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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

OCT - 7 2005

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District (HA-1748)  
other names N/A

2. Location

street & number Maryland-Pennsylvania border (N), Whiteford Road (S), platted Parry Street, Quarry Road (E), west of Main Street (W)  not for publication  
city or town Whiteford, Cardiff (unincorporated)  vicinity  
State Maryland Code MD county Harford code 025 zip code 21160

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official/Title

10-4-05  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]  
Edson H. Beall 11-15-05

Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District (HA-1748)  
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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- Private
- Public-local
- Public-State
- Public-Federal
- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
134	58	buildings
2		sites
1	3	structures
3		objects
141	61	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

1 (Slate Ridge School)

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing

EDUCATION/school

SOCIAL/meeting hall

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/  
extractive facility

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

SOCIAL/meeting hall

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

VACANT/NOT IN USE/quarry (abandoned)

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN/Eclectic

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENT. REVIVALS/Colonial

OTHER/vernacular Welsh cottage

foundation STONE: Slate

walls WOOD

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

roof STONE: Slate

other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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### Description Summary:

The Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District encompasses portions of two communities in northern Harford County, Maryland that historically were associated with slate production during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The strong Welsh ethnic identity of the area is reflected in the historic district through examples of residential designs that document traditional Welsh vernacular architecture and the adoption of popular American domestic design.

The Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District extends from the Maryland/Pennsylvania border south to Whiteford Road and comprises 140 contributing and 61 non-contributing residential, industrial, religious, and commercial buildings, structures, sites, and objects in the two adjoining communities. The majority of the buildings in the historic district are single-family houses and duplexes. The residential building stock includes examples of Welsh cottages, examples of vernacular worker housing that integrates Victorian era ornamentation, examples of Victorian eclectic residential architecture, and examples of twentieth century eclectic and bungalow design. The sites of several quarries – slate quarries west of Quarry Road and south of Slate Ridge Road and a serpentine quarry at 4610 Green Marble Road – also are significant landscape features of the historic district.

### General Description:

The unincorporated communities of Whiteford and Cardiff are two of five communities that developed in the Peach Bottom slate-producing region of northern Maryland and southern Pennsylvania. The remaining towns, Coulsontown, Delta, and West Bangor, are located in Pennsylvania. Coulsontown and Delta previously were listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The towns of Delta, Pennsylvania and Whiteford and Cardiff, Maryland physically are linked by Main Street/Old Pylesville Road, a thoroughfare in use in the region by 1858 (Herrick 1858). Main Street bisects development in the communities and serves as the main north-south axis of the towns of Whiteford and Cardiff. (Maryland tax records for properties on this street list Main Street addresses, and residents refer to the street as Main Street, but a Maryland tax map identifies a section of the street as Old Pylesville Road. Harford County maps are inconsistent.) The topography of the district slopes gently from east to west. Historic maps and the existing inventory of buildings suggest that the predominantly linear plans of Whiteford and Cardiff evolved over time from the 1850s through the 1940s through a pattern of initial individual lot development, formal grid design by the South Delta Land Company in the 1890s, and infill development in the early twentieth century.

The district assumed its present plan and appearance during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a period that coincided with the height of production in the slate quarrying industry. Economic prosperity was

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accompanied by increased Welsh immigration and residential construction, as skilled slate workers were attracted to the area.

Building construction dates range from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century; the majority of the buildings in the district were constructed between 1880 and 1910. The district is characterized by low-scale, low-density, detached buildings that occupy long, narrow rectangular lots. The majority of main buildings are sited on the front third of the parcel and are oriented towards the street. The rear sections of the lots frequently are occupied by garden sheds and garages, the majority of which post-date the main dwellings. The streetscapes present a regular, though not uniform, pattern of building setbacks. Concrete sidewalks are located sporadically throughout the district.

The earliest development in Cardiff was concentrated at the crossroad of Green Marble Road and Main Street. A detailed 1888 bird's-eye drawing of the area depicts a concentration of two-story dwellings and duplexes in the area. The majority of these dwellings survive. Development north of the crossroads was encouraged in the 1890s by the subdivision of eight residential blocks by the South Delta Land Company northeast of Green Marble Road. This subdivision broke the informal pattern of linear development of individual lots along established roads. Unimproved subdivision lots were sold through the 1940s. Dwellings reflect popular architectural styles, including Queen Anne, Eastlake and Colonial Revival styles. Infill development focused on Main Street in Cardiff and extended south to encompass linear development in the community of Whiteford.

Lots along Main Street immediately south of Green Marble/Slate Ridge Road vary in size and become more uniform south of Slate Ridge School (1557 Main Street). Development in Whiteford is less dense than in Cardiff; a similar pattern of low-scale, single-family dwellings and duplexes was noted. Whiteford dwellings employ a similar Victorian-era and simple Craftsman-style architectural vocabulary; a greater number of mid-twentieth century ranch dwellings were constructed in Whiteford.

The district, as a whole, is distinguished by the use of slate as a construction material. Slate is used on almost every building in the historic district and is particularly evident on buildings constructed during the district's period of significance. Character-defining features of the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District include slate roofs, foundations, window sills and lintels, steps, sidewalks (4602 Green Marble Road, 4548-4550, 4552 Church Street Main Street, 1611, 1614 Main Street to McNabb Street, and 1568 Old Pylesville Road), and hitching posts and fence posts (4542 Slate Ridge Road and 1583 Main Street). Cardiff conglomerate, a unique type of stone associated with the Peach Bottom slate deposit, was used for retaining walls along several Main Street addresses (1551, 1579, and 1581 Main Street, and 1611/1613, 1619, 1621, 1629, 1631, 1637, 1643, 1645/1647, and 1649 Main Street) and for two of Cardiff's Welsh cottages (4600 and 4607/4609 Green Marble Road). Granite was used in the construction of retaining walls (1613 Chestnut Street, 1617, 1623, 1625, and 1627 Main Street, and 1565, 1571, 1573, 1575, and 1577 Main Street).

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The following narrative provides a discussion of the resources included in the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District and is organized by building type.

### Domestic Architecture

The majority of the buildings in the historic district are single-family and duplex dwellings. Domestic architectural design in Whiteford and Cardiff can be broadly divided into four categories:

1. Vernacular Welsh cottages (ca. 1850);
2. Vernacular worker housing with modest Victorian-era ornamentation (ca. 1870–1890);
3. Popular Victorian-era styles (ca. 1880–1910); and
4. Twentieth century eclectic design (ca. 1910–1940).

The residential buildings in Whiteford and Cardiff are similar in massing, style, ornamentation, and materials. The majority of the dwellings reflect the architectural styles popular during the peak production years of the slate quarrying industry; many of these dwellings were constructed in Victorian-era styles.

The dwellings constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1910 along Chestnut Street and parts of Main Street are larger, include complex footprints and roof forms, and have more elaborate ornamentation than the earlier dwellings located south of Green Marble/Slate Ridge Road. The early dwellings generally occupy a rectangular plan consisting of three bays by two bays, or three bays by one bay. Both integral ells and rear T- or L-shaped wings are found on most dwelling types.

The majority of residential buildings are two stories in height, although the district includes a small number of single-story, one-and-a-half-story, two-and-a-half-story, and three-story buildings. Examples of Welsh cottage, vernacular worker housing, and Victorian eclectic single-family and duplex dwellings survive.

Eleven duplexes are found in the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District. The duplexes are generally concentrated at the intersection of Green Marble Road and Main Street; isolated examples also are found north and south of this intersection. Although the majority of duplexes were constructed in the vernacular worker housing form, duplexes were constructed in the Welsh cottage and Victorian-era styles. The district includes one multi-family apartment building located at 1612 Main Street.

Early nineteenth- and twentieth-century dwellings in the district generally occupy rectangular plans, while late Victorian-era style buildings generally occupy more complex and irregular plans. Gable roofs oriented parallel to the street comprise the dominant roof form. Chimneys typically are interior, gable-end elements; single, interior, north gable-end chimneys are found on the majority of the dwellings. Exterior building materials include stone, stucco, and wood.

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A pattern of three- or four-bay buildings dominates the district. In some examples, the façade is irregular, with a four-bay first floor combined with a three-bay second floor, or a three-bay first floor and a two-bay second floor. This pattern is illustrated at 1507, 1534, 1568, and 1573 Main Street, and 1605 and 1615 Main Street.

Those buildings with four-bay first floors often include two doors, which are either paired, or located in the central bays. Porches are character-defining features of the residential buildings. The majority of buildings have porches that extend the width of the building; generally, this feature is missing from the Welsh cottages. Ornamentation is absent on the Welsh cottages, and restrained on the vernacular worker housing. The Victorian-era buildings feature most of the characteristics and ornamentation common to the styles of the period, including complex plans and roof forms, decorative brackets, turned columns and balusters, decorative lintels, wrap-around porches, and roofing shingles laid out in decorative patterns.

### Vernacular Welsh Cottage

Four vernacular Welsh cottages are located along Green Marble Road and Main Street. The dwellings are similar in form, massing, design, and articulation with minor variations. In general, the simple masonry buildings are two-story, gable-roof dwellings that occupy a three-bay by one-bay ground plan. The primary entrances are centered in the facades. Windows are located directly under the eaves. Gable-end masonry chimneys are found at each gable of the four buildings. The dwellings located on Green Marble Road are constructed of Cardiff conglomerate. Three of the dwellings were constructed of masonry; the dwelling located at 1600 Main Street was constructed of wood. Although 4609 Green Marble Road is a duplex, it has a similar three-bay configuration to the other two stone dwellings. Archival research and site investigation suggest that three of the buildings were constructed during the mid-to late nineteenth century, making them the earliest buildings constructed in Cardiff.

The ca. 1851 two-story dwelling located at 4600 Green Marble Road is deeply set back from the road. The dwelling occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. The three-bay dwelling was constructed of random rubble Cardiff conglomerate. Windows consist of two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A gable end, flush, brick chimney is found in each gable. The entrance is centered in the elevation. Ornamentation is limited to the massive quoins, large lintels, and three projecting rows of brick at the cornice. A small gable-roof, frame addition was constructed to the rear.

The ca. 1850 two-story building located at 1601 Main Street occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a gable roof. The dwelling is three bays, with a door centered in the façade at the first and second floors. Windows consist of one-over-one-light, double-hung, vinyl-sash units. Original, four-over-four-light, double-hung, wood-sash units remain on the west elevation. An interior, gable-end chimney is found in the west gable. A two-story porch characterizes the main elevation. At the first floor, decorative metal columns and a metal railing define the porch. The second-floor porch is characterized by simple wood columns and a metal railing. Although this building is similar in form, massing, and scale to the dwelling located at 4600 Green Marble Road, it has been altered over time. Alterations include the application of stucco to the exterior; the installation

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of asphalt shingles to the gable roof; conversion of the second-floor center window into a door; the addition of the front porch; and application of concrete to the interior gable chimney located on the west elevation. In addition, a two-story addition clad in concrete and aluminum siding was constructed to the rear. No ornamentation is present on the building.

A third Welsh cottage is located at 1600 Main Street, and illustrates the transition between traditional Welsh cottage design and popular American architectural styles of the Victorian period. The ca. 1870 two-story building is similar in form to its stone counterparts. The dwelling occupies a rectangular plan and rests on a coursed slate foundation. It is three bays on the first floor and two on the second floor. The gable roof, which is steeper than related buildings, is clad in slate shingles. An interior, gable-end brick chimney is located on the southwest elevation. The building has been re-clad in aluminum siding rather than stone. Windows have been replaced with six-over-six-light, vinyl replacement units. The entrance is centered in the façade and is defined by a portico supported by two, square wood columns. Two wood pilasters flank the door. A two-story addition was constructed on the west elevation. A one-story porch is located on the north elevation. Greek Revival style, square columns support the porch roof. The dwelling's ornamentation is limited to gable returns.

A Welsh cottage duplex is located at 4607-4609 Green Marble Road. The ca. 1867 duplex dwelling is similar in overall form to the building located at 4600 Green Marble Road. The two-story building occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A flush, gable-end brick chimney is located at the west elevation; a second brick chimney pierces the roofline between the current two units. The dwelling is constructed of random rubble Cardiff conglomerate. Each unit is three bays on the first floor and two bays on the second; the primary entrance is located in the first-floor central bay. A number of window types are found on the building including six-over-six-light, six-over-one-light, and one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Metal awnings define the two entrances. Ornamentation consists of large stone quoins and slate lintels. Slate fence posts and a well with pump and slate cover are located in front of the building.

### Vernacular Worker Housing

Generally, the vernacular worker housing found in Cardiff consists of a three-bay, two-story, single-pile dwelling. The three-bay, single pile form is widely documented throughout Maryland. While the origins of the form have not been studied in great detail, the basic form may have been adopted for worker housing in Cardiff because of its striking similarity to the Welsh cottage. The vernacular worker housing building type is similar to the Welsh cottage type in massing, form, scale, proportion, rhythm of openings, roof pitch, and articulation. However, there are two major differences between the Welsh cottage and the vernacular worker housing building type. The first difference is the choice of materials. The latter was constructed of wood instead of stone. The second difference is the addition of the front porch, a feature that is not found on traditional Welsh cottages. The vernacular worker housing building types are typically two stories; occupy rectangular plans; terminate in gable roofs; have interior, gable-end brick chimneys; and are three bays wide. Like their Welsh cottage counterparts, the windows in the vernacular worker housing are located directly under the eaves. Rear additions were added to most of the dwellings. Ornamentation, if present, is modest and restricted to the porch.

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The dwelling located at 1594/1596 Main Street is a two-story duplex. The building rests on a coursed slate foundation and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. Gable-end, interior brick chimneys are located on the north and south ends of the building. The dwelling occupies a rectangular plan, with three bays on the first floor and four on the second floor. An addition was constructed to the rear. The north and south elevations are two bays. The dwelling is clad in asbestos siding. One-over-one-light, double-hung, vinyl sash units are found on the second floor of 1594. Wood plank shutters hid the southernmost second-floor window and the first-floor window. The windows at 1596 consist of paired, one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units in the northern bay of the first floor. Two-over-two-light, double-hung wood sash windows are located in both bays of the second floor. The doors to both units are located in the center bays. A porch spans the width of the building. The porch rests on a concrete block foundation. Square wood columns support to the porch's shed roof. The porch roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Simple wood brackets on the porch provide the building's only ornamentation.

The dwelling located at 1590/1592 Main Street is nearly identical to the building located directly to the north. Minor differences include first-floor window articulation. First-floor windows of both units consist of vinyl picture windows flanked by one-over-one-light, double-hung, vinyl sash. Second-floor windows are the same as those described in 1594/1596 Main Street. The doors, with transoms, are located in the two center bays. Wood columns support the porch's shed roof, which remains sheathed in slate shingles. No ornamentation was present on the building.

The dwelling located at 1507 Main Street is similar to both 1590/1592 and 1594/1596 Main Street, except that it is a single-family dwelling instead of a duplex. It is similar in form, massing, and scale to the duplexes. The two-story dwelling rests on a coursed slate foundation. The dwelling occupies a rectangular plan, and is four floors on the first floor and three floors on the second. The dwelling terminates in a gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. A concrete block, gable end exterior chimney is located on the north elevation. The building is clad in vinyl siding. One-over-one-light, vinyl storm windows obscured the windows. Louvered, vinyl shutters flank the windows. A door is located in each central bay. A full-width porch is located on the west elevation. Square, wood columns support the porch's hipped roof. The porch roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A simple, wood balustrade provides the dwelling's only ornamentation.

Vernacular worker housing duplexes are located at 4542 Slate Ridge Road and 1532, 1583A/1583B, 1586/1588, 1590/1592, and 1594-1596 Main Street.

### Victorian-Era Architectural Styles

Many of the dwellings in the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District represent Victorian-era architectural styles. Vernacular Queen Anne, Eastlake, and less elaborate Folk Victorian-era styles are represented in the historic district. Generally, the buildings exhibit more complex plans and roof forms; are larger in size and scale; and incorporate more ornamentation than earlier Welsh dwellings.



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Constructed ca. 1895, 1641 Main Street occupies a rectangular plan. The coursed slate foundation, which was visible under the porch, has been covered in stucco. The two-story dwelling terminates in a gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. The gable roof runs north/south and is interrupted by a projecting gable. Interior, gable-end brick chimneys are found at the north and south elevations. A newer, concrete block chimney also is located on the south elevation. The building is clad in wood, clapboard siding. The façade is asymmetrical. A one-story projecting bay is located on the south end of the west elevation. Windows consist of one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A recessed porch extends from the north end of the building to the first-floor projecting bay. Paired four-paneled wood doors mark the entrance. Eastlake stylistic details include brackets at the projecting bay and porch columns; turned columns and balusters at the porch; a spindlework frieze; and fishscale siding in the projecting gable.

A one-story addition was constructed on the north elevation. The addition is two bays and is characterized by a false front roof. The addition is clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding. A one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood sash window is located in the north bay. A door, with a shed hood supported by simple wood brackets, is located in the south bay.

1635 Chestnut Street is a simplified example of the Colonial Revival style. The ca. 1893 building sits recessed from the road, on a slight rise. A series of concrete steps leads to the front entrance. The two-and-a-half-story dwelling occupies a rectangular plan. The foundation was constructed of coursed slate that has been parged. The building is three bays, with the entrance located in the southern bay. The gable roof is sheathed in slate shingles, and a front gable is located in the center bay. The building is clad in wood clapboard siding. Windows consist of two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash units; shutters flank the windows. A gable-roofed portico supported by square columns highlights the entrance. A transom and sidelights highlight the front entrance. Gable returns and brackets located along the cornice provide the only ornamentation. A one-story enclosed porch was constructed on the south elevation.

