

Welsh Stone Farmhouse
HA 1919

This two story stone house is located on the west side of Chestnut Street in the village of Cardiff, Maryland. Most likely built in the mid-nineteenth century, this house is an example of a vernacular Welsh building form brought by immigrating quarrymen, a representative structure indigenous to the Snowdonia Region in northwest Wales. Of similar construction and form as the historically documented Welsh "Coulson town cottages", this house is slightly more complicated than those due to its various segments

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

 MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
 HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no
1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Welsh Stone Farmhouse

2. Location

street & number 1610 Chestnut Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Cardiff

— vicinity of

congressional district 5th

state Maryland

county Harford

3. Classification

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

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

name Walter B. and Myrtle V. Morris

street & number same

telephone no.: (410)452-5445

city, town Whiteford Mailing Address

state and zip code

21160

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Harford County Courthouse

liber CGH 2148

street & number 20 W. Courtland Place

folio 843

city, town Bel Air

state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date

 federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Condition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	Check one	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/> altered		
<input type="checkbox"/> fair				

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

This two story stone house is located on the west side of Chestnut Street in the village of Cardiff, Maryland. Constructed primarily of Cardiff conglomerate, the house has three segments -- a middle two story main section, a slightly smaller two story southern section, and a small frame one story shed roof north section. Built on the slope of the slate ridge, the rear of the house actually fronts Chestnut Street; the main facade overlooks Cardiff¹ and, for the purposes of this description, it will be considered the main facade.

Of similar construction and form as the historically documented Welsh "Coulsonstown cottages", this house is slightly more complicated than those due to its various segments which appear to be somewhat force-fit. The structure from the vantage point of the historical main facade looks like a two family dwelling (and may be highly likely), as it has two entrances and each side is three bays wide. The facades of the two segments are flush and each side has the characteristic middle bay entrance with two flanking windows, however, there is an obvious break in the stonework and slate roof between the sections, and the upper story of the southern section is sided in asbestos shingles. Three windows are evenly spaced across the upper story of the main house; the upper story of the southern section, on the other hand, has two evenly spaced windows. Windows throughout the house alternate between 6/6 and, presumably, replaced 1/1 sash.

The rear elevation of Chestnut Street makes apparent the size difference between the two major segments of the house. Slightly more diminutive than the main house, the southern section is stepped in from the wall of the main section and the rooflines do not meet. A double shed roof porch off the rear wall adds greater depth and apparent size the main house. Again, as on the main facade, both sections have a centered first story entrance. At the southern section, one window is located to the left of the door on the first story, with two evenly spaced upper windows. The main section has a middle second story porch access aligned with the first story entrance, with outer bay upper and lower windows. Two chimneys are located at the peak of the main house endwalls, with a smaller stack at the southern segment south gable end. An open well covered with slabs of slate is located to the north of the house.

Interior space is comprised of exposed stone walls, thick plank floors, and hidden stairs. A wooden mantle with hand-hewn ornamentation and a built-in cupboard were interesting details of the first floor room of the main house. Stepping down two of three steps, the first floor of the southern section housed the kitchen. Access to the second floor was not permitted as there are some significant structural defects.

¹As evidenced in the 1888 Delta map, a birdseye view of the structural form of all buildings in existence in the towns of Delta, South Delta (Cardiff), and West Bangor.

8. Significance

Survey No. HA 1919

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	
and/or	
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

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

Most likely built in the mid-nineteenth century, this house is an example of a vernacular Welsh building form brought by immigrating quarrymen, a representative structure indigenous to the Snowdonia Region in northwest Wales. Squat stone houses such as these are referred to as "Coulsonstown cottages" due to the nearby, historically documented Welsh settlement just over the Mason-Dixon line on Ridge Road, south of the slate ridge. Cardiff contains four Welsh stone structures within its village boundaries. This house was originally a farm located on the edge of the small Welsh settlement².

