

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

Property Name: Texas Village (Texas Station Historic District) Inventory Number: BA-2943
Address: _____ Historic district: yes no
City: Texas Zip Code: _____ County: Baltimore County
USGS Quadrangle(s): Cockeysville
Property Owner: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
Project: _____ Agency: _____
Agency Prepared By: _____
Preparer's Name: _____ Date Prepared: _____
Documentation is presented in: _____
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: _____ Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: Peter Kurtze Date: 7/1/2003

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
MHT Comments: Field checked by MHT Staff in 2003: since the original determination in 1985, the district has lost integrity through demolition and clearance of properties-no longer eligible for the National Register.	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>7/31/03</u> Date

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic TEXAS VILLAGE

and/or common Same (also, Beaver Dam Road Relocation Study Area)

2. Location

street & number Church Lane, Padonia Road, NCRR R-O-W not for publicationcity, town Texas vicinity of congressional district 2nd

state Maryland county Baltimore County

3. Classification

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

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

name Various private and corporate owners

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building liber

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue folio

city, town Towson state Maryland 21204

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title "Texas, Maryland, Historic District Nomination" by (Mrs.) Marion Anderson

date May 12, 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Office of Planning and Zoning

city, town Towson state Maryland 21204

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2943

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" 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
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date of move _____

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

SUMMARY

Texas Village contains a number of clusters of houses and structures associated with marble quarry operations. The village street, Church Lane, contains both stone and frame houses, mostly vernacular in style, plus the 1852 St. Joseph's Church, an old parish school, a large cemetery, and some newer buildings. The village tavern survives near the railroad tracks at the terminus of Church Lane. South of the tavern is a good stone dwelling, and south of that are two Victorian Gothic Revival farm-houses in an advanced state of decay. The next resource is found 1,000 feet southward down the tracks: the row of five lime kilns. Then there are the twin kilns, and still farther south, 2,300 feet from the tavern, is another cluster: two Greek Revival or "I-houses" facing the tracks, and opposite them, the Ward-Cole House, a recently restored, well-designed rural residence. Southwest of the Ward-Cole house at a distance of 650 feet is Taylor's Hall, a "Maryland telescope house," which is expected to be moved off the quarry company's land by 1986. This 18th Century house is the only structure that does not fit the theme of industrial archaeology.

It is Baltimore County's opinion that 14 acres of land east of the railroad, proposed by the SHPO in 1985 as "National Register eligible" is of no significance because it is without structures and the surface consists entirely of worked-out pits and rain-filled ponds. One of the ponds is used to store wash-water from calcite mining operations and is of practical use in 1985 to the quarry company.

It is also suggested that the house at the SW corner formed by Old Padonia Road and the railroad is a modern suburban structure and not eligible for the National Register as shown in the map proposed by the SHPO in 1985.

Both Baltimore County and MHT agree that archaeological resources might be found along either side of the 1838 railroad line; the archaeologist retained by the highway consultant will present a separate report on that aspect.

Some 18 structures shown on the County's 1953 photogrammetric maps have been demolished, and five houses that had been given survey numbers in 1982 by Mrs. Anderson were extinct by June 1984 (Sheet 15A-NW).

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (quoted with permission from Marion Anderson's 1982 study)

Texas is located in a densely populated, heavily commercial, manufacturing and industrial corridor of central Baltimore County. The village is approximately 11 miles north of Baltimore City and five miles

(continued)

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2943

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D (?)
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

SUMMARY

Texas, Maryland is a diffuse area of residential and industrial structures, mainly associated with 19th Century marble quarry operations. A separate archeology study has been commissioned by the highway design consultants retained by Baltimore County Government. No known or published archeology work has been done here in the past.

The area under study is actually the remnants of a much larger residential area that peaked in mid-19th Century when most of the workers were first-generation immigrants, the "Quarry Irish." The sites include significant Romanesque Revival country church, a number of plain houses that had been homes of the quarry owners, and one 18th Century Maryland telescope house. A number of above-ground lime kilns stand as industrial monuments, and early reconnaissance suggests that other industrial installations related to quarries and railroads survive as archaeological resources.

The only 18th Century structure in the vicinity was the home of Colonel Thomas Cockey Deye, Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates at the end of the American Revolution. Tax and court records demonstrate that Cockey did little to develop his vast land holdings and lived in the most primitive parts of the house, called Taylor's Hall for the name of its land survey. The following paragraphs are from Marion Anderson's 1982 study, deleting some historic plats. (Quoted with permission-1985):

GENERAL STATEMENT

Texas has made a significant contribution to the historical, architectural, industrial, educational, and religious fabric of central Baltimore County. The village embodies the characteristics of a mid-19th Century working class, predominantly Irish-Catholic community which grew as a center for the quarrying and burning of limestone. The town's main street is an example of one approach to 19th Century town planning; that is, strip development. Dwellings are located on one end of a lot, nearest the road, with outbuildings and gardens behind. Texas features a few fine examples of vernacular architecture showing elements of the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Colonial Revival styles, executed in frame

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-2943

"Texas, Maryland, Historic District Nomination," Marion Anderson,
Independent Study, Goucher College, Towson, Maryland 21204 (1982).