1627 Chestnut Street is a large, Queen Anne-style dwelling. The ca. 1905 three-story dwelling occupies a rectangular plan. The building terminates in a gable roof with front gable sheathed in slate. An interior, brick gable-end chimney is found at the north and south elevations. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. The asymmetrical façade is three bays at the first floor and four on the second floor. Windows consist of one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units, including the window centered in the gable. Louvered blinds flank the windows. A wrap-around porch extends around the north, west, and south elevations, and is supported on coursed slate piers. The dwelling is accessed from the porch entrance located at the corner of the west and south elevations; opposite the building entrance located in the northern bay. The porch entrance is marked by a gable roof. Turn columns support the porch's shed roof. Ornamentation includes spindlework in the gables; turned columns with decorative brackets; and turn balusters. A two-story ell extends to the rear (east).

Domestic Eclectic Styles

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In addition to the Victorian-era styles, eclectic styles from the early twentieth century also are found in the historic district, including the dwelling located at 1616 Chestnut Street. The ca. 1927 dwelling sits on the corner of Chestnut and McNabb streets. The Arts and Crafts-style, two-story dwelling is constructed of cut coursed granite. The dwelling occupies a rectangular plan and rests on a granite foundation. The cross gable roof is sheathed in slate. Stucco is found in the gable ends. The façade is asymmetrical. Windows consist of double-hung-wood sash and multi-light wood-casement units. A large stone, exterior chimney, which is located on the east elevation, projects from the intersection of the cross gable roof. Because the dwelling faces two streets, two entrances are located on the building. A porch is located on the south elevation. The porch rests on a cut coursed granite foundation and terminates in a flat roof. Square, squat, concrete paneled columns resting on granite piers support the porch roof. A second entrance consisting of a paneled wood door is found on the east elevation.

Other dwellings designed in the eclectic idiom include the Spanish eclectic at 1606 Main Street; the Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style at 1615 and 1700 Chestnut Street and 4540 Church Street; and the brick, four-square with Colonial Revival accents located at 1637 Main Street.

Duplexes are located at 1526/1526A, 1607A/1607B, 1611-1613, and 1645-1647 Main Street. A multi-family apartment building is located at 1612 Main Street.

### Domestic Outbuildings

Domestic outbuildings include barns, carriage houses, privies and tool sheds. Outbuildings generally are constructed of wood, with slate roofs. Prefabricated storage sheds are found in association with nearly every residence. These temporary buildings and smaller outbuildings such as privies and tool sheds that were not substantial in size and scale were not included in the building count for the historic district. One outbuilding of note is the slate barn located at 1584 Main Street. The building was constructed of slate from the foundation to the roof. Access to the building was denied by the owner. Three openings are found on the south elevation. A vertical plank, wood Dutch door is located at the western end of the south elevation; a four-light wood window is located in the eastern end of the south elevation. A wood-plank door is centered in the loft. Decorative features include the quoins found at the western end of the south elevation and the Welsh arch (a lintel form with a loose wedge in the middle) found above the loft door.

### Social Institutions

One social institution remains in the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District. The ca. 1910 Esdraelon Lodge is located at 1634 Main Street. The two and-a-half-story brick building rests on a slate foundation and terminates in gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. The building occupies a rectangular plan. The west elevation is four bays at the first floor and three bays at the second floor, whereas the north and south elevations are five bays on the first floor and four bays on the second. Two entrances are located in the middle bays of the first floor. A transom window is located above each door. The first-floor windows consist of two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The second-floor windows on the west elevation were not visible because they were

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hidden behind louvered, wood blinds. A louvered vent is centered in the gable. A hipped-roofed porch, supported by square wood columns, extends along the north and west elevations. The porch rests on coursed slate piers. A baluster with Gothic Revival detailing is located on the north elevation. It is absent on the west elevation. Decorative brackets characterize the roof. Brackets are located at the intersection of the porch roof and the columns. Slate piers support the porch. Ornamentation is limited to the brackets on the porch columns and the wood fishscale siding in the gable end. A stone cornerstone is located at the north end of the east elevation.

### Educational Buildings

One education-related building is found in the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District. The National Register-listed Slate Ridge School (1557 Main Street) was constructed in 1912. The former school, which is now an apartment building, is located on the east side of Main Street, between Whiteford and Cardiff. Baltimore architect Otto G. Simonson designed the school. He was a noted Maryland architect who designed a number of public and private buildings throughout the state. Well-known works in Baltimore include the Maryland Casualty Company Building (Hearst Tower), the American Building and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company buildings, Eastern Female High School, and the Sonneborn Building.

The two-story brick building is recessed from the road, and sits on top of a slight rise. Concrete steps provide access from the sidewalk to the entrance. The building rests on a Cardiff conglomerate raised basement and terminates in a hip roof sheathed in slate shingles. Brick, interior chimneys are found in the north and south elevations. The main block of the building occupies a rectangular plan; the building is seven bays by six bays. Windows in the building's main block consist of one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Stone sills and lintels mark the window openings. The windows in the raised basement consist of six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood sash units. Decorative features include two brick belt courses. A brick belt course separates the raised stone basement from the upper floors; the second brick belt course is found at the sill of the first floor windows. The main entrance is centered in the west elevation and is framed by a brick frontispiece. A fifteen-light round arch transom is found above the entrance. A wood cupola, with louvered vents, is centered in the roof.

A two-story, three-bay brick hyphen located at the rear (east) of the main block connects it to a rear block. The hyphen terminates in a gable roof. The rear block is two stories and occupies a rectangular plan. An addition was constructed during the 1940s to the rear (south) of the rear block. The single-story addition, which housed the gymnasium/auditorium, terminates in a flat roof. Large window openings contain glass blocks.

### Ecclesiastical Buildings

The ca. 1894 Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of Church and Chestnut streets, is the only religious institution in the historic district. The brick building terminates in an intersecting gable roof sheathed in slate. A raised stone basement is visible on the north elevation. Three arched openings with stained glass windows are located in the north and east gable ends, the central arches are larger than those flanking them. A

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circular window is centered in each the north and east gables. A brick soldier course surrounds each of the windows. The basement is exposed on the north elevation. Windows at the basement level consist of one, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash unit and four-over-four-light, double-hung, wood-sash units.

A brick bell tower is located at the north end of the east elevation, at the intersection of the intersecting gable roof. Brick buttresses with stone caps are located on the tower's north elevation. Brick pilasters define the tower, openings are recessed between the pilasters. Two window openings are found on the first floor of the tower's north elevation. Windows consist of one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Four arched openings with louvers are located at the top of the tower on each elevation; openings with stone lintels and sills also are located on the tower. Four open arches support the spire, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The church entrance is through the bell tower. A shed awning sheathed in slate is located above the door. The door is characterized by large, decorative hinges. A portico is located on the south elevation of the church. The portico terminates in a flat roof that is supported by paired columns resting on brick piers.

A one-story, brick addition was constructed on the south elevation, and is connected to the church by a one-story, brick hyphen. Each terminates in a flat roof. Arched windows similar to those found on the church characterize the addition and the hyphen.

### Industrial and Commercial Buildings

Industrial buildings are located on the periphery of the district: along Church Street, the north end of Main Street, Green Marble Road, and Whiteford Road. Few commercial buildings survive in the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District. Many of the commercial and industrial buildings do not contribute to the historic district due to substantial alterations, diminished integrity, or post-1940 construction. Commercial buildings that contribute to the significance of the district and the district's historic character are described below.

The ca. 1920 building at 1648 Main Street housed the Heaps Ford dealership. The rusticated concrete block building occupies a rectangular plan. The two-story building with loft terminates in a gambrel roof sheathed in a corrugated metal roof. First-floor windows consist of fixed, single-light, wood-frame units with transom above. Second floor windows consist of paired and single, two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Three, two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood sash windows are centered in the loft level. A brick soldier course surrounds each of the first and second floor window openings. A shed roof canopy extends from the front of the building over the driveway. Three round metal columns support the canopy. A one-story, concrete block addition was constructed on the south elevation. The two-bay addition occupies a rectangular footprint. The addition terminates in a shed roof that is partially shielded by false front. A door is located in the northernmost bay; a window, similar to those found on the first floor of the main block, occupies the southernmost bay. Concrete-block quoins are located on the main block and the addition.

The ca. 1920s concrete block building located at 1502 Main Street served as the Whiteford post office. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The

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east elevation is two bays consisting of an entrance with a multi-light door behind a multi-light wood storm door in the southernmost bay and a four-light, fixed-sash wood window in the northernmost bay. Paired, one-over-one-light wood sash windows and a wood door are located on the north elevation.

The Whiteford Packing Company, located at 2419 Whiteford Road, is an early-twentieth century industrial complex comprising five buildings. The packing house is an irregularly massed, one- and two-story building constructed of concrete masonry units. The front section is a one-story section with a flat roof surrounded by a tile-coped parapet wall. A frame, shed-roofed loading dock is attached to southeast side of the building. Wood trusses form the roof structure and carry a track system for the movement of products. A transversely oriented, two-story, gable-roofed section lies midway in the building. Also constructed of concrete masonry units, the roof is sheathed in corrugated metal panels. The rear of the building is covered by a shallow-pitch gable roof covered in corrugated metal panels. The northwest wall of the building once fronted a railroad siding and contained numerous freight doors.

A second building in the complex is a one story, side-gable, concrete masonry unit building pierced by six doors in its principal elevation. The three left-hand bays contain wood, sliding freight doors with the fourth bay containing a metal, roller-type overhead door. The remaining bays contain passage doors. The southwest elevation is pierced by six-light, metal-sash, hopper windows. The rear, or southeast elevation also holds seven, symmetrically placed hopper windows. The gable roof is covered with metal panels.

A third building is a side gable, concrete masonry unit building. Located about 300 feet southeast of the packing plant, the building appears to have once served as housing units. The six-bay, southwest elevation holds replacement vinyl windows and a half-light door. The gables are covered in asbestos shingles and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The fourth building is a one-story, square, flat-roofed building covered in metal panels. The thickness of the walls and construction features of the door indicate its use as a refrigeration building. The only entry is through heavily insulated, double-leaf doors sheltered by a metal-frame awning. The awning also covers a cast concrete loading dock. A shed-roofed mechanical building is appended to the southwest wall. Double-leaf, metal doors access the shed, and its side wall is pierced by metal-frame, hopper windows. A final building within the packing house complex is a late-twentieth century, modular office building slightly southwest of the complex.

The ca. 1890 Whiteford railroad depot is a one-story, side-gable, frame building. The building is located on the same parcel as the Whiteford Packing Company. Slate covers the gable roof. Supported by wooden and concrete block piers, the three-bay building contains both office and freight sections. The southwest half of the building contains two passage doors and a centrally located window and is sheathed in shiplap, wooden siding. The northeast half of the building has a single freight door and is covered in board and batten siding. The southwest gable end has a single window opening and retains the Whiteford station sign. Two windows and a freight door are located on the northwest wall.

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The early twentieth-century Royster Clark milling complex, located at 2425 Whiteford Road, lies at the northeast corner of Whiteford and Pylesville roads, and is composed of three buildings. A front-gable, one-story, frame office building lies near Whiteford Road. The building is supported by a concrete masonry unit foundation. Its two-bay façade contains a six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash window and half-light door. The northwest elevation is pierced by two, six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows and the southeast elevation is opened by four windows of the same configuration. The roof is covered in metal panels and a brick, ridgeline chimney pierces the roof. A side-gable, concrete masonry unit and frame shop building is located north of the office. The front, or southeast elevation, is pierced by a half-light door and a flush panel door. The upper half of the walls to the right of the centerline of the building is sheathed in vertical boards. The roof is covered with metal panels. The mill building is an irregularly massed building with numerous types of wall and roof coverings. The building is one and two stories in height with three, gable-roofed elevator houses piercing the roof line. Wall sheathing includes vertical board, board and batten, weatherboard, and plywood. Similar variety is seen in roof coverings with corrugated, box seam, and V-groove metal panels. Windows pierce the walls in numerous locations and are a combination of multi-light fixed-sash, one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash and six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash units.

The early twentieth-century Green Marble Quarry (4610 Green Marble Road) lies at the intersection of Dooley (Harford Avenue) and Green Marble roads, and is composed of the quarry, three buildings, one structure, and two objects. The principal building of the complex is an irregularly massed, metal-sheathed building with front gable section and several side-gable appendages. The central, side-gable section stands two stories in height and is constructed of concrete masonry units. The balance of the building is sheathed in vertically oriented corrugated metal. All roofs are covered with corrugated metal. To the north of the main building stands a one-story, concrete masonry unit office building. The office has a stepped parapet wall to the rear, and a parapet wall topped by board coping encircling the balance of the building. Fenestration includes double-hung, wood-sash windows and double-leaf, four-light, wood doors. A concrete masonry unit chimney pierces the roof.

A riveted, latticework derrick is the most dominant feature of the Green Marble Quarry. Each connection is fastened with riveted gussets, and the derrick boom supports a heavy, metal sheave. The derrick is braced by seven cable stays anchored to the ground with metal eyebolts. Associated with the derrick are several power transmission devices including the pulleys and right-angle drives of the continuous belting. A final building is a concrete masonry unit building near the entrance to the quarry. This building is one story in height and probably held the electric motor that powered the quarry's equipment. The two objects include the right angle drive and twin-pulley power transmission equipment. The equipment rests on concrete pedestal foundations. The former quarry is filled with water and surrounded by overgrown vegetation.

### Sites

Four large former slate quarries are located within the boundaries of the historic district, and are a contributing landscape feature of the district. The area containing the four large quarries and several smaller quarries comprises approximately 133 acres. The quarries are located west of Quarry Road and south of Slate Ridge

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Road. Thick woods provide screening for the quarries. The quarries are surrounded by overgrown vegetation, and the area surrounding the quarries has undergone reforestation. Outcroppings of waste slate also can be found around the former quarries. Currently, the quarries are filled with water.

### Objects

In addition to the transmission equipment associated with Green Marble Quarry, another object located in the historic district is the concrete obelisk located in front of 1652 Main Street. The approximately four-foot-tall obelisk tapers to a pyramidal point. Each side of the obelisk has a recessed panel, with the name of one state carved in each panel. "Mason Dixon Line" is carved into the base. Archival evidence suggests that Mason-Dixon markers were constructed of stone, indicating that this marker was replaced during the early part of the twentieth century.

Because few alterations have occurred to the district's overall built form, the district retains a high level of overall integrity. A limited number of alterations, such as demolition and the construction of new buildings, has taken place that affect the form and character of the district. Demolition includes the demolition of the Welsh cottage located at 1610 Chestnut Street. The dwelling was demolished between 1996 and 2000 and was replaced with a new dwelling constructed ca. 2000. New construction also has occurred at 1610 and 1616A Chestnut Street; and 1503, 1544A, 1518, and 1603 Main Street. These buildings were constructed during the last half of the twentieth century and do not contribute to the district's period of significance. With the exception of the dwelling constructed at 1610 Chestnut Street, archival research does not indicate whether the new dwellings constructed during the latter half of the twentieth century replaced earlier buildings or were constructed on previously undeveloped lots. Alterations to individual buildings consist of parging of slate foundations; installation of vinyl, aluminum, and asbestos siding; installation of vinyl replacement windows; modification and/or replacement of the front porch; and replacement of slate roofs. In most instances, the porch roofing material has been replaced, while the main roof has remained intact. Other alterations over time include the construction of additions to the rears of dwellings and enclosing porches. In general, the overwhelming number of buildings in the historic district retain their overall form and character.

The following table identifies all built resources included within the boundaries of Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District. Street numbers are provided where available. Properties whose street numbers could not be determined are identified by the parcel number corresponding to the tax map that accompanies this nomination. Properties that contribute to the significance of the historic district are identified below. Prefabricated sheds were not counted.

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## Resource Table:

ADDRESS	CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING	BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS
<b>MAIN STREET – WEST SIDE:</b>			
1600 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19th century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A portico is centered in the central bay of the main façade, and a full-width porch is located on the northeast elevation
1602 Main Street		Building-1	Mid-20th century non-contributing commercial building constructed on foundation of earlier building
1604 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19th century, front gable roof with integrated ell sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof front porches sheathed in asphalt shingles, four-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1606 Main Street	Building-1		Early 20th century, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, gable roof portico, three-bay, single-story, Mediterranean-style dwelling
1610 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19th century, side gable with off-center front gable sheathed in slate shingles, hipped-roof, full-width front porch sheathed in slate shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1612 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19th century, Cardiff conglomerate foundation, front gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, four-bay, two and-a-half story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian-era multi-family building
1614 Main Street	Building-1		Ca. 1888, Cardiff conglomerate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, five-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing. Slate sidewalk is located in front of this dwelling.



