

Robert Smith House

HA-2050

603 North Hickory Avenue

Bel Air, Harford County

1951

Private

The Robert Smith House is a two-story, wood-frame dwelling rests on a concrete-block foundation and is capped with a hipped, asphalt-shingle roof. The walls are clad with a stretcher-bond brick veneer and there is one exterior-end, brick chimney with a corbeled cap on the south elevation. The roof features overhanging eaves and a wide fascia board. A one-story, half-hipped, screened porch is located on the south elevation. A two-story, hipped-roof addition built circa 1960 is located on the rear elevation and originally contained a garage on the first floor. The garage was renovated into a living space when a detached garage immediately northeast of the addition was built in 1966 or 1967.

The Robert Smith House is a representative example of a modest Colonial Revival style house dating to 1951 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The plans for this house were chosen by Robert Smith and his wife, Patricia A. Smith, from a contemporary magazine, the name of which is not remembered by the owner. This dwelling is two-stories, with a rectangular footprint, symmetrical fenestration with a central entrance, and capped with a hipped roof, all characteristics common through the first half of the twentieth century of Colonial Revival-style houses. The floor plan of the Robert Smith House is also similar to the rectangular plans of modest Colonial Revival-style and Craftsman cottages and bungalows of the 1920s and 1930s. This dwelling is significant as a planned house that was advertised in a 1950s architectural magazine and therefore can be placed within a larger context than just within Bel Air.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2050

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Robert Smith House
other _____

2. Location

street and number 603 North Hickory Avenue not for publication
city, town Bel Air vicinity
county Harford

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

name Robert Smith
street and number 603 North Hickory Avenue 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 1301 folio 641
city, town Bel Air tax map 300 tax parcel 337 tax ID number 023575

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>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u>0</u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. HA-2050

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

This Colonial Revival-style dwelling is located on a level grassy lot at the northeast corner of North Hickory Avenue and Crocker Street in Bel Air, Maryland. A few foundation plantings front the dwelling and several large trees surround the house. No longer extant, a hedgerow originally lined front of the property along the streets. A paved driveway leads to the house and detached garage from Crocker Street, whereas the house faces west towards North Hickory Avenue.

Built in 1951, this two-story, wood-frame dwelling rests on a concrete-block foundation and is capped with a hipped, asphalt-shingle roof. The walls are clad with a stretcher-bond brick veneer and there is one exterior-end, brick chimney with a corbeled cap on the south elevation. The roof features overhanging eaves and a wide fascia board. A one-story, half-hipped, screened porch is located on the south elevation. A two-story, hipped-roof addition built circa 1960 is located on the rear elevation and originally contained a garage on the first floor. The garage was renovated into a living space when a detached garage immediately northeast of the addition was built in 1966 or 1967.

The three-bay-wide façade of the dwelling is pierced with two 8/8 double-hung, wood-sash windows flanking a central entry vestibule. All windows have rowlock sills and all double-hung windows have wood-paneled shutters. The vestibule contains one single-leaf, 2-light/4-panel wood door and is capped with a flat roof and a rooftop, metal balcony. The door features a Colonial Revival-style wood door surround with triglyphs and metopes in the frieze, and fluted pilasters, with a set of three large ovolo moldings inside of the pilasters. The second story is pierced with two 8/8 windows and one round, 9-light wood casement window. The basement level is illuminated with two 2-light metal, awning windows with metal wells.

The south elevation of the main block has two single-leaf, 9-light/cross-panel wood doors flanking the chimney. The second story is illuminated with two 8/8 windows. The screened porch has a slate tile floor and is supported with square posts. The first and second stories of the rear addition on the south elevation each contain two 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows.

The rear elevation of the main block is pierced with one 8/8 window and one 9-light/cross-panel wood door on the first story. The second story is pierced with one 8/8 window and one 6/6 window. Piercing the first story of the addition is one set of triple windows of two 6/6 windows flanking an 8/8 window, which was the location of the original garage door. The spandrel of this triple window is clad with board-and-batten siding.

Continuing on to the north elevation, the first story of the main block contains one 6/6 window and one 8/8 window. The second story is pierced with two 8/8 windows. The first story of the addition contains one 9-light/cross-panel wood door and the second story is pierced with one 6/6 window.