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 52 acres suggested by SHPO; 38 acres suggested by B.C.
Quadrangle name Cockeysville, Maryland Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See map for various proposed boundaries.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state None code county None code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John W. McGrain

organization Office of Planning and Zoning date May 20, 1985

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue telephone 494-3521

city or town Towson state 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.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

north of Towson. It is delineated on its northern boundary by the back lot lines on Church Lane and Production Lane, on the east by York Road (MD Route 45), on the west by the tracks of the Penn-Central-Conrail Railroad and Campbell's Quarry and on the south by Old Padonia/Padonia Park Road.

Originally, the western boundary of the town extended across the railroad tracks at Church Lane almost to the present Baltimore-Harrisburg Expressway (I-83). There was development adjacent to the west side of the tracks both north and south of Church Lane, as well as along Ellengowan Road to the west of the railroad. There were also several large farms in this area. The gradual encroachment of Campbell's Quarry has obliterated all remnants of Texas west of the railroad, except at its southern periphery. Several disastrous fires and planned demolition have destroyed a number of the buildings along Church Lane, and on Railroad Avenue.

The substantial stone and frame dwellings found both on the west end of Church Lane and along Railroad Avenue at the northern edge of town create a visual image of a working class community. Stone and frame buildings on the east end of Church Lane are built on larger lots and further from the street. As one moves closer to the railroad, the dwellings are built closer together and to Church Lane. Turning south on Railroad Avenue, the setting becomes more rural with large green areas and homes sited well back from the road. Further south, the ruins of both set and perpetual kilns are still visible along the east side of the railroad. Three large stone dwellings located on both sides of the tracks at the southern periphery of Texas, are more pretentious and reflect the affluence of the more prosperous members of the community.

The collection of mid- to late-19th Century and early 20th Century stone and frame houses includes some good examples of vernacular architecture, some with elements of high style.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (BA 74, 101 Church Lane) was built in 1852 in Romanesque Revival Style, of stone from local quarries. Today, only its three-bay north facade remains unaltered. Originally built as a simple rectangle, the church today is in the form of a Latin Cross. Recessed-wood, three-panel double doors on the north facade are topped by a leaded glass fanlight and framed by arch-headed wood paneling. This bay is flanked by arch-headed, stained glass memorial windows. The windows, door, and two louvered arch-headed openings in the tower are elaborated by a vernacular interpretation of a Gibbs surround, executed in stone. Quoins are used on the corners.

St. Joseph's Rectory (Priest's House) (BA 1805, 105 Church Lane) was built in 1891 and replaced an earlier rectory built in 1865, that was destroyed by fire in 1890. The house, built of native stone, is a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style popular in the latter half of the 19th Century. The dwelling is of square central-block design with a service wing attached perpendicularly on the south. The main block has an equilateral hip roof with massive interior end chimneys. The wide cornice features curvilinear beading and simple curved brackets. The center hall plan features non-connected flanking double parlors, each with a corner fireplace. An addition built in 1978 has altered the west facade of the rectory.

St. Joseph's Parochial School (BA 1808, 101 Church Lane) is actually a complex of three stone buildings, all built against or attached to each other. The oldest hip-roof structure was built in 1867 and replaced a one-room school that was built in 1853 and burned to the ground in 1861-62. The second stone building, perpendicular to the first, was added in 1946, and the third, thoroughly modern structure was added in 1959. The latter building is connected to the second by means of an above-ground tunnel. The structures have been adapted to the local topography which slopes sharply to the south.

The Martin O'Hara House (BA 1807, 107 Church Lane) is a large frame, Colonial Revival style house (two stories in height plus attic) and rests on a stone foundation. It is of square central-block design with a two-story extension added. It is now used as a convent by the Sister's of Mercy.

The Owen Monahan House (BA 1814, 131 Church Lane). This dwelling is the only example in Texas of a one-and-one-half story, coursed-rubble stone duplex. It was built circa 1866 as a home for two families. The house has a gable roof and interior end brick chimneys. During alterations made in 1928, the roof was raised creating four pop-up dormers on the north facade from four small second floor windows. The house measures only 28'5" X 14'6" and is one room deep. The north facade is four bays wide, with two centrally placed doors. There is no fenestration on the gable ends. Originally, enclosed windows in the northeast and northwest corners in each part of the dwelling led to the second floor.

The John Kaveney Houses (BA 1823 and BA 1824, 149 and 151 Church Lane) are most unusual as they are built against and perpendicular to each other. No. 149 is a large, stuccoed stone dwelling, two stories in height plus attic, with a one-story service ell attached on the south. Its long axis faces Church Lane. The house has a gable roof, plain box cornices and flush end chimneys. Fenestration on the north, main facade is asymmetrically placed and suggests that the dwelling may have been used for something other than a one-family house. Records indicate that the house was built before 1865. No. 151 shares a common wall with No. 149; it is rectangular with its main axis north-south. The first floor of the building is constructed of coarse stone which has been painted, while the second floor is frame, covered with aluminum siding and appears to be a much later addition. The house is two rooms deep with a one-room 20th Century cinder block addition on the south. The dwelling is built into the contours of the land which rise gently to the south. This home was built circa 1865.

