

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Michael House

HA-1744

325 Franklin Street

Bel Air, Harford County

1936 c.

Private

Built circa 1936, the Michael House is one-and-a-half stories in height and the original plan features an L-shaped footprint with a projecting screened porch. The main block of the house is capped with a hipped roof and the side wing features a gable roof and one interior-end brick, corbeled chimney. A shed-roof porch, now enclosed, stands on the northeast elevation and is accessed by a small wood deck. A one-story 1970s, flat-roof addition stands on the northwest elevation. Resting on a solid granite stone foundation, the original wood-frame, single-dwelling is clad with aluminum siding that covers the original wood siding.

The Michael House is significant as an atypical modest example of a mid 1930s Tudor Revival-style cottage in Bel Air, Maryland. Its form and plan is not as common in Bel Air as the ubiquitous side-gable Craftsman bungalow of the 1930s. Ubiquitous throughout the United States, one and one-and-a-half story cottages were popular beginning in the 1920s through the 1940s. The trend was for small, economical, and mass-produced houses, which was fulfilled by modest Tudor Revival style cottages as well as Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style dwellings. Thomas H. Robinson, Attorney General for the State of Maryland, and his wife, Clara, resided at 112 East Broadway. Following Thomas Robinson's death in 1930, his wife divided the land located to the rear of the house. One of the parcels was purchased by Fannie Michael in 1936 and the Michael House was built soon afterwards.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-1744

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Michael House

other _____

2. Location

street and number 325 Franklin Street not for publication

city, town Bel Air vicinity

county Harford

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

name Kurt & Jane Sudbrink

street and number 325 Franklin Street telephone N/A

city, town Bel Air state MD zip code 21014

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bel Air Courthouse liber 5853 folio 1

city, town Bel Air tax map 300 tax parcel 316 tax ID number 03017338

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>2</u>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory <u>0</u>	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____		

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

Exterior Description

Site

The Fannie Michael House is located at 325 Franklin Street, which is off Broadway to the northwest. Facing southwest, the house is located on a level grassy lot that is 0.44 acres in size. The house is set so there is both a sizable front and rear yard. Several large trees and shrubs surround the house, foundation plantings front the dwelling, and a paved driveway leads to the garage at the rear of the house. A solid wood fence lines the property on the northwest side of the lot.

A black oak tree that stood in the front yard fell during a storm in 2005 and its uprooting damaged a section of the dwelling. This tree was considered one of the oldest and largest trees of its kind within the Town of Bel Air and thus was measured on June 18, 1997. It was 93 feet tall with a crown spread of 114 feet and its circumference was 16.3 feet measured at 4.5 feet from grade.

Exterior

Built circa 1936, the Michael House is one-and-a-half stories in height and the original plan features an L-shaped footprint with a projecting screened porch. The main block of the house is capped with a hipped roof and the side wing features a gable roof and one interior-end brick, corbeled chimney. A shed-roof porch, now enclosed, stands on the northeast elevation and is accessed by a small wood deck. A one-story 1970s, flat-roof addition stands on the northwest elevation. Resting on a solid granite stone foundation, the original wood-frame, single-dwelling is clad with aluminum siding that covers the original wood siding. The stone used for this house appears to be Butler stone from the Butler Stone Quarry in Baltimore County. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and features wide eaves and a wood cornice. At the time of the survey, the modern addition was condemned due to the damage caused by the uprooting of a large fallen tree in the front yard. It is planned that this addition will be removed.

The southwest elevation (façade) features a screened porch off the projecting entry vestibule of the main block of the house. The porch sits on a solid stone foundation, has a stone floor, and the screen door features spindle detailing and appears to be original. The porch covers the front entry, which contains the original 12-light/1-panel wood storm door with a lever handle, and the flanking 8-light wood casement windows. Each of the windows throughout the house are wood casement windows except where noted and most have original wood, louvered shutters that have been nailed to the wall surface. The second front entry door is a 12-light/1-panel door with a brass knob. The doors differ in the arrangement of lights with the storm door having three rows of four panes across, and the later with four rows of three panes across. The side wing is one bay wide with a triple window of three 8-light windows. Clad with aluminum siding, there is one shed-roof dormer that adorns the façade and contains a pair of 8-light windows. One 3-light metal awning window illuminates the basement level on the southwest side of the house. There is one bay on each elevation of the 1970s addition, each of which was boarded over at the time of the 2005 survey.

Continuing to the southeast elevation, the projecting vestibule is pierced with one 8-light window. Flanking the chimney area of the side wing are two 4-light windows. The southeast side of the main block of the house contains a side entry and one triple window with 8-light windows each with a 2-light transom. Several stone steps lead to the 12-light/2-panel/1-cross panel wood door, which is original and is covered with a modern aluminum storm door. The entrance is covered

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with a small gable roof with a segmental-arched opening, which is visually supported with a S-shaped console. The triple window is depicted with a raised pent roof, which does not extend over the eaves. The basement story contains one 3-light metal awning window.

The northeast elevation exhibits the rear of the side wing, the main block, and a porch on the northwest (side) elevation. First, the rear of the side wing is pierced with a triple window with 8-light casements. The rear of the main block contains two pairs of 8-light windows all with 2-light transoms. These two sets of windows are denoted in the roofline with one pent roof similar to the one on the southeast elevation. One shed dormer adorns the rear elevation of the main block and it contains one triple window with 8-light casements. A front-gable bulkhead entrance stands on the first story providing a straight-flight stair to the basement. This bulkhead has partial stone walls similar to the dwelling's foundation and partial aluminum clad walls. The gable is sheathed with asphalt shingles and the single door is a vertical-board door with a square-edged wood surround. The basement story contains one 3-light metal awning window. The rear elevation of the enclosed side porch on the northwest elevation originally contained a single-leaf entry, which has since been infilled and now contains an aluminum 1-light sliding window. The original square-edged wood door frame for this porch entry still exists.

