

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

562988

# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Whiteford, Hugh and Elizabeth Ross, House

Other names/site number: Ross, United States Senator James, House

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 306 Broad Street

City or town: Delta State: PA County: York

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

	<u>7/24/2018</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u>Pennsylvania Historical &amp; Museum Commission – State Historic Preservation Office</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

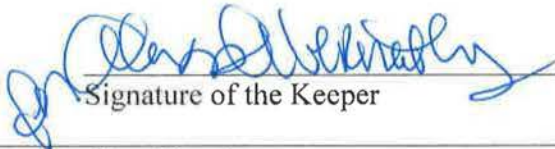
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

9/21/2018  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian

OTHER/Log dwelling

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

STONE/Slate

WOOD/Log

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Whiteford House (more commonly known as the Ross House) is a stone, two and a half story dwelling with an attached one and a half story log building located in Delta Borough and Peach Bottom Township, York County, Pennsylvania. The dwelling is comprised of three distinct sections. The east section, built ca. 1803, is constructed of stone. The middle section, built ca. 1750, is a log structure, likely the original dwelling on the property. The western-most section is a modern addition, built ca. 1990. The building has been used as a residence continuously since its construction, however, it fell into disrepair during the early twentieth century when it was used as tenant housing. In the 1960s a full restoration of the house was undertaken, repairing many of the historic features that were deteriorated or obscured by modern building materials. The Whiteford House is in good condition and retains all seven aspects of integrity.



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## **Narrative Description**

### *Site*

The house is located on a 6.11 acre parcel located on the west side of Broad Street, a main north/south thoroughfare into Delta. The property is bordered by the community of Delta to the south, Broad Street to the east, a modern residential property to the north and a farm field the west. The nominated parcel is located within both Delta Borough and Peach Bottom Township. The township boundary line runs through the northern portion of the property.

The Whiteford House is accessed by a short gravel driveway extending off of Broad Street. The house occupies a high point on the property, which slopes considerably from north to south and east to west. The land surrounding the house is characterized by mature American Sycamore trees, including one of the oldest documented Sycamores in the county, and sloping grass lawn.

The nominated parcel includes three structures in addition to the house. A modern well house (Photo 5) and shed (Photo 12) are located to the north of the house. The shed and well house were constructed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and are non-contributing to the significance of the property. A stone outbuilding (Photos 9 and 14), likely constructed in ca. 1803 when the stone section of the house was built, is located just to the southwest of the house. The outbuilding is contributing to the significance of the property.

A frame bank barn, historically associated with the property and likely built in the mid-nineteenth century, is located across Broad Street. The barn is now located on a separate tax parcel with an independent owner. The barn is not included in this nomination because it does not contribute to the architectural significance of the house itself.

### *Exterior*

The house is generally rectangular in shape with three distinct sections, reflecting three different periods of building construction. The east section, built ca.1803, is stone. It is two and a half stories, approximately 25'-0" x 24'-0" and is constructed with details typical of a side passage, Georgian/Federal Transition style house. The middle section is a one and a half story, 27'-6" x 24'-0" log structure built ca. 1750. The west section is a modern, two story addition to the historic home built ca. 1990. All sections of the house have side gable roofs covered in a synthetic slate material, with the ridges running east to west. There are three chimneys; a stone interior end chimney on the east wall of the stone section, a brick chimney extending above the roof on the east end of the log section, and a modern brick chimney associated with the furnace along the west side of the log section. The primary elevation of the house looks south, toward Delta. A porch extends along the stone and log sections on that elevation.

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Moving from east to west, each section of the house possesses unique materials and building details. The east section is a vernacular side passage, Georgian/Federal Transition style dwelling, with details such as partial exterior symmetry, stone walls with large quoins, double-hung 6/6 sash windows, paneled exterior doors with small multi-light transoms above and a side gabled roof. The exterior stone walls consist primarily of slate, interspersed with granite and Cardiff Conglomerate, a unique pink-hued stone associated with the Peach Bottom Slate deposit. The exterior walls reflect the large amount of slate in the area and were likely quarried directly from the surrounding landscape. The stone is roughly coursed, with localized sections laid in more of a rubble fashion. The stone was recently repointed, most likely in the 1960s when the house underwent a significant restoration. Staggered, rectangular quoins are located on each corner of the dwelling.

The primary (south) elevation (Photo 3) is three bays wide. The elevation has five 6/6 sash double-hung windows (Photo 16) framed by raised panel shutters. The home's main entrance is located in the west bay at the first level (Photo 15) and is characterized by deep wood paneled jambs, with an eight-panel wood door and a rectangular 4-light transom above. A wood porch runs the length of the elevation and is covered by a shed roof located between the first and second levels. Above the second level windows, at the roof to wall termination, a modest wood cornice is located beneath the shallow roof eave (Photo 18).

The east elevation of the stone section (Photo 4) consists of a blank stone wall. A stone chimney is located at the roof peak, flush with the exterior wall. Single-light wood attic windows are located on either side of the chimney.

The rear (north) elevation (Photo 6) largely mirrors the vocabulary of the south elevation, reflecting the side passage plan. Unlike the south elevation, the north elevation does not have a porch. The rear entrance, covered with a wood storm door, contains deep wood paneled jambs and a 6-panel wood door. Above the entrance is a narrow stone header; there is no transom light on this elevation.

The west elevation of the stone section is almost completely obscured by the log dwelling to the west. A single-light attic window is located to the north of the roof peak.

Moving to the west, the log section of the dwelling is the earliest structure on the site, likely built sometime between 1744 and 1762. The building's construction is typical of a "second generation" log dwelling, as described in the *Folk Log Structures in Pennsylvania* field guide by Thomas M. Brandon. It is one and a half stories, with log walls set on a mortared stone foundation. The logs of the structure are of relatively uniform height and are hewn on the exterior and interior sides. The log chinking has been restored in recent years, and does not appear to be the original material. The corners of the structure are boxed, with full dovetail joints (Photo 17).

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The primary (south) elevation (Photo 2) features a centered entrance with 6/6 sash double hung windows on either side at the first level. The entrance door is constructed of vertical beaded board, with a wood screen door. The entrance is framed by wide, flat wood casing. A wood porch runs the length of the elevation, adjoining the porch of the stone section. Two small six-light windows are located just above the porch's shed roof, roughly centered above the windows below. The exterior wall above the shed roof is clad in horizontal wood siding. Between the log and the stone sections, an irregularly shaped rubble infill is visible (Photo 17).

The rear (north) elevation (Photo 7) likely originally mirrored the south elevation, but an additional entrance was added in the west bay when the house was occupied by tenants. The center entrance has since been infilled, and is currently covered with a wood panel. A shed roof covers the wood panel and the existing entrance in the west bay. The log and chink construction is visible from ground to roof level on this elevation. Like the south elevation, the log joints are full dovetail at the ground level, however, the lack of siding on the upper level reveals that the joints above the first level have shallow v-notch jointing. This indicates that the upper level was added at a later date.

The visible west gable end of the log structure (Photo 9) is covered in wood clapboard siding. A single 6/6 double hung window is located at the first level, with a small, 3-light fixed window above. A vertical beaded board door in the foundation wall leads to a modern basement, dug ca. 1960.

The east elevation of the log structure completely abuts the stone section of the house. The final section of the house, located to the far west, is a modern kitchen, bath and laundry addition constructed ca. 1990. The addition is two-stories, clad on all elevations in wood siding with a stone foundation. The exterior is relatively unadorned, and is set back from the primary south elevation of the log structure approximately 11'-0" feet.

### *Interior*

The interior of the Whiteford House follows the vocabulary of the exterior, with three distinct sections featuring separate floor plans and details indicative of the period in which each section was constructed.

The stone section is a typical Georgian/Federal transition style side passage plan, with a passage on the west side extending the single pile depth of the house. Throughout the interior of the stone section, the interior walls are plaster, with a beaded wood baseboard, beaded chair rail, and molded wood window and door casing. The interior doors are raised six-panel doors. The windows have splayed plaster jambs with wide wood sills and a beaded apron. The interior details, including the moldings, doors, and fireplace surrounds, have Federal-period

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influences. The floors throughout the stone section are wood planks of relatively uniform width, which date to the house's construction.