Two fine stone duplexes showing elements of the Greek Revival style of architecture are located at 159 Church Lane and 9929/9927 Railroad Avenue. The John Landragan House (BA 1829, 159 Church Lane) is a two-and-one-half story, stuccoed stone dwelling with a longitudinal gable roof and central chimney. It features a dentil cornice which does not quite extend the full length of the north, main facade. The house is four bays wide on the north and south facades; there is no fenestration on east or west. The house has been altered to accommodate one family. The John Burns House (BA 1836, 9929/27 Railroad Avenue) is a two-and-one-half story stone dwelling which is adjacent to and faces the railroad tracks. Built as a duplex, it has a gable roof and interior end brick chimneys. It features a dentil cornice on the west, main facade. The west facade is four bays wide with two centrally located entrance doors, all first and second

floor bays on this facade have flat-arch brick lintels. And, as is common in the stone dwellings built as duplexes, there is no fenestration on north or south gable ends. Both the Landragan and Burns houses were probably built circa 1840.

Located on the southern periphery of Texas and adjacent to the railroad near Old Padonia Road are two elegant stone I-houses¹. These homes were built for several of the most prosperous families in the village and are separated both geographically and visually from the worker housing on the north end of Railroad Avenue. The Thomas Fortune House (BA 1791, 228 Old Padonia Road) is a good example of one of the finest stone houses in the village both in size and workmanship. Built between 1854-1866, by Thomas Fortune, a master stonemason, the dwelling is two-and-one-half stories in height. It is of central block design with a perpendicular service ell on the northeast. The main block has a gable roof and interior end chimneys and features a simple box cornice and barge boards on the gable ends. The ell has a gable roof with interior end chimney on the east. The three-bay west, main facade is constructed of large blocks of cut limestone-marble with an ashlar finish, and quoins at the corners. The entrance door on this facade is of carved mahogany and is framed by a transom bar and sidelights. The door is recessed the depth of the stone walls, approximately 22". The entryway is paneled wood with a marble sill. A central tripartite window on the second floor of the west facade is crowned by a wide and gracefully carved pedimental stone lintel. All other windows in the dwelling have stone lintels and sills. Alterations include a two-story 20th Century, aluminum-covered, frame addition which connects the east facade of the ell to a frame barn/garage.

The Powell-Griscom House (BA 1790, 220 Old Padonia Road), second of the two stone I-houses is also two-and-one-half stories in height, but is somewhat larger than its neighbor to the south. The main block has a gable roof with deep, plain overhang and interior end-chimneys on north and south. A service ell, perpendicular to and built under the overhang of the main block is located on the northeast. It is two stories plus attic in height and has a flounder roof, with an interior end chimney on the northeast. The west, main facade is constructed of cut blocks of limestone-marble with an ashlar finish, while coursed rubble-stone is used in the rest of the building. The west facade is five bays wide. The four-panel wood entrance door features a transom bar and sidelights; it is recessed the depth of the walls. The entryway is paneled wood. Although all bays on north, south, and west have stone lintels, sills are wood. No. 220 was built between 1854-1858.

Nonresidential resources in the village include the ruins of both set and perpetual lime kilns which located on the east side of the railroad between Church Lane and Old Padonia Road. Griscom's Kilns (BA 1789) are a row of five set or periodic kilns which are located in an embankment approximately 100-150 feet long and 15 feet high, running parallel to the tracks. A retaining wall approximately four to five feet high of coursed, roughly dressed stone runs along the base of the embankment. The face of the wall is interrupted by the remains of five stone arches, which were the

¹A folk house type, common in the Chesapeake Tidewater region, one room deep on each side of a central hall.

kiln hearths, through which burned limestone was removed. The top one-third of the embankment contains the remains of four rubble-stone walls which served as spandrels between the arches. Circular openings into two of the kilns remain open at the top of the embankment. These kilns were extant in 1854.

Lindsay's Kilns (BA 2175) are the ruins of a bank of two perpetual kilns, known locally as Lindsay's Kilns, built into the hillside east of the railroad tracks. The grouping is approximately 78 feet long of dressed, coursed stone with mortared joints. Two bays project approximately six feet from a twelve-foot high retaining wall. Each bay has a central hearth topped by a wood lintel; the opening is further strengthened by stone quoins. Fireboxes, where fuel for the kilns was loaded and the kiln fires tended, are located on either side of the projecting bay at a height of approximately six feet, and were reached by earth ramps. The ruins of a third perpetual kiln, called "Old Limehouse Kiln" (BA 1789A) are located at the south end of the bank of set kilns. The projecting bay, approximately 12 feet high and six feet wide, faces south. These kilns were found in the 1896 tax ledger.

Taylor's Hall (BA 268, 400 West Padonia Road, 0.6 mile west of York Road) is a three-part telescope house, two segments of log, with large blocks of quarried stone. Property was surveyed for Joseph Taylor in 1703 and acquired by Thomas Cockey in 1725. Cockey's natural son, Thomas Cockey Deye, inherited it in 1737. The Deye house later belonged to William Padian (hence Padonia Road) and then to John Cole Bosley. The Cockeys have retained ownership of the nearby cemetery. A large munitions plant operated on the premises west of the railroad during World War I. In 1983, the house was fired by vandals, who were apprehended and convicted. Plans adopted in 1985 call for moving this structure off the quarry premises for re-erection at Rockland.

and stone, utilizing locally available limestone-marble and other materials.