The first story of the northwest side elevation of the main block contains one pair of 8-light windows and one 6-light window. The upper story of the main block features three shed-roof dormers, all clad with aluminum siding. The two end dormers contain one pair of 8-light windows and the central dormer contains one 8-light window. The shed-roof enclosed porch on the side elevation contains a 1-light glass door flanked with a full-length 1-light window on one side and one 8-light casement window on the opposite.

The 1970s addition sits on a concrete-block foundation, is constructed of wood frame, and is clad with aluminum siding. It is capped with a flat, asphalt-shingle roof with a single sloped section around the perimeter. It has a wide wood cornice, and the windows appear to be wood multi-light casements. This addition was severely damaged due to the collapse and uprooting of a large tree in the front yard.

Interior

The floor plan of the Michael House consists of a small stair hall in the main block near the center of the house with the main entry on the side elevation. The front rooms are the dining room and living room. The dining room interior is accessed from the front porch, through the kitchen to the rear, or from the living room, which makes up the entire first floor of the side wing. The 1970s addition was only accessed through the dining room, of which was not accessible at the time of the 2005 survey. The stair hall and kitchen make up the center of the house, which are both in the main block. The rear of the main block contains one bathroom and two bedrooms accessed by the L-shaped center stair hall.

The materials throughout the house are consistent and appear to be original to the date of construction of circa 1936. The floors are tongue-and-groove, quarter-sawn oak all even widths of 2 ¼ inches, and the walls and ceiling are painted plaster. The window and door casings are 3 ¼ inches in width and the profile consists of a cyma reversa molding flanked with a fascia molding. The door casings stand on 9 inch door jambs. The baseboard is 9 inches in height and the base

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molding profile consists of a cant, cyma recta, terminating with a recessed fillet. The baseboard has a cyma reversa shoe molding. All of the interior doors are 6-panel wood doors with original brass knobs. The living room and dining room are embellished with a crown molding, of which the profile consists of a cyma reversa, fascia, ovolo, fillet, terminating with a larger ovolo. The family room, which was the 1970s addition was accessed through the dining room. The casing for this open doorway is original, which suggests this doorway originally led to a side porch or an exterior entrance.

The living room at the front of the house features a projecting chimney breast with a brick hearth and a molded mantle shelf. The mantle and the frieze below were adorned with strictly straight molding profiles of fillets and fascias. The frieze contains a center flush panel with a molded surround. Flanking the chimney on the southeast wall are built-in shelves that appear to be original.

The L-shaped stair hall has a closed stringer, dog-leg stair with a door on the second floor providing access to the second floor rooms. Underneath the stair are a coat closet and the access door to the basement.

The kitchen, located to the rear of the dining room, contains many replacement materials. The floor is covered with a replacement vinyl tile covering. The cabinets, counters, ceramic tile backsplash, baseboard, and appliances are all non-historic materials. The baseboard is a non-historic material 4 ½ inches in height and the base molding consists of a cant, and a cavetto molding profile. The baseboard has no shoe molding. On the southeast wall is one pantry closet and a second pantry closet is located on the northeast wall, both with original 3-panel wood doors with brass knobs. The southeast and northeast walls are partially covered with a red vinyl tile material, which is not original.

Off the kitchen to the northwest is a small mudroom in the enclosed porch. This area has two skylights that are non historic. The walls and ceiling are covered with beaded boards, typical of 1930s porch ceilings. The floor is similar to the kitchen.

The bathroom on the first floor, located off the side hall, has original materials consisting of a marble door sill, a ceramic tile floor and partial ceramic tile wall, above which are painted plaster walls and a plaster ceiling. The bathroom contains a linen closet with an original 3-panel wood door. The bathroom contains an original baseboard.

A bedroom on the northwest side of the first floor, now serves as an office for the current owners. This room contains one closet with a 6-panel door. The bedroom to the rear of the house on the northeast corner, now serves as a playroom for the current owners. This room contains one regular sized closet with a 6-panel door and two smaller closets on the southwest wall. The smaller closets have doors that are 2 feet 9 inches in height. One closet is located from the floor up and the second closet begins approximately 3 ½ feet from the floor. Each of these closets does appear to be original.

The attic floor contains one bathroom, two bedrooms, a nursery, and a closet in the stair hall. The baseboard throughout the attic floor is similar to the first floor, however, the shoe molding has been removed. The two bedrooms and bathroom have similar materials from the first floor that are original. The main bedroom at the front of the house has one closet with a 6-panel door and a door to the nursery. Portions of the walls and ceiling of the nursery have been covered with drywall. The casings in the nursery are not original, the floor is covered with carpet, and the baseboard is a non-historic material 3 ½ inches in height with a cyma reversa base molding. The brick chimney breast is exposed on the southeast

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wall. This space has one non-historic skylight. The bathroom has all similar materials to the first floor. The second bedroom located to the rear of the house has one closet with a 6-panel door and one short closet similar to the first floor rear bedroom.

A quarter-turn, open-stringer stair leads to the basement from the center hall on the first floor. The basement floor is poured concrete, the stone walls are parged, and the ceiling joists are exposed. A 4-light/1-panel wood door leads to the exterior bulkhead entrance. The basement has a non-historic partition wall that divides a small space off into a laundry room in the north corner of the house. A bathroom has been installed in the southwest corner of the main block and a closet has been installed on the southeast wall.