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Name Robert Smith House
Continuation Sheet

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Interior Description

The Robert Smith House at 603 North Hickory Avenue is a central hall plan with a living room to the south and a dining room and a kitchen to the north. A circular movement pattern around the first floor is provided with this plan. Access to the second floor is by the straight-flight stair in the front hall and access to the basement is an enclosed stair underneath the front staircase in the rear hall. The kitchen contains a bathroom and the second floor has three bedrooms and a bathroom. The first floor of the rear addition originally contained a garage but now functions as a den and the second story contains one bedroom and one bathroom.

The front vestibule contains the front wood door with slightly raised panels, and two closets on the side walls to the entry vestibule. The closets both have a single-leaf, two-flush-panel door. The door and window casings throughout the house consist of a fascia, cyma reversa, a fascia, terminating with a small cyma reversa. The stair in the center hall has an open stringer with tapered balusters and a tapered newel post with a molded cap typical of the mid-twentieth century. The handrail is rounded. Along the stair wall is a flush wainscot panel with a top rail that consists of a projecting band flanked by two cyma rectas. Adjacent to the stair is a closet with a flush-panel door. The closet's depth has been shortened and it is now approximately five to six inches deep. The plaster walls and ceiling in the entry hall are papered and the floors are covered with carpet. The baseboard is approximately 4 ½ inches high and has a rounded base molding and no shoe molding.

The living room has painted plaster walls and ceiling, carpet-covered floors, and similar baseboards and surrounds. The window sills consist of a fascia to a cyma reversa to a fascia, and finally terminating with a small cyma reversa. The fireplace has a ceramic tile hearth and a denticulated mantle cornice. The mantle consists of a large ovolo, a cavetto, and a quarter-round molding terminating into the dentil course. Dropping from the dentil course is a small cyma reversa completing the mantle cornice which rests on a cushion frieze. The fireplace also features pilasters. Doorways from the center hall and rear hall provide access to the living room.

The dining room has similar features as the living room including the ceiling, surrounds, and floors. The walls are painted except for a portion covered with a vertical-board wainscoting. Instead of the baseboard found in the living room, the wainscoting features a fascia board as part of the wainscoting. The chair rail around the perimeter of the room consists of a projecting fascia flanked with two cyma recta moldings.

The kitchen is accessed through the rear hall or through a small doorway in the dining room. The floor is covered with linoleum tiles and the walls are papered. The ceiling, surrounds, and baseboard is similar to the front hall. An opening was made in the south wall in the kitchen to install a 6-panel bi-fold door for access to the bathroom. The bathroom was originally accessed in the rear hall. The kitchen counters and cabinets are all original.

In the rear hall are the flush-panel doors to the basement and to a small closet. The closet originally was open to the bathroom but was altered to a closet similar to the one found in the front hall. The floor in the rear hall is covered with stone tiles, the walls are papered, and the ceiling, baseboard, and surrounds are similar to the front hall. In the rear hall is a doorway to the den in the rear addition. The casings on this doorway and the windows and doors in the addition are all

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flush with slightly rounded edges and the openings have slight lug lintels. The walls in the den are covered with beaded vertical board and there are two connected closets in the room. The floor is covered with carpet and the ceiling is partially dropped acoustic tile.

The materials in the second floor are similar to the first floor including the painted and papered walls, ceiling, baseboard, surrounds, sills, and doors. The floors are covered with original 2 ½ inch wood floorboards. The hall was originally wallpapered and contains two linen closets. The front and rear bedrooms contain one closet each and the master bedroom contains two closets. The bathroom has a ceramic tile floor, partially ceramic tile walls, a marble door sill, and original features. A wood louvered door provides access to the rear bedroom addition. Details in the addition are similar to those on the first floor; same walls, surrounds, and ceiling. The floor is covered with 4 inch wood floorboards.

Secondary Resources

Built in 1966, the detached garage is two-bays wide and one-story high. It is wood-frame construction with a stretcher-bond brick veneer and is capped with a front-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. The two roll-up wood garage doors are paneled with lights. The front gable is clad with vinyl siding and there is a small pyramidal cupola on the roof.

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 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 1951, 1960 ca., 1966 **Architect/Builder** Tom Gentry

Construction dates 1951

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 Robert Smith House is a representative example of a modest Colonial Revival style house dating to 1951 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. This dwelling is two-stories, with a rectangular footprint, symmetrical fenestration with a central entrance, and capped with a hipped roof, all characteristics common through the first half of the twentieth century of Colonial Revival-style houses. The floor plan of the Robert Smith House is also similar to the rectangular plans of modest Colonial Revival-style and Craftsman cottages and bungalows of the 1920s and 1930s. This dwelling is significant as a planned house that was advertised in a 1950s architectural magazine and therefore can be placed within a larger context than just within Bel Air. This house type is common throughout the region and is seen as a single house type in entire 1940s and 1950s residential developments. However, the Robert Smith House is located within the Ingleside Addition, platted in 1923, and is surrounded by a mixture of houses dating from the 1920s to the 1950s. This house exhibits the continuing construction within the Ingleside Addition, one of the smaller additions to Bel Air.