Until the first quarter of the 20th Century, when antiquated quarrying methods produced an inferior grade of limestone, the industry was controlled by a succession of small entrepreneurs. Today, good quality stone is still available, but it is quarried and marketed by one large corporation. Despite the adjacent quarrying operations, which have resulted in noise and air pollution and heavy traffic, Texas is no longer industrial, but residential. With one exception, there have been no new homes built in the village since 1926; in fact, some have been lost to fire and planned demolition. The remaining buildings in Texas, the church, school, duplexes used for worker housing, and many fine private residences reflect the period of the town's greatest growth between 1840-1900.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Texas is located in an area of Baltimore County known as the Limestone Valley.¹ Although tracts of land had been patented as early as 1698, settlement began slowly. In 1727, Thomas Cockey of Anne Arundel County, settled in the area and gradually acquired 2,500 acres of land. On Cockey's death in 1737, his real estate passed to his bachelor son, Thomas Cockey Deye.² Deye was a wealthy and influential man in colonial Maryland politics. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from Baltimore County for a total of 28 years and Speaker of the House for seven years.

On Deye's death in 1807, he owned 4,125 acres of land between Timonium and Cockeysville in Baltimore County. In 1810, this land was divided into seven lots by the Maryland High Court of Chancery³ and distributed among Deye's surviving heirs. All of Lot No. 3, west of York Road (MD 45), was left to his nephew, Thomas Deye Cockey of Joshua and a small strip of Lot No. 4, west of York Road, left to his great-niece, Mary Cockey Owings (wife of Judge Alexander Nesbitt), and would later become the village of Texas.

The area was rich in natural resources, limestone-marble, timber, fertile agricultural land, small streams and, on its periphery, iron ore. As early as 1812, there is evidence that stone was quarried and limestone burned in small kilns on Lot No. 3.⁴ This lime was used principally by farmers for fertilizer. The first recorded description of limestone in the "Valley" was by Dr. H. H. Hayden in his Geological Sketch of Baltimore, published in 1814.

The land remained essentially agricultural until after the tracks of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad (now the Penn Central), were laid through Texas in 1832. Although the York Road Turnpike (MD 45) had opened as a toll road in 1810, linking Baltimore City with Pennsylvania, the railroad did not reach the Pennsylvania line until 1838. In addition to rich farmland, there was an abundance of limestone-marble underlying the area from Timonium north to Cockeysville. Stone from Lot No. 3 was used for the superstructure of the railroad, the sidewalls of the deep cuts, and the depots.⁵

The quarrying and burning of limestone as a viable industry grew slowly and depended on a number of factors: (1) A market for building stone, lime for fertilizer, and later for use as flux in reducing iron

ore to pig iron. (2) Convenient and economical transportation to get the product to market. (3) Abundant and cheap labor to work in the quarries and burn the lime. (4) The depersonalization of Lot No. 3 by sale.

The division of Lot No. 3 began in 1824 when Amon Bosley, a wealthy landowner in Baltimore County, purchased a part of Lot. No. 3 from Cockey heirs. By 1837, Bosley was operating a quarry on the east side of the railroad.⁶ In 1846, 44 acres of land adjacent to and on both sides of the railroad were sold to Samuel Griscom of Pennsylvania; by 1847, Griscom was operating a quarry. In 1849, John Clark of St. Mary's County purchased 23 acres adjacent to the east side of the railroad on the south side of Church Lane. The remaining portion of Lot No. 3 was sold to Thomas Galloway, a wealthy Baltimore County farmer. Both Clark and Galloway appear on the 1837 Bosley plat, indicating they had settled on the land before they bought it, probably leasing it. In 1854, Griscom's property along the railroad was subdivided into building lots, quarry lots, dumping ground, and a lot which even then contained six lime kilns.⁷

The stage was set for the development of Texas. The raw material was available for extraction, viable transportation existed; all that was needed for full exploitation of the industry was a labor force. The growing need for unskilled labor in the quarries coincided with the mass emigration of hundreds of thousands of Irish from their homeland between 1847-1860. Drawn no doubt by the promise of employment and a living wage, Irish laborers soon began to settle in the village. U.S. Census figures reflect Texas' remarkable growth between 1840-1860.⁸

Texas began to develop as a community with the growth of the quarrying industry and the influx of Irish immigrants. However, Texas was not a "company town," such as Ashland, Warren, Oregon, Oella, and Rockland, communities controlled by one company. Although it was a one-industry town, the quarries and kilns were managed by many small, independent quarry owners. For example, Dr. David D. Owen gave the fullest account of the early workings in the quarries in the Texas-Cockeysville area in his report to the Building Committee of the Smithsonian Institution after a visit to the quarries in 1847.⁹ At this time, he found 13 quarries in moderately active operation in the area; three were in Texas. By 1860, there were nine quarrymen/limeburners in the village.¹⁰ Stone from the quarries in the region was used to build the Washington Monument, the State House in Annapolis, and the Washington Monument in Baltimore City. The porticoes of the Senate and House wings of the Capitol in Washington are composed of more than fifty Corinthian columns which came from the Texas area.