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1616 Main Street	Building-1		Ca. 1883, Cardiff conglomerate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width porch that wraps around to the north elevation sheathed in standing seam metal, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in German lap wood siding, vernacular worker housing. Slate steps lead to the front porch and a slate sidewalk is located in front of the dwelling.
1622 Main Street	Building-2		Ca. 1910, slate with parged concrete foundation, side gable roof with intersecting front gable sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, two-bay main block with two-story bay, two-story frame clad in asbestos shingles, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A frame barn also is located on the property.
1624 Main Street	Building-2		Ca. 1901, slate with parged concrete foundation, side gable roof with front center gable sheathed slate shingles in decorative pattern, shed roof, full-length front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two and-a-half story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A frame barn also is located on the property.
1632 Main Street		Building-1	Late 19th century, non-contributing commercial building with no integrity
1634 Main Street, Esdraelon Lodge	Building-1		Ca. 1910, slate foundation, front gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof porch on front of building wraps around to north and south elevations, four bays on the first floor, three bays on the second floor, brick, vernacular Victorian-era building
1636 Main Street	Building-1		Ca. 1905, slate with parged concrete foundation, cross-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width porch, three-bay, three-story, frame clad in asbestos shingles, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1638 Main Street	Building-1		Ca. 1910, slate foundation, off-center, cross-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof, wrap around porch, two-bay, two-story frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling

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1640 Main Street	Building-1		Ca. 1900, slate foundation, off-center, cross-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof with off-center, front-gable, full-width front porch, two-bay, two-story frame clad in asbestos, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1644 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19th century, concrete foundation, front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, shed roof, full-length front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, two-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1646/1646B Main Street, R. Roberts & Son	Building-1	Building-3, Structure-1	R. Roberts & Son rusticated concrete-block, six-bay, single-story, garage with hipped and gable roofs sheathed in slate shingles. A non-contributing concrete-block commercial building, metal commercial building, house/trailer, and concrete-block wall also are located on the property.
1648 Main Street	Building-1		Early 20th century, rusticated-concrete block commercial building with gambrel roof sheathed in standing seam metal
1652 Main Street	Object-1		Early 20th century, concrete obelisk Mason-Dixon Line Marker (in front of Consolidated Nutrition building)
<b>MAIN STREET – EAST SIDE:</b>			
1601 Main Street	Building-1		Mid-19th century, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two-story, full-width front porch, two-story, three-bay, stucco over masonry Welsh cottage
1603 Main Street		Building-1	Late 20th century, non-contributing dwelling
1605 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19th century, concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, hipped roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame sheathed in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing
1607A/1607B Main Street	Building-1		Late 19th century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding vernacular worker housing
1609 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19th century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing

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1611/1613 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19th century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof, full-length front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, four-bay, two-story, frame clad in asbestos shingles, vernacular worker housing duplex dwelling. A Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling.
1615 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19th century, slate with parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full width front porch sheathed in slate shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing
1617 Main Street	Building-2		Late 19th century, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch that wraps to the south elevation sheathed in slate shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A granite retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling and a frame barn is located on the property.
1619 Main Street	Building-2		Late 19th century, front gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in slate shingles, two-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling and a frame barn is located on the property.
1621 Main Street	Building-1	Building-1	Ca. 1891, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, partially enclosed full-width front porch, three bays on the first floor, two bays on the second floor, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing. A Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling and a non-contributing concrete-block garage is located on the property.

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1623 Main Street	Building-1		Ca. 1890, slate foundation, side gable roof with central gable sheathed in slate shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A front gable hood supported by turned columns marks the entrance. A granite retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling.
1625 Main Street	Building-1		Ca. 1900, slate foundation, side gable roof with central front gable sheathed in slate shingles, full-width front porch with shed roof supported by massive brick piers, two-story, three-bay, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A granite retaining wall is located in front of the building.
1627 Main Street	Building-2		Ca. 1895, slate foundation, side gable roof with off-center central gable and gable dormer sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, two-story, two-bay with two-story bay, frame clad in vinyl, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A granite retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling and a frame barn is located on the property.
1629 Main Street	Building-2		Late 19th century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof full-width front porch roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing. A Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling and a frame barn is located on the property.
1631 Main Street	Building-1		Ca. 1901 slate foundation, side gable roof with central front gable sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, two-story, three-bay, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A two-story, three-bay addition clad in vinyl siding is located on the north elevation. A Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling.

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1637 Main Street	Building-2		Ca. 1932, brick dwelling, pyramidal hip roof and shed roof dormers sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch with portecochere, two and a-half-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling. A Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling and a brick garage is located on the property.
1641 Main Street	Building-2		Ca. 1895, slate foundation, side gable roof with off-center front gable and gable dormer sheathed in slate shingles, front porch, two and a-half-story, three-bay with two-story bay, frame clad in horizontal wood siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A one-story addition is located on the north elevation. A frame barn is located on the property.
1643 Main Street	Building-2		Ca. 1890, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch that wraps to the north elevation, two-story, three-bay, frame clad in asbestos shingles, vernacular worker housing. A Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling and a frame barn is located on the property.
1645/1647 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof, full-width front porch sheathed in slate, four-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing duplex dwelling. A Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling.
1649 Main Street	Building-1		Ca. 1891, slate foundation, mansard roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, wrap around porch, two and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame clad in vinyl siding, Second Empire-style dwelling. A Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling.
CHESTNUT STREET – WEST SIDE:			
1608 Chestnut Street		Building-1	Ca. 1950s, non-contributing brick rancher

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1610 Chestnut Street		Building-2	Welsh stone cottage demolished and replaced with a late 20th century frame dwelling. A non-contributing frame garage also is located on the property.
1612 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1895, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1614 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, Cardiff conglomerate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, five-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding vernacular worker housing
1616 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Early 20th century, cross-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, one and-a-half story, masonry cottage
1616A Chestnut Street		Building-1	Late 20th century, non-contributing dwelling
1618 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1904, slate foundation, side gable roof with off-center front gable sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay with two-story bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1622 Chestnut Street	Building-3		Ca. 1895, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian era dwelling. Two frame barns are located on the property.
1624 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1895, front gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width porch that wraps around to the north elevation, two-story, three-bay, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian era dwelling
1700 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1930, front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, shed dormers, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, one and-a-half-story, frame bungalow style dwelling.
CHESTNUT STREET – EAST SIDE:			

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1605 Chestnut Street		Building-1	Ca. 1970s non-contributing frame ranch style dwelling
1611 Chestnut Street		Building-1	Ca. 1950s, non-contributing stone ranch style dwelling
1613 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1905 slate foundation, gable roof with off-center front gable and shed dormer sheathed in asphalt shingles, flat roof, full-width front porch, three-story, four-bay, frame clad in cedar shingles vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A granite retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling.
1615 Chestnut Street	Building-2		Ca. 1920, gable roof with prominent gable roof dormer sheathed in slate shingles, full-width front porch, asymmetrical elevations, one and-a-half-story brick cottage. A frame barn also is located on the property.
1619 Chestnut Street	Building-2		Ca. 1910, slate foundation, gable roof with off-center front gable and gable dormer sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch with central gable, two-story, five-bay, frame vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A frame barn also is located on the property.
1621 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1902, stone foundation, gable roof with central front gable sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full width-front porch that wraps to the north elevation, three bays on the first floor, four bays on the second floor, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1623 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1940, gable roof, three-bay, one and-a-half story, frame clad in aluminum siding, Cape Cod-style dwelling
1625 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1940, gable roof, three-bay, one and-a-half story, frame clad in vinyl siding, Cape Cod-style dwelling
1627 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1905, gable roof with central front gable sheathed in slate shingles, wrap-around porch, three bays on the first floor and four bays on the second floor, three-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, Queen Anne-style dwelling

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1629 Chestnut Street	Building-2		Ca. 1905, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A frame garage/shed is located on the property.
1631 Chestnut Street	Building-1	Building-1	Ca. 1895, slate foundation, gable roof with central front gable sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof, full-width front porch, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling. A two-story, one bay addition was constructed on the south elevation. A non-contributing, frame two-car garage with concrete-block foundation also is located on the property.
1635 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1893, slate foundation parged with concrete, gable roof with central front gable sheathed in slate shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in horizontal wood siding, Colonial Revival-style dwelling
1701 Chestnut Street	Building-1		Ca. 1905, slate foundation parged with concrete, gable roof with central front gable sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch that wraps to the south elevation, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
<b>CHURCH STREET – NORTH SIDE</b>			
4549 Church Street Cardiff Auto Repair		Building-1	Mid-20th century, non-contributing concrete-block commercial building
4549 Church Street George's Body Shop		Building-1	Mid-20th century, non-contributing concrete-block commercial building
<b>CHURCH STREET – SOUTH SIDE:</b>			
4552 Church Street	Building-1		Ca. 1900, slate foundation, gable roof with central front gable sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in asbestos siding, vernacular, Victorian-era dwelling. Slate steps lead to the dwelling and a slate sidewalk extends from this dwelling to 4550 Church Street.



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4550 Church Street	Building-1		Ca. 1900, slate foundation, gable roof with off-center front gable sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch, two-bay with two-story bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular, Victorian-era dwelling. A slate sidewalk extends from this dwelling to 4552 Church Street.
4548 Church Street	Building-1		Ca. 1900, slate foundation, gable roof with central front gable sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular, Victorian-era dwelling. Slate steps lead to the dwelling and a slate sidewalk extends from this dwelling to the adjacent driveway.
4544 Church Street, Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church	Building-1		Ca. 1894 with 1958 addition, intersecting gable roof sheathed in slate, masonry religious building
4540 Church Street	Building-1		Ca.1930, resting on concrete piers, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, shed dormers, full-width front porch, one and-a-half story with basement, five-bay, frame clad in vinyl siding, bungalow-style dwelling
SLATE RIDGE ROAD - NORTH SIDE:			
4545 Slate Ridge Road		Building-2	Ca. 1900, non-contributing frame dwelling with no integrity, and a non-contributing concrete-block garage
4535 Slate Ridge Road	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing
4533 Slate Ridge Road	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, two-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing
SLATE RIDGE ROAD - SOUTH SIDE:			

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4538 - 4542 Slate Ridge Road	Building-1	Building-1	Late 19th century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed-roof, full-width front porch, two-story, four-bay, frame clad in vinyl siding vernacular worker housing duplex dwellings. Slate steps lead to the entrances to both dwellings. A late 20th century non-contributing garage/dwelling also is located on the property.
GREEN MARBLE ROAD - NORTH SIDE:			
4607/4609 Green Marble Road	Building-1		Ca. 1850, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, six bays on the first floor, four bays on the second floor, two-story, Cardiff conglomerate, duplex Welsh cottage. Slate fence posts and a pump with slate cover are located in front of the building.
GREEN MARBLE ROAD - SOUTH SIDE:			
4600 Green Marble Road	Building-1		Ca. 1850, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, three-bay, two-story, Cardiff conglomerate, Welsh cottage
4602 Green Marble Road	Building-1		Late 19th century, cross-gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped-roof front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, asymmetrical elevation, two-story, frame, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
4604 Green Marble Road		Building-2	Late 19th century, non-contributing dwelling with no integrity. An early 20th century frame garage/barn also is located on the property.
4610 Green Marble Road	Building-3 Structure-1 Object-2 Site-1		Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century green marble quarry complex composed of one site, three buildings, one structure, and two objects. Principal building irregularly massed, front gable with side gable appendages, one and two story, concrete masonry unit and frame construction sheathed in corrugated metal panels, roof covered with corrugated metal panels. One-story, concrete masonry unit office building, concrete foundation, stepped parapet wall with board coping, double-hung, wood-sash windows and double-leaf, four-light, wood doors. One story, concrete masonry unit building, flat roof, concrete foundation quarry. Riveted, latticework derrick, riveted gussets, metal

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			sheaves, braced by seven cable stays. The two objects include the right angle drive and twin-pulley power transmission equipment, concrete pedestal foundations. The former quarry is filled with water and surrounded by overgrown vegetation.
MAIN STREET – EAST SIDE (SOUTH OF SLATE RIDGE ROAD):			
1599 Main Street	Building-1	Building-1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles in a decorative pattern, shed roof, full-width front porch, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing. A non-contributing concrete-block garage also is located on the property.
1587 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing. Porch has slate steps.
1585 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, enclosed front porch with hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing. A two-story, two-bay addition was constructed south of the main block.
1583A/1583B Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation parged with concrete, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped-roof front porch sheathed in slate shingles, two-story, four-bay, wood-frame clad in wood, German lap siding, vernacular worker housing duplex dwelling. Slate fence posts are located in rear of property
1581 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped-roof, full-width front porch sheathed in slate shingles, three bays on the first floor, two bays on the second floor, two-story, frame clad in wood clapboard siding, vernacular worker housing dwelling. Dwelling has a Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall.

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1579 Main Street	Building-2		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof porch sheathed in slate shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl, Vernacular worker housing dwelling. A frame blacksmith shop and Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall also are located on the property.
1577 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, side gable roof with center gable sheathed in slate slates, hipped-roof, full-width front porch sheathed in slate shingles, two-bay, two-story, frame clad in wood, German lap siding, vernacular Victorian-era-style dwelling. Slate steps lead to the porch, and a stone retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling.
1575 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, side-gable roof with center gable sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof front porch sheathed in slate shingles, three bays on the first floor, two bays on the second, two-story, frame clad in German lap siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1573 Main Street	Building-1	Building-1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, with hipped-roof front porch sheathed in slate shingles, four bays on first floor, three bays on second floor, two-story, frame vernacular worker housing dwelling. A non-contributing concrete garage also is located on the property.
1571 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width porch sheathed in slate shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum vernacular worker housing dwelling. A stone retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling.
1565 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, front gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, enclosed front porch with shed roof sheathed in slate shingles, two-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1563 Main Street		Building-1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing dwelling with no integrity

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1557 Main Street, Slate Ridge School	Building-1	Previously listed in NR	Two-story, National Register-listed (1987), seven-bay brick school terminating in a hipped roof sheathed in slate shingles
1555 Main Street		Building-1	Non-contributing dwelling with no integrity
1551 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped-roof porch sheathed in slate shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in asbestos siding, vernacular worker housing. A Cardiff conglomerate retaining wall is located in front of the dwelling.
1549 Main Street		Building-1	Mid-twentieth century, non-contributing ranch style dwelling
1547 Main Street		Building-1	Non-contributing dwelling with no integrity
1545 Main Street	Building-1		Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, cross-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, off-center porch that wraps around to the north elevation, one and-a-half story, frame clad in aluminum siding cottage
1543 Main Street	Building-1	Building-1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three bays on the first floor, two bays on the second floor, two-story vernacular worker housing dwelling. A non-contributing frame garage also is located on the property.
1541 Main Street	Building-1	Building-1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing. A non-contributing garage also is located on the property.
1535 Main Street		Building-1	Mid-20th century, non-contributing ranch style dwelling
1533 Main Street		Building-2	Mid-20th century dwelling with a non-contributing concrete-block garage is located on the property.
1519 Main Street	Building-1	Building-1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, Cardiff conglomerate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding dwelling. A non-contributing garage also is located on the property.

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1515 Main Street		Building-2	Non-contributing dwelling with no integrity. A non-contributing concrete-block garage also is located on the property.
1509 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in standing seam metal, three-bay, two-story vernacular worker housing dwelling
1507 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped roof, full-width porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, four-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum vernacular worker housing dwelling
1505 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate with parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in composition roll, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing dwelling
1503 Main Street		Building-1	Mid-twentieth century, non-contributing ranch style dwelling on older foundation
1501 Main Street		Building-1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing dwelling with no integrity
<b>MAIN STREET – WEST SIDE (SOUTH OF GREEN MARBLE ROAD):</b>			
1598 Main Street, Kemp's Used Cars		Building-1	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing, three-bay, two-story concrete block garage with T1-11 siding on the second floor. Two additions are clad in aluminum siding.
1594/1596 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, four bay, two-story, frame clad in asbestos siding, vernacular worker housing duplex dwelling
1590/1592 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in slate shingles, four-bay, two-story, wood-frame clad in asbestos shingles, vernacular worker housing duplex dwelling

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1586/1588 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof with asphalt shingles, shed roof front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, two-story, four-bay, frame clad in aluminum siding vernacular worker housing duplex dwelling
1584 Main Street	Building-3		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, hipped-roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three bays on the first floor, two bays on the second floor, two-story, frame sheathed in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing dwelling. A slate barn and frame carriage house also are located on the property.
1582 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, side gable with off-center front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, hipped-roof front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, two-story, four-four bay, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing dwelling
1580 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate with parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, shed roof, full-length front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in asphalt shingles, vernacular worker housing dwelling
1578 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate with parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-length front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing dwelling
1576 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, side gable roof with center gable sheathed in slate shingles, enclosed, full-width front porch with shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1574 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate with parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-length front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing

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1570 Main Street		Building-2	Non-contributing, two-story dwelling with no integrity. A non-contributing garage also is located on the property.
1568 Main Street	Building-1		Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, full-width, hipped-roof front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, one and-a-half-story, four bays on the first floor, one bay on the second floor, frame cottage clad in Permastone
1556 Main Street		Building-1	Non-contributing dwelling with no integrity
1554 Main Street		Building-1	Ca. 1950, non-contributing ranch style dwelling
1552 Main Street		Building-1	Ca. 1960, non-contributing dwelling
1550 Main Street		Building-1	Ca. 1950, non-contributing dwelling
1548 Main Street		Building-2	Ca. 1950, non-contributing rancher. A non-contributing garage also is located on the property.
1546 Main Street		Building-2	Ca. 1950, non-contributing ranch style dwelling. A non-contributing garage also is located on the property.
1544A Main Street		Building-1	Ca. 2000, non-contributing dwelling
1544 Main Street		Building-1	Ca. 1950s, non-contributing ranch style dwelling
1542 Main Street	Building-1	Building-1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, concrete-block foundation, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, shed roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three bay, two-story, wood frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing dwelling. A non-contributing garage also is located on the property.
1538 Main Street		Structure-1	Foundation of 2004 building
1536 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate with parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-length front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing dwelling
1534 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed with slate shingles, shed roof front porch sheathed in slate shingles, four bays on first floor, three bays on second floor, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing dwelling



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1532 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, parged concrete foundation, gable roof with slate shingles, shed-roof front porch sheathed in slate shingles, two-story, four-bay, frame clad in aluminum siding, vernacular worker housing duplex dwelling
1530 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, shed-roof, full-length front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, wood-frame clad in aluminum siding vernacular worker housing dwelling
1528 Main Street		Building-1	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing concrete-block commercial building with no integrity
1526/1526A Main Street	Building-1		Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, over-hanging, gable-roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, six-bay, single-story, wood-frame clad in aluminum siding, duplex dwelling
1524 Main Street	Building-2		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, Cardiff conglomerate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof, full-width porch sheathed in standing seam metal, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl siding, vernacular worker housing. The property also has a frame barn.
1522 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, enclosed, hipped-roof front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in asbestos siding, vernacular worker housing dwelling
1518 Main Street		Building-1	Ca. 1980, non-contributing dwelling
1516 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, parged concrete foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, hipped-roof porch sheathed in slate shingles, three-bay, two-story, frame clad in vinyl, vernacular worker housing dwelling
1512 Main Street	Building-1	Structure-1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, hipped roof, full-width front porch sheathed in asphalt shingles, three-bay, two story, wood frame clad in vinyl siding vernacular worker housing dwelling. A late 20th century, concrete-block foundation also is located on the property.