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.

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.¹

¹ Marilyn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), p. 170.

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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 1945.²

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 1914.³

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 1945.⁴ Similar to 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."⁵

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

² Marilyn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), p. 172.

³ Marilyn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), pp. 173-176.

⁴ Marilyn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), pp. 181-183.

⁵ Marilyn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), pp. 181-181.

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Continuation Sheet

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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 Rockspring 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).

Robert Smith House

The Robert Smith House, at 603 North Hickory Avenue, is located in the Third District of Harford County within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The house at 603 North Hickory Avenue was built on lot 1 of Block C in the Ingleside subdivision in 1951 according to the owner, Robert Smith. The plans for this house were chosen by Robert Smith and his wife, Patricia A. Smith, from a contemporary magazine, the name of which is not remembered by the owner. The lot was purchased by the Smith's from Charles Kunkel and Frank Kunkel in 1951. Sean Duff, architect for the neighboring American Legion building, was hired by the Smith's to build 603 North Hickory Avenue and Tom Gentry built the circa 1960 addition on the rear of the dwelling.

The original plat of Ingleside was located on the east side of Hickory Avenue, bounded to the east by Orley Reedy's Farm (later to become Majors Choice subdivision), to the north by Webster Street, and to the south by Wright Street. The first house built in Ingleside was mentioned in the *Aegis* on June 8, 1923 and belonged to Dale Coale, the first Bel Air postal carrier. A total of 166 lots were available in 1923 measuring 20 by 100 feet. All houses constructed within the Ingleside Addition faced restrictive covenants including no property could be sold or rented to African Americans, houses facing Hickory Avenue were to cost no less than \$4,000 whereas all other houses were to cost no less than \$3,000, and finally there was to be no commercial use on the properties for a minimum of 25 years. Lot prices and minimum construction prices in Ingleside during the early 1920s were higher than the prices available in Fulford Park, another 1920s development. Ingleside was added onto on June 5, 1935 with a revised plat referred to as a subdivision of the lands of the

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Name Robert Smith House
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

late J. Edwin Webster.⁶ This recorded plat includes three sections (A, B, and C) and is bounded to the south by the Webster Street, to the east by Francis Avenue, to the north by McCormick Lane, and to the west by Hickory Avenue. Two east-west streets not mentioned that are included in this plat are Harlan and Crocker Streets. This plat of Ingleside contains a total 54 lots, one of which is a very large lot depicting the footprint of the Webster estate house, *Ingleside* (Block B, lot 1).

The property on which the Robert Smith House is located was sold to W.D. McLean in 1932. The McLean's assumed the mortgage by James T. and Helen M. Smith, which included 35 acres of the original 73-acre tract. In 1935, the McLean's sold this land to Henry T. Crocker and Edwin H.W. Harlan. Trustees oversaw the land and sold lots 1 and 2 of Section C in Ingleside to Frederick J. Kunkel in 1940. It seems Frederick Kunkel remained in Baltimore City and following his death, these two lots in Ingleside were willed to his sons, Charles J. Kunkel (b. 1895) and Frank W. Kunkel (b. 1907). His third and oldest son was John N. Kunkel (b. 1890) who began Kunkel Service Company in Bel Air, Maryland and resided at 307 North Hickory Avenue (HA-1804, built 1925). In 1930, Charles and Frank Kunkel still resided with their parents, Frederick J. and Catherine M. Kunkel, on Hamilton Street. Both Charles and Frank Kunkel worked in the auto business that their father started in Baltimore City. Charles Kunkel served as the accountant and Frank Kunkel was an auto salesman. Frederick J. Kunkel did not own any other land in Bel Air, Maryland according to his last will and testament.⁷ Charles and Frank Kunkel sold lots 1 and 2 to Robert W. Smith in 1951.