As more and more families settled in the village, houses were built along Church Lane and on both sides of the railroad tracks. Worker housing, barracks, and duplexes such as 131 Church Lane (BA 1814), 159 Church Lane (BA 1829), and 9929/27 Railroad Avenue (BA 1837) were clustered near the tracks on the northwest end of Church Lane. Homes for the more affluent, such as 220 and 228 Old Padonia Road (BA 1790 and BA 1791) were built on the southern periphery of the town.

With the growth in the number of Irish families, the need for a resident Catholic priest became imperative. Prior to about 1850, visiting priests from Baltimore City and Hickory in Harford County had stopped in town to perform marriages, baptize children, and conduct funerals. A permanent pastor was assigned to the village in 1850. In the absence of

a church, services were held in the home of John Clark, in a one-story log house on Church Lane. This house, though covered with stucco and raised one and a half stories, was extant in 1927.¹¹ This description fits the dwelling at 153 Church Lane (BA 1826) and could be one and the same. Land for a permanent Catholic Church on the south side of Church Lane was donated by John Clark. Work was begun in 1850, and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (BA 74) was dedicated in 1852. Land for the oldest part of the adjacent cemetery was purchased from Clark in 1860. Here rest the remains of most of the early Irish settlers of Texas. Tombstone inscriptions, in many cases, reflect the counties of origin in Ireland.

Until 1865, when the first "Priest's House" rectory was built next to the church, the priest boarded at various homes in the village. Fire totally destroyed this building in 1890. The present rectory (BA 1805) was rebuilt on the site in the Italianate style in 1891. Once the home for one priest, today it is used by three. Requirements for more space resulted in the erection of a two-story addition in 1978.

The educational needs of the children were not ignored. Records indicate that a one-room stone school was built on church property in 1853.¹² This school burned to the ground in 1861 or 1862 and from then until the first of the three structures in the St. Joseph's School complex was built in 1867 (BA 1808), school was held in several houses in the village. The building was built of stone donated by the Beaver Dam Marble Company and contained four classrooms. From 1867-1926, St. Joseph's School was parochial in name only. As a result of depressed financial conditions after the Civil War, the parish could no longer support the school. The school was leased and staffed by the School Commissioners of Baltimore County and was used by children from Texas and surrounding communities. It again became parochial after the Cockeysville Consolidated School was opened in 1926.

As Texas grew, St. Joseph's became the center of the religious, educational, social, and cultural life of the Irish-Catholics in Texas and surrounding towns.

In its earliest years, Texas was known by a variety of names, each with its own story: Clarksville for John Clark, an early quarryman and landowner; Clark's Switch for a spur of the railroad which ran west from the main tracks in Texas to Clark's quarry; Ellengowan in honor of Judge Alexander Nesbit, a Scot and husband of Mary Cockey Owings, owner of Lot No. 4. The name Ellengowan came from Sir Walter Scott's Guy Mannering. The community was also called Quarrytown, even Goosetown. The name Texas was first used after the Mexican-American War. In 1846, a volunteer rifle company from Ellengowan called the "Texas Greens" joined the war effort.¹³ After their return to the area, the decision was made to name the town Texas in their honor.¹⁴

During the peak years of its development, 1840-1870, Texas grew and prospered. The Baltimore County Advocate commented frequently on the building boom in the village; not only were new homes built at a rapid rate, but structures for support services as well.¹⁵ The United States Federal Census for 1870 showed Texas with a population of 728. Among the occupations listed, there were 119 laborers; two each physicians, store clerks, shoemakers, carpenters, tailors, and farmers; six blacksmiths, four domestic servants, three merchants, cooks, as well as

a wheelwright, cabinet maker, railroad agent, teacher, hotel keeper, priest, constable and a wood and lime inspector. The growth of the town along the railroad is shown in an 1866 plat.

The fortunes of the village began to change slowly towards the end of the 19th and first decade of the 20th Century, as one by one the quarries began to fail. The Maryland Geological Survey report of 1898, "The Quarrying Industry," reported only five quarries in active operation; by 1914, this number had dropped to one. As jobs became scarcer, old families began to leave. By 1929, the last small quarrying operation went out of business. In 1926, the Harry T. Campbell Company began quarrying operations in Texas, at first producing only crushed stone for road building. As their operation and product line expanded, they gradually acquired and consolidated many of the smaller quarries. By 1950, they controlled all the land in the town west of the railroad and some along the railroad on the east.

There have been many changes in Texas in the past 59 years. The hotels, taverns, barracks, railroad station, and a few dwellings are gone: destroyed by fire, planned demolition, or the expansion of the quarry. Commuter trains that once passed hourly through the village stopped running in the early 1970s. Abandoned and water-filled quarries and the ruins of the limekilns with their towering stacks, remain as silent reminders of an almost forgotten chapter in Baltimore County history.

Texas today is a small residential community, made up for the most part of middle-aged or elderly people, many are retired; those who work, work elsewhere. It is tucked between a commercial strip on the east and the quarry on the west. Yet, it retains much of its mid-nineteenth century fabric in the stone and frame houses that line both sides of Church Lane. St. Joseph's Church still dominates the streetscape on the east end of the village. Once a simple parish church with less than 700 members, it has grown and been altered to meet the needs of its present suburban congregation of over 7,000 members.