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1510 Main Street	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, parged concrete foundation, front gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, shed roof front porch sheathed in slate, two-bay, two-story, frame clad in asbestos siding, vernacular Victorian-era dwelling
1508 Main Street, Whiteford Post Office		Building-1	Non-contributing, public building with no integrity
1506 Main Street		Building-1	Non-contributing commercial building
1504 Main Street	Building-1	Building-1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, slate foundation, gable roof sheathed in slate, shed roof overhang sheathed in asphalt (porch no longer remains), three-bay, two-story, frame clad in aluminum siding, Vernacular worker housing dwelling. A slate patio is located in front of the dwelling. A non-contributing, late 20th century commercial building also is located on the property.
1502 Main Street	Building-1		Ca. 1920s, pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, concrete block, single-story building. Housed the post office at one time.
WHITEFORD ROAD – NORTH SIDE:			
2403 Whiteford Road (Route 136)		Building-1	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing, single-story, daycare facility located on same parcel as 1502 Main Street. Building faces Whiteford Road.
2407 Whiteford Road (Route 136)		Building-1	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing, single-story public library building. Building faces Whiteford Road.
2415 Whiteford Road (Route 136)	Building-1		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century dwelling, slate foundation parged with concrete, cross-gable roof sheathed in slate, wrap-around, hipped-roof porch covered in slate, three-bay, one-and-one-half story frame clad in weatherboard and wood shakes. Queen Anne detailing with decorative panels above windows.
2419 Whiteford Road (Route 136)	Building-1		Ca. 1890 one-story, side-gable roof sheathed in slate, frame clad in wood shiplap and board-and-batten siding. Three-bay supported by wooden and concrete block piers, passage and freight doors on southeast elevation, freight door on northwest elevation. Once used as

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			Whiteford rail depot.
2419 Whiteford Road (Route 136)	Building-3	Building-2	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century industrial complex composed of five buildings. Irregularly massed, one and two-story packing house, concrete masonry unit construction, concrete foundation, flat roof with tile-coped parapet and metal-covered, gable-roofed sections, frame, shed-roofed loading dock covered in corrugated metal. One-story, side-gable, concrete masonry unit equipment shed, six-bay, concrete foundation, metal-sash, hopper windows, metal covered roof. Non-contributing, one-story, side-gable, concrete masonry unit double-dwelling, concrete foundation, vinyl windows, asphalt-shingle clad roof. One-story, square, flat roofed, refrigeration building, insulated, metal-panel walls, metal-coped parapet wall, single set double-leaf, insulated doors sheltered by metal-framed awning, concrete loading dock. Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing, modular office building.
2425 Whiteford Road (Route 136)	Buildings-3		Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century milling complex composed of three buildings. One-story office building, front-gable, concrete masonry unit foundation, frame clad in weatherboard, two-bay, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows, metal sheathed roof, brick ridgeline chimney. One-story, side-gable, concrete masonry unit and frame shop building, roof sheathed in metal panels. Irregularly massed mill building, gable-roofed, frame clad in wood siding, one and two stories in height with three, gable-roofed elevator houses, walls sheathed variously in vertical board, board and batten, weatherboard, and plywood, roof sheathing varies including corrugated, box seam, and V-groove metal panels. Irregularly placed windows of multi-light, wood fixed-sash, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash and six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash.
QUARRY ROAD – WEST SIDE:			
Quarry Road (Map 5, Parcel 72)	Site-1		Four, water-filled former slate quarries surrounded by outcroppings slate waste and overgrown vegetation.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Type, period, or method of construction or represents The work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information Important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

**Area of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/European  
 ARCHITECTURE  
 COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
 INDUSTRY

**Period of Significance**

1850-1942

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Otto G. Simonson, architect (Slate Ridge School)  
 Multiple unknown

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

**Previous documentation on files (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:  
 Historical Society of Harford County

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### Summary Statement of Significance:

The Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District comprises two unincorporated residential communities located in northern Harford County, Maryland that historically were associated with the region's slate quarry industry. The two towns were among five towns in northern Maryland and southern Pennsylvania that were occupied by Welsh slate workers. This region is noted for its cohesion and Welsh ethnic identity from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Whiteford and Cardiff are the only two towns in Maryland contained in this region. Delta and Coulsontown, located in Pennsylvania, previously were recognized through listing in the National Register. The architecture in Whiteford and Cardiff is significant because it represents the evolution of domestic architecture from the traditional Welsh cottage form to early twentieth-century American architectural forms. The district encompasses a total of 202 built resources, 141 of which are contributing elements to the historic district. The majority of the buildings are residential. Additional resources include commercial buildings, two industrial complexes, one religious building, and three objects. The objects consist of a concrete obelisk Mason-Dixon Line marker and the power transmission equipment associated with the Green Marble Quarry. The two landscape features include the Green Marble Quarry in Cardiff and the four quarries and surroundings located along Quarry Road that comprise a single landscape. The remaining buildings are non-contributing garages built after the period of significance. A former school, Slate Ridge School, is included in the district but previously was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The district was constructed between 1850 and 1942, a period that coincides with the peak years of Welsh immigration and regional production of Peach Bottom slate. The architecture of the district documents changes in architectural styles and trends from traditional northwestern Welsh vernacular cottage design to vernacular worker housing and Victorian period architectural styles. The area was historically one of three areas in Maryland with notable Welsh immigrant populations during the nineteenth and early twentieth century, but the only area in the state to attract a significant number of skilled slate workers from northern Wales.

Whiteford and Cardiff are linear communities that followed a pattern of development unusual in single-industry towns. These residential communities were developed by owner residents employed in the region's slate quarries, as opposed to the "company towns" developed by the extractive industries. These towns contained company-built housing and company-controlled institutions. Whiteford and Cardiff were Welsh communities that retained their ethnic identity through the twentieth century.

The Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria for Evaluation A and C. The district embodies the broad patterns of the development of Whiteford and Cardiff during the boom years of the slate quarrying industry, and during the peak years of Welsh immigration to the area and to the United States. The buildings within the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District embody the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction, and together represent a significant and distinguishable entity. The district's built environment,

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especially the houses, incorporates aspects of Welsh vernacular domestic architectural design and construction techniques. As the towns evolved, Welsh vernacular construction was abandoned in favor of design and community development trends prevalent in the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

## Resource History and Historic Context:

Whiteford and Cardiff are part of a larger region in northern Harford County, Maryland and southern York County, Pennsylvania that produced Peach Bottom slate from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The region is located on the northern slope of a slate ridge that extends 12 miles southwest from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to Pylesville, Maryland. In addition to Whiteford and Cardiff, the region includes Delta, Pennsylvania, a small incorporated borough located immediately north of Cardiff. The borough of Delta was listed as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The region also encompasses several small unincorporated residential areas, including West Bangor and Coulsontown, Pennsylvania. The latter community includes four stone buildings built by Welsh quarry workers ca. 1845 to 1865, which were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

The history of Whiteford and Cardiff is best understood within the context of this larger region for several reasons. The slate industry operated on both the Maryland and Pennsylvania sides of the slate ridge, and employed workers throughout the region. Churches, businesses, and community institutions served residents in both states. Residents identified with the region, without regard for the Mason-Dixon line, as strongly as with their towns. Residents always have perceived their history and fortunes as linked with those of the region.

European settlement in the region began by the mid-1700s. The first permanent settlers were Scots-Irish Presbyterians who began arriving before 1750. They established the first church and school in the region, located north of Delta, called the Log Church of the Barrens. It drew its congregation from northern Maryland as well as southern Pennsylvania; after the first church building burned, a second was constructed near present-day Whiteford (Wheeler and Kilgore 2000:12). York County was formed in 1749.

In Maryland, landowners to the south and from other parts of Maryland sought tracts in northern Harford County after 1700. Land was surveyed and patents were issued for large tracts spanning hundreds of acres (Wright 1967:33-38). When Harford County was formed in 1773, much of the land that encompasses present-day Whiteford and Cardiff was owned by Thomas Hawkins (Klair 1994). In 1789, Hawkins patented a 103 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-acre parcel called Hawkins Chance (Maryland State Archives 1789). When he died in approximately 1827, Hawkins owned 150 acres consisting of three tracts: Hawkins Chance, Montgomery Delight, and Williams Birthright (Genealogical Memorandum n.d.). These tracts are referenced in deeds for land in Whiteford and Cardiff.

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Slate was found in the region in Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century. According to tradition, slate was discovered by the first Welsh settlers in the area, brothers William and James Reese, who arrived in 1725 and lived on the slate ridge east of present-day Delta. They discovered slate in 1734 while excavating land for farm buildings, and used it for roofing material (Jones 2001:3-4; Wilson et al. 2003:5). Slate also was used for tombstones at area cemeteries; the earliest known slate tombstone is located at Slate Ridge Cemetery, in Pennsylvania immediately northwest of Cardiff, and is dated 1764 (Wilson et al. 2003:128).

George Docker and William Carman extracted the first slate for commercial sale in the area in 1785, from a quarry east of Delta (Mathews 1898:217). The slate roof of the third Slate Ridge Church, built in 1805 west of Delta, provided evidence that slate was being quarried at that time (Mathews 1898:216). The church is no longer extant. In 1807, William Carman advertised in the *Federal Gazette* in Baltimore that he had opened a slate yard in Baltimore (*Federal Gazette* 1807), where presumably he was selling slate quarried in Pennsylvania. He advertised his slate again in 1813 (*Federal Gazette* 1813). Docker, too, pursued options for selling slate. He owned a port along the Susquehanna River called the "slate wharf" (Wilson et al. 2003:119). Docker and Carman abandoned the quarry business in 1817, unable to compete with superior slate from Wales (Mathews 1898:216-17; Wilson et al. 2003:6, 10). The local slate workers were not professionals, unlike the Welsh, who were trained in quarrying from an early age (Mathews 1898:215).

No quarries operated on the slate ridge between 1817 and 1834. During this period, however, two broad events occurred that contributed to the future growth of the local slate industry, increased Welsh immigration, and led to the development of Whiteford and Cardiff as Welsh slaters' communities.

First, the national slate industry began to expand during the 1840s. In 1844, the entire U.S. industry employed only 80 workers. By 1855, 321 workers worked at 11 firms. The local industry was revived in 1834, when Peter Williamson, the former foreman for William Carman, bought his former employer's Delta-area quarry. In 1853, data included in Pennsylvania's first geological survey indicated that the region would play a major role in the growing industry. This survey rated the quality of Peach Bottom slate as "very good," and indicated that quarrying was slowly increasing (Department of the Interior 1884:173).

Slate was valued as a roofing material because it was durable, repelled moisture, and provided long-term economic benefits. *The Manufacturer and Builder* noted that a slate roof weighed "considerably more" than a shingle roof and was more expensive, "but it is many times more durable" ("Slates and Slating" 1892:255). Slate was waterproof for at least 60 years, while wood, tin, and iron roofing were waterproof for periods ranging from eight to twenty years. Although slate was more expensive at the outset, its durability made it much cheaper over the life of the building. In addition, the eclectic and ornate architectural styles that characterized the Victorian period frequently incorporated complex roof forms clad in multi-colored, patterned shingles. Slate was ideally suited for such roofs because of its color range and workability.

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Increasingly, slate also was valued for applications other than roofing. Because it dampened noise and was not slippery when wet, slate was used for flooring and stairways in private and public buildings, as well as for exterior steps. Other uses included slate "bricks," wainscoting, hearths, fence posts, grave boxes, and such uses as table tops, tanks, vats, lamp bases, billiard tables, chess boards, urinals, and water cisterns ("Slate and its Uses" 1885:109).

The second broad event that influenced the development of the Whiteford-Cardiff area was the predisposition of Welsh slate workers to emigrate to the United States because of poor economic conditions and discrimination in Wales. An economic recession hit the slate quarry industry in Wales during the 1840s. The recession was known as the "hungry forties" for the deprivation that quarry workers endured (Ashton 1984:90; Wilson et al. 2003:155). Welsh quarry operators reduced workers' hours, cut wages, and decreased their labor force (Wilson et al. 2003:155). Large landowners monopolized most land in Wales. Workers either owned or rented small pieces of land (Hartmann 1967:61-2), in contrast to greater land-ownership opportunities in the United States. Other difficulties facing Welsh slate workers included high taxes paid to support a standing British army and the Anglican Church, and discrimination faced by non-Anglicans (Wilson et al. 2003:155). Census figures record that between 1820 and 1830, only 170 Welsh immigrants arrived in the United States. In 1850, the number of Welsh immigrants grew to 1,261, and by 1860 reached 6,319 (Ashton 1984:89).

Welsh quarrymen learned of opportunities in the United States through newspaper advertisements, newspaper letters to the editor, and other publicity from Welsh-speaking agents who provided guidance and protection to immigrants during their journeys. These agents also arranged work for their clients. One well-known agent, Eleazer Jones, publicized in Wales the various opportunities available across the United States in the 1840s. Jones was operating an agency in Liverpool, England by 1847, and in 1854 he was named general agent for Great Britain and Ireland for the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society. Jones specialized in advising Welsh slate workers about opportunities in American quarries. Although Jones eventually moved to the New York/Vermont region to become a slate manufacturer, during this period of early migration he recommended Pennsylvania as the best destination for slate workers (Roberts 1998:27-30). Perhaps Peach Bottom slate quarry operators used these agents to attract workers for the growing industry. Some quarry operators might have been advancing funds to Welsh slate workers to pay for the cost of their transportation to the United States, via agencies that advertised this service in Welsh-American publications (Roberts 1998:27).

Welsh immigrants came to the Peach Bottom region to work in the slate industry. The first group of Welsh immigrants arrived in Philadelphia in July 1848. This group, consisting of 30 people, emigrated from northern Wales (Prowell 1907:1050-1051). The second group arrived through the port in Philadelphia in 1850 (Jones 2001:4-5).

The first Welsh immigrants to the area founded West Bangor, located east of Delta atop the slate ridge (Wilson et al. 2003:12). A modest settlement of houses and stores had been established in Delta, which formally



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acquired its name in 1853. New Welsh immigrants established a community closer to the slate quarries. In West Bangor, they built houses and founded three churches. The first church was a non-denominational church named "Capel Main" ("Narrow Chapel" in Welsh), which was built in 1849. Religious differences split the congregation into two factions, which each formed their own congregation. Welsh Calvinistic Methodists formed Rehoboth church, and Congregationalists formed Bethesda church. Both congregations constructed buildings in West Bangor during the 1850s (Wilson et al. 2003:157-158). Before the Civil War, West Bangor was the most populous area in Peach Bottom Township, and included a hotel and a post office. It was larger than Delta until 1876, when Delta grew after the arrival of the railroad (Wilson et al. 100-101, 109).

The growth of the United States slate industry held the promise of better lives for the Welsh, according to Rev. R.D. Thomas, who discussed Maryland in his 1872 book aimed at Welshmen considering immigrating to the United States. Although the United States possessed a small number of slate quarries compared to Wales, Thomas believed the U.S. slate industry would expand, providing employment and opportunities for Welsh slate workers:

The desire for house slate will become greater, and there will be a need for more quarrymen here. The age of shingles made of wood has nearly passed. Now is the time for adventurous Welshmen to look for slate quarries, to secure rights to the land, and to begin to work them successfully... From now on there will be more brick houses in the large cities, and slate will be used for their roofs. Then there will be need for many quarrymen from Wales, and they will be able to get good wages, settled work, without the necessity of strikes or suffering need (Thomas 1983:58-9).

The economic panic and depression immediately following the American Civil War adversely affected the slate industry, prompting Thomas to recommend that the Welsh avoid the Peach Bottom area for the time being. "The village there is small," Thomas said (he referred to Delta but probably meant West Bangor). He added that the area consisted mostly of agricultural land. Thomas told his readers that 600 Welsh lived in the area, many of them small farmers who also worked the quarries. Thomas noted that the settlement had two Welsh chapels, a few stores, and no taverns. However, Thomas said, "(t)he work in the quarries is uncertain, and the owners, such as David James, Esq., and others, have recently suffered great losses. ... One should not expect to find settled work there, or good wages, until the owners of the quarries are able to send the slate away from there on a railroad instead of on the canal as they do now" (Thomas 1983:34-5).

Immigration of Welsh industrial workers to the United States surpassed 10,000 per decade between 1881 and 1900, the highest rate of Welsh immigration for the nineteenth century. Welsh immigration continued at that rate through 1931 (Ashton 1984:89). Thomas Wysong, a Harford County resident and author, estimated in 1880 that Welsh immigrants, who were the quarries' chief employees, numbered between 600 and 700 (Wysong 1880:87-88).

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Reflecting the growth of the industry, slate quarrymen, producers, and consumers gathered in Philadelphia in 1885 to form a National Slate Exchange to regulate slate prices and provide a location to buy and sell slate, similar to other commodities exchanges ("Slate and its Uses" 1885:109). Nevertheless, in 1885, slate industry observers believed that slate's merits remained "comparatively unknown" ("The Uses of Slate in Building" 1885:14). The industry continued to grow. Between 1880 and 1890, the number of companies associated with the United States slate industry grew from 94 firms employing 3,033 workers to 212 firms employing 6,170 workers (Hancock 2001:97). National production of roofing slate increased steadily from 367,857 squares in 1879 to a peak of 1,435,168 squares in 1902 (Hancock 2001:99).