Secondary Resources

Facing southeast, the circa 1936 wood-frame, one-and-a-half story, two-bay, garage sits on a solid stone foundation, similar to the house, and is clad with weatherboard siding. The steeply pitched front-gable roof is sheathed with original concrete shingles and features overhanging eaves and a boxed wood cornice. The façade contains two, roll-up garage doors; each are 16-light/8-panel wood doors. The gables on both the façade and rear elevation contain one 6/6 wood-sash window. A 2-light/3-panel wood door provides access on the southwest elevation, which faces towards the house. An original, shed-roof, one-room section projects from the northeast side elevation. This one-story section sits on a similar foundation and is of wood-frame construction. The façade contains one 6-panel wood door. The northeast side elevation has a bulkhead entrance, with corrugated metal nailed over the opening, and the sides are covered with parged concrete. A 6/6 wood-sash window pierces both the rear and side elevation of this shed-roof section.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1936 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1936

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The Michael House is significant as an atypical modest example of a mid 1930s Tudor Revival-style cottage in Bel Air, Maryland. The Michael House is a one-and-a-half story, L-shaped cottage with a projecting screened porch and a side ell. Its form and plan is not as common in Bel Air as the ubiquitous side-gable Craftsman bungalow of the 1930s. The dwellings built in the 1920s and 1930s in Bel Air are characteristic of modest one to two story houses similar to houses found in plan books of Gustav Stickley as well as mail order pattern books of Sears and Roebuck or the Aladdin Company. Ubiquitous throughout the United States, one and one-and-a-half story cottages were popular beginning in the 1920s through the 1940s. The trend was for small, economical, and mass-produced houses, which was fulfilled by modest Tudor Revival style cottages as well as Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style dwellings. This dwelling is surrounded by houses that date from the 1870s through the 1950s and include styles such as Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. Very few Tudor Revival dwellings were constructed in Bel Air during the first half of the twentieth century.

Development of Bel Air: Late 19th and Mid 20th Century

The proximity to Baltimore City, the arrival of the railroad, the introduction of the automobile, and improvement of roads allowed for greater prosperity within Harford County and particularly the Town of Bel Air. Bel Air was home to a building boom of the late nineteenth century and again after World War I. Hays, Richardson's, and the two Dallam's Additions are the primary residential developments of the late 19th century and early 20th century that took place within the Bel Air town limits.

The properties along Broadway and Gordon Street built upon following the Civil War, however not platted as a subdivision, is considered as Bel Air's first neighborhood. In 1853, Dr. Munnikhuysen bought 68.5 acres from Ellen H. Davis. Ellen Davis had inherited this land from her father, Reverend Reuben Davis, a former principal of Bel Air Academy. Munnikhuysen paid \$2000 for the nearly seventy-acre tract of land. Two of Bel Air's most stylish houses according to Marilyn Larew, the Gothic Revival-style Proctor House (1865) and the Queen Anne-style Jacob Bull House (1878) were built in this area. Many of the houses along Broadway and Gordon Street were constructed during the 1880s

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middle-class building boom with a total of twenty-four dwellings built before 1890. Following the frenzy of building along these two streets the building boom moved to other locales in Bel Air such as Hays and Richardson's Additions.¹

Hays Addition is bounded on the south by Baltimore Pike, to the west by Archer Street, to the north by Thomas Street, and to the east by Bond Street. The Hays Addition was platted in 1886 and only three lots sold at this time. Between 1887 and 1917 only nine more lots were sold in this section of Bel Air. Marilyn M. Larew, historian, states that the reason for the slow building pace in Hays Addition could be the lots were priced much higher than lots in other sections of Bel Air such as in Dallam's Additions and Richardson's Addition.²

The boundaries for Richardson's Addition are Bond Street to the east, Alice Anne Street to the south, Richardson Street to the west, and Nichols Street on the north. Lots began selling in 1886, however, it was not officially platted and recorded until 1911. By 1917, fifteen houses stood along Alice Anne Street, which became an African-American working class neighborhood. Not including the dwellings on Alice Anne Street, seventeen houses were constructed in Richardson's Addition between 1914 and 1945.³

Major Dallam's Addition was platted in 1883 and the boundaries are the MA & PA Railroad to the south, Dallam Avenue to the north, Rockspring Avenue to the east, and several lots past Mast Street to the west. Due to the proximity to the railroad, several lots were built upon for industrial and commercial uses as well as worker's housing. Dallam's second addition is located to the north of Dallam's first addition including Roland Avenue, Rockspring Avenue, and Hall Street. In the late 1880s, the west side of Rockspring Avenue was built upon followed by construction on Roland Avenue after 1890. Eleven houses were constructed in Dallam's second addition between 1885 and 1914.⁴

Following World War I, Bel Air prospered with numerous suburban developments on the outskirts of the downtown core. Three of the larger additions to Bel Air during the 1920s include Fulford Park (1922), Ingleside (1923), and Kenmore (1924). The area that is Fulford Park originally was made up of 18 acres running from Main Street and Fulford Avenue, South to Linwood Avenue, and East to Ewing Street. Other streets included in Fulford Park are Maitland Street and Powell Avenue. Unlike the slow development of the late 19th century developments of Hays and Richardson's Additions, the lots in Fulford Park sold quickly and construction began immediately. The real estate agents responsible for selling the lots of Fulford Park advertised and auctioned the lots on one day in 1922 soon after it was platted. One hundred thirty six lots sold in one day bringing in a total of \$12,000.