NOTES:

1. The Limestone Valley, so called for the rich area of Calcite Marble and Metadolomite that lies in large rectangular and nearly horizontal masses in the area.
2. Thomas Cockey Deye was the son of Thomas Cockey and Penelope Deye. One story holds that he was illegitimate, another that he took his mother's surname as she was the last in her family and wanted the Deye name carried on.
3. Maryland Chancery Court Records, Liber 80, folio 494, Decree of the High Court of Chancery, July 12, 1808.
4. Maryland Chancery Court Records, 1812, Nesbit-vs-Cockey.
5. Maryland Chancery Court Records - #6279, Cockey-vs-the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. Settled in 1840.
6. Baltimore County Court Records, Liber 266, folio 532, November 6, 1837, Cockey-vs-Bosley.
7. Baltimore County Equity Court Records, Liber HMF 7, folio 296, February 11, 1854, Griscom-vs-Grisom.
8. The population in Texas in 1840 was 54 with no Irish; in 1850, the total population was 306, with 144 Irish and, in 1860, 740 with 284 Irish and six from England and Wales.
9. David Dale Owen, Report to the Building Committee of the Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., 1847).
10. 1860 Manufacturers' Census, Schedule 5, 8th District, Baltimore County.
11. [Very Rev.] Albert E. Smith, Diamond Jubilee of St. Joseph's Parish (Baltimore, 1927), page 37.
12. Baltimore County Land Records, Liber HMF 6, folio 313, "Received from Rev. Dalton guarantee sum of \$520, in full for school house on the lot on which St. Joseph's Church, Texas has been erected, to be paid on a notice of 90 days", dated October 20, 1853.
13. Record of Military Commissions, Companies and Staff Officers, Mexican American War. Adjutant General's Office State of Maryland, Item #5590, "Field Companies and Staff Officers, 1st Independent Volunteer Regiment", Page 46. The Texas Greens were attached to the 11th Brigade, 4th Division, Maryland Militia, under Captain Edward Talbott, October 23, 1848.
14. Baltimore County Advocate, December 14, 1850.
15. Baltimore County Advocate, May 11, 1850, November 30, 1850, March 13, 1854.



COCKEYSVILLE.	
Blacksmith.	
WILLIAM HOWARD, Proprietor of Blacksmith Shop. Smithing of all kinds done at the lowest rates and shortest notice.	
Carriage Manufacturer.	
G. W. HUBBARD, Proprietor of Carriage Shop. Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, &c. Repairing of all kinds done at shortest notice and lowest rates.	
General Merchants.	
ALBERT T. LOVE, Agricultural Warehouse, Dealer in Lumber, Coal, Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, &c.	
B. CONNOLLY, Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, &c.	
Marble Works.	
SHERWOOD PARK MARBLE COMPANY, Quarries, Mill and Principal Office, Cockeysville. A. W. Berry, General Agent, Office, 24 Light street, Baltimore.	

1877 Atlas of Baltimore County
Surveyed and Published by G.M. Hopkins, C.E.

COCKEYSVILLE
Eighth District
Scale 733 1/2 ft per inch

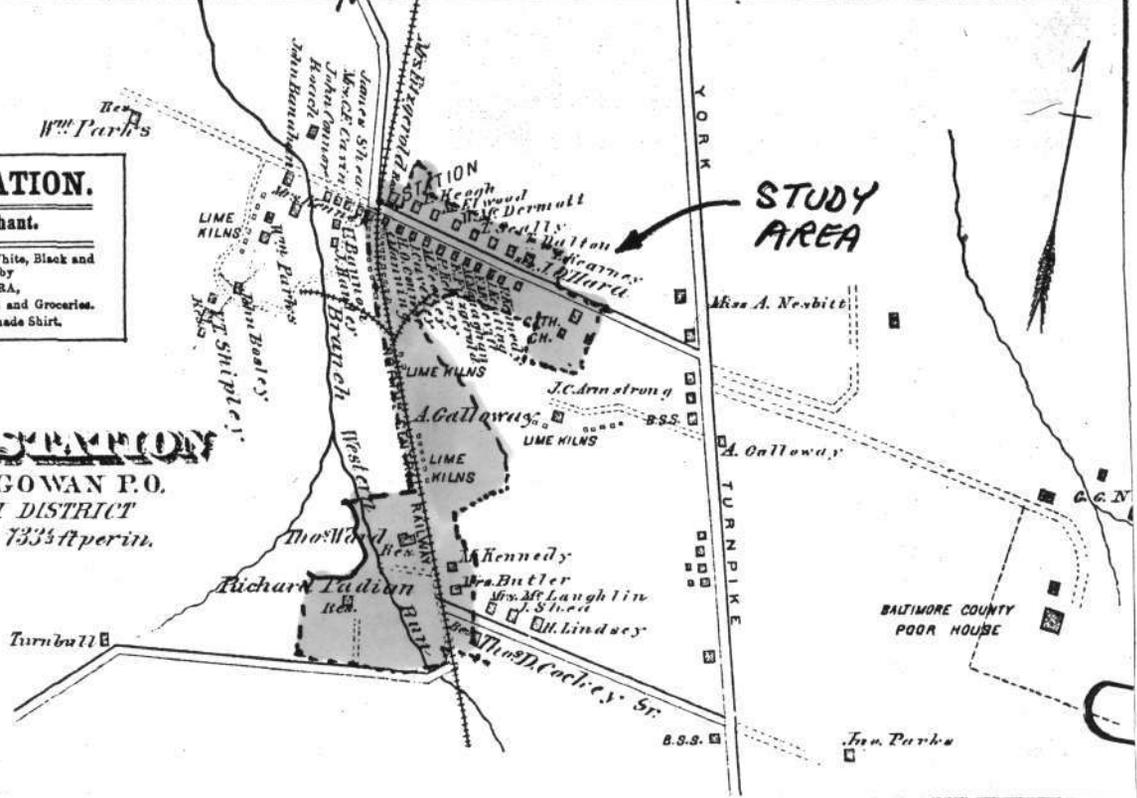
TEXAS STATION.