### The Peach Bottom Slate Industry

The slate workers living in Whiteford and Cardiff during the period of significance, as documented in census records, were associated with a thriving industry that was recognized for the high quality of its product across the state and the nation. Although the Pennsylvania side of the slate ridge received more publicity in mainstream media and trade magazines, the Maryland side of the ridge produced a competitive amount and quality of slate. The success of the slate industry helped Whiteford and Cardiff grow by attracting a railroad line and development. Welsh immigrants who arrived during the slate industry boom played a role in the towns' development.

Peach Bottom slate earned its reputation as a high-quality, durable building material because of its chemical composition and its color. According to an 1893 promotional brochure produced by slate manufacturers, Peach Bottom slate contained large proportions of silica and alumina, which contributed to its strength, and small proportions of lime and magnesia, which caused deterioration ("Peach Bottom Roofing Slate" 1893).

Peach Bottom slate's color made it attractive to consumers, and the durability of its color reinforced its reputation a high-quality building material, according to the Maryland Geological Survey. "The color of the Peachbottom slates is a deep blue-black which is absolutely unfading, as is shown by the color of slates which have been exposed since the beginning of the last century. This fact alone marks the product of the area as one of the best slates in the world," according to the Maryland Geological Survey's report. This blue-black color indicated that it would retain less moisture and thus endure outdoors ("Determining the Quality of Slate" 1885:61-2). "The unfading quality of the Peachbottom slate allies them with the products of the Maine and certain of the Vermont quarries and separates them from less uniformly colored slates of the Lehigh and Slatington districts [of Pennsylvania] which are not always able to retain their color unmodified by exposure." This quality enabled Peach Bottom slate to surpass the popularity of slate produced in Frederick County, Maryland (Clark and Mathews 1906:191).

Slate produced in the Peach Bottom region generally was shipped through Pennsylvania, which led to a popular association of the product with the state. This association was reinforced by the fact that many of the quarry

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owners and managers lived in the town of Delta, Pennsylvania. Unfortunately for the Maryland quarry business, the state did not receive its share of the credit. "Delta is so much better known than its Maryland associate, Cardiff, that mail is received through the Delta post office by inhabitants living scarcely one hundred yards from the Cardiff office" (Mathews 1898:215).

In 1858, 18 slate quarries operated west of the Susquehanna River (Jones 2001:14); the majority were located in Pennsylvania. After surveying the state in 1859, the Maryland Agricultural Chemist noted that "few industries appealed to him more strongly or seemed to promise greater returns than the quarrying of slate." Three quarries operated in Harford County at the time of his survey. Smaller quarries were located in Hyattstown, Ijamsville, and Linganore, in Frederick County, Maryland (Mathews 1898:214).

As Maryland's slate industry grew, optimism over its future rose. In 1880, Thomas Turner Wysong, a Harford County resident and author, commented on the long-term success of the slate quarries. Wysong believed that the completion of the Baltimore and Delta Railroad and the York and Peach Bottom Railroad would enable the quarries and their "superior quality" slate to secure the area's economic fortune "indefinitely" (Wysong 1880:87). Wysong predicted that the quarries would be so productive that Welsh immigrants would be able to invest in their modest settlements and surpass the more moneyed town of Delta, where the quarry operators and owners lived. "The whole ridge will be alive with busy and enterprising workers, bringing from the bowels of the earth the material that shall shield its purchasers from sun, and rain, and snow, and make fortunes for the sellers" (Wysong 1880:89).

The growth of the Peach Bottom slate industry paralleled national growth. In 1880, Maryland's seven quarries produced 12,280 squares of slate valued at \$56,700 (Department of the Interior 1884:49). The quarries employed 126 men, with a majority of 74 in quarrying and the remaining 52 in dressing (Department of the Interior 1884:51). In 1889, five quarries operated in Maryland, but produced nearly twice the squares produced in 1880. Production figures for the year record 23,100 squares of roofing slate, valued at \$110,008 ("Statistics of Slate Production in the United States" 1891:37). Maryland ranked fifth among the twelve slate-producing states, behind first-ranked Pennsylvania's slate-producing regions spanning the center of that state, north of the Peach Bottom region, and behind the high-yield regions of Vermont, Maine, and New York ("Statistics of Slate Production in the United States" 1891:37).

By 1890, three-fourths of the slate extracted from the Peach Bottom slate ridge was quarried in Maryland. Six quarries employed more than 200 men. These quarries were working at full capacity to answer unprecedented demand. Peach Bottom slate was "the finest roofing slate in the world" ("Peach Bottom' Slate" 1890:225). In 1896, Maryland geology officials noted that Peach Bottom slate was one of the best-known slates in the United States (Clark 1897:211).

By 1893, slate producers boasted in a promotional brochure that several federal, state, and municipal buildings were constructed with Peach Bottom slate ("Peach Bottom Roofing Slate" 1893). The slate was used in the

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construction of the Biltmore Estate in Asheville, North Carolina, built by George Vanderbilt, a member of one of the wealthiest families in the country. The Peerless Slate Company of Delta and the Peach Bottom Slate Co. of Harford County provided 800 squares of 16-inch roofing slate for the Biltmore (*Delta Herald* 15 December 1893 and late December 1893). On May 19, 1893, the *Havre de Grace Republican* reported, "There is great demand for Harford County slate this season, and all the quarries on Slate Ridge are arranging to increase their output" ("Great Demand for Slate" 1893:3).

The *Delta Herald* contained frequent references to the steady progress of the slate quarrying companies along the ridge, on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line. A column of the September 10, 1897 issue contained brief updates on nine companies. It added this promising note: "Prospective buyers are more frequent visitors to the quarries, and rates of freight shipments are asked for distant [locations] more often than for sometime past. There is an air of general activity evident that is encouraging to all concerned. While shipments are not heavy, all the operators are getting a fair share, and the preparations for increased operations are evidence that there is confidence of better times coming, and a desire to be ready for them" (*Delta Herald* 10 September 1897:3).

The newspaper had good news about the South Delta slate quarries. "Slate shipments from this place are decidedly more active than for some time past," it reported on October 8 (*Delta Herald* 8 October 1897:2).

By the end of the nineteenth century, several indicators foreshadowed the decline of the slate industry in the area. In 1897, a report by the Maryland Geological Survey asserted that Peach Bottom slate was "the most widely known structural material" manufactured in Maryland. The report further noted that the production potential of the industry in Maryland was not realized, because other states exerted "superior mercantile energy" (Mathews 1898:214-215). In an 1898 promotional brochure, Peach Bottom slate producers claimed that other firms were falsely using the Peach Bottom name to benefit from its reputation. This practice indicated Peach Bottom slate's quality, but also was one of the factors that led to the local industry's demise (Peach Bottom Slate Producers Association 1898).

Nevertheless, slate production in Maryland continued to accelerate. By 1906, Maryland's average annual output for slate was \$125,000 (Clark and Mathews 1906:191).

The skilled labor provided by the Welsh quarrymen was crucial to the success of the Peach Bottom slate industry. In contrast the inferior work of earlier Peach Bottom quarry workers (Wilson et al. 2003:119), the skill of Welsh immigrants revived the industry in the 1840s and contributed to the boom that lasted throughout the period of significance.

Slate quarrying and dressing was an exacting process that required skilled labor to prevent shattering, damage, or excessive waste. A trade publication, *The Manufacturer and Builder*, provided a description of the process in an 1885 issue. The first step was to blast sections of slate from the quarry by drilling holes and filling them with rock-blasting powder. Quarrymen needed to know how to place the holes strategically, and how much

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powder to use. Derricks hoisted the slate pieces to the surface. There, they were separated into 2-inch thick blocks by driving a wedge into the slate with a wooden mallet, or by drilling holes and placing iron wedges into them until the slate split. This practice was called block making or pillaring. The quarryman knew where to split the blocks to create usable pieces and prevent waste ("The Manufacture of Roofing Slate" 1885:38). A splitter took these smaller blocks to a shed to split them into thinner, sheet-like slabs. While sitting on a wooden block, he placed the slate block between his legs and made two or three cuts in a line along one edge with a chisel. He inserted the chisel into the center cut and hammered it further into the slate until it began to split. A second chisel was inserted, and the two were worked until the split was complete. More slabs were created, until the pieces reached the desired thickness. A dresser trimmed these slabs to the required size and sorted the pieces by sizes and quality for shipment. *The Manufacturer and Builder* noted that dressers still worked by hand in Wales, but United States dressers had machines that allowed for more uniformly sized pieces ("The Manufacture of Roofing Slate" 1885:38). Slate was packed and sold in "squares" covering a ten-foot by ten-foot area. One square of slate covered the same area as 1,000 shingles (Prowell 1907:1055).

Before the Civil War, "experienced hands" working on the slate ridge – splitters and dressers – earned \$1.37½ a day. In the 1870s, that wage rose to \$1.50 per day (Wilson et al. 2003:149). In 1880, the average daily wage for skilled slate labor throughout Maryland was \$1.66; unskilled laborers earned \$1.11 (Department of the Interior 1884:51). Splitters represented the skilled labor of the slate worker hierarchy, and were paid the highest wages of all quarry workers. From the 1870s to the 1890s, splitters' wages ranged from \$1.50 to \$2 per day (Wilson et al. 2003:124).

"Splitting slate for shingles was an art," slate worker McClarin Watkins reminisced in 1967. "It was touchy work. A wrong whack with the mallet, and you had a shattered shingle" (Watkins 1967).

Quarry workers faced continual danger from injury and death. The *Delta Herald* routinely documented accidents. One 1897 report noted that several men narrowly escaped injury when a derrick fell at R.L. Jones' quarry (*Delta Herald* 3 September 1897). In 1902, an explosion at the Peach Bottom Slate Manufacturing Company killed a Welsh worker, Thomas G. Williams, and injured several others (Wilson et al. 2003:123). Peach Bottom Township resident Elizabeth Griffith Williams recalled that her father's two half-brothers were killed in quarry accidents (Williams personal communication 2004).

A daily reality of working in the quarries was slate dust. Area residents recalled that men came home from work so covered in dust that only their eyes remained untouched. One home had a washbasin outside so that the quarrymen could wash up before coming inside (Le Master personal communication 2004). Some of the workers developed black lung disease or silicosis (Atkin personal communication 2004).

The slate industry influenced the decision of the railroad to introduce service to the area. To move its products from rural northern Harford County to larger markets, the slate industry sought cheaper and more efficient transportation alternatives to local roads and the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal. That option arrived in

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1876, when the Peach Bottom Railway opened between York and Delta, Pa. Whiteford and Cardiff joined this network in 1884 with the opening of the Baltimore and Delta Railway (Wilson et al. 2003:80, 83).

The 1881 annual report for the Baltimore and Delta Railway Company indicated that the company recognized the value of investing in a train line through the Maryland slate region. In the report, a consultant suggested that freight traffic in both slate and farm products was “well assured.” Freight fees had the potential to pay the majority of the railroad’s annual expenses; passenger service was anticipated to provide enough additional income to give the railroad a substantial profit (Wrenshall 1881:10-11). Slate quarry owners and investors seemed to agree – quarry owner Foulk Jones of Delta was a member of the board of directors, and quarry investor George L. Van Bibber was the company secretary (President and the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Delta Railway Co. 1881:3). In addition to transporting slate, the railroad also brought supplies to Cardiff, Whiteford, and other small towns (Wright 1967:130).

The Maryland Central Railway assumed control of the Baltimore and Delta Railway in 1888 and acquired the Peach Bottom Railway in 1889, uniting York and Baltimore with one railroad. Another bankruptcy separated the two lines in 1893, but they were united in 1901 as the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad (Wilson 2003:85-6).

Census figures for slate workers mirrored the growth and decline of the slate industry and demonstrated its economic importance in the region. In 1880, 38 slate workers lived in Stearns Precinct – which included Cardiff, Whiteford, and an outlying area – representing 5 per cent of the precinct’s total 733 workers. Other major occupation categories included farmers and farm laborers (48 per cent), laborers (23 per cent), and servants (6 per cent). The remaining jobholders included blacksmiths, clerks, carpenters, and other categories with miniscule representation (United States Census).

By 1900, 165 of the total 750 workers were slate workers, or 22 per cent. Slate quarrying, as an occupation, was second only to agriculture, which accounted for 32 per cent of workers. The number of slate workers declined in 1920 to 49, or 9.9 per cent of 494 workers. Agriculture still dominated the employment records, claiming 34.2 per cent of the jobs; industrial/factory work was the second-largest category, employing 27.7 per cent of workers. By 1930, as the slate industry continued to decline, employment in the sector fell to 34 people, or 5.2 per cent of the precinct’s 650 workers. Forty percent of those employed were in farm-related occupations, and 30 per cent held other labor or industrial jobs (United States Census).

During the slate industry’s peak years, census records document that Welsh slate workers represented the largest single ethnic group employed in the industry; however, Welsh slate workers did not dominate the industry in total numbers employed. This suggests that slate quarrying was an essential part of the community, employing people of several ethnic groups across the Whiteford-Cardiff area. Thirty-six or 94 per cent of the Stearns Precinct’s 38 slate workers were Welsh in 1880. By 1900, this figure had fallen to 10 per cent of the precinct’s 165 slate workers. One-third of the precinct’s slate workers were Welsh in 1920 and 1930. While

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census data was limited to place of origin for workers and their parents, it is likely that a percentage of American-born claimed Welsh ancestry. All the non-Welsh workers and their parents were born in the United States; a majority were born in Pennsylvania and Maryland, the regional center for Peach Bottom slate production.

### *Harford County Slate Quarries*

Quarries of many sizes and scales operated on the Harford County side of the slate ridge during the period of significance. A few large companies had long-term operations, but historical records suggest that numerous smaller quarries also were worked. These latter companies were short-term operations with limited production capabilities. Some companies formally incorporated in the county and leased or owned land and equipment, while others appear to have been less formal in their organization and do not appear in public records. Land ownership and parcel sizes changed with great regularity.

Records indicate that Welsh immigrants were involved in quarry management as well as slate and marble extraction. Welsh immigrants operated quarries in Harford County, although the majority of the quarry owners lived in Pennsylvania. Robert Griffith was the first Welsh immigrant to open a quarry on the Maryland side of the ridge in 1847 (Mathews 1898:218). William E. Williams opened a quarry with two partners in Maryland in 1849 (Department of the Interior 1884:74).

Welsh immigrants also leased land for small quarry operations. In 1855, Richard Griffith leased Harrisville Slate Quarry to Ellis R. Foulks and David J. Rowlands (Harford County Land Records ALJ 7:67). In 1861, Griffith C. Davis leased Ludwick Slate Quarry from George Ludwick and Hugh C. Whiteford (Harford County Land Records WGN 12:315). Based on an examination of Harford County lease records spanning 1840 to 1920, leases to quarry operators with common Welsh surnames in the area peaked in the 1870s and declined in the 1880s (Harford County Land Records ALJ 24:84). Non-Welsh quarry operators, too, leased land on the slate ridge.

County records indicate that quarry companies began incorporating in the 1880s. According to Harford County incorporation records, 13 quarry corporations were formed in the county between 1871 and 1925. Names associated with corporations indicate that Welsh immigrants, other local residents, and outside investors were involved. The majority of the quarries incorporated between 1886 and 1899.

John W. Jones' Hickory Hill Quarry was based in Whiteford (Jones 2001:18). The Peach Bottom Slate Works of Harford County, Maryland was incorporated in 1871 (Harford County Incorporations ALJ1:69).

One quarry company's success illustrates the profitability of the business. William E. Williams emigrated from northern Wales in 1852. His company, William E. Williams & Co., purchased a Harford County quarry from Isaac Parker in 1874 (Gibson 1886:169), and leased other quarry land from Edward Proctor in 1877 (Harford County Land Records ALJ 34:367). According to the 1880 census, the company began operations earlier, in

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1849 (Department of the Interior 1884:74). The quarry became “large and productive,” and in 1883 it produced more than 3,000 squares of roofing slate. The partnership dissolved by 1884. By that date, Williams had married Elizabeth Roberts, had five children, and belonged to Rehoboth Church. He was a judge of elections, a school director, and assistant postmaster at West Bangor for 28 years (Gibson 1886:169).

An 1880 census report listed these quarries on the Maryland side of the slate ridge: W.E. Williams & Co., Thomas W. Jones & Co., John W. Jones & Co., Harford Peach Bottom Slate Manufacturing Company, W.C. Roberts & Co., John A. Barnett & Co., and Harford Peach Bottom Slate Company. All these companies opened between 1866 and 1872, except for W.E. Williams & Co.

In 1884, Elizabeth McLaughlin, who appears to be one of the few female quarry operators, leased 10 acres from the dissolved Williams partnership. She and two partners formed the Eureka Peach Bottom Slate Mining Co. (Harford County Land Records ALJ 53:113; Eureka Peach Bottom Slate Mining Co. Account Book 1885-1890:1).

In 1886, three Harford County men and two York County men incorporated The Peach Bottom Slate Company of Harford County (Harford County Incorporations ALJ2:1). The Welsh Slate Company of Harford County was incorporated in 1887 (Harford County Incorporations ALJ2:37). The corporation still existed in 1899, when it paid a state corporate tax (Archives of Maryland Online 263:78).

An 1888 map, *View of Delta, Pennsylvania*, listed nine quarries in Delta and Cardiff. Cardiff quarries included York & Peach Bottom Slate Manufacturing Co., Eureka Slate Co., and Peerless Slate Co. (Fowler 1888). Peerless was identified in the 1890s in promotional brochures (“Peach Bottom Roofing Slate” 1893; “History and Characteristics of the Peach Bottom Roofing Slate Manufactured in York County, Pennsylvania and Harford County, Maryland” 1898).

