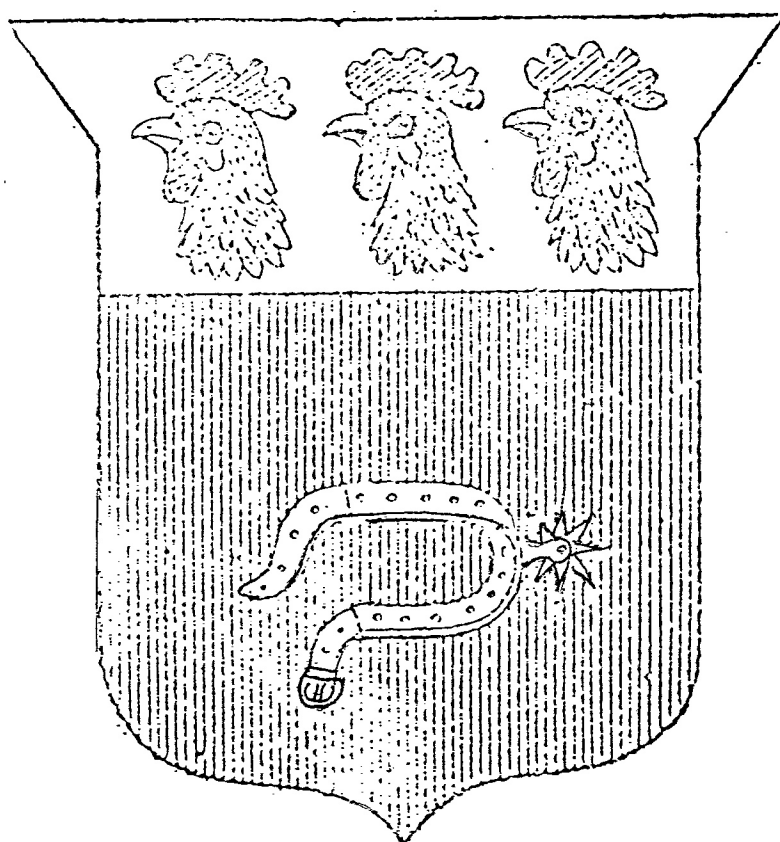


COCKEY





THE COCKEY ARMS

Arms—Gules, a spur leather and buckle or; on a chief argent three cocks' heads erased, of the field, combed and wattled or.

COCKEY COAT OF ARMS

ARMS Gules, a spur leather and buckle or, on a chief argent, three cocks' heads, erased, of the field, combed and wattled or.

NO CREST LISTED

NO MOTTO

EXPLANATION:

The shield is described as "gules", the term for red. The spur leather and buckle are "or" (gold). The chief is the upper part of the shield and is "argent" (silver). The cocks' heads are described as "erased" (appearing jagged as if violently torn from the body/ "of the field" (color of the shield). The combs and wattles are "or" (gold). The cock is a bird of noble courage. He is a complete armed warrior, always prepared for battle, having his comb for a helmet, his beak for a cutlass to wound his enemy, his legs armed with spurs giving example to the valiant soldier to resist danger by fight and not by flight.

The mantling around the helmet and shield is more or less ornamental and symbolizes the cloak worn over the armor in warfare. This was to protect from the sun, and being of the best material to deaden the effect of the thrust of the sword. It is shown in scroll to represent the tearing and shattering of this cloak in battle. It consists of the prominent color and metal in the shield

Authority:

Burke's General Armory

Local History

HERALDRY

Of Distinguished Families And Personages.

COCKEY LINEAGE AND ARMS

Descended From Cockes, Or Cokkes,
Of Somersetshire, England--Early
Settlers In Anne Arundel.



Part of extensive
article in Baltimore
Sun - June 24, 1906

By EMILY EMERSON LANTZ.

In the bellry of an ancient Church of England at Frome, Somersetshire, a church erected in 1503-4, yet today in an excellent state of preservation, there still swings to and fro, calling the godly to worship, a bell engraved with the name of the donor, John Cockey.

Frome is a small parish in Somersetshire, about 25 miles from Ilchester, and takes its name from the river that glides quietly and smoothly through the town. It is often called Frome-Selwood because of the forest of Selwood that partly encircles the settlement, and its chief historic interest centers in the fact that a great monastery dedicated to St. John the Baptist was founded here in 765, which was afterward plundered by the Danes. There was also and to have been a nunnery dedicated to St. Catherine, but traces of these religious institutions have passed away, leaving only an ancient parochial church, which stands 100 feet long, with four chantry chapels attached and handsome tower and spire 120 feet high. The interior of the church contains many interesting monuments, and in either the church or churchyard rests the remains of Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died, in 1711, at Longient House, near Frome, and was buried there. In modern times Frome has become celebrated for its superior manufacture of woollen cloth.

In the visitation of Somersetshire by the British herald in the year 1623 is given the descent of the Cockes, or Cokkes, who derive from William Cockes, of Chelworth, Somersetshire. The latter married a lady bearing the name, Petronilla Ward, who was a daughter of John Ward, of Wil-

The Cockey Family.

William and Sarah Cockey settled near the Patapsco River in 1679. William Cockey took up extensive tracts of land on the Magothy River, and in Baltimore County, on the north side of Jones' Falls.

John Cockey, son of William and Sarah Cockey, born 1681; married, January 17, 1714. Elizabeth Slade. Their children were: Susannah, born November 2, 1714, married Thomas Gist, July 2, 1735; Mary, born December 10, 1716, married Joshua Owings, March 9, 1735; William, born February 20, 1718, married Constant Ashman, August 9, 1742; Sarah, born February 26, 1721, married Robert Boon, December 16, 1746; Thomas, born December 13, 1724, married Prudence Gill, May 15, 1753; Joshua, born March 12, 1726, married Charcilla Dye, August 27, 1755; John, born May 18, 1729, died 1746; Edward, born December 20, 1731, married Eleanor Pindell, June 19, 1753; Peter, born ~~Mar. 11~~, 1734.

In the list of vestrymen of St. Thomas' Parish we find that William Cockey was one of the first Vestry, 1745; Thomas Cockey, vestryman 1751-53; Edward Cockey, warden 1755, vestryman 1782-84; John Cockey, warden 1767; John Cockey, vestryman 1792-94; of a late generation Thomas B. Cockey was registrar 1818, 1819, and Edward A. Cockey was vestryman from 1824 to 1829; Charles T. Cockey, 1885-1898.

from the Garrison Church
Maryland Historical
Society

From Maryland Historical
Society

John Cockey (12) who was the 2nd child of William and Sarah Cockey, and wife of Elizabeth Gladen, in the year 1st, and who died on the day of , in the year 1713, viz: 6 males and 3 females, who were born in the order given below.

Order of Birth	Names	DATE OF BIRTH			TO WHOM MARRIED	DATE OF MARRIAGE			NO. OF CHILDREN		DATE OF DEATH		
		Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year	Males	Females	Day	Month	Year
1	121 Susannah Cockey	2	Nov	1714	Thomas Galt				6	2	22 Oct	1800	
2	122 Mary "	10	Dec	1716	Joshua Owens				4	4	30 Jan	1768	
3	123 William "	20	Feb	1718	Constant Ashmun				2	2		1756	No son
4	124 Sarah "	26	"	1721	Bornel								
5	125 Thomas "	13	Dec	1724	Providence Gell				5	3	2 Nov	1784 You are	
6	126 John "	12	Mar	1726	Unmarried							1746 No son	
7	127 Joshua "	18	May	1729	Charcella Cockey d. y.				2	2	7 Dec	1764	
8	128 Edward "	20	Dec	1731	Elleanor Purdell				4	1	1 Feb	1795 You are	
9	129 Peter "	11	Mar	1734	Unmarried								No son

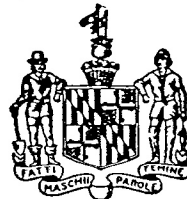
They lived on the Hockstons Road near Hockstons. You must know of them.