The area known as Ingleside off North Hickory Avenue is bounded by Wright Street to the south and McCormick Lane to the north. This section of Bel Air was subdivided and platted by J. Edwin Webster, son of Colonel Edwin Hanson Webster, in April 1923. Oliver T. Wallace and Samuel Dameron were the real estate agents responsible for the sales. According to Larew, Ingleside was the "place to build between the wars" and continued to expand after 1945.⁵ Similar to

¹ Marilyn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), p. 166-168.

² Larew, p. 170

³ Larew, p. 172.

⁴ Larew, pp. 173-176.

⁵ Larew, pp. 181-183.

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Fulford Park, Ingleside held an auction to handle the sales of the lots which occurred in April or May of 1923. Ingleside developed rapidly, much more so than any other previous development made to Bel Air. According to Larew, the "first two blocks on East Broadway and Webster were full" by the end of the 1920s. A total of sixteen houses were constructed in the 1920s—"faster than any previous addition in town."⁶

In 1919, Robert and Anne Heighe purchased 99 acres of Hanway's farm, which was platted in 1924 by the local real estate firm of Vaughn, Warren, and Wells, using their namesake for the subdivision. Today, the addition is better known as the Kenmore addition. The lots were auctioned on September 22, 1924 and a total of 199 lots were sold equaling \$19,500.

Due to the building boom in Harford County in the 1920s and 1930s, the pre-World War I developments in Bel Air were being steadily built upon similar to the new developments of the early 1920s. A section of Dallam's second addition, which includes Hall Street, was re-surveyed and platted in 1931 as the Rock Spring Addition. This new plat consisted of two blocks with a total of 102 lots and is bounded to the north by Vale Road, to the east by Rockspring Avenue, to the south by Hall Street, and to the west by Roland Avenue. Robinson Street runs north south and connects Hall Street to Vale Road, originally called Bel Air-Watervale Road. Block A of Rock Spring Addition was platted with fifty-five lots, the majority of which are equal size of twenty-five feet wide and 100 feet deep. Block B of this addition contains forty-seven lots, most of which were of similar size to the lots in Block A.

After the platting of the Rock Spring Addition, several more residential developments were constructed within the town limits. Development slowed dramatically between the mid-1930s and the early 1950s. Because of the Town's proximity and association to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, a U.S. Army Installation Management Agency, Bel Air experienced a remarkable population decline during the mid- to late-1940s due to the Proving Ground downsizing after World War II. In the early 1950s, Bel Air regained its population numbers as it was experiencing in the 1930s and numerous developments occurred during the 1950s and early 1960s including such examples as Howard Park (1951), Shamrock (1955), and Homestead Village (early 1960s).

Michael House

The Michael House, at 325 Franklin Street, is located in the Third District of Harford County within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The house at 325 Franklin Street is not located within any large housing development of the early twentieth century. However, it is part of a small division of land that originally belonged to the property of 112 East Broadway (HA-0239), the Thomas H. Robinson House. In 1853, Dr. Munnikhuysen bought 68.5 acres from Ellen Davis. Ellen Davis had inherited this land from her father, Reverend Reuben Davis, a former principal of Bel Air Academy. Munnikhuysen paid \$2000 for the nearly seventy-acre tract of land upon which he had architect Jacob Bull build the residence at 112 East Broadway. In 1890, Munnikhuysen sold a tract of land including the house at the north corner of Broadway and Franklin Street to Thomas Hall Robinson, a local Bel Air attorney.⁷

⁶ Larew, pp. 181-181.

⁷ Larew, pp. 166-168.

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Robinson was born on March 2, 1860 and was raised in Harford County and attended public school in Bel Air. He studied law in the office of Henry D. Fernandis and in 1882, he was admitted to the Bar. Robinson then married Clara Cain in 1885 and purchased the house and property at 112 East Broadway in 1890. Two years after purchasing the house on Broadway he was elected to fill the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of Benjamin Silver. It was during the early 1890s that Robinson had the house expanded just as his family was expanding. He was reelected twice to the State Senate in 1899 and 1908. In 1894, Robinson was elected President of the Second National Bank of Bel Air, a position he held until his death in 1930. Robinson was elected Attorney-General of Maryland in December 1923 and also maintained that position until his sudden death. Thomas and Clara Robinson raised five children together at the Broadway residence; Mary L. (b. 1886), Madeleine (1888), Elizabeth (b. 1890), Thomas Hall, Jr. (b. 1893), and Clara (b. 1895).⁸

Following Thomas Robinson's death, the house and land was willed to his wife, Clara Robinson. Five years later, Mrs. Robinson divides the land willed to her with the assistance of Judge William H. Harlan. On a side note, Harlan's wife, Bessie Webster Harlan, was the daughter of Colonel Edwin H. Webster, who owned the prominent estate, *Ingleside*. J. Edwin Webster, son of Colonel Webster, eventually subdivided the large farm of *Ingleside*, giving the subdivision its namesake. It is unclear the connection between Judge William H. Harlan and Clara Cain Robinson in relation to the subdividing of Robinson's lands along Broadway, Franklin Street, and Choice Street.

One of the lots developed was sold to Fannie C. Michael in October 1936 at which time she had the house at 325 Franklin Street built. She resided there until 1953, when it was conveyed to Charles W. Michael, Jr. and his wife Frances A. Michael. At this time Charles W. Michael, Jr. was forty years of age. Charles Michael is responsible for building the 1970s addition (family room) on the northwest elevation. The Michael's then resided at this location for approximately forty years, until Charles Michael sold it in 1993 when he was eighty years old to Rene de Pontebriand. The property then sold to John Loper in 2001 and then to the Sudbrink's in 2005.