General Merchant.

A Complete Assortment in White, Black and Colors, for Sale by
MARTIN O'HARA,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions and Groceries.
The Celebrated Home-made Shirt.

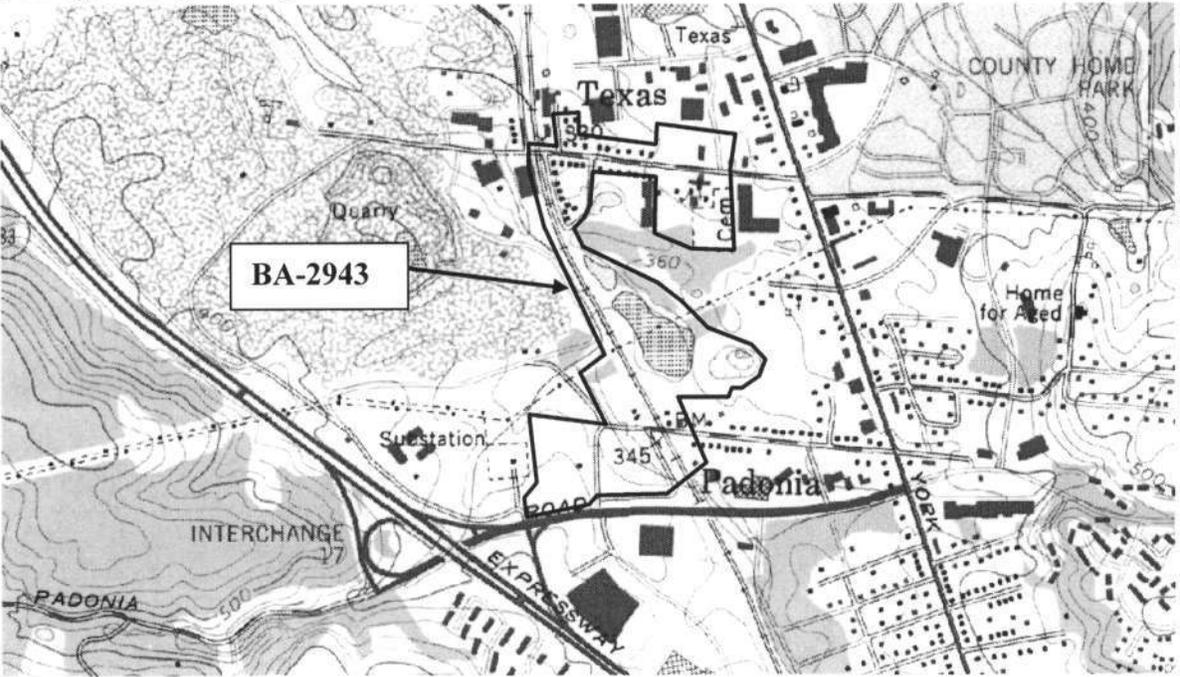
TEXAS STATION

ELLANGOWAN P.O.
NINTH DISTRICT
Scale 733 1/2 ft per in.