CALENDAR
OF
MARYLAND
STATE PAPERS

NUMBER 4

PART 2

THE RED BOOKS



PUBLICATIONS OF
THE HALL OF RECORDS COMMISSION No. 8
STATE OF MARYLAND

- 1775**
Nov. 21 Bond of William Thomas. 50
Contents same as 49, with minor variations in wording. XI, 7
D.S. Also signed by Charles Crookshank and John Stevens as securities,
and William Hayward as witness. 2 pp.
- 1775**
Nov. 29 Mason, G[eorge], "Gunston-Hall," [Fairfax County], Va. To Council of 51
Safety. XV, 14
Encloses copy of a letter and intelligence received from Gen. Washington
regarding the "dangerous Designs" of Maj. [John] Connolly, who was captured
above Frederick on his way to "Indian Country"; with him were Dr. [John]
Smith from Charles County and [Allan] Cameron; they are all in jail at
Frederick; Connolly is reported to have had a commission from Gen. [Thomas]
Gage to raise a number of Indians and with them to penetrate to Alexandria,
[Va.], and meet Lord Dunmore.
A.L.S. 1 p. Encloses 40.
Printed in *Arch. of Md.*, XI, 92-93.
- 1775**
Dec. 5 Harrison, Richard, Alexandria, [Va.]. To [Convention of Maryland]. 52
Has learned of "your design of sending Vessells with Cargoes to the Foreign XI, 3
West Indies for the purpose of purchasing Arms and Ammunition" from [Robert
Townsend] Hooe; applies for employment in this service.
L.S. 2 pp.
- [1775]**
Dec. 7?] Convention of Maryland. 53
Orders appointing Allen Quynn, Sergeant at Arms, and Robert Reynolds, XX, 98
Doorkeeper, to the Convention.
Df.D. 2 pp.
- 1775**
Dec. 18 Smyth, Thomas, Chestertown. To Matthew Tilghman, "president of the 54
Provincial Council." XII, 119
Ens. John Watkins has been in [William] Wilmot's Light Infantry, for-
merly [Thomas?] Gage's, for seven years; he is now on half pay, which he will
give up to serve "Under your appointment" if he can equal or surpass his present
salary.
L.S. 1 p.
- 1775**
Dec. 18 Gassaway, John, of Henry, Annapolis. To Matthew Tilghman, President of 55
the Convention of Maryland. XV, 13
Applies for appointment as an officer.
A.L.S. 1 p.
- 1775**
Dec. 19 Elected Officers in Seven Militia Companies of Baltimore County. 56
Lists 28 officers by name and indicates presence on rolls of 441 privates, XIII, 36
viz.; 1st Company—Capt. Andrew Buchanan, 1st Lt. William Buchanan, 2nd Lt.
John Smith, Ens. Robert Alexander; 2nd Company—Capt. Benjamin Nicholson,
1st Lt. John Cockey Owens, 2nd Lt. Richard Colgate, Ens. Joshua Cockey;
3rd Company—Capt. James Cox, 1st Lt. John McClellan, 2nd Lt. George
Lindenberger, Ens. David McClellan; 4th Company—Capt. Zachariah McCub-
bin, 1st Lt. Elam Bailey, 2nd Lt. William Parker, Ens. John Bailey, Jr.; 5th
Company—Capt. Thomas Rutter, 1st Lt. Ezekiel Towson, 2nd Lt. John Eager
Howard, Ens. Michael Kramer; 6th Company—Capt. William Cromwell, 1st Lt.
Simon Perine, 2nd Lt. Thomas Miles, Ens. William Welsh; 7th Company—
Capt. James Bosley, 1st Lt. William Reily, 2nd Lt. John Reily, Ens. Elisha
McCaslin.
D. Signed in margin by Samuel Purviance, Jr., Chairman, Committee. 1 p.

- 1776**
May 10 Johnson, George, Thomas Hughes, and Others, Cecil County. To Convention of Maryland or Council of Safety. **237**
XIII, 56
Capt. Baruch Williams of the 30th Battalion has been replaced by Jeremiah Baker; commission to Baker should be issued.
L.S. Also signed by Elihu Hall, of Elisha, and John Hartshorn. 1 p.
Printed in *Arch. of Md.*, XI, 419-420.
- 1776**
May 11 Grason, Richard, "Wye," Queen Anne's County. To Convention of Maryland. **238**
XIII, 57
Returns commission as first lieutenant in Capt. [Perry] Benson's company.
A.L.S. Seal. 1 p.
Printed in *Arch. of Md.*, XI, 420.
- 1776**
May 13 Purviance, Samuel, Jr., Baltimore. To Council of Safety. **239**
XIII, 59
Packet from Council was delivered to Capt. John Sterett, who is now going to Philadelphia and, on return trip, can pick up anything for Williamsburg, [Va.].
A.L.S. 1 p.
Printed in *Arch. of Md.*, XI, 423.
- 1776**
May 13 Nicholson, Benjamin, Annapolis. To Council of Safety. **240**
XIII, 60
"For particular private reasons" Nicholson desires to surrender his captaincy in Baltimore militia; he will join Capt. [John] Sterett's company, "which will be much more agreeable to me."
A.L.S. 1 p.
Printed in *Arch. of Md.*, XI, 423.
- 1776**
May 13 Frisby, William, Ens. James Rollison, and Sgt. Richard Willis, Kent County. **241**
XIII, 62
To [Council of Safety].
Samuel Griffith's death caused a vacancy in company; Richard Frisby will succeed in first lieutenantancy and James Frisby in second lieutenantancy; commissions should issue.
L.S. 1 p.
Printed in *Arch. of Md.*, XI, 423-424.
- 1776**
May 13 "Return of 8 Camps in Soldiers Delight & Garrison [Garrison] Forrest," **242**
XIII, 64
Baltimore County Committee.
Lists eight companies, viz.: (1) Capt. Benjamin Nicholson [crossed out], 1st Lt. John Cockey Owings, 2nd Lt. Richard Colegate, Ens. Joshua Cockey of Edward, and privates [number not given]; (2) Capt. Samuel Owings of Samuel, 1st Lt. Alexander Wells, 2nd Lt. Thomas Owings, Ens. David Sutherland, and 75 privates; (3) Capt. Richard Owings of Samuel, 1st Lt. Joshua Porter, 2nd Lt. Benjamin Laurence, Ens. James Barnes, and 58 privates; (4) Capt. Thomas Philips, 1st Lt. Joshua Dorsey, 2nd Lt. John Chapman, Ens. Richard Shipley, and 77 privates; (5) Capt. Charles Carnan, 1st Lt. William Hudson, 2nd Lt. Richard Marsh, Ens. Thomas Doyle, and 79 privates; (6) Capt. Nathaniel Stinchcomb, 1st Lt. Joseph Gist, 2nd Lt. John Worthington Dorsey, Ens. Joshua Owings of John, and 76 privates; (7) Capt. Mordecai Hammond, 1st Lt. Aquila Hooker, 2nd Lt. Richard Davis, Ens. Edward Parish of Edward, and 55 privates; (8) Capt. Isaac Hammond, 1st Lt. Christopher Owings, 2nd Lt. Samuel Merryman, Jr., Ens. William Chenoweth, and 75 privates; commissions are requested for all but officers of first company, who "have already received Commissions"; on back are listed the names of Col. Thomas Gist, Sr., Lt. Col. Samuel Owings, 1st Maj. John Cradock, 2nd [Maj.] Isaac Hammond, [2nd Maj.?] Joseph Gist.
D. Signed by William Aisquith, John Boyd, Andrew Buchanan, James Calhoun, Thomas Gist, James Gittings, [Isaac] Griest, Thomas Harrison, John El[ager] Howard, John Merryman, Jr., Samuel Purviance, Jr., Chairman, Charles Ridgely of William, Thomas Ruther, Thomas Sollers, and William Wilkinson.
4 pp.
Printed in *Arch. of Md.*, XI, 422-423.

ANNE ARUNDEL GENTRY

*A Genealogical History of Some Early
Families of Anne Arundel
County, Maryland*

BY

Harry Wright Newman
K.C.L., K.N.C.N.

VOLUME THREE

Published by the
AUTHOR
ANNAPOLIS, Md.
1979

COCKEY FAMILY

The early references to the Cockey family are rather fragmentary, and it is difficult to pinpoint when William Cockey, the Emigrant, arrived in the Province of Maryland. He failed to apply for landrights by his personal adventure, that is, financed his passage nor did a third party prove headrights for his transportation.

His arrival in the Colonies antedates 29 September 1668, and what occasion took him to the Eastern Shore where his first romantic interest lay is an unsolved question. On that date, however, bans of matrimony at a court held in Somerset County were published.¹

"The bonds of Matrimony were published betweene George Mitchell & Izabell Higgins both of this County as alsoe betweene William Cockee of Seavearne & Francis Vincent of this County by setting up their names at the Courte house at A Courte helld for the County of Sommersett the day & year aboue written".

His second wife and ultimate widow was Sarah ——. Evidence is very convincing that she was the daughter of Samuel Underwood with whom William Cockey was a joint patentee in 1683. If not, an undisclosed relationship existed between the two families.* Sarah was literate and signed her own last will and testament.

In November 1674, he and Bernard Egelstone certified as to the estate of Daniel Hiliard, late of Anne Arundel County. On June 10, 1675, they were both commissioned to appraise his personal estate.

His dwelling plantation lay in Broad Neck Hundred near the Magothy, but he did not execute his first land grant until 1683, at which time he was already the father of a young family.

In 1683 with Samuel Underwood he patented 50 acres of land by assignment from a proprietary grant of 1250 acres granted to Henry Hanslap which they called "Mutual Consent" which lay in the woods between the Magothy and Anne Arundel [Severn] Rivers and which bordered the land of the said Underwood on Ferry Creek. This was followed the same year by 25 acres of "Cockey's Addition" which he had acquired from William Jones and George Yate out of a proprietary grant of 5000 acres. Other grants followed. At his death his landed estate approximated 300 acres or more—all in Anne Arundel County.

He therefore dwelt quietly at his plantation in the upper portion of Broad Neck Hundred, but certainly maintained a respectable position in the Hundred, as his children intermarried with the gentry of the neighborhood. There may be some evidence of his non-conformity to the Established Church, as the

*In October 1722, Samuel Underwood of Baltimore Co., deeded for "love good will and Affections which I have and bear towards my kinsman Thomas Cockey" three tracts of land lying in Baltimore Co. Thomas Cockey was the eldest son of William Cockey by Sarah his wife. Ref: Balto. Co. Deeds, Liber TB no. C, folio 17.

births of his children were not recorded in the parish register—the first entry being that of his granddaughter in 1704.

In 1681 he received 100 lbs. tob. for public service, but the minutes of the General Assembly failed to cite the particular service.²

Children of William Cockey

1. *William Cockey, son and heir, married Mary ——. *q.v.*
- ✓2. Thomas Cockey, born 1678, married Elizabeth Hammond, the Widow Moss. *q.v.*
3. John Cockey married Elizabeth Slade. *q.v.*
4. Joshua Cockey married Sarah Ray. *q.v.*
5. Edward Cockey married thrice. *q.v.*
6. Elizabeth Cockey married William, son of Major Gen. John Hammond.
7. Mary Cockey.
8. Anne Cockey.
9. Sarah Cockey.

He died intestate in 1697, leaving a widow and several minor children. On May 15, 1697, letters of administration were issued to his widow, with George Eager and Joshua Merriken as her sureties, with bond of £100. His personal estate was appraised on June 12, 1697, at £96/12/10, by Edward Fuller and William Pennington. One Bible was listed.