In 1890, five Harford County men incorporated The Old Peach Bottom Slate Company of Harford County (Harford County Incorporations ALJ2:106). The Excelsior Slate Company of Harford County was incorporated in 1891 (Harford County Land Records ALJ2:159). Excelsior was identified in an 1893 brochure promoting Peach Bottom slate, and was still open in 1898 when it was identified in another brochure (“Peach Bottom Roofing Slate” 1893). It paid a corporate tax in 1901 (Archives of Maryland Online 265:42).

The Peach Bottom Slate Company was formed by 1893 and employed 60 men (Historical Society of Harford County archives). It might have been connected to a company of a similar name incorporated in 1886. Peach Bottom Slate Company was still operating in 1898, when it was listed in a promotional brochure (“History and Characteristics of the Peach Bottom Roofing Slate Manufactured in York County, Pennsylvania and Harford County, Maryland” 1898). A company by that name paid a corporate tax in 1903 and 1917 (Archives of Maryland Online 268:55; 282:148). The state revoked the company’s charter in 1926 for non-payment of taxes, but revived it in 1929 when the taxes were paid (Archives of Maryland Online 572:1168).



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In 1896, the Maryland Geological Survey listed eight active quarries: Delta & Peach Bottom, York & Peach Bottom, Proctor Bros., Peach Bottom, Excelsior, Peerless, Aiken & Co., and Stubbs/Cambria. Six other quarries were abandoned. This compared with only four active quarries and three abandoned ones on the Pennsylvania side of the ridge (Mathews 1898:221).

By 1897, the York and Peach Bottom Slate Company was incorporated in Harford County. Well-known area residents Howard Proctor, Humphrey R. Lloyd, Hugh E. Dooley, and George C. Proctor were involved. In 1897, the quarry had 34 men on its payroll (Harford County Incorporations ALJ 2:269; *Delta Herald* 3 September 1897:2). By 1898, Harford and York County slate producers formed an association, the Peach Bottom Slate Producers Association (“History and Characteristics of the Peach Bottom Roofing Slate Manufactured in York County, Pennsylvania and Harford County, Maryland” 1898).

In 1899, The Proctor Slate Company of Harford County was incorporated by Jeremiah B., Edward, George C., and Howard Proctor of Harford County (Harford County Incorporations ALJ2:327). It was one of the largest operations on Slate Ridge (Jones 2001:18). This company might have been the Proctor Brothers quarry listed in 1893 and 1898 brochures promoting Peach Bottom slate (“Peach Bottom Roofing Slate” 1893; “History and Characteristics of the Peach Bottom Roofing Slate Manufactured in York County, Pennsylvania and Harford County, Maryland” 1898). In 1908, its name was shortened to The Proctor Slate Company (Archives of Maryland Online 483:1479). It paid a corporate tax from 1917 to 1920 (Archives of Maryland Online 284:150).

Fewer quarries incorporated after 1900. The Cardiff and Peach Bottom Slate Company of Harford County was incorporated in 1901 (Harford County Incorporations WSF3:14). In 1902, investors in that company incorporated the Cardiff Peach Bottom Slate Manufacturing Company of Harford County (Harford County Incorporations WSF3:27). The latter company paid its corporate tax in 1907 (Archives of Maryland Online 271:52).

In 1907, the Peach Bottom Slate Company of Harford County was formed (Harford County Incorporations WSF3:126). This was the last quarry incorporation for several years. The South Delta Peach Bottom Slate Company and the Williams Peach Bottom Slate Company were paying a corporate tax in 1917 (Archives of Maryland Online 281:116, 138). In 1922, Cora E. Proctor of Cardiff incorporated The Peach Bottom Corporation with two others (Harford County Incorporations WSF3:385). The last quarry incorporation in Harford County occurred in 1925, when the Peach Bottom Slate Products Corporation was formed (Harford County Incorporations DGW4:66).

**The Welsh Cultural Region of York County, Pa. and Harford County, Md.**

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Welsh immigrants from the slate quarry regions of northern Wales were attracted by the employment opportunities in the growing U.S. slate industry (Knowles 1997:29). The Welsh community in northern Harford County was distinct in Maryland. A number of Welsh immigrants also sought employment in two other areas of Maryland; Baltimore County attracted workers in the copper industry and Allegany County attracted coal miners (Ashton 1984:90; Thomas 1983:153-5). However, immigrants to these latter areas assimilated with other immigrant groups in established communities. Welsh who settled in Baltimore and Allegany counties generally emigrated from southern Wales.

The skilled Welsh slate workers who immigrated to Harford County came from northern Wales. Their unique expertise in slate quarrying, the size of the Welsh community, and the structure of the slate industry in Harford County, which comprised multiple, independently owned quarries, enabled Welsh immigrants to the area to retain their cultural identity and traditions as evidenced in the communities of Whiteford and Cardiff. In contrast, Welsh slate workers also were employed in Frederick County, Maryland slate quarries during the late nineteenth century, but their low number and diffused settlement did not result in the development of cohesive communities. Welsh population in Frederick County hovered at approximately ten people.

The development of the communities of Whiteford and Cardiff reflected a national trend of increased immigration from northern Wales associated with the expanding slate industry. Census records spanning 1880 to 1930 contain an increased number of entries recording both Welsh birth and employment as slate workers. Records for Stearns Precinct, which included Cardiff, Whiteford, and an outlying area, illustrates this trend. The census data for the years 1880, 1900, 1920, and 1930 were analyzed to characterize the communities during the period.

Welsh immigration to Whiteford and Cardiff rose during the late nineteenth century, peaked in 1900, and declined through 1930. Throughout the period, residents who were Welsh-born or whose parents were Welsh-born accounted for the largest immigrant ethnic group in the census district. Indeed, the numbers of residents claiming Welsh ethnicity exceeded the total number of other immigrant ethnic groups combined. Although the countries of origin and totals for other immigrant ethnic groups changed from census to census, totals for each immigrant group were so small that they are statistically insignificant. In 1880, 139 people, representing six per cent of the Stearn's District's population of 2,137, were born in Wales or had Welsh-born parents. The next-highest group, the Irish, totaled only two per cent of the population. The English and Germans each represented one per cent of the population. Scottish, French, South American, and Canadian immigrants each represented less than one per cent.

The contrast between the Welsh and other ethnic groups was greater in 1900, when the precinct's 238 Welsh represented 12 per cent of the population, while the other six immigrant groups combined represented only 2.2 per cent. Remaining residents were born in the United States to parents born in the United States.

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In 1920, despite a decline to 77 people, the Welsh made up 3.4 per cent of the population, compared to six other groups totaling 1.5 per cent. In 1930, 72 Welsh made up 3.6 per cent of the precinct's population, compared to 1 per cent for the other five ethnic groups. These figures do not reflect the percentage of the population in the third generation who were American-born but retained Welsh ethnic traditions.

Welsh residents of this region preserved their ethnic identity during this period through church attendance, a literary and musical competition called the *Eisteddfod*, a hymn singing festival called the *Cymanfa Ganfoedd*, the continuing use of the Welsh language, and distinctive tombstones.

Located in a small town with few other entertainment options and serving hardworking congregants, the churches were the center of Welsh residents' lives, according to John J. Jones, a descendant of Welsh slate workers, who wrote a history of Welsh settlers. "Many attended church three times on Sunday and one or two times during the week," Jones wrote (Jones 2001:12). The two Welsh congregations that began in West Bangor in the 1850s relocated to Delta in the 1890s, reflecting that the center of Welsh settlement had moved to Delta, Cardiff, and Whiteford. Rehoboth, which eventually allied with the Presbyterian Church, built its church at Atom Road and Pendyrus Street in Delta in 1891. It reached its membership peak in 1913 with 193 members (Rehoboth Welsh Church 2004). Rehoboth remains active, but is non-denominational. Bethesda built its church in 1894 on Delta Road, but the church closed in 1916 after membership declined because Welsh quarry workers left the area (Wilson et al. 2003:157-158). The churches helped preserve traditional Welsh culture. Hymns and spoken portions of the services were performed in Welsh, and church-sponsored activities provided a way for Welsh residents to socialize with each other. Young members attended Sunday school classes in English and Welsh (Rehoboth Welsh Church 2004).

The Welsh are known for their singing, and are thought to be the first to sing in four-part harmony. They began singing schools called *ysgol gans*, whose purpose was to educate young people in the art of singing (Jones 2001:12-13). The *Delta Herald* reported on a lively *Eisteddfod* held in 1887. The all-day event featured literary meetings, singing performances by the Bethesda Church choir and soloists, instrumental performances, and recitals of essays and poetry. One aspect of the competition required participants to translate from English to Welsh, and was a way to preserve the Welsh language (Wilson et al. 2003:158).

The *Eisteddfod* and other song-related Welsh traditions impacted mainstream American culture. The Welsh played a role in starting music contests and education at public schools, in various religions, and in community organizations in areas where they migrated, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Kansas. Welsh Americans brought their traditions with them when they became directors of school music departments, led community bands, and composed songs. They also inspired other groups to begin their own musical traditions (Pohly 1989:131-135). This was true locally, as well. Welsh musicians loaned their musical expertise to Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church. In 1876, Robert B. Lloyd, a member of Rehoboth, was a choir director at Slate Ridge, and later led a weekly singing school and taught organ lessons at the church. One of his innovations was to turn the choir away from the pulpit to face the congregation (Wheeler and Kilgore 2000:18, 35-36; *Delta*

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*Herald* 2 February 1900:2). A history of Slate Ridge Church also noted that Lloyd taught music classes at “other places in this vicinity and instructed many young people in the rudiments of music” (Wheeler and Kilgore 2000:18).

Indicating the pervasiveness of Welsh culture in the area, organizers of the 1887 *Eisteddfod* felt obligated to write a letter to the editor of the *Delta Herald* to assure the public that they were not trying to insult the United States by holding the event on July 4. In addition, the writer of the newspaper article describing the event ended by assuring readers that the event’s intent was “not to hinder their young people in becoming Americanized, nor to conduce the isolation of the Welsh community” (Wilson et al. 2003:158).

Immigrants maintained their connection to the wider Welsh culture in the United States and Wales by reading Welsh-language newspapers. Peach Bottom Township resident Elizabeth Griffith Williams, 94, recalled that her father, slate worker Griffith Griffith, read the newspaper *Y Drych* (Williams personal communication 2004).

Extant non-architectural evidence of the Welsh presence in the region is located in local cemeteries. Slate tombstones mark some graves at Slate Ridge, Slateville, and Mt. Nebo cemeteries, near Delta. These cemeteries contain bodies of many Welsh residents of Cardiff, Whiteford, and the region. Some tombstones contain inscriptions in Welsh. Some of the inscriptions are in a Welsh form of poetry called Englynion. Resident Welsh poets wrote these poems (Wilson et al. 2003:162, 170).

At the turn of the twentieth century, as Welsh immigration decreased nationally and locally, the influence of Welsh cultural traditions diminished as the Welsh in the Peach Bottom slate region assimilated into the American mainstream. In 1898, the Rehoboth Church minister, Rev. E.L. Hughes, suggested that the church trustees record their minutes in English, rather than Welsh (Scarborough 1968:2). Mrs. Williams said that her father’s Welsh immigrant parents spoke Welsh to him, but that he did not teach his children the language as they grew up in the early twentieth century, because his classmates at Delta’s Slate Dale School had ridiculed him for speaking it (Williams personal communication 2004). The loss of language over three generations in immigrant groups is a pattern noted by scholars of immigration history. Because of dwindling membership, Bethesda Church, one of the two Welsh churches in Delta, disbanded in 1916.

### Development of Whiteford and Cardiff

#### *Architecture*

Through the nineteenth century, Whiteford was known as Cambria, an historic name for Wales. Cardiff, originally known as South Delta, was renamed in 1897 in honor of the capital of Wales. Few primary sources directly document the history of Whiteford and Cardiff, but the buildings tell the story of the towns’ histories.

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The history and evolution of the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District provides an opportunity to examine the assimilation of a cohesive immigrant group over approximately three generations as reflected in domestic architectural design and construction. While social, religious, and cultural institutions were shared among the Welsh community in the slate region, the historic district in Whiteford and Cardiff is dominated by residential architecture constructed between ca. 1850 and ca. 1940. Housing design and construction changed dramatically over this period. It changed from traditional, first-generation Welsh cottage designs based on northwestern Welsh prototypes to the adoption of popular American designs for houses.

The history of traditional Welsh cottage construction provides context for evaluating the significance of the examples of Welsh construction in Whiteford and Cardiff. Until the mid-nineteenth century, Wales was a predominantly rural country comprising small farms. Traditional house design in Wales was characterized by small "cottages and small farmhouses...spaced not far apart, but seldom clustered together in villages except in the coastal areas or where the English influence is most strongly felt" (Penoyre 1978:152). Even today, the Welsh "countryside consists of small and scattered stock-rearing farms rarely clustered into villages," except in the more industrial south and east (Welsh Development Agency 2004:17).

Construction materials and methods varied by region. Slate dominated the northwest region of Wales because high quality slate was found in Gwynedd in northwest Wales, and in western Dyfed (Penoyre 1978:154). Sandstone also was available; however, wood was scarce, particularly in northwest Wales. The availability and quality of natural resources influenced residential construction. Brick generally was not used as a construction material until the mid-nineteenth century when improved rail transportation enabled broad distribution from brickyards. Brick construction eventually became cheaper and more prevalent than stone (Hilling 1976:97). Nineteenth-century traditional "buildings in Wales are nearly all built of stone" with slate employed as the universal roofing material (Penoyre 1978:151, 153). Slate had a profound effect on the Welsh economy and in the building stock (Penoyre 1978:154).

Slate was used as load-bearing masonry units in buildings found in northern and western Wales. Slate also was favored as a roofing material in northwest Wales. Simple gable roofs were common due to the weight and limitations of slate shingles as a roofing material. Hipped roofs were extremely rare (Penoyre 1978: 158). Complex roof forms were difficult to clad in slate, and valleys required lead flashing (Brunskill 1978:86). Eaves terminated at the building face (Penoyre 1978:158). During the nineteenth century, traditional Welsh roofing consisted of "large rectangular slates laid in regular courses and split as thin as cardboard" (Penoyre 1978:158). Worked slate came from the quarries of Snowdonia, in northwest Wales (Penoyre 1978:158). When used as a roofing material, the slate was cut in "thin slabs of uniform thickness and uniform size; courses are regular, and a roof slated with this material appears thin, smooth, and precise" (Brunskill 1978:86). Slate also was used as weatherproofing material over stone, particularly on exposed gables. This practice was common in northern Wales (Brunskill 1978:68).

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The houses of the slate quarrymen were “built of magnificent pieces of stone, but all on a modest scale” with two-story dwellings being typical (Penoyre 1978:159). Strict symmetry is rare (Welsh Historic Monuments 2003:23). Many of the geologically older stones were hard, making carved decoration difficult (Hilling 1976:4). This might explain why vernacular Welsh cottages include minimal ornamentation. Stone was difficult to work and limited the size and form of the building (Hilling 1976:90). Chimneys are always placed on the gable end (Hilling 1976:4).

In some cases, elaborate porches or gate posts defined house entrances (Penoyre 1978:160). Slate fence posts constructed of long slate pickets attached by wire were common in slate-producing regions of Wales (Penoyre 1978:160).

Because slate was difficult to transport, its use as a traditional construction material was limited to the slate regions of Wales, or to dwellings of more prosperous owners. Transportation improvements during the mid-nineteenth century increased the use of Welsh slate as a building material (Brunskill 1978:86). Thatch was the most common roofing material throughout the country until transportation improvements made shipment of slate common.

The interior plans of traditional Welsh cottages dictate chimney placement and number and arrangement of bays (Welsh Historic Monuments 2003:23). The first floor consisted of a large room with a primary fireplace, and a smaller chamber (Welsh Historic Monuments 2003:23). In plan, traditional Welsh cottages were characterized by a two-room plan (Brunskill 1978:108). The main living area and chamber were separated by a partition. The sleeping quarters were located on the second floor (Brunskill 1978:108).

One- or two-room houses were the most common types of cottage in the northern Welsh countryside (Hilling 1976:97). The larger room traditionally was subdivided by temporary partitions. Early partitions might have included furniture. Later, a screen of lath and plaster, masonry, or a curtain were used (Hilling 1976:97; Smith 1975:312). In northwest Wales, particularly in Gwynedd, the most common cottage plan located the main fireplace on the gable-end wall in the primary living area. If a second fireplace was present, the chimney was located on the opposite gable end. The stair was located on an external wall near the main fireplace (Hilling 1976:99). Boxed, quarter-turn staircases were common because they were easier to construct than other types of stairs and they were more compact (Brunskill 1978:121). The most common plans were the end-chimney and central-doorway cottages (Smith 1975:313). The external-wall chimney, two-room plan was most dominant in northwest Wales.

The first Welsh who arrived in Whiteford and Cardiff in the mid-nineteenth century built houses reflecting vernacular domestic architecture found in Wales. The historic district contains four houses in Cardiff that represent examples of vernacular Welsh cottage design. The earliest example, a ca. 1851 two-story dwelling located at 4600 Green Marble Road, was constructed of random rubble Cardiff conglomerate. The building is deeply set back from the road and slightly angled in reference to the road. This placement suggests that the

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house was not built to match a grid or as part of a town. Rather, its placement duplicated the random siting prevalent in rural nineteenth-century Wales.