The current owners, Kurt and Jane Sudbrink, purchased the property from John M. Loper and Paige C. Killian. Both Kurt and Jane Sudbrink were born in 1970 and Kurt Sudbrink is originally from Bel Air, having grown up on Webster Street and eventually moving to the Peverley House at 419 Choice Street (HA-1823) with his family. Jane Sudbrink is originally from Pennsylvania, just north of Philadelphia. Jane Sudbrink was formerly employed as an editor/writer and Kurt Sudbrink is employed in the Development Department at Loyola College. The Sudbrink's have three children which they are raising at 325 Franklin Street; Caleb (b. 11/13/2000), Adelaide (b. 2/23/2003), and Genevieve (6/11/2005).

⁸ *Harford Democrat*, "Thos. H. Robinson Dies Suddenly At Bel Air Home," 14 October 1930.

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Chain-of-Title

All information taken from the Bel Air Courthouse

January 17, 1853	Grantor: Ellen H. Davis Grantee: William Munnikhuysen and wife Deed Book ALJ 2 Folio 351
April 7, 1890	Grantor: Howard Munnikhuysen and wife, et al Grantee: Thomas H. Robinson Deed Book ALJ 67 Folio 346 <i>Land contained 1.700 acres</i>
June 19, 1920	Grantor: Thomas H. Robinson Grantee: Clara Cain Robinson Will Book CHR 18 Folio 271
October 1, 1936	Grantor: Clara Cain Robinson and William H. Harlan Grantee: Fannie C. Michael Deed Book SWC 242 Folio 237
August 28, 1953	Grantor: Fannie C. Michael Grantee: Charles W. Michael, Jr. and Frances A. Michael (wife) Will Book T.L.A. 31 Folio 288 <i>Land contained 0.475 acres and was surveyed by Deaton on September 1, 1936.</i>
February 12, 1993	Grantor: Charles W. Michael, Jr. Grantee: Rene J. de Pontebriand Deed Book 1921 Folio 905
March 9, 2001	Grantor: Rene J. de Pontebriand and Laurel E. Allender Grantee: John Loper Deed Book 3473 Folio 600
November 22, 2004	Grantor: John M. Loper and Paige C. Killian Grantee: Kurt and Jane Sudbrink Deed Book 5853 Folio 1

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bel Air Courthouse, Land Records. Bel Air, MD

Harford County Historical Society. Vertical Files. Bel Air, MD.

Larew, Marilyn M. *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945*. Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, MD, 1995.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census of 1890-1930, Harford County, Maryland. Census searched from
<<http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library>> (September, 2005).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.44 acre

Acreage of historical setting 0.44 acre

Quadrangle name Bel Air, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Michael House is located at 325 Franklin Street and is associated with tax map 300 parcel 316 and contains 0.44 acres.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kristie Baynard/Architectural Historian		
organization	Arcadia Preservation, LLC	date	October 6, 2005
street & number	1209 Powhatan Street	telephone	703.798.8124
city or town	Fredericksburg	state	VA

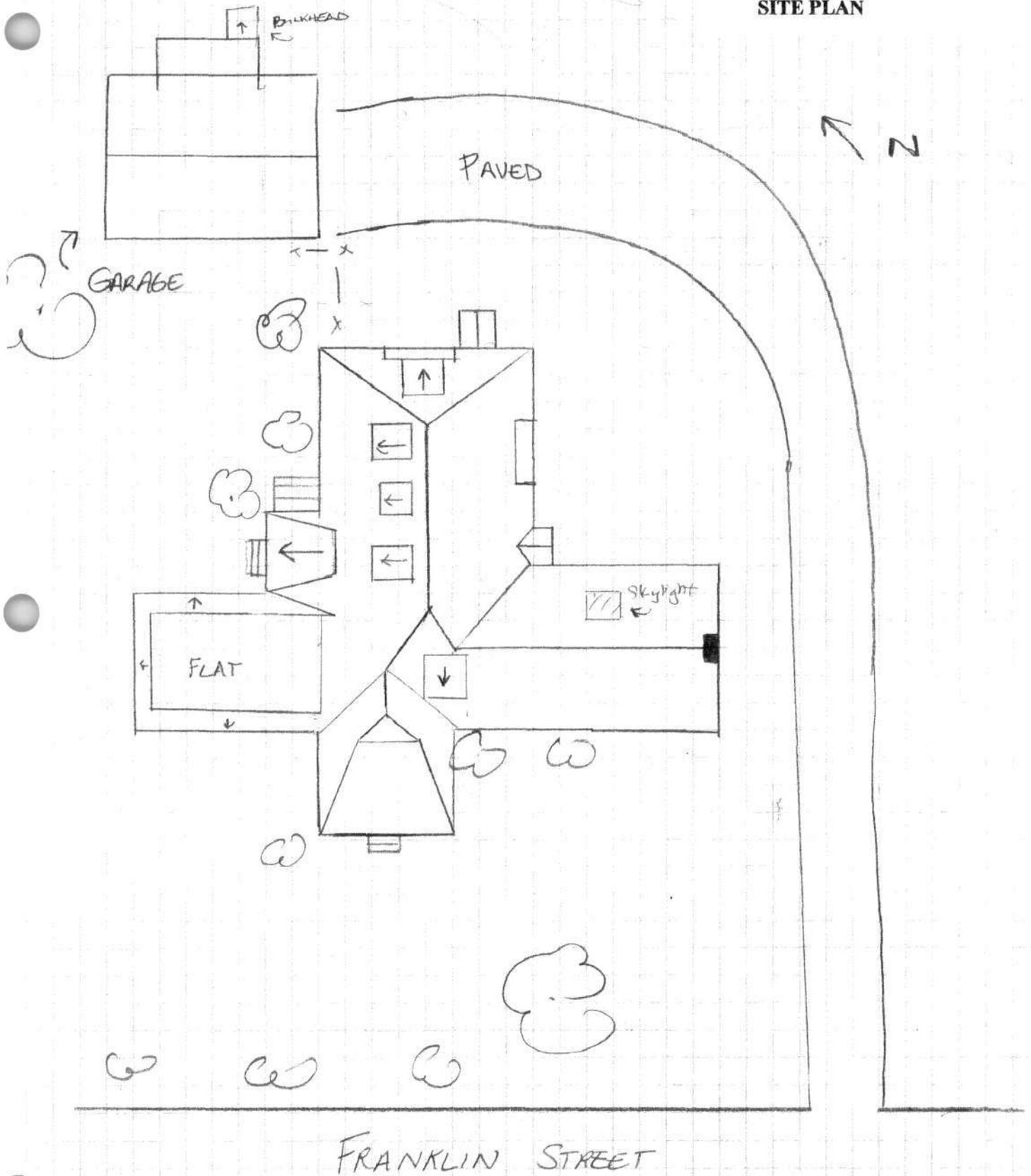
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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:

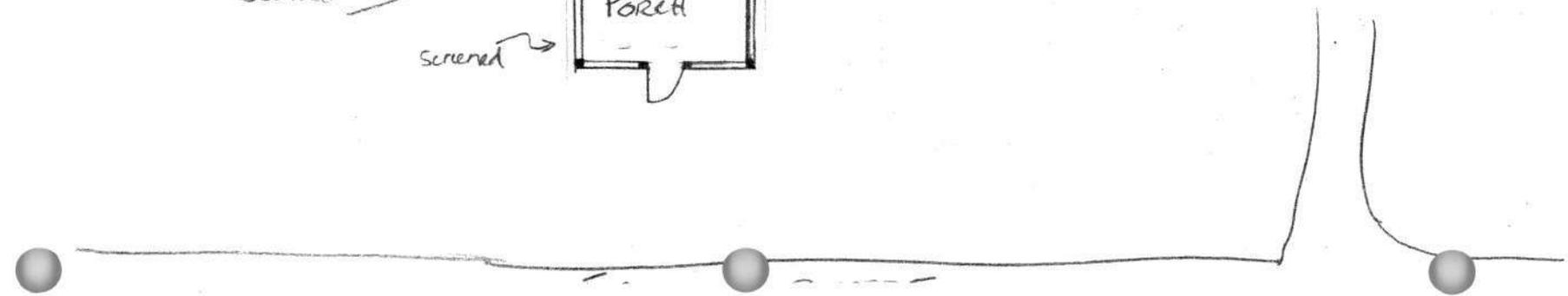
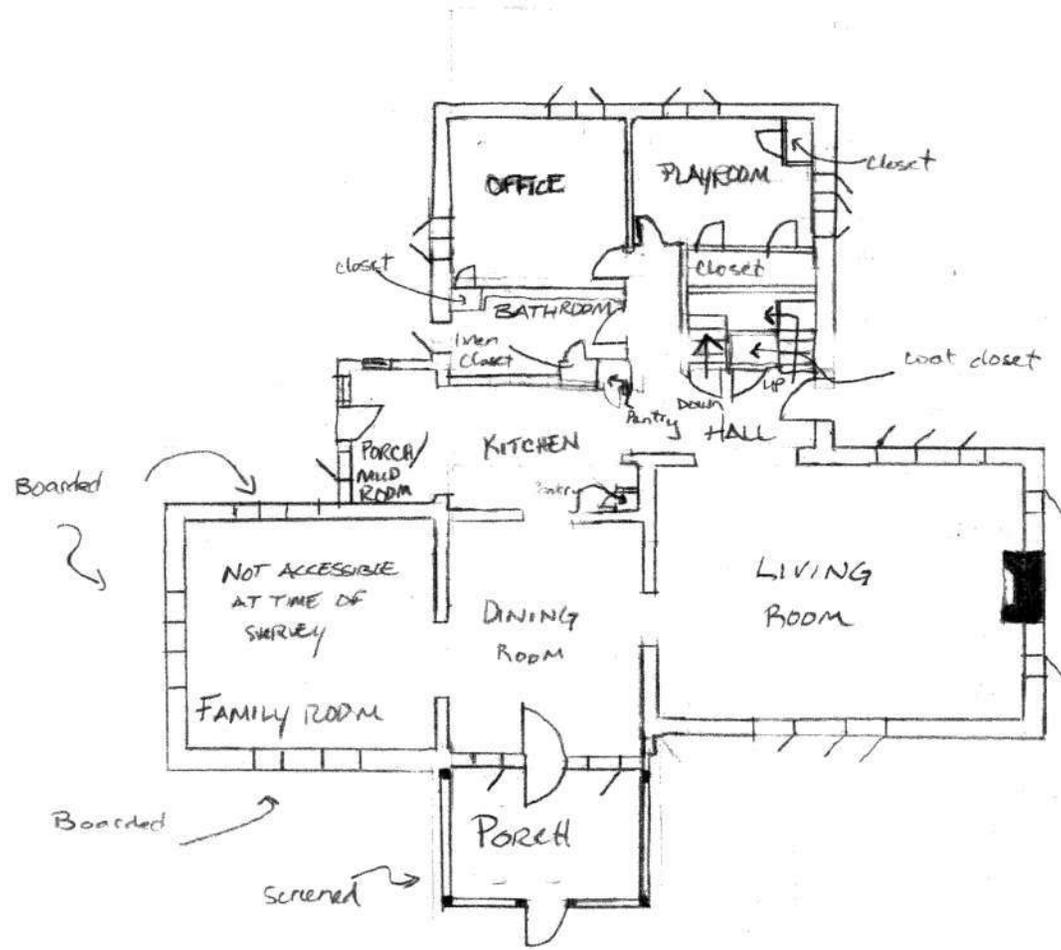
Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