On the first floor, the side passage (Photo 19) extends the depth of the house, from the main entrance on the south elevation to the rear entrance on the north elevation. The passage is dominated by the dog-legged staircase, which runs from the first to the attic level. The stair is simple in detail, with square newel post and balusters (Photo 20). A closet and bathroom are located in the base of the stair. To the east, the parlor (Photos 22-25) occupies the remainder of the first floor plan, approximately 19'-0" x 15'-0". The defining feature of the parlor is a large fireplace, 7'-6" long, centered in the east wall. The fireplace surround has simple and delicate pilasters supporting a frieze with three recessed panels and a narrow molded mantle.

On the second level, the staircase leads to a passage (Photo 43) identical in dimension and style to the first level, with a window at either end. An enclosed stair to the attic level is located along the west wall, accessed by a beaded board door. Two bedrooms are located to the east. The front (south) bedroom (Photo 44) is the larger of the two, approximately 13'-0" x 11'-0", with a small fireplace in the northwest corner, with a surround similar to the one found in the parlor. An enclosed closet is located to the south of the fireplace. The north bedroom (Photo 45) is a small, narrow room, with an enclosed closet on the east end. The second floor rooms, including the passage, do not have chair rail.

The stone section of the house is the only section with an accessible third level (Photos 46 & 47). The third level, currently used as a bedroom, is accessed by a set of winder stairs. The room is approximately 17'-0" x 13'-0", with wood plank knee walls along the south and north sides. The ceiling is sloped and plastered. A small closet is located along the stair on the west side of the room. Through an access panel, the roof joists can be seen. The sawn joists have mortise and tenon joints and no ridge board. Roman numerals marking the joists are visible, indicating scribe rule framing. (Photo 48)

The basement of the stone section is no longer accessible. It was infilled during the 1960s restoration of the house. A small crawl space reveals that the joists supporting the first floor are rounded logs with bark still present. (Photo 51)

The interior of the log section is simpler in detail than the stone section, reflecting its earlier construction. The interior floor plan has been altered slightly on the second floor, to adapt the house for modern plumbing. Throughout the log section, the floors are wide wood plank installed in 1960, with plaster perimeter walls, beaded baseboard flush with the plaster, flat door and window casing, and plaster ceilings. The interior doors are vertical beaded board.

The first level is accessed on the interior through a doorway in the southwest corner of the stone section's passage. A narrow passageway (Photo 29) leads to the single first floor room, a keeping room. The keeping room (Photos 30-33) is dominated by a large stone fireplace with a

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log mantle on the east wall, to the north of the passage. The fireplace runs from floor to ceiling, with a wide stone hearth. A vertical wood board partition in the northeast corner of the room creates a small closet. Inside the closet, the north side of the fireplace is visible. A small cabinet is built into the side of the fireplace, behind the log mantle (Photo 34). The south wall of the keeping room features the log section's front door, with windows flanking either side. The north wall, originally a mirror image of the south wall, now features recessed shelving covered by a dutch door in the original exterior door location. The new exterior door is located to the west. The west wall of the keeping room hosts a 4'-0" wide opening to the modern kitchen addition, with a window to the south. A winder stair, enclosed with a vertical wood board partition, is located in the southeast corner of the room. The keeping room is characterized by the exposed second level floor joists, which are a mixture of hewn and sawn logs of uniform size. The sawn joists show evidence of being relocated from a previous structure, with notches in the timbers that do not correspond to the existing construction.

The second level of the log structure is accessed by the winder stairs in the southeast corner of the keeping room. The second level, likely originally one single room, has been subdivided into a bedroom and modern bathroom. The stairs deposit onto a small rectangular landing (Photo 42), with a set of stairs to the east, leading to the stone section, a single door on the north wall, leading to the bathroom, and a door to the west, leading to the bedroom. The bathroom (Photo 41) features a tile floor and plaster walls. The bedroom (Photos 37-40), to the west, is approximately 14'-6" x 18'-0", with a long closet on the east wall. Along the west wall, a modern opening, added ca. 1990, leads to the contemporary addition to the west. The ceiling on the second level is plaster, and follows the slope of the roof. The roof joists are visible through a small access panel. The joists are sawn and nailed to a ridge board, indicating later construction, likely when the log section was raised to two stories.

The log section includes a modern cellar (Photo 49), accessed through an exterior door in the west foundation wall. The cellar was excavated in the 1960s to provide space for modern mechanical equipment.<sup>1</sup> The cellar foundations are concrete masonry units. The first floor joists are visible, and alternate between rounded log and sawn joists. The joists show evidence of being salvaged from other locations, with wide notches not associated with the current construction. (Photo 50)

The modern addition to the west features a kitchen on the first level (Photo 35), with contemporary wood flooring and casework. A pantry and stair to the second level are located along the north wall. The second level is divided into a modern bathroom and laundry room. (Photo 36)

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<sup>1</sup> Kathryn Geraghty, "Eighteenth Century Home" *Sunday Sun Magazine*, Nov. 11, 1962, 29.

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*Alterations over time*

The Whiteford House has seen alterations on both the interior and exterior since the log and stone sections were constructed.

When the log section was originally built, it was likely one-story with gable ends enclosed in clapboard. The stone portion of the Whiteford House was constructed after the log dwelling, approximately 1803.

At some point after the mid-nineteenth century, an additional half story was added to the log section. This is indicated by a change in the log corner notching between the ground and upper levels, seen clearly on the north elevation of the building. The log joints are full dovetail at the ground level and shallow v-notch at the upper level. Additionally, the roof framing, sawn joists nailed to a ridgeboard, indicates a later construction date, likely no earlier than mid-nineteenth century.<sup>2</sup> The log house was most definitely at its current height by 1910, as shown in the only known historic photograph of the building. This physical and pictorial evidence indicates that the second story was added sometime between 1850 and 1910.

The 1910 photograph of the Whiteford House shows the current configuration of the log and stone section, including the porch running the length of the south elevation. The log section is completely clad in wood siding, with the area beneath the porch covered with stucco. The stone section is also covered with stucco. A wood lean-to is attached to the west elevation of the log section, in the general location of the existing kitchen addition. A white picket fence encloses the house yard. In the far left of the photo, the roof and corner of the existing stone outbuilding can be seen.

In the 1960's Clarence and Adda Scarborough purchased the property. During the years the dwelling served as a tenant house, much of the historic fabric had deteriorated or been obscured by modern materials. The Scarboroughs undertook an extensive restoration of both the log and stone dwellings, based on existing historic fabric in the house and features uncovered during the restoration, which were restored in place. The *Sunday Sun Magazine*, published by the *Baltimore Sun*, described the restoration in 1962. The article notes that Mrs. Scarborough "insisted upon authenticity" and that the house survived in remarkable condition despite its age and inconsistent maintenance.<sup>3</sup>

On the exterior, stucco was removed from the log and stone and the logs were re-chinked. The porch on the south elevation of both building sections was rebuilt. The reconstruction was based on the deteriorated original porch and the details shown in the 1910 photograph of the building. All the shutters on the dwelling were rebuilt, using one surviving original shutter as precedent. The original windows were repaired and 69 original panes of glass were retained.

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<sup>2</sup> Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 114.

<sup>3</sup> Kathryn Geraghty, "Eighteenth Century Home" *Sunday Sun Magazine*, Nov. 11, 1962, 29.



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While the restoration repaired deteriorated elements on the exterior, the major character-defining features were retained unaltered, including the stone and log walls and the original arrangement of door and window openings.

On the interior of the stone house, modern finishes were removed to expose the original historic features and plumbing, electrical, and mechanical systems were installed. In both the stone and log sections, layers of wallpaper were removed from the original plaster walls. Original doors were retained or replicated where missing, however, hardware was replaced with modern replicas. In the stone section, the basement, which was likely originally a full story, was infilled, with only a small crawl space to allow for modern plumbing and heating. The original stairway to the stone section basement was removed and replaced with a small bath at the first floor level, below the stair. In the log section, the ground level floorboards, which were rotted beyond repair, were replaced. A cellar was dug to allow for the installation of pumping and mechanical systems. The original first floor joists were likely reinforced with salvaged lumber at this time, as indicated by the alternating joist style (log and sawn). In the log section keeping room, a plaster wall was removed to reveal the large stone fireplace. The upper level of the log section was reconfigured, to allow for the installation of a modern bathroom (Photo 41).<sup>4</sup>

All other historic features within the house were retained, including the stone section floors, plaster walls and ceilings, stairs and railing, fireplaces, fireplace surrounds, wall, window and door trim, and the stone section arrangement of rooms and circulation.