Built of the region's Cardiff conglomerate, this house is a segmented two story structure which was most likely built in stages. (An obvious structural break exists between the main house and the southern segment.) Proportionally, these example Welsh houses remain constant, with a rectangular three bay center hall plan with central entrance and outer windows, and generally two or three aligned windows in the second story. The shallow gable roofs are generally shingled in the region's renowned slate. Common to these structures are also massive quoins and single block lintels.

According to Vera Ingool, the first road in the settlement of Cardiff is today's Slate Ridge/Green Marble Road and was originally known as "Stone Row". Supplementary evidence of this settlement pattern is made apparent from Martenet's 1878 map, which does not show Delta's Main Street extending through Cardiff, and the 1888 Delta map, which shows the later linear development occurring along Main Street from the intersection at Slate Ridge/Green Marble Road. Apparently, Cardiff was originally established as an insular Welsh enclave at the base of the slate ridge, like Coulsonstown, with a single path to the slate quarries.

The village of Cardiff developed on the patented land tract of Thomas Hawkins called "Hawkins Chance". The 74 acre parcel was divided and sold by the Hawkins family to Welsh immigrants in the mid-eighteen hundreds for the purpose of slate quarrying.

²Conversations with Ron and Vera Ingool, March 1995 and April 1995.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. HA 1919

See attached sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property .458 acres

Quadrangle name Delta

Quadrangle scale 24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Parcel 229, Tax Map 5

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

state	code	county	code
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None

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dianne Klair

organization Harford County Planning and Zoning date March 1996

street & number 220 S. Main Street telephone (410)638-3103

city or town Bel Air state Maryland

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

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

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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
 DHCP/DHCD
 100 COMMUNITY PLACE
 CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
 514-7600

WELSH STONE FARMHOUSE
Title Search

CGH 2148/843	November 30, 1983	Grantor: Harold W. and Mary M. Buecker Grantee: Walter B., Jr. and Myrtle V. Morris Granted: parcel of .44 acres abutting Chestnut Street, with improvements for \$25,000.00.
HDC 1125/670	Junly 24, 1980	Grantor: Warren L. Barben Grantee: Harold W. and Mary M. Buecker Granted: same, described as part of lots 2 and 3, with lot 3 being improved with a stone house for \$5,000.00.
GRG 336/145	November 2, 1949	Grantor: Emma and Jesse Kohlbus Grantee: Warren L. and Cora M. Barben Granted: their one half interest of same property
GCB 301/432	October 10, 1942	Grantor: John L. G. Lee, Attorney et al. Grantee: Warren L. Kohlbus et al. Granted: same, through public auction/tax sale.
DGW 210/18	September 6, 1928	Mortgagor: Robert H. and Ida M. Lloyd Mortgagee: John L. G. Lee Robert and Ida Lloyd indebted to Lee for \$4,138.40. Ten tract/parcel/lot entries listed, specifying land/equity to be obtained upon mortgage default.
JAR 160/400	September 16, 1918	Grantor: Humphrey R. Lloyd, widower Grantee: Robert H. Lloyd Granted: all those lots described in two tracts of unknown size, boundaries described therein. Improvements mentioned. Being part of a larger tract in following deed references.
ALJ 38/80	July 6, 1878	Grantor: Hugh E. and Isabella Hughes Grantee: Humphrey R. Lloyd Granted: 21 acres of "Hawkins Chance" for \$5100.00
ALJ 28/292	October 30, 1872	Grantor: Jane Ellis (of Philadelphia) Grantee: Hugh E. Hughes Granted: 1/3 interest in 21 acres of "Hawkins Chance" for \$550.00
ALJ 28/292	January 9, 1873	Grantor: William E. and Ann Hughes (of Pittsburgh) Grantee: Hugh E. Hughes Granted: 1/3 interest in 21 acres of "Hawkins Chance" for \$550.00

Edward Hughes died seized, with 21 acres of "Hawkins Chance" divided between Hugh, William, and Jane Hughes