Around the mid-twentieth century, F. Nelson Smith began a timber and saw mill business in Harford County called F. Nelson Smith and Sons, which included his two sons, F. Nelson Smith, Jr. (b. 1918) and Robert W. Smith (b. 1920). In the 1940s, Robert W. Smith married Patricia A. Smith (b. 1924) from Glyndon, Maryland in Baltimore County. The Smith's had four children, which they raised at 603 North Hickory Avenue; Colleen, Robert Smith, Jr., Gregory, and Abigail. Robert Smith retired from his family timber business and sold his interest to his nephew, F. Nelson Smith's son.

Chain-of-Title

All information taken from the Bel Air Courthouse

Deeds Prior to the Construction of the Robert Smith House

November 2, 1921	Grantor: J. Edwin Webster and wife Grantee: James T. Smith Deed Book JAR 175 Folio 301 <i>Mortgage including 73 acres</i>
April 28, 1932	Grantor: Philip S. Close, Trustee Grantee: W. D. McLean Deed Book SWC 223 Folio 211

⁶ Recorded Land Book SWC 3 folio 328, Bel Air Courthouse.

⁷ Will Book RLW 22 folio 177.

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Name Robert Smith House
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

McLean's Assumed the Mortgage by James T. and Helen M. Smith including 35 acres of the original 73 acres.

June 6, 1935

Grantor: Wallace D. and Ada McLean
Grantee: Henry T. Crocker and Edwin H.W. Harlan
Deed Book SWC 237 Folio 266

July 13, 1940

Grantor: Grace H. Michael, et al, Trustees
Grantee: Frederick J. Kunkel
Deed Book GCB 261 Folio 239

November 3, 1947

Grantor: Frederick J. Kunkel
Grantee: Charles J. Kunkel and Frank W. Kunkel
Will book 22 Folio 177

Robert Smith House Built 1951

April 26, 1951

Grantor: Charles J. and Evelyne A. Kunkel and Frank W. and Dorothy Kunkel
Grantee: Robert W. and Patricia Ann Smith
Deed Book 356 Folio 95

December 31, 1985

Grantor: Robert W. and Patricia A. Smith
Grantee: Robert W. Smith, Jr. and wife, and John F. Shettle, Jr. and wife, et al
Deed Book 1301 Folio 641

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HA-2050

Bel Air Courthouse, Land Records. Bel Air, MD
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City. *Harford County Telephone Directory, 1936, 1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1963*, Baltimore City, MD.

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

Larew, Marilynn 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 1920-1930, Harford County, Maryland. Census searched from

<<http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library>> (7 December 2004).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.688

Acreage of historical setting 0.688

Quadrangle name Bel Air, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Robert Smith House is located at 603 North Hickory Avenue in the Third District of Harford County within the Town of Bel Air. It is on tax map map 300 parcel 337 and is on lots 1 and 2 of Section C of the Ingleside Addition to Bel Air. It is located on the northeast corner of North Hickory Avenue and Crocker Street.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kristie Baynard/Architectural Historian		
organization	Arcadia Preservaiton, LLC	date	December 7, 2004
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.

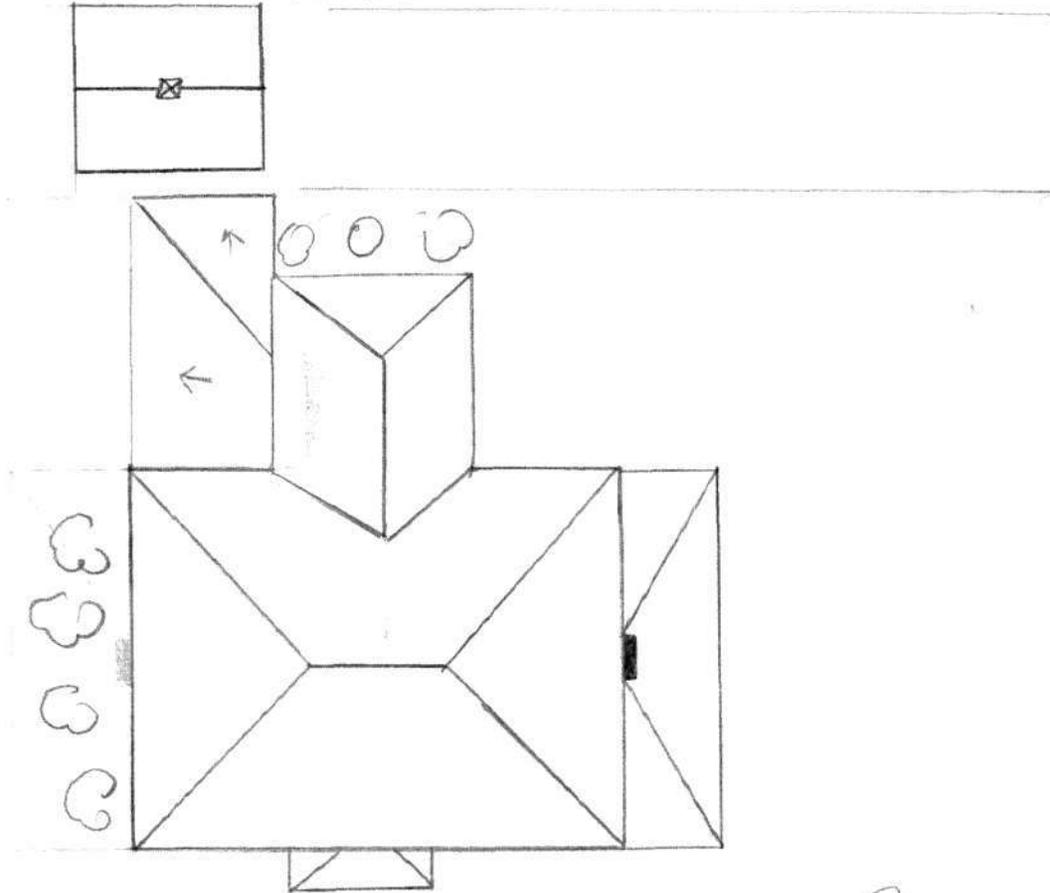
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