The other three houses built during this period are similar in design to the earliest example. These dwellings are located at 1601 Main Street, 4607-4609 Green Marble Road, and 1600 Main Street. The two-story building at 1601 Main Street is related to the dwelling at 4600 Green Marble Road in form, massing, and scale. Alterations include the application of stucco and asphalt shingles. A ca. 1867 Welsh cottage duplex is located at 4607-4609 Green Marble Road, and is similar in form to the building at 4600 Green Marble Road. A ca. 1870 Welsh cottage is located at 1600 Main Street. Its gable roof is clad in slate shingles, and the building has a design similar to the other examples, but the building represents the application of American stylistic features to traditional Welsh cottage design. Traditional Welsh cottages have little ornamentation. The dwelling at 1600 Main Street incorporates Greek Revival stylistic elements. Such elements include the portico at the main entrance supported by two, square wood columns and the Greek Revival style, square columns that support the one-story porch located on the north elevation.

The interiors of the National Register-listed Coulsontown cottages had interior plans similar to dwellings found in Wales. According to the National Register nomination:

Inside the dwelling are four rooms, two downstairs and two upstairs. The partitions which divide these rooms are simple wide-board partitions, and decorative interior woodwork is sparse, and where present, is plain. The winding stairs are located in the left rear corner of the structure, beneath which is a small, enclosed cupboard. Adjacent to this is the fireplace, which has a simple board mantel (Schaefer 1981).

Because the Welsh cottages found in Cardiff are similar in design, form, mass, and construction to the Coulsontown cottages, it is likely that the interior arrangements were similar as well.

The Welsh cottages and vernacular worker housing appear to have clustered around the intersection of Green Marble Road and Main Street. Fowler's 1888 *View of Delta, Pennsylvania* contains a section depicting Cardiff that indicates that the community consisted of approximately 30 Welsh cottages and vernacular worker housing. Vera Ingool, a Cardiff resident who owns several local properties, recounted that a stone house was located on Chestnut Street, and was a tavern at one time. Harford County condemned the house and razed it several years ago (Ingool personal communication 2004). Local residents historically referred to Green Marble Road as "Stone Row" for the concentration of the stone houses (Ingool personal communication 2004).

Surviving examples of Welsh cottages are rare in the Peach Bottom slate producing area. The only other documented examples similar to the four Welsh cottages are found in the Coulsontown Historic District east of Delta, Pennsylvania. The dwellings were York County's "only architectural evidence of the once substantial ethnically Welsh community" (Schaefer 1981).

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Other houses in the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District are similar to the Welsh cottage form in terms of mass, scale, and proportion, but integrate materials and ornamentation prevalent in styles found in the United States. As later generations assimilated into American culture and achieved greater economic security, they adapted elements of American architectural styles. Several buildings in the historic district represent this “vernacular worker housing” form. Over time, Welsh immigrants abandoned the vernacular architecture of Wales in favor of “mainstream, trickle-down Harford [County] neoclassicism, and that quirky two-over-three bay alignment gave way to a more regular three-over-three pattern” (Weeks 1996:101).

Nevertheless, the modest vernacular worker housing contrasts with the more elaborate Victorian-era styles built in the district. The vernacular worker housing exhibits features similar to those found on the Welsh cottage. The buildings are two stories, occupy rectangular plans, terminate in gable roofs with gable-end brick chimneys, adopt a three-bay façade, contain modest ornamentation, and include second-story windows located directly under the eaves. However, this group also exhibits elements common in American housing of the period, such as wood construction and front porches. Vernacular worker housing duplexes are located at 4542 Slate Ridge Road, and at 1532, 1583A/1583B, 1586/1588, 1590/1592, and 1594/1596 Main Street. A single-family house in the vernacular worker housing form also is located at 1507 Main Street. It is likely that a greater number of these vernacular worker housing types were located along Main Street in Whiteford; several existing buildings in this area are ranch-style houses constructed in the mid-twentieth century, and likely replaced older structures.

Slate fences represent another Welsh feature of the physical environment. Slate hitching posts and fence posts are located at 4542 Slate Ridge Road and 1583 Main Street. Slate features are evident in other areas of Whiteford and Cardiff, including sidewalks, roofs, building foundations. By themselves they are not distinctively Welsh features, since they are present in non-Welsh communities and represent the use of locally available materials. However, when combined with Welsh features such as fence posts, these slate elements represent character-defining features of the historic district.

### *General Development*

Both Whiteford and Cardiff expanded during the period. Shops lined Main Street in both towns. They included several general stores: Reamer’s and Bull’s stores in Whiteford and Kirk and Vansant in Cardiff, a millinery store, and Proctor’s, which sold hardware and farm supplies at present-day 1604 Main Street (*Delta Herald* 22 October 1897). Manufacturers were located in both towns. In Cardiff, Roberts and Son repaired extraction equipment for the slate quarries. Richard Roberts founded the company in 1885 shortly after emigrating from Wales (Thompson personal communication 2004). Other machine companies existed in Cardiff; the *Delta Herald*’s Cardiff column reported that “the new hoisting engine and carriage for the cables of the York and Peach Bottom Slate Co. are in course of construction at the machine shops” (*Delta Herald* 17 September 1897:2). Roberts and Son closed several years ago but its buildings are still located behind the 1600 block of Main Street. They are non-contributing structures because they were constructed on the foundations of an earlier building, and alterations made to the buildings, such as the mid-twentieth century storefront, have



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diminished their integrity. Hugh Dooley and Harry Robinson began the Dooley and Robinson feed mill on the south side of Dooley Road in 1915. The business became Robinson Brothers in 1916 after Robinson bought out Dooley and partnered with his brother, Arthur Robinson (Dooley later ran his own feed mill nearby). The business consisted of a feed mill on the south side of Dooley Road and a warehouse across the street in Delta. The feed mill was the location of the Cardiff train station on the Ma & Pa railroad line; the station received mail and supplies. The feed mill was torn down in the early 1990s (Robinson personal communication 2005).

By 1900, according to the newspaper, "There appears to be a number of changes and business improvements in prospect this spring." These included the manufacturing plant of the Peach Bottom Brick, Tile, and Cement Co., which was organizing in Cardiff (*Delta Herald* 9 February 1900:2).

The *Delta Herald* noted in 1903 that Cambria/Whiteford boasted about 50 houses, two general stores, a post office, a millinery store, and several other businesses. According to the newspaper, "several" houses were built in the last three years, "and many improvements are contemplated for this year" (*Delta Herald* 8 May 1903:2).

In 1906, the Cambria Brick Co. opened. The business dealt in bricks and pottery, and operated through 1909 (Harford County Land Records: Incorporations WSF 3:103). Cardiff Vitrified Brick Company opened in 1912 to manufacture, buy, and sell bricks, pottery, and earthen products. The business operated through 1915, when the company paid state business taxes (Harford County Incorporations WSF 3:234; Annual Report of the Comptroller 1915:Table 19). Residents recalled that a cigar factory was located on Main Street in Cardiff (Williams personal communication 2004). Postmaster John Guilfoyle operated a rug factory (*Delta Herald and Times* 12 January 1900:3).

The canning industry operated in Harford County, but was not prominent in the Whiteford-Cardiff area. Howard Proctor Sr., who operated a quarry, also ran a cannery in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century "near Delta," according to one newspaper account. Proctor also served in the Maryland state legislature ("Death Removes Cardiff Canner" 1938). At least one cannery existed in Whiteford, the Robinson cannery (*Delta Herald and Times* 23 February 1900:2).

Banking came to Cardiff when the Peach Bottom Savings Bank of Harford County was incorporated in 1908 at an unknown location. Only one Harford County resident was involved, William E. Robinson. The other four directors were from Baltimore and Carroll County, reflecting the presence of outside investors in Whiteford and Cardiff business ventures (Harford County Land Records: Incorporations WSF 3:135).

At the turn of the century, each town had its own post office, a key indicator of population growth. In Cardiff, a 24-foot by 24-foot post office building and barbershop was constructed in 1897, opposite the Masonic hall (*Delta Herald* 3 September, 8 October 1897:2). The post office building became a hub of activity. A Mr. Jones moved his barbershop into the building (*Delta Herald and Times* 29 October 1897:2). The post office itself

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quickly proved its use, "steadily increasing in business, both in receipts and distribution of mail" (*Delta Herald and Times* 29 October 1897:2).

A post office was open in Whiteford by 1900, when the newspaper reported that its postmaster, Thomas Bolton, resigned to move to Philadelphia (*Delta Herald and Times* 12 January 1900:3). John Guilfoyle was appointed postmaster, and operated the post office from his house (*Delta Herald and Times* 16 February 1900:2).

Little entertainment in the contemporary sense was available in Whiteford and Cardiff. The church provided many opportunities for socializing, and people visited with each other during social calls. Many residents spent Saturday evenings visiting in town. After working half a day, quarrymen got dressed up and went downtown. Elizabeth Griffith Williams said her father spent Saturday evenings at the barbershop (Williams personal communication 2004). In the early 1900s, silent movies were shown at the Pen-Mar Theater, in Lloyd's Hall on Main Street. Audiences watched such movies as *The Birth of a Nation*, accompanied by piano music from Enid Lewis, a Welsh immigrant and the organist for Rehoboth Welsh Church (Wilson et al. 2003:307).

Church, school, and organization buildings were constructed during the period of significance. Cambria Methodist Protestant Church, later Cambria United Methodist Church, opened in 1891 in Whiteford. The church observed its centennial in 1991 but closed in 1993 because of declining membership. Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church, which Scots-Irish settlers began in the 1740s in Peach Bottom Township, Pa., relocated to Church and Chestnut streets in Cardiff in 1894, on a lot purchased from Humphrey Lloyd (Wheeler and Kilgore 2000:21). A church history does not explain the reason for the move; perhaps the Maryland membership was increasing. Church members contributed their own labor to the church's construction (Wheeler and Kilgore 2000:21). The church continues to serve its congregation from that location.

St. Paul's Catholic Church opened in 1905 on Chestnut Street in Cardiff (Wilson et al. 2003:251), perhaps to serve the Italian and Irish immigrants who labored in the quarries on both sides of the state line. Until then, the nearest Catholic church was located in St. Mary's in Pylesville. The church closed in the 1960s and the building was razed in 1969 (Wilson et al. 2003:251-2).

These churches probably counted Welsh immigrants among their congregations; it is possible that not all Welsh immigrants and descendants attended Welsh churches. For instance, quarry operator Foulk Jones, a Welsh immigrant who owned property in Harford and York counties, was associated not with the Rehoboth or Bethesda churches, but with the Presbyterian Church (Gibson 1975:164). Rev. Alfred Wells, pastor of the Baptist Church in Delta, was a Welsh immigrant (Gibson 1975:168-169).

School 20 opened on Chestnut Street in Cardiff in 1889, complete with slate roof. The building burned in 1910 during Christmas vacation (Washburn 2002:46-7). Slate Ridge School opened on Main Street in 1912, replacing School 20 and Whiteford's school, which was located west of the historic district on Whiteford Road. Otto G. Simonson, a prominent Baltimore architect, designed the school with locally quarried stone, including a

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slate roof. Although the building had a conservative shell, the school's brick exterior and its perch on a small hill conveyed a sense of permanence and optimism about the future (Weeks 1996:359-60).

Esdraelon Lodge No. 176, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, formed as an organization of Protestant men in 1879. After first meeting in the Masonic Lodge in Delta, in 1886 the Masons moved to a building on Main Street. The Masons built their own building at 1634 Main St., where the organization continues to meet today (Wilson et al. 2003:303). The lodge drew its members from several groups. Listings in the 1886 *Biographical History of York County, Pennsylvania* provide a snapshot of the membership. It included Scots-Irish Presbyterians, Welsh immigrants, quarry operators, doctors, Irish immigrants, and prominent citizens such as Howard Proctor, a cannery and quarry operator and a Maryland state delegate ("Death Removes Cardiff Canner" 1938).

The slate industry attracted Welsh immigrants who played a significant role in developing the towns. Humphrey Lloyd, who emigrated from Wales as a teenager in 1857, used his prosperity to invest in the development of Cardiff. During his early years in the area, Lloyd lived in Cardiff, and later moved to Delta. He was a slate quarry investor, landlord, landowner, and builder of two prominent buildings in Cardiff. Lloyd sold the lots for School 20, St. Paul's Catholic Church, and Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church. He built Lloyd's Hall on Main Street as a meeting place for the Masons and other community activities, and the Car-Del Hotel. Both buildings are no longer extant.

The local slate industry's success helped Whiteford and Cardiff grow, but the industry did not create or control the towns. Whiteford and Cardiff were not "company towns," with company housing and company-controlled stores, contrary to many other industrial towns begun by the extraction industry and other industries across the country during the period of significance. The slate industry of Vermont contained at least one company town, West Castleton, begun by the West Castleton Railroad and Slate Company in 1853 (Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation n.d.). In contrast, Whiteford and Cardiff developed gradually as large property owners subdivided land and sold off parcels. Similar to other small towns in Maryland, the towns developed along Main Street north and south of the intersection of Green Marble/Slate Ridge Road, the location of the earliest Welsh settlements.

Several large quarry companies operated on the slate ridge, but no one company dominated in Harford County. During the early years of the period of significance, a few large quarry companies operated, but Harford County land records indicate that many quarry operators leased land and conducted small operations. During the late nineteenth century, state and county records show that slate companies began to incorporate. Thirteen quarry companies were incorporated in Harford County between 1871 and 1925, the majority in the 1880s and 1890s. Additional companies were unincorporated.

Overall, workers and owners apparently had cordial relationships, indicating close ties and a relative lack of unrest. They attended the same churches, sent their children to the same schools, and shopped at the same

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stores. Welsh quarry workers and owners shared a country and region of origin. Even during an 1881 strike, relations were friendly. The *Delta Herald* reported that slate workers went on strike in December to discontinue, for that winter, the practice of decreasing wages during the lean winter months. The workers believed quarry owners should continue paying summer rates because their profits were increasing. The workers also claimed their cost of living was rising. The operators claimed that they maintained stable wages, apart from the fluctuations of the slate market, and employed slate workers during the financial panics of the 1870s despite a drop in demand for slate (Wilson et al. 2003:149-150). More than 100 walked off the job for a month (Wilson et al. 2003:149-150). During the strike, the workers pledged no violence, and operators and workers talked regularly. "Between the strikers and their old employers, there seems to exist no harsh feeling," according to the article. "They talk over their differences in an open friendly manner" (Wilson et al. 2003:149-150). Local historians believe that a labor union for slate workers existed after 1881 (Jones 2001:20), although no residents interviewed recalled their parents or grandparents mentioning a union.

In the absence of slate companies controlling development, the towns developed as large property owners sold off parcels. The 1858 *Map of Harford County, Maryland* depicts a road through the area from Pylesville, presumably present-day Main Street, but lists only two property owners in the immediate vicinity of the road between the state line and Whiteford Road: "Perry & Hughs" and F.T. Amos. Whiteford and Cardiff were not identified on the 1858 map. "Perry & Hughs" refers to Rowland Parry, John Parry, and Edward Hughes, three early landowners in present-day Whiteford and Cardiff. The Hughes and Parry families bought large parcels and sold it in sections. A few other Welsh immigrants also bought and sold land, including Humphrey Lloyd, Hugh E. Hughes, and members of the Williams family. They might have been buying land to provide it for their fellow countrymen from Wales. According to the 1870 census, many more people were living in the Whiteford-Cardiff area than would be expected based on contemporary maps of the area (Martenet 1878). Census records also indicate that families were living in separate dwellings; it was uncommon for many families to live under one roof. Therefore, many residents could have been tenants. Census records identify few residents as real estate owners, suggesting that there were more tenants than property owners. In 1870, when Humphrey Lloyd was living in Harford County, the census listed his occupation as landlord.

As the slate industry developed, so did the town. A significant subdivision of land occurred in the 1890s, leading to the development of northern Cardiff. The South Delta Land Company bought land along Chestnut and Main Streets from Margaret Parry in a sale resulting from an 1896 equity case involving Rowland Parry's land. The company platted this land in 1891 (inexplicably, before deeds indicate it obtained the land), opening Cardiff to development. Fourteen buildings were constructed on land owned by the South Delta Land Company, which sold the land in lots. Not all lots were sold; two platted streets, Perry Street and Hawkins Alley, were never constructed. All dwellings on Chestnut Street north of McNabb Street were built on land owned and platted by the South Delta Land Company.

These new dwellings abandoned the traditional Welsh cottage architecture in favor of a more "American" style. Many of these and other buildings in the Whiteford-Cardiff historic district are Folk Victorian-era style

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buildings. Victorian-era styles were popular during this period because industrialization allowed mass production of pre-cut wood detailing, and railroads provided convenient transportation of specialized building materials. In general, buildings of this type are “much less elaborated than the Victorian styles that they attempt to mimic” (McAlester 1988:309). Vernacular Victorian-era buildings are defined by reduced, simplified, and abstracted ornamentation (Rifkind 1980:66). Italianate, Queen Anne, and occasionally Gothic Revival detailing can be found on the porch and cornice line (McAlester 1988:309). Porch ornamentation can include Queen Anne-inspired turned spindles, or Italianate chamfered square posts (McAlester 1988:309). Spandrels and turned balusters are common on the porch railings and the porch frieze (McAlester 1988:309).

These houses represented the success of the slate industry expressed through the financial capabilities of its workers. Skilled splitters such as Humphrey H. Humphrey were able to construct houses such as the Colonial Revival house at 1635 Chestnut Street.

In general, folk Victorian-era Queen Anne-style buildings lack textured and varied wall surfaces and have symmetrical facades (McAlester 1988:310). Victorian era vernacular buildings were compact due to economy. The buildings in Whiteford-Cardiff represent an “agglutinative character” resulting from successive additions (Rifkind 1980:66). Such neighborhoods “assume distinct characteristics, based on lot size, building scale and expense, and stylistic range” (Rifkind 1980:66). These are characteristics that define Whiteford-Cardiff.