WG 11/448	June 4, 1860	Grantor: William E. Hughes Grantee: Hugh E. Hughes Granted: 23 and 3/4 acres of "Hawkins Chance" for \$2000.00
ALJ 9/412	March 15, 1858	Grantor: Edward and Phebe Hughes Grantee: William E. Hughes Granted: same, for \$2000.00
HDG 36/423 HDG 35/359 (recorded 2x)	June 9, 1849	Grantor: Archibald A. and Nancy Hawkins Grantee: Edward Hughes Granted: 23 and 3/4 acres, part of larger tract "Hawkins Chance" for \$230.00
HDG 34/492	February 9, 1849	Grantor: Edward Proctor et al. Grantee: Archibald A. Hawkins Granted: "Hawkins Chance", being part of Thomas Hawkins landholdings; 74 acres 5 perches
HD 14/336	August 3, 1831	Grantor: Isaac Hawkins, heir to Thomas Hawkins Grantee: Thomas Proctor, heir to Edward Proctor Granted: The eighth part of land tracts "Hawkins Chance", "Williams Birthright", Mount Pleasant", and "Montgomerys Delight" . The four tracts contain 188 acres total. No mention of "eighth part" acreage.
Land Tract, Patented	After March 1774, when Harford est.	"Hawkins Chance", tract of 74 acres 5 perches granted to Thomas Hawkins. Located on the Maryland and Pennsylvania line at the north end of present day Cardiff. Divided, sold, and reworked often.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Delta-Coulsontown: An Architectural Perspective, A Walking Tour compiled by York County Planning Commission in cooperation with Historic York, Inc., 1981.

Delta Centennial, A souvenir book from the 1953 centennial celebration which was organized by the Delta-Cardiff Fire Company.

Conversations with Ronald and Vera Ingool, March 17 and April 20, 1995

Conversation with Mrs. Darcy Lloyd, April 11, 1995.

Conversation with Donald Robinson, April 14, 1995.

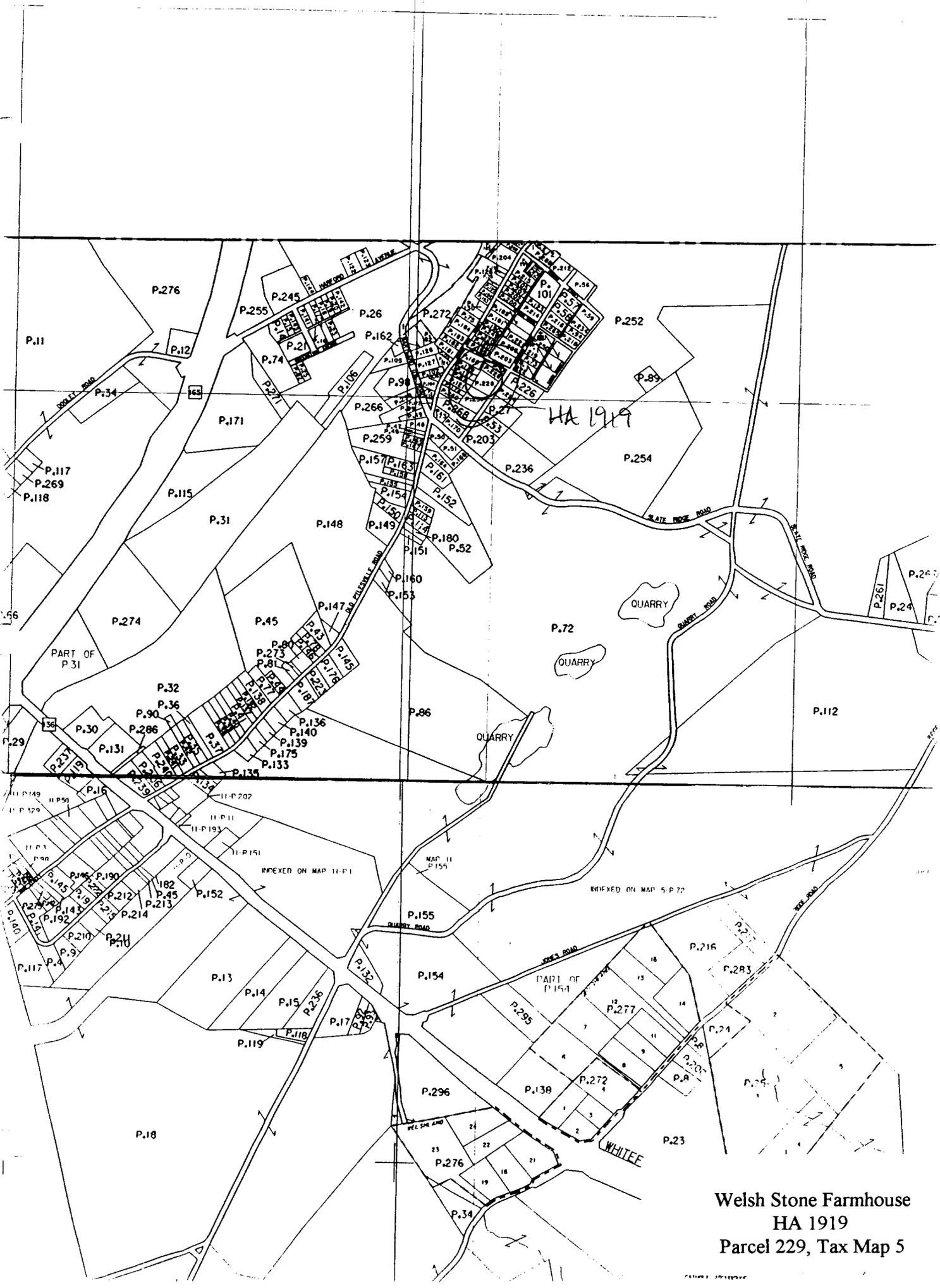
Our Harford Heritage, C. Milton Wright. 1967.