Between the 1960s and 1990s, a small kitchen and greenhouse lean-to was added to the west elevation of the log section, in the same location as the wood lean-to shown in the 1910 photograph. In the 1990s this modern lean-to was replaced with the kitchen addition that exist today. In recent years, the wood shingle roof was replaced with a synthetic slate roofing product.

### *Integrity*

The Whiteford House remains relatively intact from the time of its construction despite these modifications. The most drastic addition to the property, the ca. 1990 kitchen, required minor removal of original fabric and was designed in such a way that the original massing of the log and stone sections are still clearly evident. The addition utilizes several strategies that align with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. It is set back from the primary building elevation, making it almost invisible from the front of the building. The addition is clad in a complementary, but clearly modern, material. The addition is smaller than both the log and stone sections and the detailing is simple. Additionally, the current addition was constructed where the ca. 1910 lean-to and 1960s kitchen addition were previously located, minimizing the

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<sup>4</sup> Geraghty, 29.

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removal of historic fabric on the log dwelling. The design makes the addition clearly secondary to the historic structure.

The other major alteration to the property, the 1960s restoration, was undertaken in a sensitive manner using sound preservation practices. The restoration rebuilt lost or deteriorated features and did not drastically alter existing massing, design, floor plans, details or materials. The restoration was based on physical evidence within the house itself. Only deteriorated features, such as the shutters, porch, and log section floor, were replaced. These features were rebuilt using the originals as a precedent. Other alterations, including the installation of indoor plumbing, electrical and mechanical systems, did not drastically alter the original configuration of rooms and does not impact the overall integrity of the property. Features which communicate the Georgian/Federal transition style of the stone section remained unaltered during the restoration process, including the wall, window and door trim, 6/6 wood windows, stairs and associated elements, and the overall configuration of rooms and spaces. In the log section, features typical of a second generation log building remain in the original condition, including the log construction, winder stair, and large stone fireplace.

The Whiteford House retains integrity as an early log structure and as an example of Georgian-inspired architecture. The house retains integrity of location as it remains on its original site. It retains integrity of design on the exterior through the original massing, materials, fenestration pattern, and character-defining features of both a traditional log structure and side passage dwelling. On the interior, the log structure and the stone house retain the original arrangement of rooms and spaces, with the exception of the upper level of the log building. The Whiteford House retains integrity of materials, despite the 1960s restoration. The large majority of original materials on both the interior and exterior remain, including the original logs, stone, stone section wood floors, windows, plaster walls and ceilings, stairs and associated features, fireplaces, fireplace surrounds, and wall, window and door trim. The Whiteford House retains integrity of workmanship, particularly in areas where the original method of construction is clearly visible, such as the stone section attic and the original log joints in the log section. The house retains integrity of feeling and association through its expression of Georgian/Federal transition style characteristics and early log construction. Although the Whiteford House property has been subdivided, splitting the historic barn and farmland off from the house parcel, the nominated property still retains integrity of setting. Therefore, the Whiteford House retains all seven aspects of integrity.

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## 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 patterns of our history.
- B. Property is 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c. 1750-c.1803  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1803  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Whiteford House is a log and stone dwelling located in Delta Borough and Peach Bottom Township, York County. The log portion of the house was likely constructed by Scotch-Irish settlers between 1744 and 1762, when settlement west of the Susquehanna River was just beginning in southeastern York County. Approximately 1803, a two-story stone dwelling was constructed adjacent to the log house, in a Georgian/Federal transition style side passage plan. The Whiteford House has seen few alterations over the years and retains a high level of historic integrity. The Whiteford House is significant under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. The log section is significant as a regional example of log construction, typical in the early years of European settlement. The later stone section is significant as a rare example of a stone, Georgian/Federal transition style side passage dwelling in southeastern York County.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Whiteford House is located on a portion of a 200-acre tract of land acquired by Alexander McCandless (also spelled McCanless) in 1744.<sup>5</sup> McCandless, a Scotch-Irish immigrant, was a prominent landholder in the region at the time. He owned land on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line, a large area which now comprises the communities of Delta, Pennsylvania and Whiteford and Cardiff, Maryland.<sup>6</sup> Sometime between 1744 and 1767, James Graham purchased one half of the land warrant, and in 1767 conducted a survey of the 200-acre property. He likely purchased the remaining half of the property at some point after this date. Like McCandless, Graham was a Scotch-Irish settler. It is likely that McCandless or Graham built the log dwelling on the property at some point prior to the 1767 survey.

By all accounts, the extended family of James Graham was living at the property by the early 1760s. Graham's daughter, Jane Graham Ross, and her husband, Joseph Ross, are noted in local histories as living at the property by 1762.<sup>7</sup>

The Ross family was among the earliest settlers in southeastern York County. Joseph Ross' father, Hugh Ross, immigrated to the colonies from County Antrim, Ireland prior to 1723.<sup>8</sup> The

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<sup>5</sup> Neal Otto Hively, *Peach Bottom and Fawn Townships, York County Pennsylvania, Original Pennsylvania Land Records* (United States, 2000), 93.

<sup>6</sup> Rodger B. Wilson, ed., *The River and the Ridge, 300 Years of Local History* (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, 2003), 6.

<sup>7</sup> John Gibson, ed., *History of York County, Pennsylvania* (Chicago: F.A. Battey Publishing Co., 1886), 769.

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family settled at Nelson's Ferry, in what would eventually become York County. Joseph Ross was born in 1738 and after his marriage to Jane Graham, moved further west to his father-in-law's property in what was then Fawn Township. Joseph and Jane Graham Ross had several children while living at the property, including the future Senator James Ross. In 1774, Joseph Ross officially inherited the property through James Graham's will.<sup>9</sup> Joseph Ross is listed continuously in local tax records for the property from 1771 through the early nineteenth century. Between 1788 and 1789 he purchased an additional 20 acres of land, enlarging the farmstead to 220 acres.

The 1798 Federal Direct Tax lists two log homes on the property, Ross' dwelling and a log tenant house occupied by George Givens. The tax record also lists a springhouse and log stable on the property. In comparing other entries in the tax list, Ross appears to be among the largest landowners in Fawn Township at the time.

The Whiteford House has gained renown locally as the birth place of Senator James Ross, the son of Joseph and Jane Ross. Locally, the house is known as the Ross House. Ross was born in 1762 in the log portion of the home. After attending school in Maryland and Lancaster County, James Ross left his parent's farmstead to attend the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. After graduating he immigrated west, becoming a teacher in Washington County. Hugh Henry Brackenridge, a lawyer living in Pittsburgh who also hailed from York County, encouraged Ross to study law.<sup>10</sup> Ross passed the bar exam in 1784 and quickly became a prominent lawyer and Federalist in western Pennsylvania. In 1789 and 1790, Ross served as a delegate to the Pennsylvania constitutional conventions.<sup>11</sup> Four years later, Ross was elected to the United States Senate, where he served from 1794 until 1803. He acted as President Pro Tempore during the 1799 session.<sup>12</sup> During his tenure in the Senate, Ross participated in several notable national events, including the Whiskey Insurrection. He was also a strong advocate for the free navigation of the Mississippi River<sup>13</sup> and promoted Pittsburgh as the "gateway to the west". In 1817, then President Monroe credited Ross with being the original impetus for the Louisiana Purchase, citing his focus on the importance of the Mississippi.<sup>14</sup> Ross also became associated with George Washington during his lifetime, representing the former president in multiple business transactions.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> James I. Brownson, *The Life and Times of Senator James Ross* (Washington, PA: The Observer Job Rooms, 1910), 1.

<sup>9</sup> Will, James Graham, December 19, 1774, Fawn Township Estate Files, York County Land Records, York County Archives, York, PA.

<sup>10</sup> Brownson, 3.

<sup>11</sup> Gibson, 402.

<sup>12</sup> Brownson 16.

<sup>13</sup> Frank Willing Leach, "James Ross, Pennsylvania in the United States Senate," *The North American Philadelphia*, May 10, 1914.

<sup>14</sup> Brownson, 27.

<sup>15</sup> Leach, n.p.