The widow soon followed her deceased husband. Her last will and testament is on file at Annapolis and shows that it was written by William Pennington who enscribed the last name as "Cockee". The widow signed her will, but the last name is not distinct, so it looks as if she wrote simply "Cock". The clerk of the court, however, filed the will as Cockey.³

She bequeathed "unto my loving friend Edmund Duncalfe" her son, John, until he attained the age of twenty years. Some question exists whether he was actually the youngest son. He was, however, under twenty. Then she "bequeathed the foure youngest sons (unnamed) to her son, Thomas," who was certainly her eldest son. Fabric "brought from the other side" was to be made up into winter clothing for the boys. Her individual wearing apparel was willed to her four named daughters, but Elizabeth Hammond, the only married one, was to have the Greate Bible.

Edmund Duncalfe with whom she placed confidence wrote his will on February 16, 1697/8, but failed to name any of the Cockeys as heirs to his estate.⁴

Letters of administration on the estate of William Cockey were issued to Thomas Cockey, the second son, who filed the joint inventories of his parents' personal estates on June 16, 1703, some three years after the death of his

*Circumstantial evidence or perception points to the belief that William, the son and heir, was an issue of Frances Vincent. Sarah, the widow of William Cockey, did not mention him in her will. If he were her son, she perhaps considered him well provided for by receiving the entire landed estate. Yet, Sarah did not leave him a small token or even mentioned his name in her will. She appointed Thomas as the executor and not William.

mother. The value of his father's estate was £96/2/10 and that of his mother's £93/5/7. To Lord Baltimore was paid 62 lbs. tob. for rents and to William Pennington was paid a legacy of 10 shillings. No distribution to the heirs was noted.⁵

Joshua Cockey, one of the younger sons of William Cockey, married Sarah Ray, a coheiress of John Ray of the Magothy. On June 20, 1716, Joshua Cockey of Baltimore County and Sarah his wife conveyed to John Lamb of Anne Arundel County, "Leonard Neck" of 90 acres on the south side of the Magothy and the west side of Magothy Creek which John Ray by his will devised to his two daughters, Sarah and Mary Ray, and Sarah had intermarried with Joshua Cockey. He signed the deed of conveyance, but his wife made her X mark.⁶

Sarah apparently led her husband rather a tempestuous existence and provoked his anger on perhaps more than one occasion. At the June Court 1719 he was "bound to appear to answer a breach of peace by him committed on the body of his wife", and was fined 1000 lbs. tob. Her tempestuous nature, however, did not interfere with her acquiring a second husband.

The plantation of Joshua Cockey lay in St. George's Parish, where his death was recorded as 1 December 1720.

His will was dated April 15, 1720, and probated in Baltimore County on March 8, 1720/1, leaving his entire landed estate to his wife, Sarah, and personalty to his brother John. Letters of administration were issued to the widow on September 8, 1721, with bond fixed at £1000. By July 1725, the widow had married Benjamin Taymand, when Deputy Commissary Thomas Sheredine passed their account.⁷

SOURCES: ¹ Maryland Archives, vol. 54, p. 729; ² *Ibid* vol. 7, p. 209; ³ Wills, Liber 6, folio 79; ⁴ *Ibid* Liber 6, folio 198; ⁵ Inventories & Accounts, Liber 23, folio 73; ⁶ A.A. Co. Deeds, Liber IB no. 2, folio 283; ⁷ Wills, Liber 16, folio 251; Test. Proceedings, Liber 27, folio 187.

WILLIAM COCKEY²

(1676—1720)

William Cockey, the son and heir of his father, was born about 1676, and at the death of his parent intestate he acquired by the Law of England the entire landed estate. His wife was Mary ———, presumably a maiden of the neighborhood.

Children of William and Mary Cockey

1. Sarah Cockey married Charles Hall.
2. Anne Cockey married Joseph Pumphrey.
3. Saborah (Sebuer) Cockey, spinster.
4. Elizabeth Cockey married Nov. 25, 1729, per St. Margaret's, Mark, born Sept. 6, 1706, son of Thomas and Rachel Johnson.
5. Mary Cockey married Oneal, born Apr. 7, 1712, St. Margaret's, son of Thomas and Rachel Johnson.

He died early in 1719/20, leaving five minor children. The widow dated her letter to Judge of the Prerogative County "Patapsco, 29 January 1719/20" and signing it "Mary Cockey", she requested "not to let any Body have letters of administration on the estate of my deceased husband, William Cockey, untill I come myself—for not being well nor my children I can't possibly come yet, but I intent to come for them myself as soon as I possibly can".

Letters of administration were issued to his wife, Mary Cockey, on May 16, 1720, but at that time she had married Nathan Pumphrey. Their bond of £300 was signed by Walter Pumphrey and Richard Young. Benjamin Howard and Thomas Randall were ordered to appraise the personal estate and Judge Launcelot Todd to take their oath.¹

The inventory of the estate of William Cockey was filed at court, with a valuation of £189/6/9, which included two negroes and a white servant woman—also two guns, pistols and holsters, carpenter and cooper tools. His wearing apparel was appraised at £6, a goodly sum for that day. At court on the day of filing, Nathan Pumphrey advised Thomas Cockey of the time and place of the appraisement, but he failed to appear. Thus no kinsmen or creditors approved the inventory.

On December 19, 1741, Sarah Hall, widow, Joseph Pumphrey and Anne his wife, Saborah Cockey, spinster, Mark Johnson and Elizabeth his wife and Oneal Johnson and Mary his wife as coheiresses of William Cockey, deceased, deeded to John Brice, Gent., for £37/10/- —the estate which their father had inherited from his father, William Cockey. The tracts so conveyed were "Mutual Consent", "Landing", "Cockold's Point" and "Cockey's Addition".²

Sebuer Cockey, the unmarried daughter, drew up her will on December 13, 1750, in the presence of Nathan Hughes, Ebenezer Pumphrey (a Quaker) and Nathan Pumphrey Jr. She bequeathed her entire estate to her "father Nathan Pumphrey".

The Widow Cockey-Pumphrey predeceased her second husband who died testate in Anne Arundel County in 1761. He willed most of his estate to members of the Hall family who were undoubtedly the heirs of his step-daughter, Sarah Cockey, who had married Charles Hall.

SOURCES: ¹ Test. Proceedings, Liber 24, folio 175; ² Provincial Crt Deeds, Liber EI no 3, folio 279.

✓ COLONEL THOMAS COCKEY, GENT.
(1678—1737)

Thomas Cockey, the second son of William Cockey but apparently the first, by Sarah his wife, was born in Broad Neck Hundred of Anne Arundel County

about 1678, deposing to be aged 32 in 1710. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Major General John Hammond by his wife, Mary Howard, but at the time of the marriage she was the Widow Moss with several children. His marriage occurred sometime prior to June 1, 1700/1, when he and his wife presented the will of Richard Moss at court for probation.¹

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hammond) Cockey

1. Anne Cockey, born Dec. 1, 1704, married June 21, 1721, per St. Margaret's register. Thomas John Hammond, the son of Col. John Hammond and Anne Greenbury his wife.

His marriage after a few years with the Widow Moss was apparently incompatible, for he soon sought companionship in the embraces of one ✓Penelope Deye. Penelope apparently appreciated the virtues of Barbara Palmer of the English Court and other ladies who charmed kings and princes, so gave consolation to Colonel Cockey who found displeasure in his wedded wife. Divorce was unheard of in those days, and if approached, it would have been a great scandal around the community. He begot several children by his beloved all of whom he provided generously at his death.

He failed, however, to name his *enfants d'armour* as his children, thus avoided technically legitimation under the laws of several countries. He was particularly cautious in bequeathing his estate and granted Penelope possession of the children only during her unmarried life. She honoured his bequest and remained a *feme sole* until her death.*

Although no actual military title has been proved or his fighting in any early Indian campaigns, he was styled at times Mr., Captain and Colonel. He was also engaged in merchantile pursuits and during his life acquired a large landed estate.

Several conveyances were made with his step-sons. On April 7, 1718, styled of Anne Arundel County Merchant, he bought of James Moss of Baltimore County "son and heir" of Richard Moss and Richard Moss, brother to the said James, and also Ralph Moss brother to James "Young Richard" a plantation on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay and on the north side of the Severn River on a creek called Burley.

*A member of the family writing in 1897 stated that Penelope Deye was the granddaughter of Sir Francis Thwaites, Knt., of London. No member of the Thwaites family was knighted by the Christian name of Francis, according to Shaw's Knights of England and Le Neve's Knights of England (those knighted by Charles II and James II). The family was seated in Yorks and Essex as well as Norfolk. Members have been knighted, but none have been raised to the Peerage or given a Baronetage. Certainly Francis Thwaites was an English gentleman of some substance and the heritage was known and emulated by this branch of the Cockey family by giving the name of Francis Thwaites to both male and female children. Peculiarly, the name of Penelope's father was not mentioned in the memorabilia of the family. The fact that Penelope Deye came to Maryland as a *feme sole* adds to the mystery of her many descendants. She conducted herself as a lady, was literate and presumably much younger than Thomas Cockey. This branch was very proud of the name Deye which was used as part of the Christian name for several generations.

In 1725 Thomas Cockey acquired from the heir of Joseph Taylor "Taylors Hall" which became the dwelling-plantation of Mistress Penelope Deye.* There are two significant conveyances.

On September 29, 1725, "Thomas Colmore of London now of Calvert County, Merchant Attorney at law for Benjamin Taylor of the Town of Warwick blacksmith brother and heir-at-law to Joseph Taylor late of Prince George's County deeded to Thomas Cockey of Anne Arundel County Gent. "whereas the said Benjamin Taylor with his brother William Taylor of Thobalds in the County of hartford yeoman by their power of attorney bearing date 3d of April last past Duly Attested by an Instrument under the Common Seal of The Burgh of Warwick has fully Authorized and Impowered The Said Thomas Colmore to Sell and Convey all the Lands Tenements and Hereditaments Whereof the Said Joseph Taylor died Seized in the Province of Maryland as by the same power of attorney and Attested Entered on Record in Baltimore County may appear And Whereas the Said Joseph Died Seised of a parcel of land called Taylor's Hall lying in Baltimore County Containing one thousand and twenty-two acres of land According to pattent thereof bearing date The Tenth Day of July Anno one thousand seven hundred and four" for consideration of £120 Sterling, adjoining "Robert Forrest". Thomas Colmore signed the deed in the presence of Daniel Dulany and Thomas Worsley.