HA-1744
Michael House
325 Franklin Street
Bel Air, Harford County
SITE PLAN



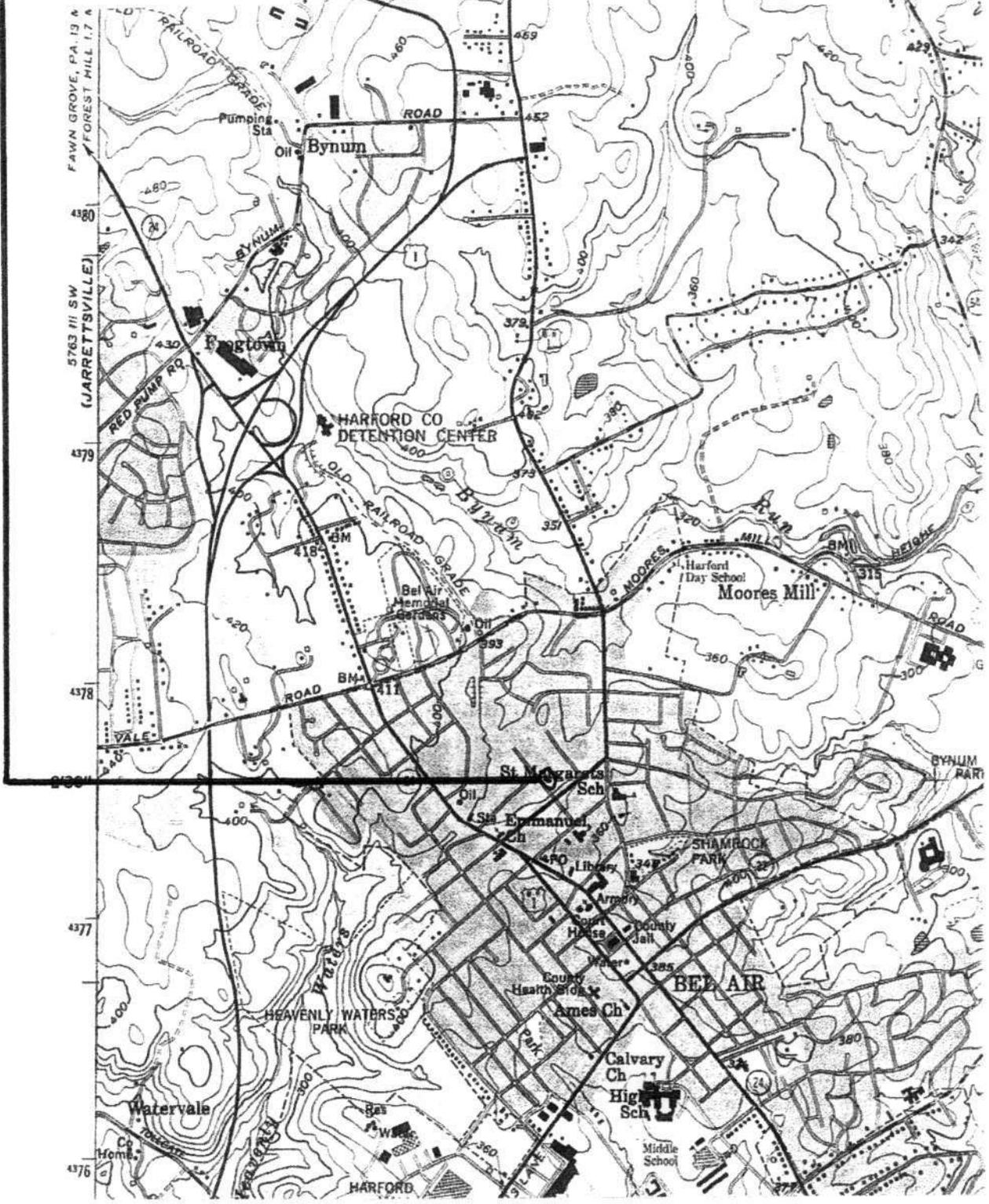
I.D. # HA-1744 Name MICHAEL HOUSE, 325 FRANKLIN ST., Harford County, MD

HA-1744
Michael House
325 Franklin Street
Bel Air, Harford County
FIRST FLOOR PLAN





HA-1744
 Michael House
 325 Franklin Street
 Bel Air, Harford County
BEL AIR USGS MAP



35°
 5763 III SW (JARRETTVILLE)
 FAWN GROVE, PA. 19 & FOREST HILL 17 &
 4380
 4379
 4378
 4377
 4376



HA-1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

HARFORD COUNTY, MD

ARCADIA PRESERVATION, LLC

9/2005

MD SHPO

EXTERIOR, SW ELEVATION

1 of 13



HA-1744
MICHAEL HOUSE
Harford County, MD
ARCADIA PRESERVATION
9/2005
MD SHPD
EXTERIOR, SE ELEVATION
2 of 13



HA-1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

Harford County MD

ARCADIA PRESERVATION, LLC

9/2005

MD SHPO

EXTERIOR, NE ELEVATION

3 of 13



HA-1744
MICHAEL HOUSE
Harford County, MD
Arcadia Preservation, LLC
9/2005
MD SHPD
EXTERIOR, NW ELEVATION
4 of 13