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Meanwhile, Ross' family continued farming at the York County homestead. Ross visited frequently, though his primary residence remained in Pittsburgh until his death in 1847. As the eventual heir to the family property in York County, James Ross recorded a deed in 1802 directing the property to be conveyed to his sister, Elizabeth Ross Whiteford, upon the death of their parents.<sup>16</sup>

It is likely that the Elizabeth Ross Whiteford and her husband, Hugh Whiteford, constructed the stone house adjacent to the log house in the early nineteenth century after inheriting the property. The construction date of the stone house is somewhat controversial, as it has been noted as being constructed much earlier in recent narratives about the property. The construction date of the stone house is often cited as being in the early 1760's, misrepresented as the birthplace of Senator James Ross. In a review of accounts of Ross' life, narratives written prior to 1907 note that Ross was born in an unspecified (log or stone) house on the property. It is only after 1907 that the narratives begin to specifically reference the stone house as the place of Ross' birth. Interior details, including neoclassical door and window trim; narrow, deep window muntins; delicate, paneled fireplace surround; and paneled doors suggest a construction date in the early nineteenth century.<sup>17</sup> Most notably, the stone house is not listed in the 1798 Direct Tax, which further supports a nineteenth century construction date. A review of local tax records between 1771 and 1830 did not yield further information about the stone dwelling's construction date, noting only acreage, and sometimes livestock, for the property.

In 1832, Elizabeth Ross Whiteford conveyed the property to her daughter, Jane Whiteford Ramsey, and Jane's husband, Robert Ramsey.<sup>18</sup> The property was then passed down through the Ramsey family for the next seventy-three years.

The Ramsey family was well known in Delta, with members owning multiple properties and the local tavern. An 1886 article published in the *Delta Herald* called Robert Ramsey the oldest Delta citizen, at 91 years of age. The article goes on to outline the history of Ramsey's home, the Whiteford House. The article states that the western portion of the house, the log dwelling, is the oldest in the Delta and one of the oldest in York County.

The unclear construction date for the log house is noted; the article states that some say the log house was built by Alexander McCandless in 1744, but Robert Ramsey states that it was built by James Graham after he purchased the property. Ramsey does not discuss the construction of the stone house.

Upon his death, Robert Ramsey bequeathed the property to his five sons, who in turn sold their shares of the property to a single brother, Rev. James Ross Ramsey, in 1890.<sup>19</sup> At this time, the

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<sup>16</sup> Deed, November 16, 1802, Book 2Q, Page 212, York County Land Records, York County Archives, York, PA.

<sup>17</sup> Dr. Donald Linebaugh, email to author, July 29, 2017.

<sup>18</sup> Deed, May 14, 1832, Book 3L, Page 538, York County Land Records, York County Archives, York, PA.

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property likely became a tenant farm, as Rev. James Ross Ramsey spent most of his life as a missionary to Native Americans in the western territories.<sup>20</sup>

In 1905, Rev. James Ross Ramsey declared bankruptcy, and the property was seized by the People's National Bank of Stewartstown.<sup>21</sup> The farm's 224 acres were sold off in portions by the bank. The house and the surrounding 82 acres were purchased by David Donovan in 1910.<sup>22</sup> According to newspaper accounts, Donovan farmed the property until he moved to Dallastown in 1919.<sup>23</sup> Donovan sold the property to Clarence Parke Scarborough Sr. on March 21, 1920. Scarborough was a distant descendent of the Ross family, through a daughter of Elizabeth Ross Whiteford. Aware of the house's age and association with Senator James Ross, his son Clarence Parke Scarborough, Jr., undertook a careful restoration of the property in the 1960s. Upon his death, the house and surrounding six acres were sold to Isaac and Sarah Lycett,<sup>24</sup> who constructed the modern kitchen addition in the 1990s. In 2013, the current owners purchased the property.

### *Scotch-Irish Settlement in "The Barrens"*

York County was still quite remote at the time the log portion of the Whiteford House was constructed. Settlement was not legally permitted west of the Susquehanna River until 1736, although some settlers came to the area as squatters.<sup>25</sup> As early as 1733, Scotch-Irish immigrants began settling in the southeastern portion of York County, crossing the Susquehanna at the Peach Bottom Ferry. Settlers cleared small tracts of land and planted potatoes, corn, rye and wheat. However, the soil in the region was poor, and farming was not as prosperous as it was in other parts of York and Lancaster counties. Consequently, the area became known as "The Barrens". With the introduction of fertilizer, the soil became more productive, although the area remained less successful, and less populated, than other parts of York County throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Like elsewhere in southeastern Pennsylvania, settlers were strongly attracted to areas where others from their own culture were already settled. As more Scotch-Irish settlers arrived, The Barrens were transformed from frontier into several small, established communities with strong Scotch-Irish cultural ties.

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<sup>19</sup> Deed, March 14, 1890, Book 9G, Page 656, York County Land Records, York County Archives, York, PA.

<sup>20</sup> Gibson, 770 and George R. Prowell, *History of York County, Pennsylvania, Volumes I & II* (Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1907), 1057.

<sup>21</sup> Deed, June 21, 1905, Book 15C, Page 26, York County Land Records, York County Archives, York, PA.

<sup>22</sup> Deed, March 23, 1910, Book 16Y, Page 353, York County Land Records, York County Archives, York, PA.

<sup>23</sup> *Delta Herald-Times*, October 17, 1919, accessed June 26, 2017, newspapers.com.

<sup>24</sup> Deed, June 27, 1974, Book 68A, Page 374, York County Land Records, York County Archives, York, PA.

<sup>25</sup> Wilson, 2.

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The first three owners of the Whiteford House, McCandless, Graham, and Ross, were all of direct Scotch-Irish descent. The Scotch-Irish legacy in the area can most readily be seen in the concentration of Presbyterian churches, which are rarer in other parts of York County. The Scotch-Irish established the first Presbyterian church in York County, the Log Church of the Barrens, around 1750. This church later split into the Chanceford and Slate Ridge churches in the mid-eighteenth century. Slate Ridge Church was located approximately 2.5 miles from the Whiteford House, just south of Whiteford, Maryland. The Ross family were members of the church, traveling into Maryland to attend services. The church also hosted a classical school, which children of the Ross family, including James Ross, attended.<sup>26</sup> Overall, settlers in The Barrens tended to be more connected to settlements to the south, in Maryland, than to the more German settlements to the north and east. This may explain why the Whiteford House lacks details typical of other York County structures of the time, which were often heavily influenced by German building traditions.

### *Architectural Context*

In 1884, Stephen Gill Boyd, a Peach Bottom Township resident, wrote a series of articles for the *Delta Herald* describing the lives of the early Scotch-Irish settlers in The Barrens. Boyd drew on memories from his childhood and stories from his Scotch-Irish relatives to complete the articles. He writes that Scotch-Irish settlers first built log homes in the area. The homes were typically one story. Some were covered with weatherboard and whitewashed. On the interior, the walls were covered with mud-plaster and whitewashed as well. Partitions, if they existed, were constructed of wood boards. Large fireplaces, between 6'-0" to 10'-0" in length, were common.<sup>27</sup> The log portion of the Whiteford House matches this description almost exactly, although it was raised to be a story and a half at some point after its initial construction.

Early colonial settlers, Scotch-Irish or otherwise, almost always first constructed a log home. Log was by far the most common building material noted in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax for Fawn Township. Out of 201 dwellings, only nine were stone. Likewise, in adjacent Baltimore County, Maryland, 71% of all dwellings listed were log.<sup>28</sup>

The log structure at the Whiteford House is a typical example of log structures built by all ethnicities in eighteenth century Pennsylvania. In *Folk Structures in Pennsylvania*, Thomas Brandon describes two generations of log construction. The first were crude log cabins, built by the earliest settlers. The second generation were more refined structures, often built by semi-professional carpenters.<sup>29</sup> The log portion of the Whiteford House is representative of a second

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<sup>26</sup> Wilson, 242.

<sup>27</sup> Wilson, 42.

<sup>28</sup> Cary Carson & Carl R. Lounsbury, eds., *Chesapeake House* (Chapel Hill, NC: North Carolina University Press, 2013), 223.

<sup>29</sup> Thomas M. Brandon, "Folk Log Structures in Pennsylvania", field guide, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, n.d., accessed June 26, 2017, [https://www.dot7.state.pa.us/CRGIS\\_Attachments/Survey/LOG%20-%20Archives.pdf](https://www.dot7.state.pa.us/CRGIS_Attachments/Survey/LOG%20-%20Archives.pdf).

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generation log structure, with hewn logs of uniform size, boxed corners, full dovetail joints, an impressive stone fireplace, and clapboard gable ends.