On March 12, 1725/6, Benjamin Taylor deeded to Thomas Cockey "Taylor's Hall" for five shillings "with all buildings Improvements profits Commodities and advantages and appurtenances thereon". The deed was signed by Benjamin Taylor, but he made Charles Hammond, Mordecai Hammond and James Govane of Anne Arundel County, Gent. his attorney to appear at court to the use of the said land. The witnesses were Stephen Heath and Edmond Colmore. James Govane appeared before the court on September 20, 1731, whereas the deed was recorded on November 11, 1731.

The last will and testament of Colonel Thomas Cockey was dated December 10, 1733, and was admitted for probaton in Anne Arundel County on October 22, 1737, by the oaths of Richard Waterfall, Richard Moss, James Conaway, Sarah Conaway and Richard Josham. At the initial writing he totally excluded his wife, daughter and grandchildren from any legacies. But by a codicil he relented and bequeathed his grandchildren certain articles of personal property.²

*Taylors Hall is extant and if not the oldest dwelling in Baltimore County is certainly one of the oldest. At the time of the 1725 purchase there is evidence that it was improved property. The present dwelling indicates definitely the log-cabin style as the original portion and was undoubtedly the home of Joseph Taylor. It was added to later by a larger and more transitional design. Adjoining is the burying grounds of the Deye family with headstones and a memorial to Captain Thomas Cockey Deye who gained distinction during the colonial period. There are also marking of certain graves of the faithful slaves.

His original will is extant and beside his signature is impressed in wax a sailing ship symbolizing his oversea trade.

To Thomas Cockey Deye 1000 acres of "Taylor's Hall", 600 acres of "Thomas and John Cockey's Meadows," 150 acres of "Mason's Farm" all in Baltimore County; negroes and other personalty at the age of 21, his dying without issue his estate to revert to Charlotte Cockey Deye, Cassandra Cockey Deye and Charcilla Cockey Deye; in the event that they died without issue the inheritance was to pass to the testator's nephew Thomas Cockey of John.

To Charlotte Cockey Deye, Cassandra Cockey Deye and Charcilla Cockey Deye a number of negroes and other chattels at 16 or marriage; the legacies were to be possessed by Penelope Deye then living at "Taylor Hall" in Baltimore Co. until the children obtained their majority, but in the event of Penelope's marriage before their coming of age, then their estates were to be possessed by the testator's brother, John Cockey, until age.

To William Turner the plantation on which he was living, then to his brother Solomon Turner.

To William Eager "Bear Neck" on the Magothy bought of Benjamin and John Meade and personalty at 16 years, his dying without issue then to the testator's nephew Thomas Cockey.

To nephew Thomas Cockey of John the residue of the landed estate, but if he died without issue then to his younger brother, John; if all the male heirs of his brother John died without issue, then to Charles Cockey of Edward.

To Charles Cockey of Edward of Kent Isle "Gent", personalty.

To brother John Cockey who he named executor the residue of the estate.

On April 25, 1735, he added a codicil by which he willed Thomas Cockey Deye 750 acres of "Longdon" in Baltimore Co. and certain personalty; also to the four children of his daughter, Anne Hammond, that is, Larrede, Elizabeth, John and Ann personalty then in the possession of their father, Thomas John Hammond.

At his death his estate equaled or perhaps excelled the reputed wealth of the Dulanys and Carrolls. His seated plantation was in Anne Arundel County, although he maintained a dwelling-plantation in Baltimore County over which Penelope Deye presided.

The Widow Moss-Cockey instituted legal action immediately. On December 12, 1737, she made her son-in-law, Robert Boone, her lawful attorney. She stated "Infirmary of body may not be able to receive all justly entitled", and gave Robert Boone the authority "to demand from executors of her late husband". On the same day declaring herself the "widow and Relict of Thomas Cockey late of Anne Arundel County, deceased" she assigned her estate to Robert Boone for the love she maintained for her daughter Elizabeth Boone wife of Robert, to James Moss and Richard Moss her sons, and her granddaughter Ann Hammond daughter of Thomas John Hammond. It was furthermore stimulated that Robert Boone was to provide and maintain her during life.³

On Janaury 3, 1737/8, she addressed a lengthy communication to Daniel Dulany, the Commisary, that she "refused to accept of any Bequest Legacy of Devise which the said Thomas Cockey may by his last will and testament".

though none were made however, and that she "hath resolved and determined to Insist her right of dower in the lands & her right to the personal estate of the said Thomas Cockey".⁴

A lengthy litigation resulted by which several attorneys at law became somewhat enriched. The extensiveness of his personal estate can best be judged by the fact that John Merriken was paid £5/5/- for twenty-one days employed in appraising the estate.

The inventory of the personal estate in Anne Arundel County was taken on April 21, 1738, and appraised at £1,985/15/9. There was much silver plate and one large silver tankard appraised at £18, also 26 negroes and three white indentured servants—Thomas Crafford, a weaver, Joseph Long, a tailor, and John Bull a shoemaker. Edward Cockey and William Cockey approved the valuation as the kinsmen, Captain John Cockey, the executor, filed the papers at court on May 13, 1738.

The inventory of the estate in Baltimore County was first taken, that is, on January 17, 1737/8, and reported "Goods in the Store room at Taylor Hall", 16 slaves and a servant boy, Philip Evans. The total valuation of the Baltimore estate was £1,003/11/1. An additional inventory was filed with an appraisement of £56/8/-.

The estate was taken to the High Court of Chancery which decided in favour of the widow. The accounts filed by the executor showed substantial fees to attorneys as well as to the court. The *enfants d'armour* were not barred from their share after the rightful widow received her thirds.

An account filed by Captain John Cockey on October 13, 1738, reported a balance of £3,373/8/5. Among the disbursements was "Sundry Goods & money paid by this Accountant to Robert Boone attorney in fact for Elizabeth Cockey Widow of the deceased in part of her thirds of the personal estate...£950".

Legacies were paid also to the following:⁵

Edward Cockey £62.

Charles Cockey £57, paid to his father Edward Cockey.

Thomas Cockey Deye £585/9/6, paid to his guardian Penelope Deye.

Chacula Cockey Deye £27/10/-, paid to her guardian Penelope Deye.

Charlotta Cockey Deye, £61/-, paid to her guardian Penelope Deye.

Cassandra Cockey Deye £84/-, paid to her guardian Penelope Deye.

At that time the widow had departed a few weeks previously; the register of St. Margaret's Westminster Parish recorded her death on September 19, 1738.

At the final account an overpayment of £58/10/- occurred.

His beloved lived to a grand old age. Her will was written February 17, 1777, in the presence of Thomas Cockey Jr., Darby Burk and others.

To her daughters Charlotta Cockey Ford and Charcilla Cockey Cockey £100 each.

The residuary estate real and personal to her son, Thomas Cockey Deye, but if he died

without lawful issue then to her two daughters named above and also two grand-daughters of her daughter Cassandra Colegate.

Executor—son Thomas Cockey Deye.

The will was probated in Baltimore County on October 30, 1784.⁶

Children of Thomas Cockey by Penelope Deye

1. Thomas Cockey Deye, born Jan. 27, 1728, died May 17, 1807.
2. Charlotte Cockey Deye married — Ford.
- ✓3. Cassandra Cockey Deye married Thomas Colegate.
4. Charcilla Cockey Deye born, Mar. 9, 1731, married Joshua Cockey. *q. v.*

Her son, Captain Thomas Cockey Deye, died testate in Baltimore County. At the settlement of his father's estate on October 13, 1738, he received a legacy of £585/9/6 which was paid to his guardian Penelope Deye.

His will, dated May 3, 1807, was admitted for probate on May 23, 1807, with Thomas Deye Cockey and Joshua Frederick Cockey as the executors. Freedom was granted to a number of his negroes.⁷ At the 1790 census he was the master of 40 slaves.

To Thomas Deye Owings son of John Cockey Owings of Balto. Co., gent., a plantation near the said John Cockey Owings' dwelling-plantation.

To niece Colegate Deye Owings negroes.

To Ishmael Murray a negro, the dwelling-house in Baltimore where he then resided of 10 acres and £50.

To Otho "man of colour" £100.

The residue to Thomas Deye Cockey, Joshua Frederick Cockey, Penelope Deye Gist "children of Joshua Cockey late of Balto. Co., deceased", also Mary Cockey Owings, Charcilla Cockey Deye Owings, Penelope Deye Owings and Francis Thwaites Owings the children of the said John Cockey Owings.

A case in chancery developed after his death, but the papers filed with the court including the vital bill of complaint have been removed from the jacket. A notation was made some years ago that among the heirs who figured in the suit were Mary who married Alexander Nesbit, Penelope who married Frederick Price and Charcilla who married Francis T. D. Dorsey. John Cockey Owings of Baltimore County in his will of January 1, 1810, stated that he did not amply provide for his daughters Mary Nesbit, Charcille Cockey Deye Owings, Penelope Deye Price and Frances Thwaites Deye Owings, because they had been provided for by "my late uncle Thomas Cockey Deye".⁸

The following are entries from the Prayer Book of Captain Thomas Cockey Deye:

"Thomas Cockey Deye his book given him by his mother Penelope Deye in the year of our Lord 1742."

"Thomas Cockey Deye born Jan. 27, 1728".

"On Sunday the 20th October 1782 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon my Mother Penelope Deye departed this life and Thursday the 24th said mother was buried".

"Thomas Cockey Deye departed this life May 17, 1807".

"Charcilla Cockey Deye Owings was born March 9th 1731, married August 27th 1753".