HA-1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

HARFORD COUNTY, MD

ARLADIA PRESERVATION, LLC

9/2005

MD SHPD

INTERIOR, DINING ROOM, VIEW LOOKING SW

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HA-1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

HARFORD COUNTY, MD

ARCADIA PRESERVATION, LLC

9/2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, LIVING ROOM, VIEW LOOKING EAST

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HA-1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

HARFORD COUNTY, MD

ARCADIA PRESERVATION, LLC

9/2005

MD SHPD

INTERIOR, STAIR HALL, VIEW LOOKING EAST

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HA-1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

Harford County, MD

ARCADIA PRESERVATION, LLC

9/2005

MD SHPD

INTERIOR, KITCHEN. VIEW LOOKING WEST

8 of 13



HA-1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

HARFORD COUNTY, MD

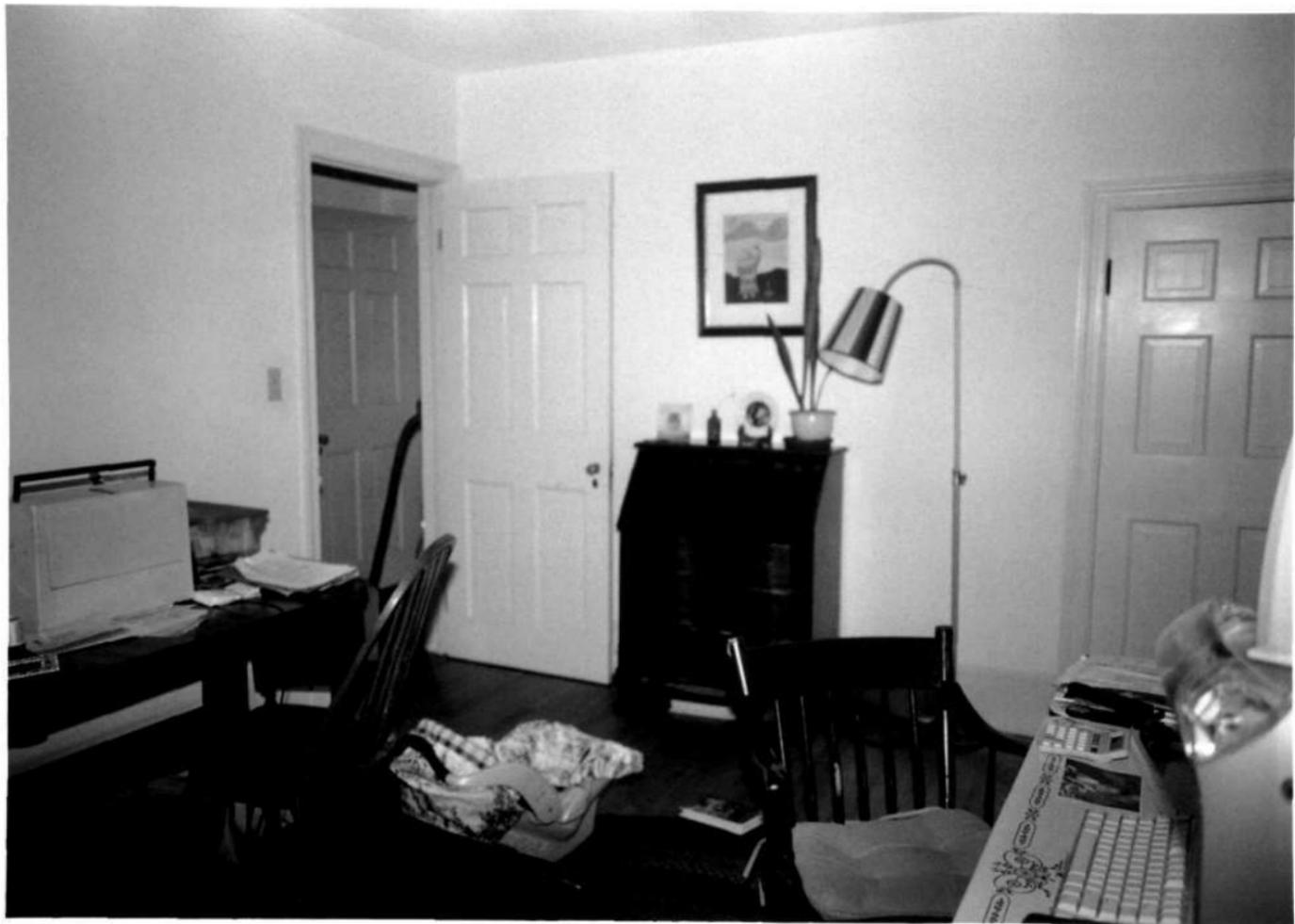
ARCADIA PRESERVATION

9/2005

MD SHPD

INTERIOR, BATHROOM, VIEW LOOKING NW

9 of 13



HA-1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

HARFORD COUNTY, MD

ARCADIA PRESERVATION

9/2005

MD SHPD

INTERIOR, 1st floor, BEDROOM/OFFICE, VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

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HA 1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

Harford County, MD

ARCADIA PRESERVATION

9/2005

MD SHPD

INTERIOR, BEDROOM 1st floor, VIEW LOOKING WEST

11 of 13



HA 1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

HARFORD COUNTY, MD

ARCADIA PRESERVATION

9/2005

MD SHPB

INTERIOR, BEDROOM, 2nd FLOOR, VIEW LOOKING WEST

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HA-1744

MICHAEL HOUSE

Harford County, MD

Arcadia Preservation, LLC

9/2005

MD SHPO

GARAGE, SE ELEVATION

13 of 13