As settlers became more established, they constructed permanent brick, stone, or frame houses. By the mid-eighteenth century, Georgian five-bay, center hall, houses were appearing in York County.<sup>30</sup> The typical Georgian house was stone or brick, two-stories, with a side gable roof and symmetrical arrangement of windows and doors on the front façade. A variation, the side passage plan, had only three bays, and was most popular in urban areas, for townhouses or rowhouses. On the interior, the passage extended the depth of the structure, and contained a stair leading to the second floor; exterior entrances were located at both ends of the passage. Adjacent to the passage, the living spaces were comprised of one or two rooms on each floor. The stone portion of the Whiteford House is a typical side passage plan, although its connection to the log portion of the house creates additional living spaces to the west, more typical of a center passage, 5-bay, Georgian plan.

Dwellings constructed in southeastern York County during the early nineteenth century are generally vernacular interpretations of multiple architectural styles. While dominant elements of a particular style emerge, almost all are a combination of multiple styles and cultural influences. The stone portion of the Whiteford House is no exception. While the exterior has features typical of a late Georgian-style side passage dwelling, the interior details are more influenced by the Federal style, typical of the dwelling's early nineteenth century construction. Georgian-style features include the 3-bay arrangement of windows and doors, stone quoins, exterior symmetry, the paneled main entrance with a small transom window above, and interior side passage plan. Features influenced by the Federal style include the interior doors, the wall, window, and door molding profiles, the style of the fireplace surrounds, and the thin, narrow window muntins.

### *Comparable Properties*

The Whiteford House is comprised of two distinct architectural forms; an early log dwelling and a later, stone dwelling with Georgian and Federal influences. The survival of both the early log dwelling and the later, more permanent stone house on the property is notable. Log structures were typically abandoned or repurposed for other functions around the farmstead; as an outbuilding, kitchen or tenant house. They were largely unmaintained and thus survive in fewer numbers. Additionally, stone dwellings in general are less common in southeastern York County than the more traditional brick, German-style farmhouses constructed throughout the area in the nineteenth century. A review of the York County Historic Site Survey revealed no comparable stone or log structures in the surrounding Peach Bottom Township. The surviving stone houses in the immediate area were built by Welsh workers during the boom of the slate

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<sup>30</sup> Dr. Sally A. McMurray, *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c. 1700-1960, York-Adams Diversified Field Crops, Cannery Crops, and Livestock, 1750-1960*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Penn State University, Department of History, State College, PA, 2014.

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industry in the mid-nineteenth century. While these stone buildings are constructed of the same local slate and stone used to build the Whiteford House, they are heavily influenced in form and detail by building traditions brought by Welsh workers to the area and post-date the Whiteford House by at least 50 years. An expansion of the comparison area reveals a concentration of 2/3 Georgian-style stone dwellings in Lower Chanceford Township to the north, however few retain the original log structure for the farmstead and none survive with the integrity of the Whiteford House.

The Whiteford House was originally included in the nomination for the Delta National Register District, however, it was removed before listing because it was non-contiguous with the district's boundary. The house is included in the 1981 York County Historic Site Survey and has been cited as being the oldest structures in Delta by the York County Planning Commission.<sup>31</sup>

### *Conclusion*

The Whiteford House is significant under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an early log building and an example of Georgian/Federal transition architecture. The Whiteford House is one of the oldest dwellings in Delta Borough and the surrounding townships.<sup>32</sup> It is one of the few surviving log homes in the area and an excellent example of dwellings constructed by the Scotch-Irish and other settlers in the early years of European settlement in York County. The stone section is a rare example of stone construction in the Georgian/Federal transition style in the southeastern portion of the county. Other stone dwellings in the immediate area are representative of the slate industry and were constructed later, during the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The Georgian-style is also notable for the region overall, which is heavily influenced by German architectural styles.

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<sup>31</sup> York County Planning Commission, *Delta-Coulstown: An Architectural Perspective* (York, PA: 1981), 1.

<sup>32</sup> Wilson, 107.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Previous documentation on file (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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 6.1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.730783 | Longitude: -76.323597 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Please see attached map. The suggested boundary is the tax parcel.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the immediate land and outbuildings surrounding the Whiteford House. The remaining land that comprised the original farmstead is no longer significant due to subdivision of the property and development on the surrounding parcels. The proposed boundary corresponds with the 2018 York County tax parcel, number 57000AP0021A000000.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Rebecca Zeller  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 710 Stewartstown Rd  
city or town: New Freedom state: PA zip  
code: 17349  
e-mail becky.k.zeller@gmail.com  
telephone: 717-515-0467  
date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House

City or Vicinity: Delta

County: York County

State: PA

Photographer: Rebecca Zeller

Date Photographed: June 2, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 52. Whiteford House, primary (south) elevation.

2 of 52. Log section, south elevation.

3 of 52. Stone section, south elevation.

4 of 52. Whiteford House, east elevation.

5 of 52. Whiteford House, north elevation. Well house is located in the foreground.

6 of 52. Stone section, north elevation.

7 of 52. Log section, north elevation.

8 of 52. Kitchen addition, north elevation.

9 of 52. Whiteford House, west elevation. West elevation of the log section can be seen beyond the kitchen addition. The stone outbuilding is located to the right.

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- 10 of 52. Whiteford House site, looking west.
- 11 of 52. Whiteford House site, looking southwest toward Delta.
- 12 of 52. Whiteford House site, looking north toward shed.
- 13 of 52. Whiteford House site, looking east toward Broad Street.
- 14 of 52. Stone outbuilding to the southwest of the Whiteford House.
- 15 of 52. Main entrance into stone section, south elevation.
- 16 of 52. Typical 6/6 double hung window within the stone section.
- 17 of 52. Connection between stone and log sections, showing log full-dovetail joints and stone quoins, south elevation.
- 18 of 52. Eaves of stone section, south elevation.
- 19 of 52. Stone section, first floor: Hall, looking north.
- 20 of 52. Stone section, first floor: Stair detail.
- 21 of 52. Stone section, first floor: Hall, looking south. Door to the right leads to passage into log section.
- 22 of 52. Stone section, first floor: Parlor, to the east of the Hall, looking east.
- 23 of 52. Stone section, first floor: Parlor, looking north.
- 24 of 52. Stone section, first floor: Parlor, looking south. Door to the right leads into the Hall.
- 25 of 52. Stone section, first floor: Parlor, looking west. Door leads into Hall.
- 26 of 52. Stone section, first floor: Detail, baseboard and door trim.
- 27 of 52. Stone section, first floor: Detail, chair rail.
- 28 of 52. Stone section, first floor: Detail, window muntins.
- 29 of 52. Log section, first floor: Looking east toward passage to stone section.



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30 of 52. Log section, first floor: Looking north in keeping room.

31 of 52. Log section, first floor: Looking east in keeping room.

32 of 52. Log section, first floor: Looking south in keeping room.

33 of 52. Log section, first floor: Looking west in keeping room. Opening leads to modern kitchen addition.

34 of 52. Log section, first floor: Built-in cabinet behind fireplace mantle.

35 of 52. Kitchen addition, first floor: looking east into log section.

36 of 52. Kitchen addition, second floor: Looking south. Door to the right leads to a modern bathroom, door to the left leads into the log section.

37 of 52. Log section, second floor: looking north in the bedroom.

38 of 52. Log section, second floor: looking south in bedroom.

39 of 52. Log section, second floor: looking west in the bedroom. Door on the right leads to kitchen addition.

40 of 52. Log section, second floor: looking east in the bedroom.

41 of 52. Log section, second floor: looking north in bathroom.

42 of 52. Log section, second floor: Looking east toward stairs to stone section. Winder stairs to first floor are located to the right.

43 of 52. Stone section, second floor: looking north in hall.

44 of 52. Stone section, second floor: looking east in south bedroom.

45 of 52. Stone section, second floor: looking east in north bedroom.

46 of 52. Stone section, attic: looking east.

47 of 52. Stone section, attic: looking west.

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48 of 52. Stone section, attic: roof framing with roman numeral markings and mortise and tenon joints.

49 of 52. Log section, cellar: looking northeast.

50 of 52. Log section, cellar: new floor joists with notching, indicating reuse.

51 of 52. Stone section, cellar: log floor joists with bark intact.