"Charcilla C. Cockey departed this life Nov. 17th 1806".

SOURCES: ¹ Test. Proceedings, Liber 18, folio 27; ² Wills, Liber 21, folio 808; ³ Provincial Crt Deeds, Liber EI no. 3, folio 21; ⁴ Test. Proceedings, Liber 30, folio 374; ⁵ Adm. Accts, Liber 16, folio 310; ⁶ Original Will, Box 19, folder 6; ⁷ Balto. Wills, Liber 8, folio 182; ⁸ Chancery no. 3806; Balto. Wills, Liber 8, folio 321.

CAPTAIN JOHN COCKEY²

(1680—1746)

John Cockey, son of William Cockey and Sarah his wife, was born 1680 in Broad Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County. He settled, however, in Baltimore County, where he married Elizabeth, a daughter of William Slade. The will of his father-in-law, dated April 2, 1726, which was probated in Baltimore County on May 19, 1731, named his daughter, Elizabeth Cockey, to whom he bequeathed five shillings.¹

Children of John and Elizabeth (Slade) Cockey

1. William Cockey married Constant Ashman. *q. v.*
2. John Cockey *d.s.p.*
3. Joshua Cockey married Charcille Cockey Deye. *q. v.*
4. Edward Cockey, born Dec. 20, 1731, married Eleanor Pindell. *q. v.*
5. Peter Cockey, died without issue 1749.
6. Thomas Cockey married Prudence Gill. *q. v.*
7. Sarah Cockey married Thomas, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Moss) Boone.
8. Susanna Cockey married July 2, 1735, per St. Thomas' Garrison, Thomas Gist.
- ✓ 9. Mary Cockey married Mar. 9, 1735, per St. Paul's, Joshua Owings.

He was styled Captain John Cockey and also served as Judge of the Court of Baltimore County. He was one of the five commissioners to survey and lay out Baltimore Town in 1745, "Erecting a Town on a Creek divided on the East from the town lately laid out in Baltimore County called Baltimore Town on the Land whereon Edward Fell keeps Store". Records show that he served as Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County from 1726 to 1731.²

His will, dated May 22, 1740, was probated in Baltimore County on November 5, 1746, with his son, William Cockey, and son-in-law, Joshua Owings, as the executors.³

To son William "Cockey's Folly" of 200 acres on the north side of Jones' Falls, "Cockey's Trust", "Fillmore" and "Hellmore's Addition"; negroes.

To son John residue of "Cockey's Addition", "Hellmore" and "Hellmore's Addition" of 670 acres which was the dwelling-plantation; negroes and other personalty.

To son Joshua "Antony's Delight" of 78 acres, "Dye's Delight" of 100 acres, "Cow Hill" of 100 acres; negroes and other personalty.

To son Edward "Cockey's Delight" on the north side of Jones' Falls; negroes and other personalty.

To son Peter negroes and other personalty.

To son Thomas gold watch and silver spoons.

To daughter Sarah Cockey negroes and other personalty.

Residuary estate to children—William, John, Joshua, Edward, Peter, Susanna Gist, Mary Owings and Sarah Cockey.

The inventory of his personal estate styled him "Captain John Cockey of Baltimore County, Merchant". The valuation was £3090/9/6, including 1

violin, 14 slaves, and silver tea spoons marked T E. It was made on April 8, 1747, and filed at court by Elizabeth Cockey, Joshua Owings and William Cockey on July 31, following. Thomas Gist and Susanna Gist approved as the kinsmen.⁴

On October 31, 1749, William Cockey and Joshua Owings delivered one gold watch and six silver spoons to Thomas Cockey as his legacy, valued at £40/10/-.

Before the settlement of the estate the son, Peter, died without issue. His personal estate which consisted of two negroes was filed at court on Janaury 23, 1749/50. Joshua Cockey and Edward Cockey approved as the kinsmen.⁵

On January 9, 1749/50, the Widow Cockey married the Rev. Charles Baker, the rector of St. John's Parish, Baltimore County.

On July 20, 1750, Thomas Cockey of Baltimore County, the administrator of Peter Cockey, filed an account with the court and showed disbursements to "Charles Baker who married Elizabeth, mother of Peter"; Joshua Cockey brother of Peter; Thomas Gist who married Susanna sister of Peter; and Thomas Boone who married Sarah a sister of Peter.⁶

An account on the estate of Captain John Cockey was filed on November 4, 1751, by his executors when Legacies were earmarked for Joshua Cockey son; Charles Baker and Elizabeth his wife who received one-third of the balance; Thomas Boone who married Sarah a daughter of the deceased; Thomas Gist who married Susanna a daughter of the deceased; Peter Cockey son of the deceased paid to his administrator Thomas Cockey; Four negroes Sarah, George, Hager and Jammy which had been mortgaged to Captain Cockey by a decree of the court were to be delivered to Dr. George Stewart, the administrator of Mordecai Hammond.⁷

The valuation of the personal estate of John Cockey Jr. on October 27, 1748, amounted to £242/10/11, including surveying instruments, one old wigg and two negroes. His administrator, William Cockey, filed papers at court at which time Joshua Owings and Edward Cockey approved as the next of kin. A legacy of £311/11/- was delivered to "nephew Thomas Cockey of the deceased".⁸

On an old Cockey plantation in Green Spring Valley are found the following gravestone inscriptions:

"In Memory of John Cockey son of William the Emigrant aged 66 years, Died Aug. 15, 1746".

"Elizabeth Baker wife of the Rev. Charles Baker and formerly wife of John Cockey. aged 95, died Aug. 5th 1780".

SOURCES: ¹ Wills, Liber 20, folio 276; ² Md. Archives, vol. 37, p. 533; Commission Book, pp. 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 16; ³ Wills, Liber 24, folio 473; ⁴ Inventories, Liber 35, folio 131; ⁵ *Ibid* Liber 41, folio 345; ⁶ Adm. Accts, Liber 28, folio 181; ⁷ *Ibid* Liber 30, folio 113; ⁸ Inventories, Liber 39, folio 195; Adm. Accts Liber 24, folio 3.

THE LIMESTONE VALLEY

by the Heritage Committee

of the

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I. INDIANS, IMMIGRANTS, AND INDEPENDENCE

Nearly fifty years after the founding of the small settlements along the Chesapeake Bay and at the mouths of the rivers, the first stirrings of inland settlement occurred in the Limestone Valley. Although Baltimore County is mentioned in records in Annapolis as early as 1660, there were only Indian hunting parties, a few trappers, and rangers from nearby Garrison Fort passing through what are now Lutherville, Timonium, and Cockeysville.

Indian civilization existed here long before the colonists arrived. Prior to documentation, we have only stories and tales of Indian tribes who camped, hunted, and passed through to fish in the northern areas of the Chesapeake Bay.

Such a tribe was the Piscataways, who ranged from the present site of Washington, D.C. to the upper reaches of the Chesapeake Bay. These Indians lived in relative peace with the settlers and looked to them for protection from the more war-like Susquehannocks, whose large hunting grounds extended from their permanent villages in southern Pennsylvania to the Patuxent River. The Susquehannocks were members of Iroquois stock, but not of the Iroquois confederacy, against whom they fought.

Captain John Smith, in the summer of 1608 while exploring the upper reaches of the Chesapeake Bay, described the Susquehannocks as "very noble." His description of the Susquehannocks is corroborated by C. Milton Wright in Our Harford Heritage:

When at peace, they were most gracious in their friendship; but when at war, they became ruthless foes who maimed, tortured and killed their enemies without mercy. Alsop describes them as 'a most noble and heroic nation of Indians--large and war-like--for the most part seven foot tall--voices deep and hollow as coming out of a cave--stately and majestic--great warriors.'

By the mid-eighteenth century, disease and intertribal warfare had all but obliterated the Indian population in this area. However, our northern boundary is a constant reminder of yet another tribe, the Shawnees, who camped nearby and left for us a trail which now bears their name, Shawan Road, and an early land grant, Shawan Hunting Ground, that lies to the northwest of us.

Settlers came into the Limestone Valley from many directions. According to J. Thomas Scharf in his History of Baltimore City and County:

Settlements, in the beginning, clung closely to the shores of the bay or the banks of the larger rivers, and nearly every plantation of consequence was placed within easy distance of some water highway, the only sort of road which the colonists found already prepared for them....

The tide of immigration from the north was met by an upward current from the south, and accordingly we find among the early settlers of this region emigrants from Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New York on one hand, and from Virginia on the other.

The "tide from the north" to which Mr. Scharf refers included Quakers from Pennsylvania. Among them we have Prices, Matthews, Merry-mans, and Gorsuches. The "upward current from the south" included such families as Cockeys, Ridgelys, and Dorseys from Anne Arundel County. Catholics came from Virginia where they had been persecuted. From the east, the earliest immigration was through the ports of Elkridge, Joppa, and Annapolis. This north-south blend has created much of the unique character of the state and of the county.

Another major factor contributing to the nature of Maryland was the aspiration of its founder. According to Morrison, Commager and Leuchtenburg in The Growth of the American Republic:

Maryland, a colony with the same soil, climate, economic, and social system as Virginia, owed her separate existence and her special character to the desire of a great Englishman to create a feudal domain for his family, and a refuge for members of his faith. Sir George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, was a stockholder of the Virginia Company who aspired to found his own colony....

He...asked for and obtained from Charles I a liberal slice of the Old Dominion. This original Maryland grant extended from the south bank of the Potomac River north to New England, but was later cut into by another royal hand-out, Pennsylvania. Lord Baltimore died while the Maryland charter was going through in 1632, but it was confirmed to his son and heir Cecilus. This second Lord Baltimore dispatched the first group of colonists, who settled at St. Mary's near the mouth of the Potomac, in 1634. Cecilus Calvert planned Maryland to be not only a source of profit, but a refuge for English and Irish Roman Catholics....