History of York County, Gibson. 1880.

Land Records, Harford County Courthouse.

Harford County Historical Society Archives.

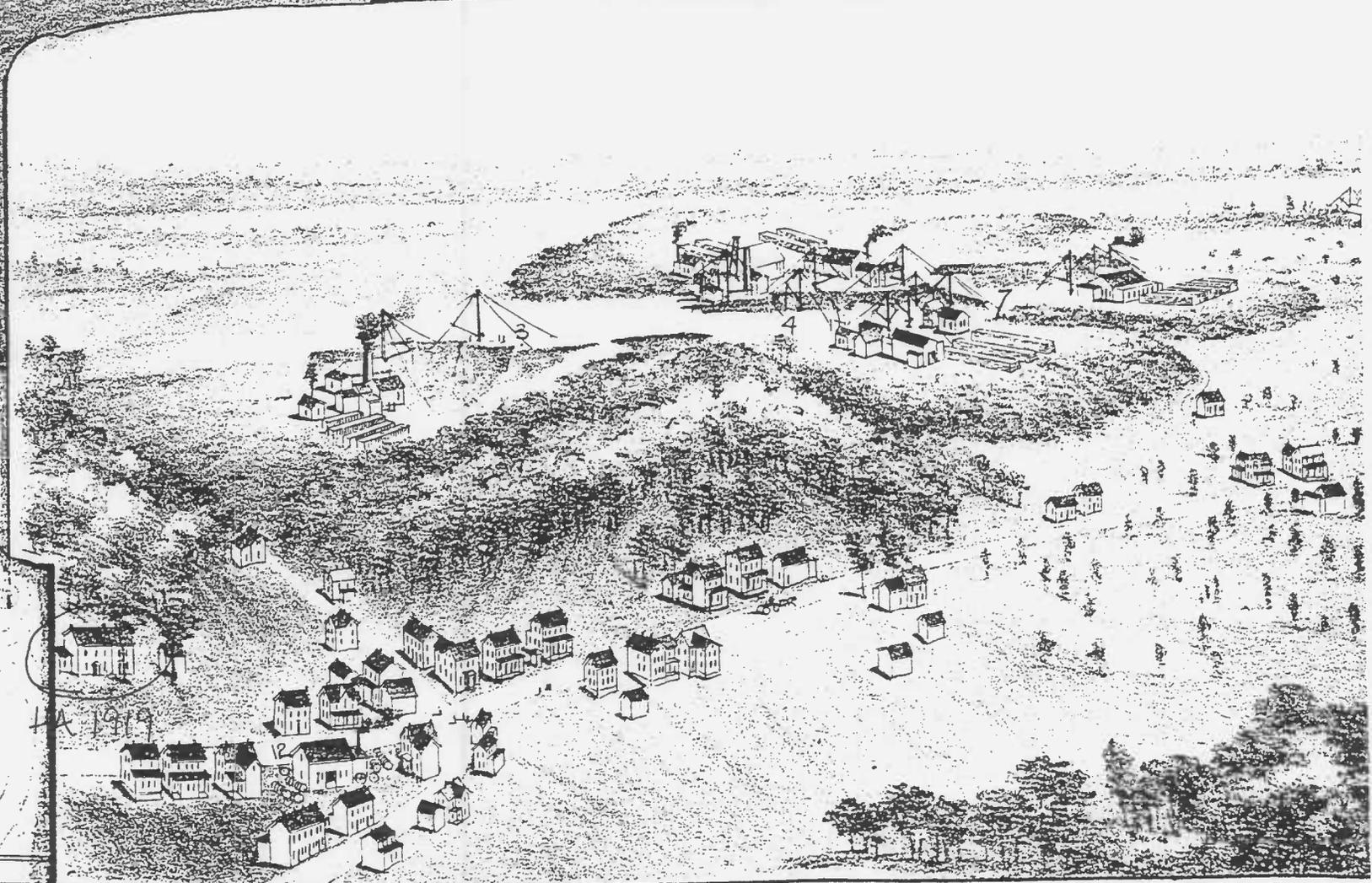
Various conversations with area residents for a contextual history of the inventory structures.



Welsh Stone Farmhouse
 HA 1919
 Parcel 229, Tax Map 5

A
PENNSYLVANIA
1888

1888 Delta Map Detail of
South Delta (Cardiff)
HA-1919



SOUTH DELTA & QUARRIES MARYLAND.



USGS Delta Quadrangle
1 : 24000
Welsh Stone Farmhouse
HA 1919





11/11/19

20/11

1/2

1/2 = 1/2

1/2 = 1/2

1/2 = 1/2

1/2 = 1/2

2



HA 1919

Melba Stone Farmhouse

Harford County, Maryland

Doranne H. Klar-

April 1995

Maryland SHPE

View Southwest from Chestnut Street

3/11



2192

Shenandoah Stone Farmhouse
Harford County, Maryland

Transect No. -

April 1975

No pond site

View west from ~~eastern~~ street

4/11



14
John How to release
Harford Court Maryland
Dunn at 10:15

April 1975
Maryland State
hard copy data by a note at north end of road

5
111



HA 100-9

John W. Tamm

U.S. Dept. of Justice

Division of Investigation

April 1935

Memorandum

Re: [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

6
7/11



48

Theresa Ann Ferguson

University of Utah

Department of Biology

1000 East 24th Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84142

7



HA 1930

The
.....

.....

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.....

.....

8



HA 1919

Nelsh Stone Farmhouse

Harford County, Maryland

Dianne H. Klein

April 1995

Maryland State

Intenor, Southern and Virginia Pine Chestnut St

10
/ 11



HA 1919

Helen Stone Fairbanks

Ha food Court, Ho. plane

David H.

Apr 1 1919, 10 paid 2.15

The 10.00 is in Helen's hand, because it's Cupless's

11/11



St. Mary's Hospital
St. Mary's Hospital
St. Mary's Hospital
St. Mary's Hospital

Indians of the ...
... ..