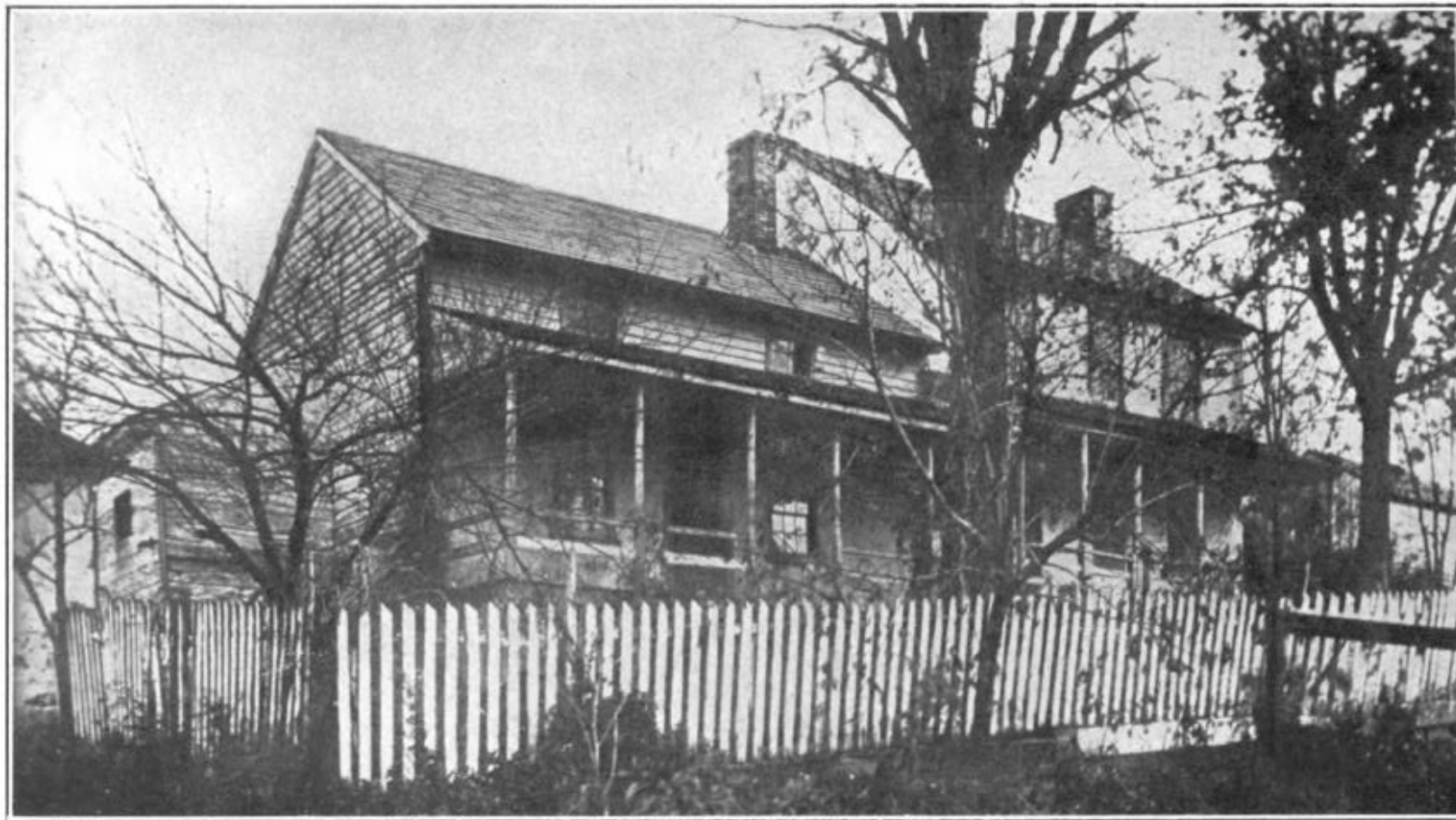
52 of 52. Barn historically associated with the property, looking east.

**Paperwork Reduction Act 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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
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**Historic Photograph** – 1910 photograph of the Whiteford House. From *The Life and Times of Senator James Ross* by James I. Brownson.



BIRTH-PLACE OF SENATOR JAMES ROSS  
PEACHBOTTOM TOWNSHIP, YORK COUNTY, PA., KINDNESS OF MR. GEO. R. PROWELL

Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
National Register of Historic Places nomination  
Delta Borough, York County

Site Plan  
Not to Scale



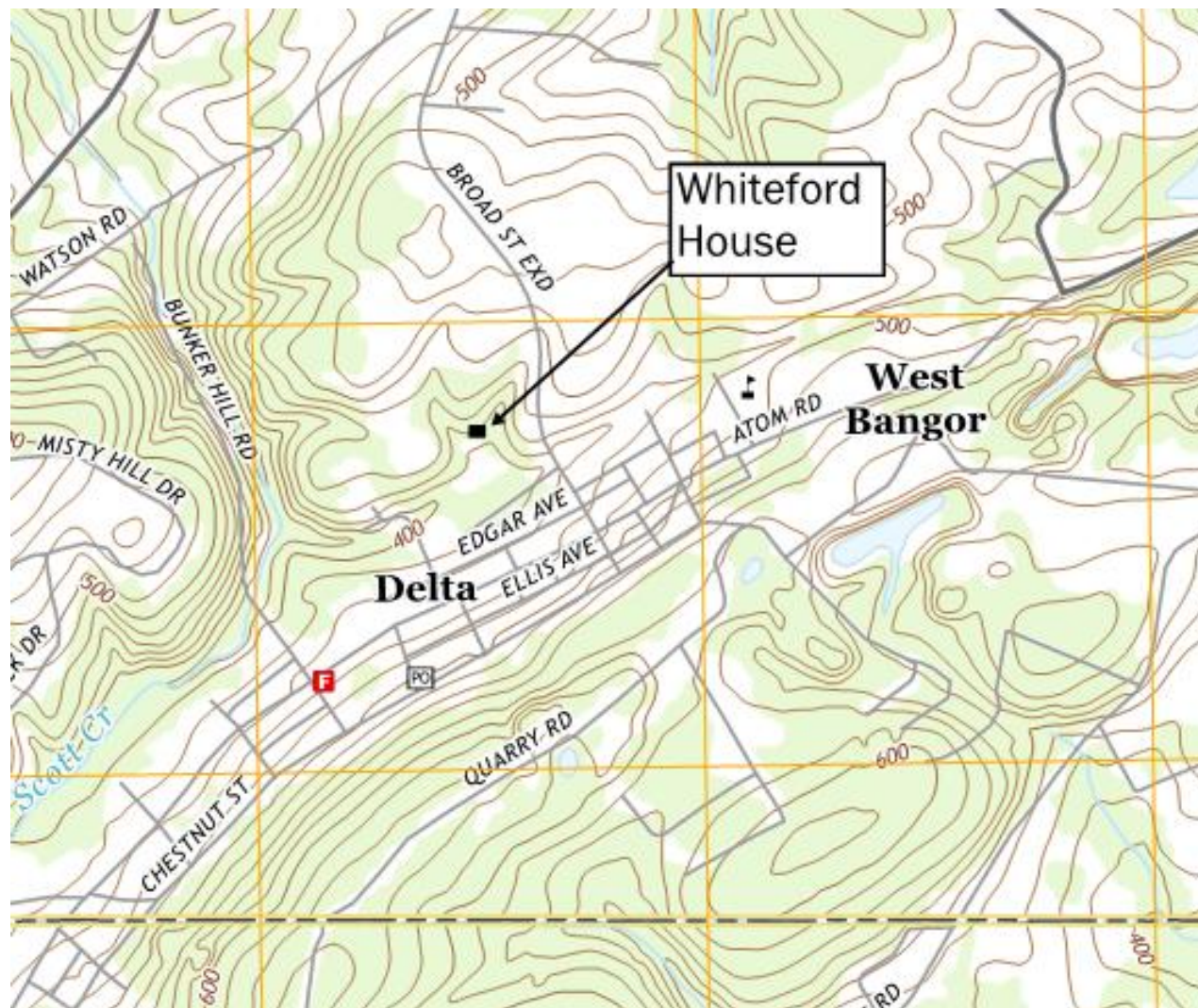
Image from Google Earth, 2016



Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
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**USGS Map**

QUAD: Delta, PA-MD (2016), 7.5 Minute Series  
CORRDINATES: Lat/39.730783; Long/-76.323597





Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
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Site Plan & Photo Key