The entire structure of the land division and use in Maryland was feudal in nature. The head of this structure was the proprietor, Lord Baltimore. As in the Middle Ages, this proprietorship remained in the Calvert family, passing from generation to generation.

The proprietors established land offices and commissioned agents. It was to these agents that the settlers applied for land patents, and paid their rents.

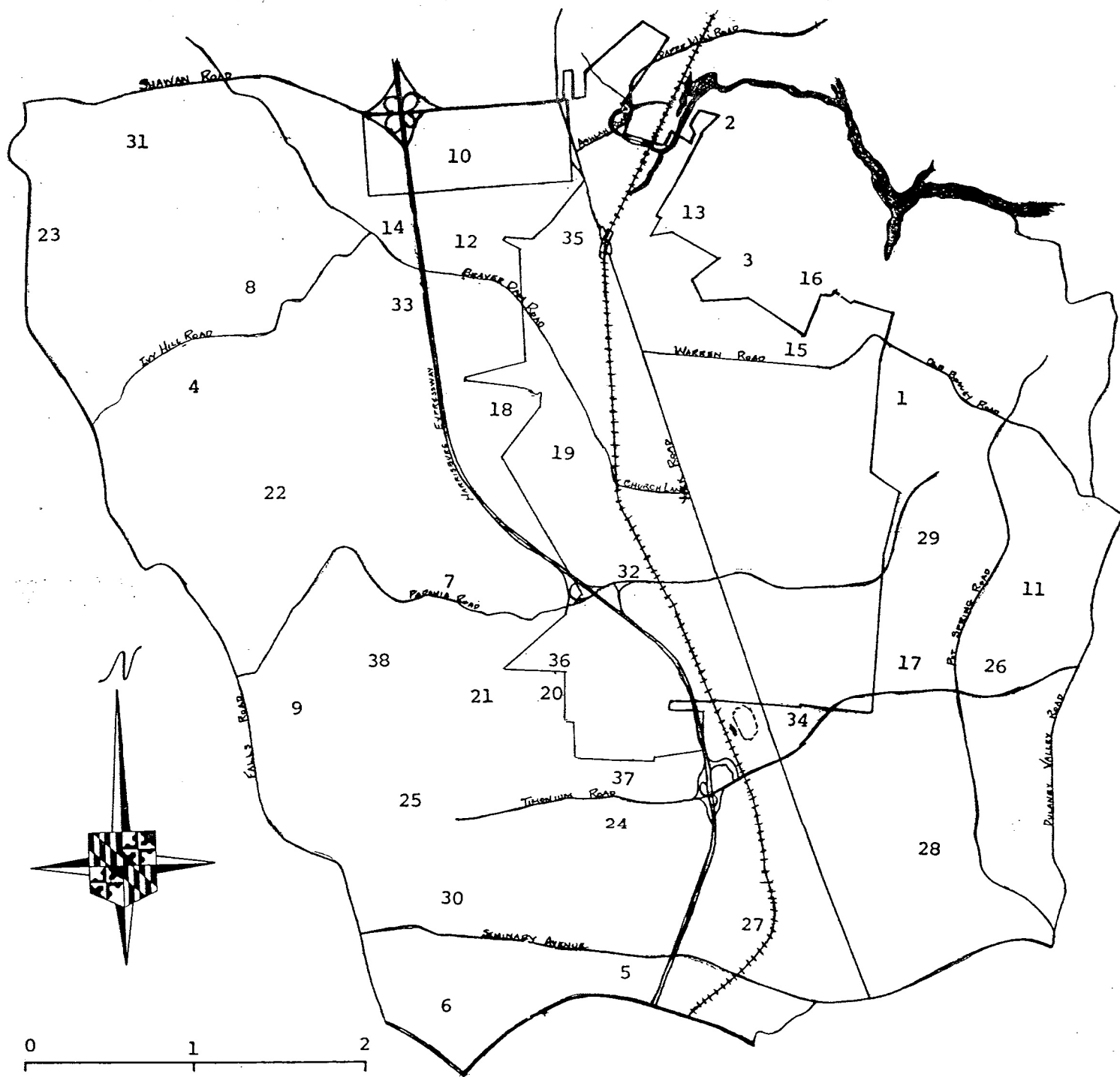
In order to claim land, each claimant had to "establish a headright." In general, land was granted in proportion to the number of people in the household: the more people, the more land. Any settler whose household included five persons could receive 2,000 acres of land. If fewer than five were brought to this country by the settler, he received 100 acres for himself plus an additional 100 acres for his wife, for each servant, and for each child over 16. He got 50 acres for each child under 16.

Daniel Dulaney, in his History of Maryland 1632-1882, states:

Each claimant of land, according to Lord Baltimore's 'conditions of plantation,' was required to place on file in the provincial land office, evidence to support his claim. When examined and found correct, a warrant for a body of land was issued to the claimant, which he held until the land could be located and surveyed. When this was done the warrant was surrendered by its holder to the commissioner of the land office, and a patent for the land was issued to the warrantee under the great seal of province....Patents for lands granted to settlers in the province were written on parchment and impressions in wax from the silver dies of the great provincial seal were made and suspended...at the distance of three or four inches below the lower margin of the documents.

There were three types of petitions or warrants with which a settler could apply in 1700. The first was a Common Warrant used for uncultivated land. The second was a Special Warrant for land that had been cultivated. The third was a Warrant of Resurvey. A Warrant of Resurvey was used in most cases following the Revolutionary War when land owners wished to accurately re-measure their acreage in preparation for the federal tax assessment of 1798. This tax was to be used to pay debts incurred during the Revolutionary War.

The proprietors of Maryland, in following the feudal concept, issued patents for as much land as possible in order to collect "quit-rents" which were any fixed rents due from socage tenants. The settler maintained, improved, or even sold his land while paying the proprietor this annual rent or tax. Quitrents grew from 10 pounds of wheat per 50



Scale in miles

Early land patents.

Map of Early Land Patents

The map on page 4 shows some of the early land patents in the Limestone Valley. The locations shown are approximate, but are as accurate as the authors have been able to determine.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Barrett's Delight | 21. Matthew's Meadow |
| 2. Batchelor's Neck | 22. Merryman's Adventure |
| 3. Battle Ray | 23. Molly and Sally's Delight |
| 4. Broadmead | 24. Pearce's Folly |
| 5. Buck's Purchase | 25. Poor Jamaica Man's Plague |
| 6. Cockey's Trust | 26. Rachel's Prospect |
| 7. Drunkard's Hall | 27. Regulation |
| 8. Dusty Miller | 28. Ridgely's Conclusion |
| 9. Egypt | 29. Robert's Forest |
| 10. Gerar | 30. Selsed |
| 11. Henry's Delight
in Amey's Garden | 31. Sepestown |
| 12. Hooker's Addition | 32. Taylor's Hall |
| 13. Hooker's Ridge | 33. The Forest |
| 14. John & Thomas' Forest | 34. The Land in Kind |
| 15. Lancaster | 35. Thomas and John
Cockey's Meadows |
| 16. Lemmon's Lott | 36. Wayson's Farm |
| 17. Litchfield City | 37. Welshe's Hopeful Palace |
| 18. Little Meath Perfected | 38. Young Richard |
| 19. Longdon | |
| 20. Matthew's Addition | |

acres in 1667, to 200 pounds of tobacco per 100 acres in 1683, and higher still to 5 pounds sterling per 100 acres in 1738.

In the Limestone Valley one of the earliest land grants was to Rowland Thornburgh in 1694. This grant, Selsed, was in the Seminary Avenue area. Mr. Thornburgh's will, probated in 1702, provided for the division of Selsed. Another early grant was Taylor's Hall, granted to Joseph Taylor in 1704.

Still another early grant in Timonium was "The Land in Kind." A verification of survey is recorded in Annapolis as follows: "...by virtue of warrant granted on October 13, 1720 for 150 acres this certifies that John Dorsey, Department of Survey, has laid out 150 acres for Benjamin Price."

On the same date, "The Land in Kind" was entered on the proprietor's rent rolls. Price sold this tract to Thomas Taylor for 26 pounds sterling. On July 26, 1736, Taylor in turn deeded to Dr. George Buchanan "all the tract of land called 'The Land in Kind'" for 30 pounds sterling.

In 1716, William Pearce was granted 100 acres which he named "Pearce's Folly." Records show that Dr. Buchanan bought the entire tract from Pearce for 22 pounds sterling. These tracts formed the basis for Dr. Buchanan's estate. Today, Timonium Mansions, built by his son Archibald, still remains.

Thus, by the mid-eighteenth century, the pattern of land speculation begun earlier in other areas became evident in the Limestone Valley. We find such interesting tract names as "Drunkards Hall" and "Little Meath (named for an Irish county) Perfected" in the Mays Chapel area; "Henry's Delight in Amey's Garden" in the Pot Spring area; "Barrett's Delight" for which the Cockeysville apartments are named; "Poor Jamaica Man's Plague" near Falls Road. "Batchelor's Neck," "Gerar," and "Battle Ray" in Cockeysville; and in Lutherville, "Regulation" and "Ridgely's Conclusion."

As more and more families settled in Baltimore County, a need for sub-division became evident. Thus was instituted a system of "hundreds," sub-dividing the three Anglican Church parishes (St. George's or Spesutia, St. John's or Gunpowder, St. Paul's or Patapsco), which at the time were the political as well as the religious force. The term "hundreds" refers to a portion of land housing 100 families, or a division of land capable of raising an army of 100 men. The Limestone Valley was a part of St. Paul's Parish, more specifically the "Back River Upper Hundred." (See map, page 7.)

By 1798 election districts replaced the hundreds. At that time, the Limestone Valley became a part of the second election district. These election districts have been revised many times, and in 1851 Baltimore City and Baltimore County were separated by an act of the legislature. Today the Limestone Valley is a part of District Eight.