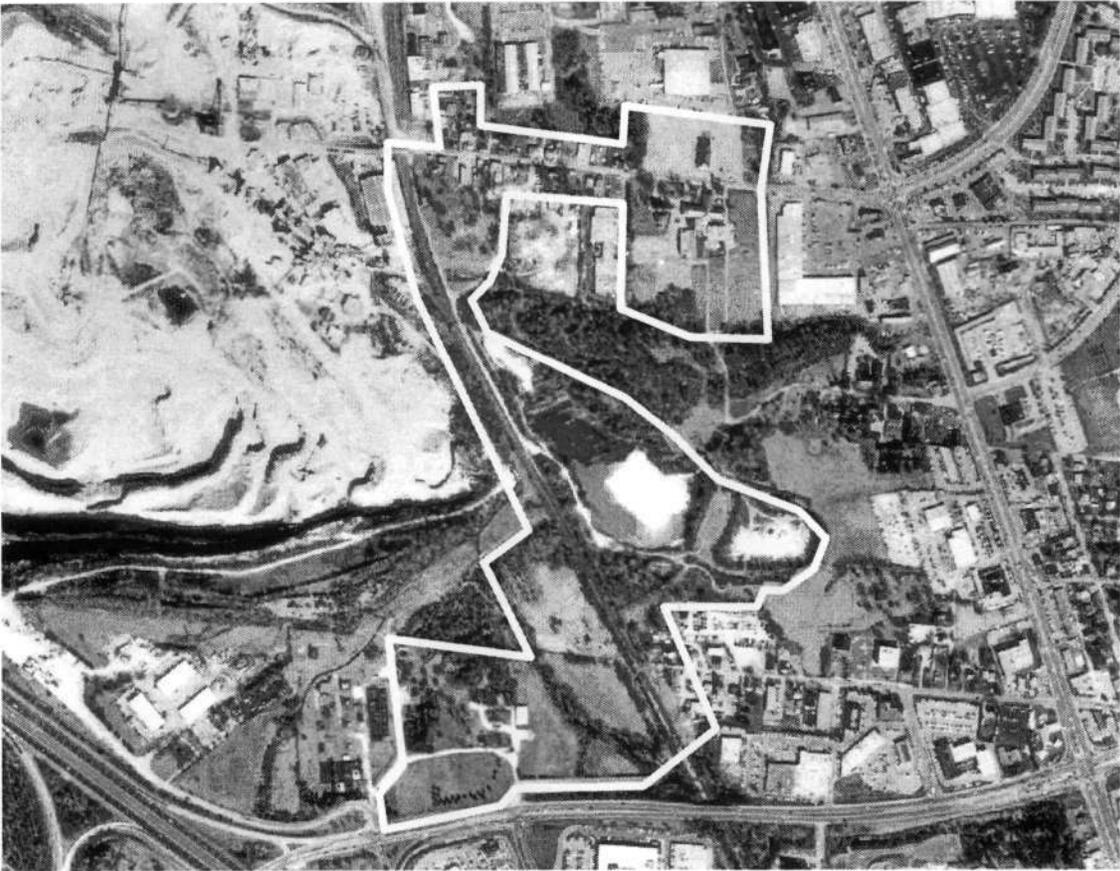


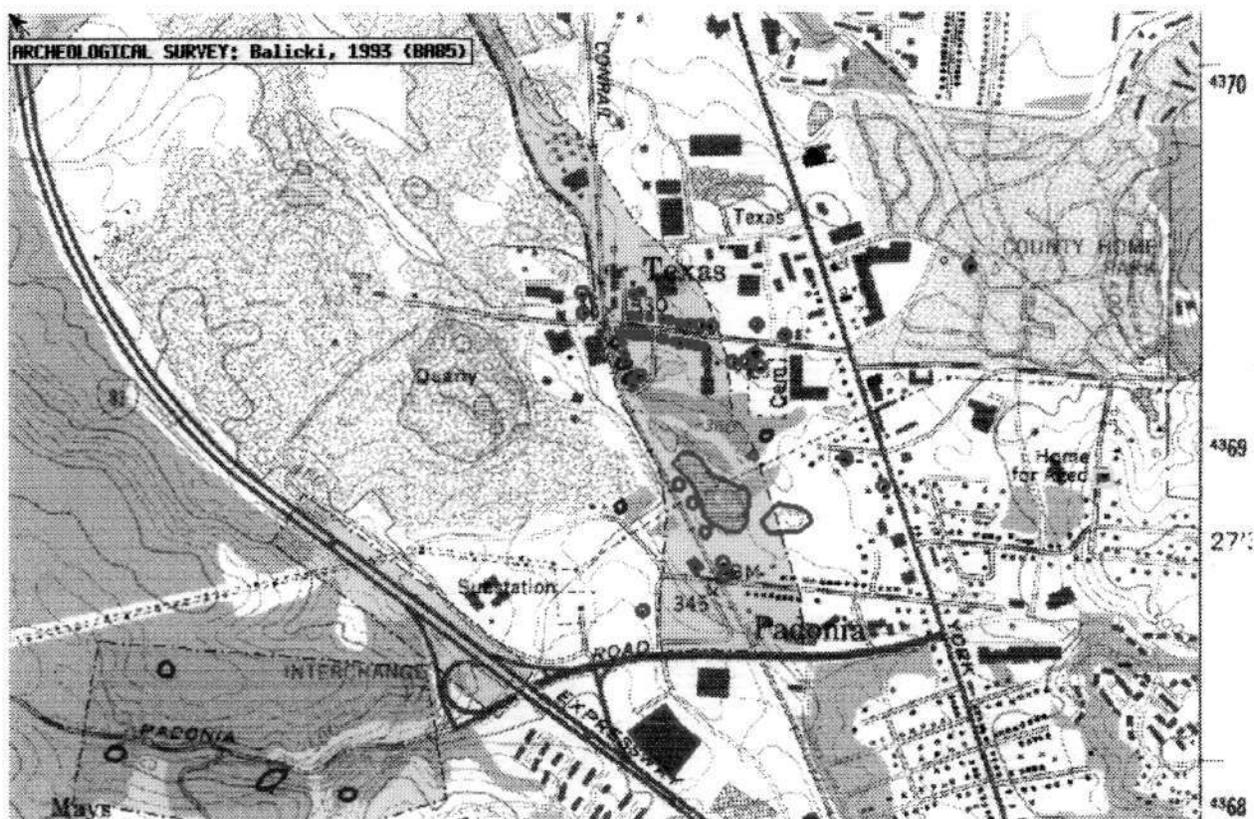
Composite detail maps from G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, Philadelphia, 1877.

BA-2943
Texas Village Survey District
Cockeysville Quadrangle



1990s Aerial Photo





Cockeysville USGS Quad.
Texas, Baltimore
County



BA-2943

Texas Village

LEFT = BA 1790

RIGHT = BA 1791

on the