Not to Scale

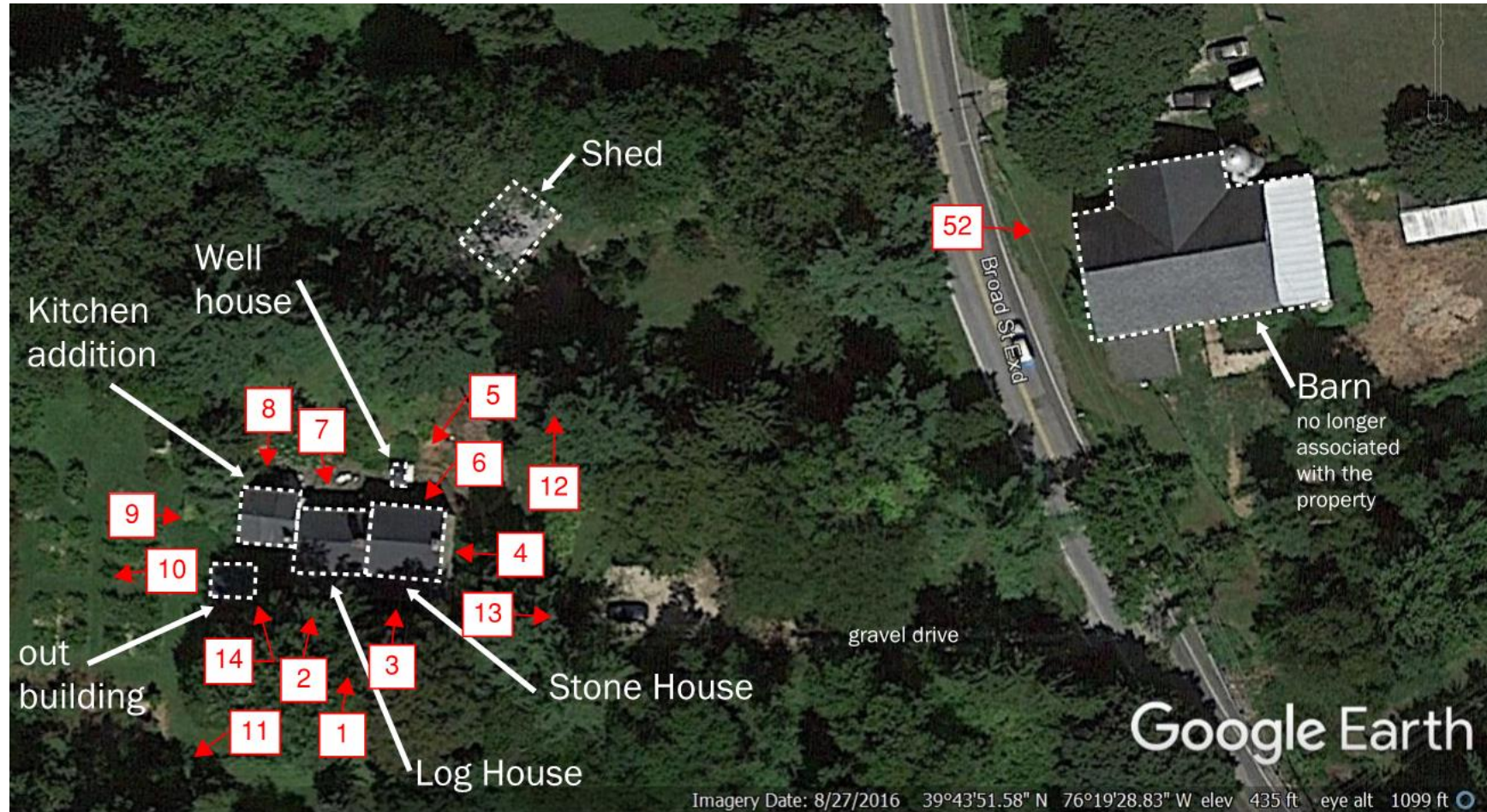


Image from Google Earth, 2016

Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
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**Aerial Photo – 1937**

Red line indicates approximate property boundary



Penn Pilot Historic Aerial Photographs of Pennsylvania, <http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu/>  
Not to Scale



Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
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**Aerial Photo – 1957**

Red line indicates approximate property boundary

N↑



Penn Pilot Historic Aerial Photographs of Pennsylvania, <http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu/>  
Not to Scale



Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
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Delta Borough, York County

**Aerial Photo – 1971**

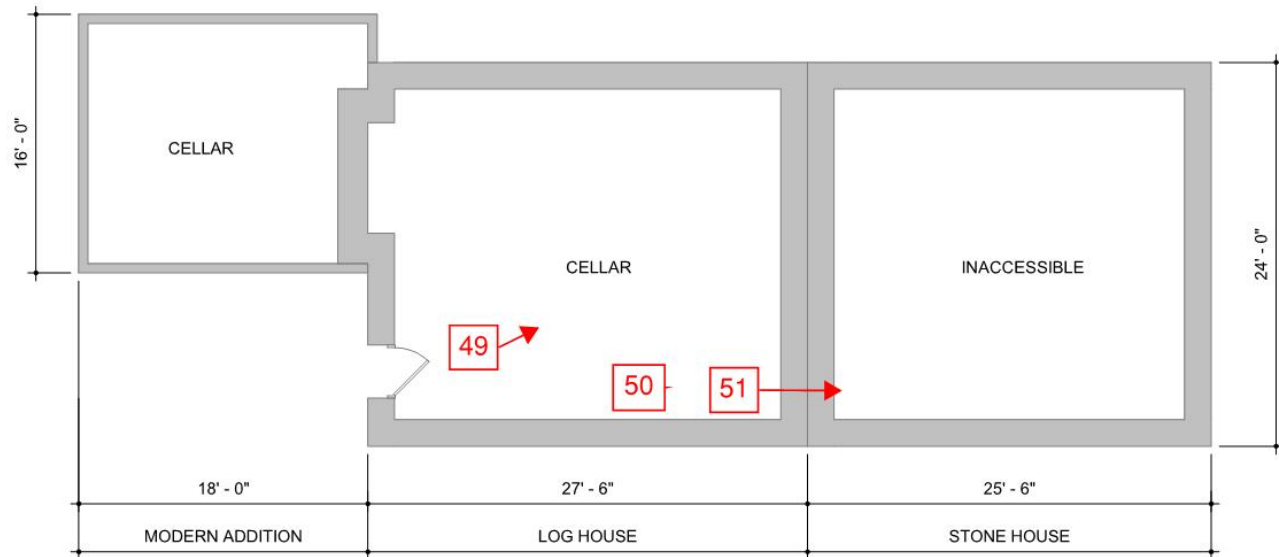
Red line indicates approximate property boundary



Penn Pilot Historic Aerial Photographs of Pennsylvania, <http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu/>  
Not to Scale

Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
National Register of Historic Places nomination  
Delta Borough, York County

Floor Plan and Photo Key – Cellar



Not to scale

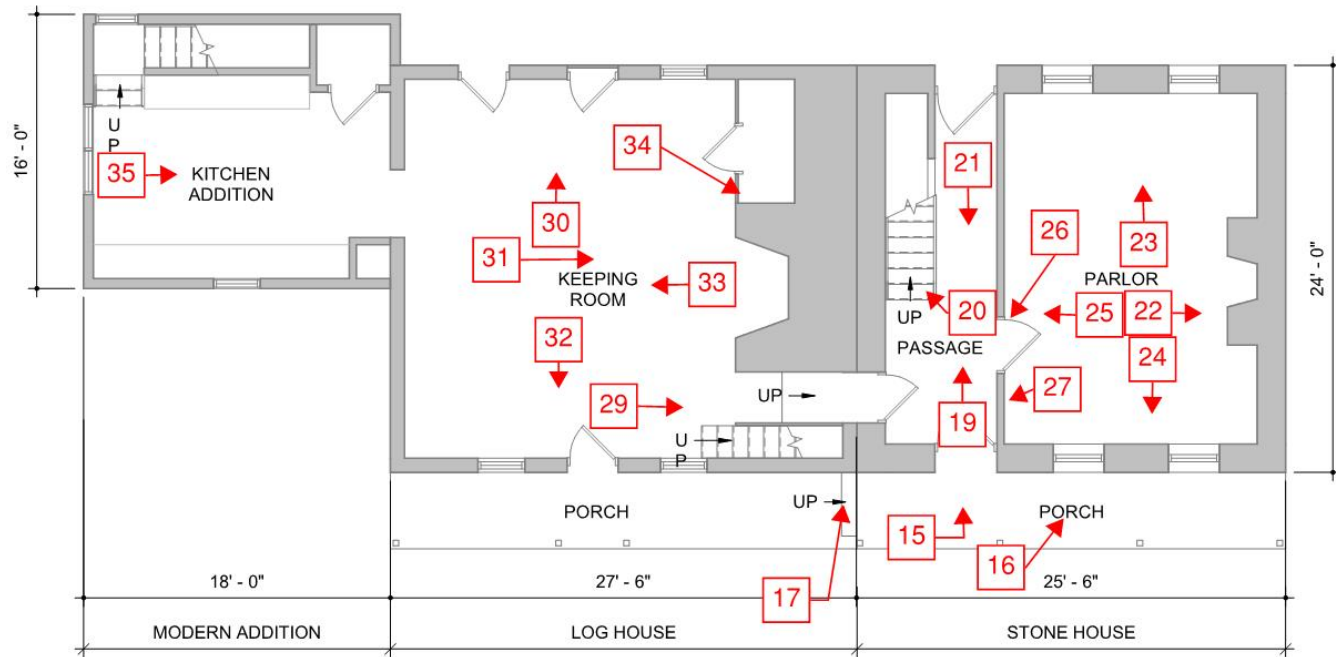


Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
306 Broad Street  
Delta Borough  
Delta, PA