Two of the earliest settlers of the Limestone Valley were Thomas and John Cockey. Their parents, William and Sarah Cockey, had emigrated from England and settled in Anne Arundel County in 1679. William owned large tracts of land, among them acreage in Baltimore County on the north side of the Jones Falls.

William and Sarah had nine children, two of whom were Thomas, born in 1671, and John, born in 1681. Both Thomas and John inherited as well as purchased large tracts of land in Baltimore County. One tract of land near Cockeysville was called "Thomas and John Cockey's Meadows." Thomas himself settled in the Limestone Valley.

Thomas Cockey's son, who took the name of Thomas Cockey Deye, 1728-1807, was extremely active on the state level in events leading up to the Revolutionary War. From 1757 to 1773 and from 1776 to 1788 he was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates where he served on the Committee of Correspondence, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee to Frame the First State Constitution. From 1781 to 1788 he served as Speaker of the House and so was present when George Washington resigned his commission at Annapolis in 1783.

While it would seem obvious that many local citizens must have been active in the Revolution, actual documentary evidence is sadly lacking. However, according to a "Calendar of Maryland State Papers" published in the Maryland Redbooks, the following officers were serving in the 2nd Company of the Baltimore County Militia on December 19, 1775:

Captain Benj. Nicholson, 1st Lt. John Cockey Owings (John Cockey Owings, 1736-1810, was the father of Cassandra Deye Owings Van Pradelles, the Baltimore woman who was lost at sea in 1813), 2nd Lt. Richard Colgate, and Ensign Joshua Cockey.

Evidently there was a reorganization of the Baltimore County Militia about this time as the same men are listed as members of the 1st Company, Soldiers Delight and Garrison Forest, in the Redbook published May 13, 1776:

Captain Benj. Nicholson (name crossed off list), 1st Lt. John Cockey Owings, 2nd Lt. Richard Colegate (sic), Ensign Joshua Cockey of Edward, and privates (number not given).

From Owings and Allied Families by Addison D. and Elizabeth S. Owings, "John Cockey Owings was appointed captain in Soldiers Delight Battalion, Baltimore County Militia, on 6 June 1776, transferred to the Gunpowder Battalion before August 1776 and was permitted to resign towards the close of the war."

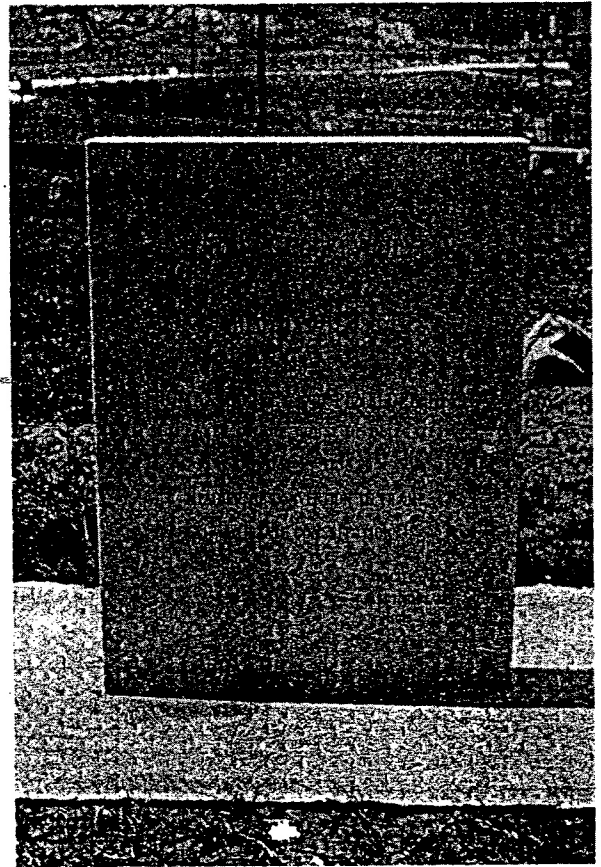
In Historic Graves of Maryland it is reported that "A Commission as Lt. Col. (was) issued to Micajah Merryman, Sr., October 12, 1776 and later one as colonel."

In addition to Thomas Cockey Deye, others serving in the Maryland House of Delegates previous to and including the Revolutionary War period included Richard Colegate, 1705, 1712, 1716, and 1720; William Talbott, 1712; Samuel Owings, 1771 and 1786, and Edward Cockey, 1786, 1787, and 1788.

Thomas Cockey Deye never married. Upon his death, his 4,125 acres of land, extending from the present site of Timonium Road to Shawan Road, were willed to seven of his nieces, nephews, grandnieces, and grandnephews. The will had not, however, specified the division of the property.

For that reason the case went to court, and in Chancery Court Record Liber 80 folio 480 we have the details of how this tract of land was re-surveyed and divided. The heirs of this estate in turn sold the land or willed it to their heirs. Some of the land is still in the possession of direct descendants.

Remnants of this 200-year metamorphosis of land division can still be seen today. Although not at their original sites, several boundary markers, dated in the 1790's and set by Thomas Cockey Deye to replace trees that had delineated his boundaries, are still highly visible. A Sunday driver may find one of these markers at the side of the driveway at Valley View Farm on York Road. It says, "This stands in the centre of the beginning of Thomas and John Cockey's Meadows 1791."



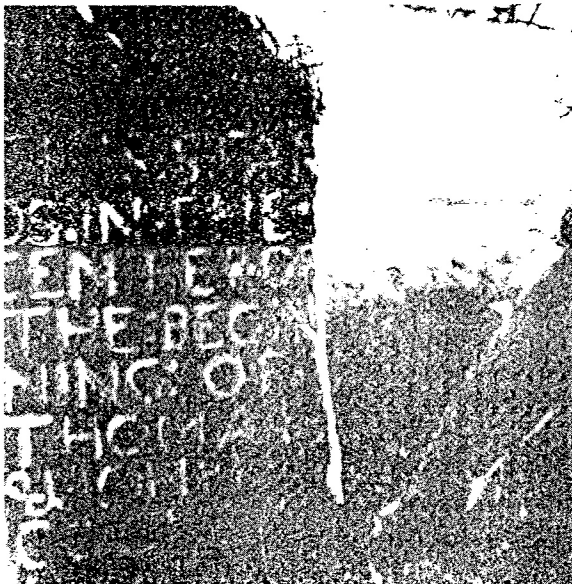
Memorial Stone: Thomas Cockey Deye



Boundary marker: "Here lies the IV boundary of Taylor's Hall, 1791."



Boundary marker (now lies behind the Alms House): "This stands where the Spanish oak grew. The 6 boundary marker of Taylor's Hall May XX 1786."



Front of boundary marker at Valley View, mentioned on page 11.



Back of boundary marker at Valley View, mentioned on page 11.

II. TOWNS AND VILLAGES - FROM LUTHERVILLE THROUGH LIMESTONE VALLEY

The four main villages of our area - Cockeysville, Lutherville, Texas, and Timonium - grew out of man's need for community, cooperation, and commerce. Each village has a unique and interesting character based on what the land had to offer and how man saw fit to use that land.

None of the villages of the Limestone Valley is incorporated. Thus, a precise history of the area is difficult, if not impossible, to compile because of a lack of dated documents authenticating the inception and development of these villages and their specific boundaries. Even to this day, a resident on "the border" between Timonium and Cockeysville has only one clue as to his location, and that is his zip code. However, even zip code is unemployable in dealing with the problem of whether one lives in Lutherville or Timonium, as both towns are serviced by one post office located in Lutherville.

COCKEYSVILLE

Cockeysville, the earliest of the villages, is named for the Cockey family, whose ancestors date back to Thomas Cockey, who settled in the Limestone Valley in 1727. Thomas Cockey owned a home near the present settlement of Texas. His home was called Taylor's Hall and still stands, a lonely sentinel of the past among open fields and busy highways.

In its early days, Cockeysville was a rich farming area, functioning as an agricultural trading center because of the availability of the York Turnpike and later the Northern Central Railroad, which gave farmers ready transportation for agricultural products such as corn, hay, and wheat.

By the early 1800's some of the more ambitious and foresighted settlers recognized the value of the deposits of limestone, iron ore, and marble offered by the land. An extensive and profitable marble and limestone mining industry developed, and had a decided impact on the entire Limestone Valley. Marble can be said to have put Cockeysville on the map, for the town became known for its fine quality marble which came from the Beaver Dam quarries.

During this period Cockeysville can be characterized as a busy rural town, spreading both east and west of the York Turnpike, the main transportation at that time. The settlement was comprised mainly of large and small farms dotting the rich valley, while near the quarries clusters of "row houses" were occupied by miners and their families.

In the center of town was a handsome inn called the Cockeysville Tavern, later known as the Colonial Inn, built in 1810 to accommodate travelers on the turnpike, but also serving as a meeting place for the gentleman farmers of the community. In an article in the Baltimore Sun entitled "The March of Progress in Cockeysville," Bennett Bussey Cockey

recalled that the Cockeysville Tavern "has been the scene of many a happy frolic, a place where many a weary traveler has rested on snowy nights and possibly witnessed a cock fight or two while sipping his brandy. Once every year during the month of June it was host to a gathering of people from all over the county at which games, exhibitions, and contests took place for prizes. One of the games was handball, which was played against the south wall of the building because there were no windows on that side."

A traveler riding north on York Turnpike from the Cockeysville Tavern would soon encounter the tollgate located on York Road at Ashland Road. Until 1910 York Turnpike was a toll road, and so at intervals along one's journey a toll keeper had to be reckoned with.

In spite of its central location in the county and its potential as an industrial power, Cockeysville prized its rural character so much that the townspeople turned down the opportunity for their town to become the county seat in 1851 because the necessity of having a jail situated near the court house would invite "disorderly gatherings to view public hangings," as reported by G. Milton Brooks in A Brief History of Cockeysville. That decision enabled Cockeysville to remain an essentially rural community until this decade.