Another land development company platted land immediately west of Cardiff, along Dooley Road (Harford Avenue) and Greenstone Avenue. This land is outside the historic district but it illustrates that the South Delta Land Company plat of northern Cardiff was part of a pattern of development occurring in the area. The Cambria Land Company was incorporated in 1893, and its office was based in Whiteford. In 1893 and 1894, the company platted 44 lots on a parcel south of Dooley Road. The company sold 13 lots between 1894 and 1902, and in 1903 it conveyed the remaining 125 acres back to the person from which it had bought the land. According to a notation on the plat, it represented only a portion of the land the company owned (Harford County Land Records: Incorporations ALJ 2:193; Harford County Land Records WSF 102:254). The company might have owned land in Cambria proper, although no other plats have been found.

## Post-1910

During the early twentieth century, several events forced the decline of the local slate industry. Logistical problems made slate quarrying more expensive at a time when slate’s popularity was declining in favor of cheaper building materials, such as asphalt, concrete, and rubber. The use of slate shifted to filler for paint, linoleum, and synthetic roofing (Jones 2001:39). As a result, fewer slate workers were needed, and Welsh immigration to the area declined. In 1917, workers were drafted to fight in World War I. During the 1920s, workers continued to leave, to take higher paying jobs at the federal installations of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Edgewood Arsenal, and Bainbridge Naval Station (Jones 2001:39).

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Another extraction industry held promise for Cardiff when serpentine was discovered in a local quarry of stone used for road construction. A blast in the quarry uncovered the serpentine, known as green marble for its appearance. The blast is believed to have occurred in 1913, the year that the Cardiff Green Marble Co. relocated its principal office from Baltimore to Cardiff (Harford County Land Records: Incorporations WSF 3:248; Jones 2001:28-9). The quarry was located west of Green Marble Road, one of two sources of quarried serpentine in the country. A darker marble was quarried in Vermont (Snodgrass 2003:12B).

The stone was used for building trim, floor tiles, and other decorative purposes. Some of the more prominent buildings in which green marble was installed included the Empire State Building and several federal buildings in Washington D.C. (Jones 2001:33, 35; Sherwood 1960). In addition, it was found in the homes of local residents, on public buildings in Harford County, and in East Coast banks, post offices, and drugstores, where it provided touches of elegance. The quarry's more lucrative product was crushed marble chips, called granito, used in terrazzo flooring (Snodgrass 2003:12B).

Serpentine was quarried in the area at several intervals after being discovered near Broad Creek in northern Harford County in 1874. The Green Serpentine Marble Company was chartered in the county in approximately 1880, and it operated from 1888 to 1890 (Jones 2001:31, 33). In 1885 and 1890, *The Manufacturer and Builder* praised serpentine as a building material ("The Building Stones" 1885:250; "Serpentine as a Building Material" 1890:57). In 1897, state geology officials noted that small amounts of serpentine had been quarried "for many years" in Harford County, as well as Cecil, Baltimore, Howard, and Montgomery counties (Clark 1897:193). The only Maryland quarry that made shipments during 1896 was located three-fourths of a mile southwest of Whiteford. This quarry possibly was the Cambria Marble Co. of Harford County, which was incorporated in 1892 (Harford County Land Records: Incorporations ALJ2:172; Clark 1897:193).

The quarrying process at the Cardiff green marble quarry involved drilling holes, filling them with porous wood, and watering the wood until it expanded and loosened 17-ton blocks. They were cut and hoisted to the surface with a crane. Gang saws cut the blocks into slabs using moist sand as an abrasive. The slabs were trimmed and ground, and polished in three phases (Jones 2000:28-30; Sherwood 1960).

Despite the decline of the slate industry, some businesses and industries did open in the 1920s. According to a 1922 advertisement, J.E. Rumble's store operated at present-day 1612 Main Street (Ingool personal communication 2005). Heaps Motor Co. sold cars on Main Street in Cardiff, and offered room on its second floor for Slate Ridge High School students to hold proms and other dances (Thompson personal communication 2004). The Staso Company, which opened in 1923 to crush slate for roofing, was the "focal point of Whiteford's economy" (Jones 2001:41-42). The Whiteford Canning House opened in 1923 at the 400-acre Whiteford farm. It later became the Whiteford Packing Company and stayed in business until the 1990s (Jones 2001:41-42). After the quarries closed, R. Roberts & Son switched its focus to producing equipment for the Whiteford Canning House and other canneries (Thompson personal communication 2004). The canneries

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employed labor from several sources, including area residents, college students home for summer vacation, Caribbean island residents, Polish women from Baltimore, and even German prisoners of war (Wiley personal communication 2004; Hanna 1986:20). Grimms hotel was operating in the 1930s on Main Street, the only place in the area where beer was sold (Robinson personal communication 2004).

In 1933, the Maryland state legislature attempted to offer support to the struggling slate industry by adopting a resolution requiring the state's purchasing department to buy building slate from Maryland quarries in order to provide jobs. A similar resolution was adopted on behalf of green marble quarries (Maryland General Assembly Session Laws 1933). However, slate quarries stopped producing roofing slate by 1932. Quarries still in operation produced slate granules, a product that did not require the skill that Welsh quarrymen could provide (Wilson et al. 2003:168). The Funkhouser quarry of Delta resumed producing roofing slate in 1938, but stopped in 1942 after World War II interrupted the industry and took workers (Wilson et al. 2003:168).

The Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad (Ma & Pa) continued to serve Whiteford and Cardiff after the slate industry declined ("Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company" 1989). By the 1950s, however, neither local freight nor passenger service could sustain the railroad, and the Ma & Pa was dealt a further blow when it lost mail contracts to trucking (Don and Robert A. Jones personal communication 2004). Passenger train service ended in 1954, and freight service ended in 1957 (Jones 2001:40).

The Pen-Mar Theater still was providing weekly entertainment for many local children. Area resident June Atkin recalled attending the movies twice a week and paying 35 cents a ticket (Atkin personal communication 2004). With a weekly allowance of 25 cents and a reduced-fare pass, Augustus Little could buy a ticket, an orange Nehi, and a Tasty Cake (Little personal communication 2004). The owner of the pool hall next door allowed girls to play pool until men arrived (Cox and Lloyd personal communication 2004). The theater closed in the 1950s and the building became a laundromat. The building burned in 1974 ("Former Pen-Mar Theater Building Burns" 1974:1).

The green marble industry continued to operate in Cardiff. The Cardiff Green Marble Company changed its name to the Cardiff-Maryland Marble Company in 1932 and to the Maryland Marble Co. in 1936, but dissolved in 1939 (Harford County Land Records: Incorporations WSF 3:257; WSF 3:359). The Maryland Green Marble Co. incorporated earlier that year. Cardiff Marble Corp. incorporated in 1957 (Harford County Land Records: Incorporations MEWR 5:50; GRG 8:466). Marble quarrying stopped several years later, but resumed in 1977, when Cardiff and Western Marble was incorporated to cut and polish marble and manufacture marble products for the terrazzo industry (Harford County Land Records: Incorporations HDC 28:492; "Marble Quarry" 1977). The industry is believed to have closed in 1981. As late as 2000, the quarry was a pool of water with 30 feet of exposed walls, but two saws were onsite and operational. The quarry buildings and a crane remained (Jones 2000:30).

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Throughout the late twentieth century, those who remained in Whiteford and Cardiff sustained local institutions. The *Cymanfa Ganfoedd* song festival was revived in 1954, inspired by the Delta centennial celebration in 1953. In the 1970s, interest in Rehoboth Welsh Church resumed after years of declining attendance and no minister. A Presbyterian minister seeking information about his Welsh ancestors in Delta became Rehoboth's minister in 1982. Several musical groups from Wales have performed in Delta, creating more ties between Welsh descendants and the land of their ancestors (Wilson et al. 168-169).

### Summary

The Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District is associated with the peak years of Welsh immigration to the area and to the United States, and with the slate industry, both the regional production of Peach Bottom slate and the peak of the national slate industry. The district's buildings represent the change in building form and style in domestic architecture from the vernacular Welsh cottage form, to the modest vernacular worker housing form featuring Victorian-era ornamentation, to Victorian-period architectural styles. The Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria for Evaluation A and C.



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1893

December 15

Late December (date illegible)

1897

September 3

September 10

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September 17  
September 24  
October 1  
October 8  
October 22  
October 29

1900  
January 12  
January 19  
February 2  
February 9  
February 16  
February 23

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Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District (HA-1748)

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Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District (HA-1748)  
Name of Property

Harford County, Maryland  
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**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property Approximately 311 acres Delta, MD-PA Quad

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	Zone	Easting	Northing	4	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Christine A. Heidenrich, M.A./Historian; Kirsten Peeler, M.S./Architectural Historian; Kathryn Dixon, B.A./Historic Preservation Specialist

Organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date February 2005

street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 telephone (301) 694-0428

city or town Frederick state Maryland zip code 21701

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name More than 50 owners

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District (HA-1748)

Name of Property

Harford County, Maryland

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### UTM References:

1. 18/385014/4397690
2. 18/385710/4397680
3. 18/386005/4396964
4. 18/385985/4396273
5. 18/385101/4395943
6. 18/384288/4396619

### Verbal Boundary Description:

The Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District comprises approximately 311 acres. The district extends south along Main Street from the Maryland-Pennsylvania border to the north side of Whiteford Road. The district includes the properties on the east and west sides of Main Street. In addition, the district encompasses the north and south sides of Slate Ridge Road from the two dwellings (4533 and 4535 Slate Ridge Road) located east of Chestnut Street on the north side of Slate Ridge Road to Main Street, and the north and south sides of Green Marble Road from Main Street to and including the Maryland Green Marble Corp. property at 4610 Green Marble Road. The eastern boundary includes the platted but not constructed Parry Street, and the slate quarry sites owned by Cardiff Associates on the west side of Quarry Road between Slate Ridge Road and Whiteford Road. The western boundary encompasses the properties on the west side of Main Street and two parcels (2419 and 2425 Whiteford Road) northeast of the intersection of Whiteford and Pylesville roads. The southern boundary encompasses five parcels on the north side of Whiteford Road east of Pylesville Road, the parcels on the west and east sides of Main Street, and the Cardiff Associates property west of Quarry Road.

### Boundary Justification:

The historic district encompasses most of the two unincorporated towns of Whiteford and Cardiff and the former slate quarries west of Quarry Road and south of Slate Ridge Road. The portions that are included were constructed during the period of significance. The slate quarries represent landscape features significant in the development of Whiteford and Cardiff. The areas not included, particularly south of Whiteford Road, were constructed after the period of significance.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District (HA-1748)

Name of Property

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Photo Log for Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District

Harford County, Maryland

Photographers: Brian Clevon, Kay Dixon, and Dean Doerrfeld

Date: October 2004, January 2005

Negatives on File with MD SHPO

1. 4600 Green Marble Road, view southwest
2. 1601 Main Street, view east
3. 1600 Main Street, view west
4. 4607-4609 Green Marble Road, view east
5. 1594/1596 Main Street, view north
6. 1590/1592 Main Street, view northwest
7. 1507 Main Street, view southeast
8. 1641 Main Street, view east
9. 1635 Chestnut Avenue, view south
10. 1627 Chestnut Avenue, view southeast
11. 1616 Chestnut Avenue, view northwest
12. 1584 Main Street (slate barn), view northeast
13. 1634 Main Street (Esdraelon Lodge), view northwest
14. 1557 Main Street (Slate Ridge School), view southeast
15. Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church, view west
16. 1648 Main Street, view north
17. 1502 Main Street, view north
18. 1652 Main Street (Mason-Dixon concrete obelisk), view northwest
19. 2419 Whiteford Road (Whiteford Packing Company), view northeast
20. 2419 Whiteford Road (Whiteford Railroad Station), view northwest
21. 2425 Whiteford Road (Royster Clark Mill), view northeast
22. 4610 Green Marble Road (Green Marble Quarry, Derrick), view northwest
23. Slate sidewalk at 1570 Main Street, view south
24. Slate fence posts at 1583 Main Street, view east
25. Cardiff Conglomerate wall in front of 1571 Main Street, view southeast
26. Streetscape – 1612-1614 Chestnut Avenue, view west
27. Streetscape – 1627, 1629, 1631 Chestnut Avenue, view east
28. Streetscape – 1635, 1631, 1629 Chestnut Avenue, view southwest
29. Streetscape – 4552, 4550, 4548 Church Street, view south
30. Streetscape – 1636, 1638, 1640, 1644, 1648, 1652 Main Street, view north

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Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District (HA-1748)

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Name of Property

Harford County, Maryland

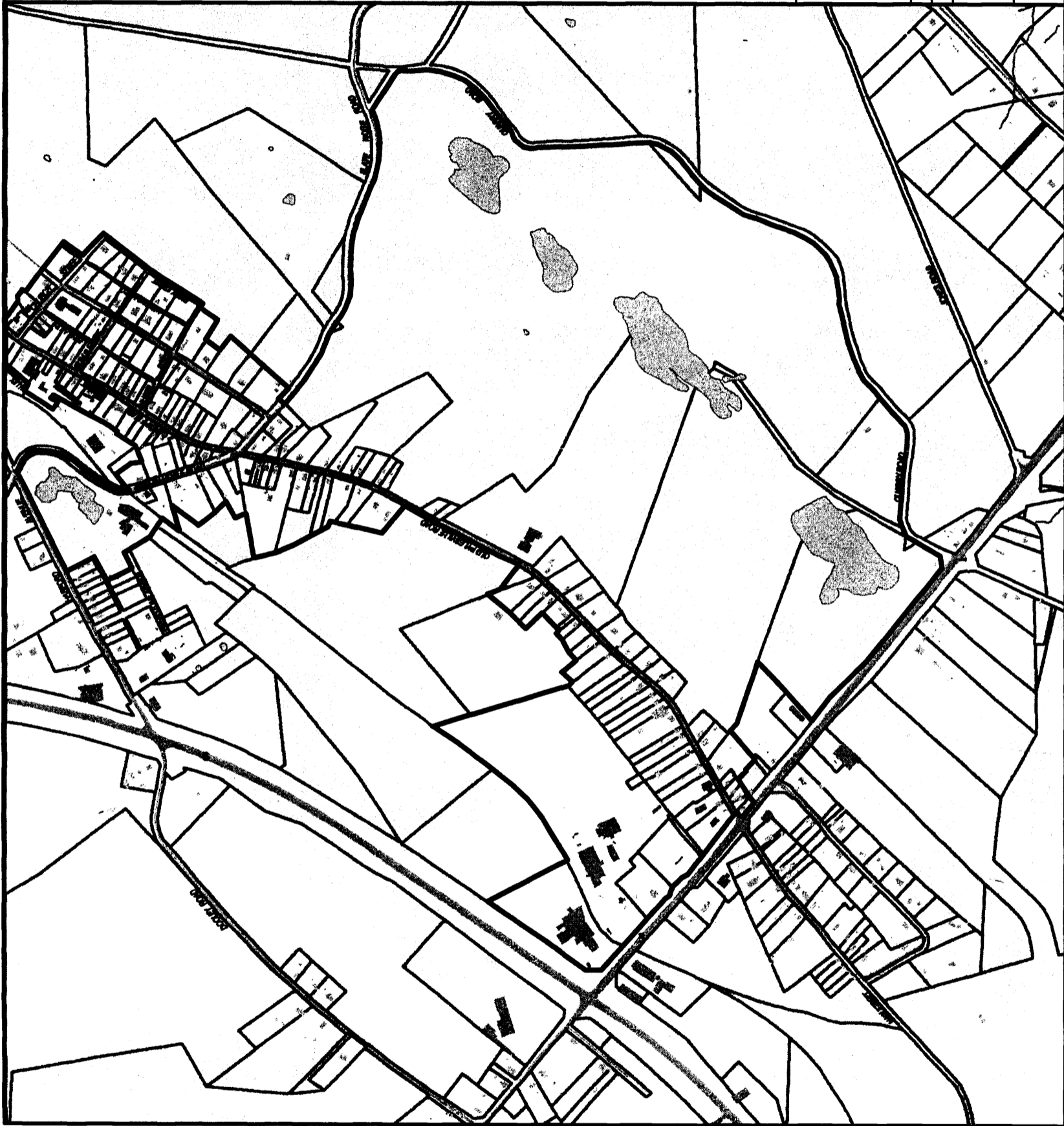
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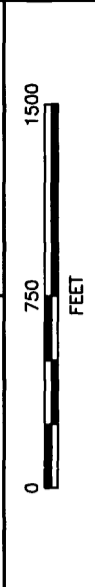
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31. Streetscape – 1534, 1536 Main Street, view west
32. Streetscape – 1530, 1532 Main Street, view west
33. Streetscape – 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528 Main Street, view northeast
34. Streetscape – 1505, 1507, 1509 Main Street, view east



MIHP# - HA1748  
Whiteford - Cardiff Historic District  
Whiteford and Cardiff, Maryland  
Harford County, Maryland  
Resource Boundary Map

SOURCE: HARFORD COUNTY GOVERNMENT, BEL AIR, MARYLAND  
DRAWN BY: BAS  
DATE: 1/19/05



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MIHP # - HA 1748  
Whiteford - Cardiff Historic District  
Whiteford and Cardiff, Maryland  
Harford County, Maryland  
Photo Locator Map - Sheet 1 of 2

Source: Harford County Government, Bel Air, Maryland  
DRAWN BY: BAS  
DATE: 1/19/05



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Frederick, MD 21701



MIHP # - HA 1748  
 Whiteford - Cardiff Historic District  
 Whiteford and Cardiff, Maryland  
 Harford County, Maryland  
 Photo Locator Map - Sheet 2 of 2

Source: Harford County Government, Bel Air, Maryland  
 DRAWN BY: BAS      DATE: 1/19/05

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