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
 National Register of Historic Places nomination  
 Delta Borough, York County

Floor Plan and Photo Key – First Floor



Not to scale

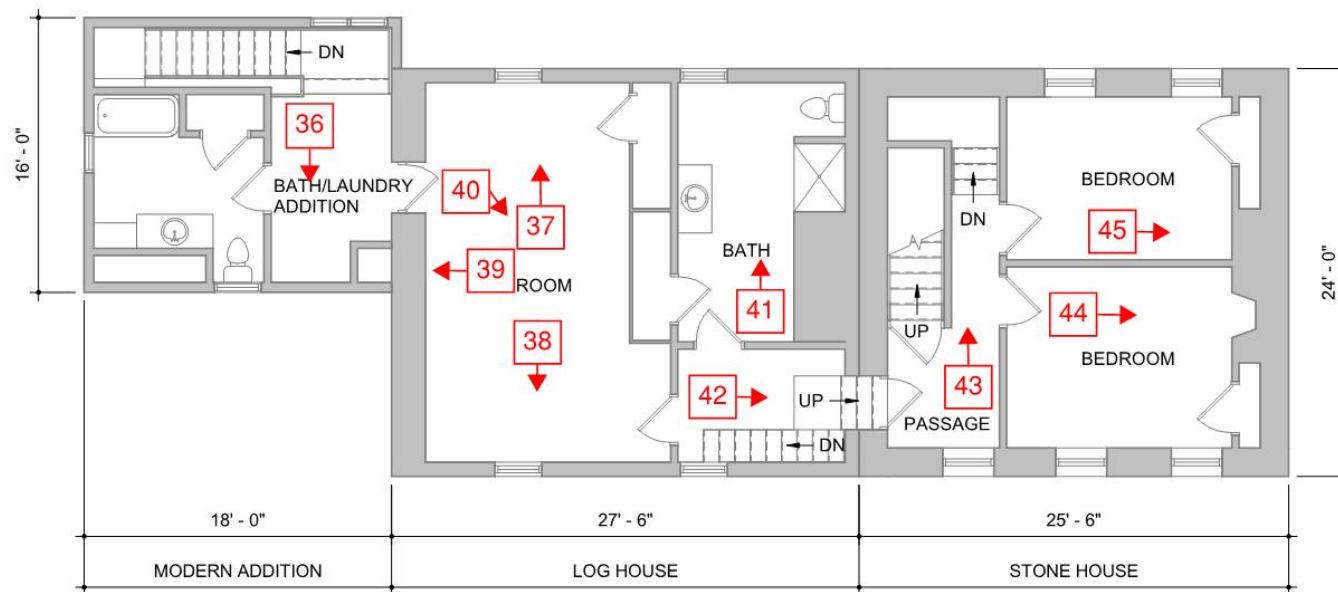
North ↑

Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
 306 Broad Street  
 Delta Borough  
 Delta, PA

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
National Register of Historic Places nomination  
Delta Borough, York County

Floor Plan and Photo Key – Second Floor



Not to scale



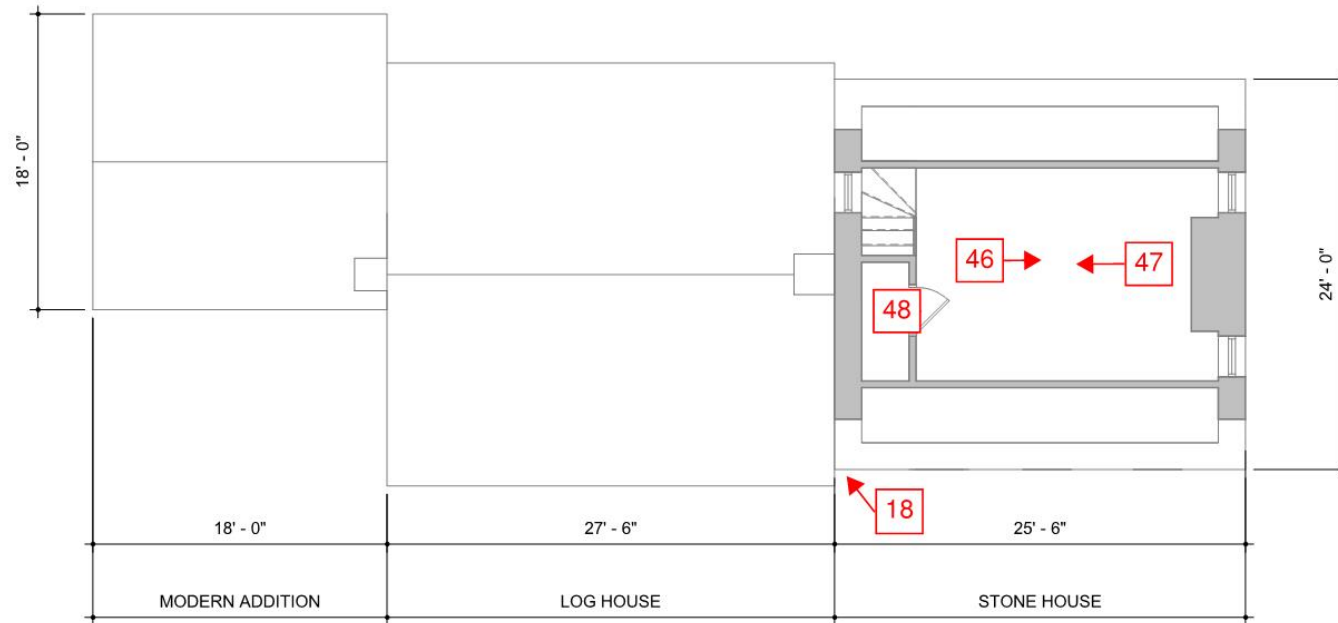
Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
306 Broad Street  
Delta Borough  
Delta, PA

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/26/2018

Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
National Register of Historic Places nomination  
Delta Borough, York County

Floor Plan and Photo Key – Attic



Not to scale

North ↑

Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House  
306 Broad Street  
Delta Borough  
Delta, PA

ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

1/26/2018





















































































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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/17/2018      Date of Pending List: 8/31/2018      Date of 16th Day: 9/17/2018      Date of 45th Day: 10/1/2018      Date of Weekly List: 9/21/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      9/21/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit      Discipline \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office  
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION



August 10, 2018

Joy Beasley, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service, US Department of Interior  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington DC 20240

Re: Hugh and Elizabeth Ross Whiteford House, York County;  
*Public Schools in Philadelphia* MPDF, M. Hall Stanton School, and Charles  
Carroll School, Philadelphia

Dear Ms. Beasley:

Enclosed please find the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Hugh and Elizabeth Whiteford House in York County. Included is the signed first page of the nomination, a CD containing the true and correct copy of the nomination, and a CD with tif images. The proposed action for this property is listing in the National Register. Our Historic Preservation Board members support this nomination.

Also enclosed is the *Public Schools in Philadelphia, 1938-c.1980*, MPDF and two schools being nominated under its cover: M. Hall Stanton and Charles Carroll Schools. Included are signed first pages, and CDs containing the true and correct copies of the nominations and tif images. The proposed action for the schools is listing in the National Register, and we request your approval of the MPDF. Our Historic Preservation Board members unanimously support the MPDF and the nominations, which all received endorsement from the Philadelphia Historical Commission.

If you have any questions regarding the MPDF or nominations or our request for action, please contact me at 717-783-9922 or [afrantz@pa.gov](mailto:afrantz@pa.gov) or David Maher at 717-783-9918 or [damaher@pa.gov](mailto:damaher@pa.gov). Thank you for your consideration of these submissions.

Sincerely,

  
April E. Frantz  
NR Reviewer/Eastern Region

enc.