Nevertheless, residents of the village enjoyed the services of a carriage maker, a carpenter, a miller, a butcher, a dentist, a distiller, a saloonkeeper, and a newspaper publisher (The Baltimore County Advocate was published in a private home in Cockeysville from August 1850 until May 1854, when it was moved to Towson). According to the Maryland Directory of 1880, citizens also had a choice of general stores, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and doctors. And they had the resources of Baltimore City approximately 13 miles down the York Turnpike.

TAYLOR'S HALL

Taylor's Hall is located on a tract of land of the same name in the Padonia-Texas area. Its history goes back to the early days of Baltimore County, the property being originally patented by Joseph Taylor in 1704.

The house is of telescope design, the oldest or north portion being the kitchen wing: a one-and-a-half-story log structure kitchen with loft above, and featuring a broad fieldstone cooking fireplace at the north end. The first addition, the central section, also constructed of logs, is two-and-a-half stories high and of undetermined age. The second addition (the southernmost section) is divided into a hall and a parlor on the first floor, a bedroom on the second, and an attic bedroom. It is built of Beaver Dam stone and is a typical 19th century building.

In 1727 Thomas Cockey acquired Taylor's Hall and other property adjoining it and, at the time of his death in 1737, the estate had grown from 200 to 2,500 acres. An inventory made at this time indicating a worth of 3,345 pounds, 14 shillings and tenpence, showed the following: 57 slaves, 3 indentured servants (a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker), 46 horses, 138 cattle, 123 sheep, and honey bee hives. Also mentioned were "goods in the storeroom of Taylor's Hall." Thomas Cockey left Taylor's Hall and vast acreage to his son, Thomas Cockey Deye.

Thomas Cockey Deye rose to prominence around the time of the Revolution as detailed in Chapter I. He never married and on his death in 1807, his property of 4,125 acres was left to his sister's children and/or grandchildren. The estate was divided by the High Court of Chancery in 1810 into seven lots plus one separate property as follows:

- Lot #1 640 acres left to his greatniece, Penelope Deye Owings;
 - Lot #2 420 acres left to his niece, Penelope Cockey Gist;
 - Lot #3 537 acres left to his nephew, Thomas Deye Cockey;
 - Lot #4 605 acres left to his greatniece, Mary Cockey Owings Nisbet;
 - Lot #5 530 acres left to his greatniece, Charcilla Cockey Deye Owings;
 - Lot #6 600 acres left to his greatniece, Frances Thwaites Deye Owings;
 - Lot #7 413 acres left to his nephew, Joshua Frederick Cockey.
- Gerar, 380 acres, was left to his greatnephew, Thomas Deye Owings, by will in 1807.

Lot #2, the 420-acre Taylor's Hall plantation, remained in the family until the mid-1800's when it was sold to William Padian, the son of Richard Padian. The Padians lived there until the property was sold to the Pool Engineering Company. During this time, the old kitchen fireplace was bricked in and the cooking crane removed.

In 1920 the house was acquired by the John Cole Bosley family and during their ownership, Taylor's Hall was renovated and restored, including the reopening of the old fireplace. At this time the farm contained 300 acres. A family burial ground lies to the south of the house.



Taylor's Hall.

Sketched by Michele Wilson.



The Stephen Cockey homestead. This old home is still standing (well back from the main road) to the east of Falls Road in the Brooklandville area. According to a very old deed found between the walls of the house during repair in 1921, the tract of land (then called Selsed) upon which the house apparently is built was sold by Jonathan Tipton to Thomas Cockey in 1725.

Nearby is the old John Cockey, Jr. (1827-1877) burying ground. This cemetery was described in Helen Ridgely's book, The Historic Graves of Maryland and the District of Columbia, as being "situated on the old Tavery property of Stephen Cockey [1835-1920]..." It is stipulated in later deeds that this cemetery be reserved and the road leading to it remain open.

THE COCKEY HOMESTEAD

The Cockey Homestead is located in Cockeysville on lot #7 in that division of the property of Thomas Cockey Deye left to Joshua F. Cockey (1765-1821) by his uncle.

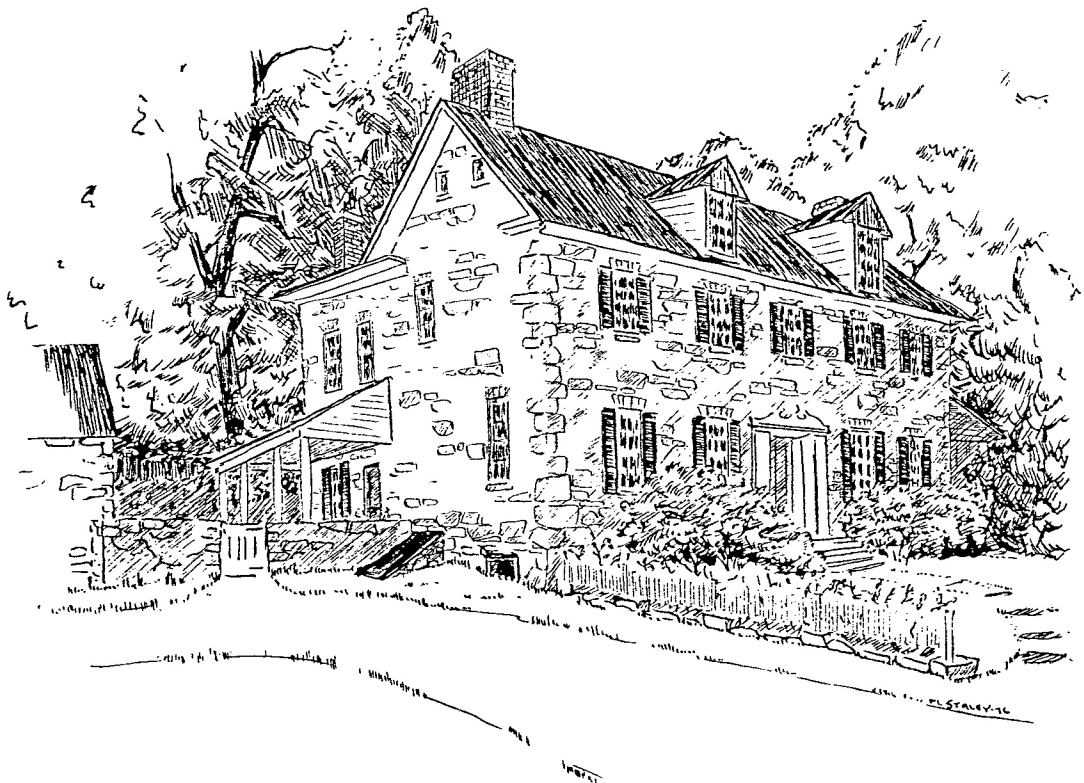
According to the present owner, the oldest portion of the house, the kitchen wing built of native stone, dates back to 1798, possibly to the time of the marriage of Joshua F. Cockey and Elizabeth Fowble in that year.

Joshua F. Cockey was prominent in establishing the community of Cockeysville. His son, Joshua F. Cockey, Jr. (1800-1891), gave the right-of-way through a portion of the property to the Northern Central Railroad in 1840. Although he was a farmer by occupation, he served as county commissioner for six years, and as chief judge of the Orphan's Court for twenty-four years. Judge Cockey left the property to his

daughter, Comfort Worthington Cockey Morrison (1830-1904). It was her brother, Joshua F. Cockey III, who established the Cockeysville National Bank. Mrs. Morrison left the house to her niece, Comfort Marcella Worthington Cockey Offutt, daughter of Joshua F. Cockey III. After Mrs. Offutt's death the house was rented for about twenty years, including a period of several years when it was used as a school and home for boys.

The cellar under the kitchen has beams fashioned of hand-hewn logs with the bark still on. The front portion of the house, also built of stone, is said to have been added in about 1812. A stone structure adjacent to the house is believed to have been used as quarters for household slaves. In the 1880's a Victorian frame addition, complete with cupola, was added to the front of the house, and the rest of the house was covered with frame siding. When the present owners acquired it in 1942, restoration was begun. The addition was torn down, the siding removed, and the whole house taken back to the natural stone.

Water for the house was obtained from a spring located up the hill behind the property. It flowed by gravity from the spring to a holding pond in the front yard. From there it was pumped to a cistern, then carried by natural flow to the Cockey Homestead and several adjacent dwellings.



The Cockey Homestead.

Sketched by Marion Staley.



Melrose Farm.

Sketched by Melissa Simmons.

MELROSE FARM

Melrose Farm, located in Cockeysville, is a remnant of the vast acreage owned originally by Thomas Cockey, and its history goes through many generations of the family. At Thomas Cockey's death, it passed to his son, Thomas Cockey Deye. In the division of land after Thomas Cockey Deye's death, 600 acres (part of a tract called Thomas and John Cockey's Meadows, also known as lot #7) were left to his nephew, Joshua Frederick Cockey (1765-1821), and then to Joshua's son, Peter Fowble Cockey (1812-1887). At this time the tract contained about 140 acres. Today, surrounded by approximately 50 acres of land, Melrose Farm still remains in the family.

The house is of telescope design; the oldest or stone section is dated at approximately 1740 by the present owner. This part is a one-story structure with an outside end chimney on the east. This chimney contains an outside fireplace as well as one inside, a type of construction normally found in the South. The mid-section is built of brick and is two stories high with a central chimney, possibly built around 1800. The west end also is made of brick and is three stories with double inside chimneys. It was built in approximately 1842, probably by Peter Fowble Cockey.

From scrapbooks owned by the family, a picture of life on the estate in the mid-1800's can be drawn. Often mentioned are "the broad green meadows of Melrose - located on a noble hill - one of the beautiful spots in the county." Reference is also made to horse tournaments followed by delightful suppers, and tea parties in the beautifully decorated house. This all seems to reflect the life of the "gentleman farmer" in the 1860's.

Although many of the old outbuildings are gone, deer, pheasants, as well as the owner's horses still roam the fields surrounding the house. Water from the original spring is still used to supply household needs.