HA-2050

Robert Smith House
603 N. Hickory Avenue
Harford County
Bel Air
Site Plan



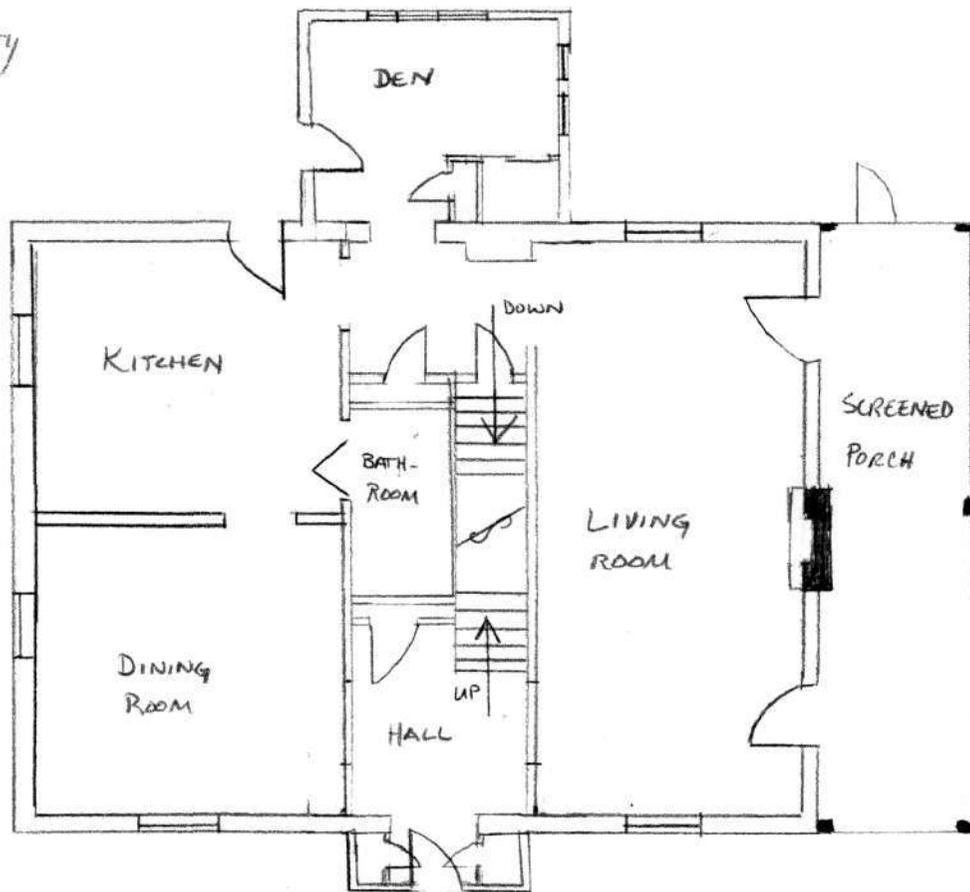
GARAGE

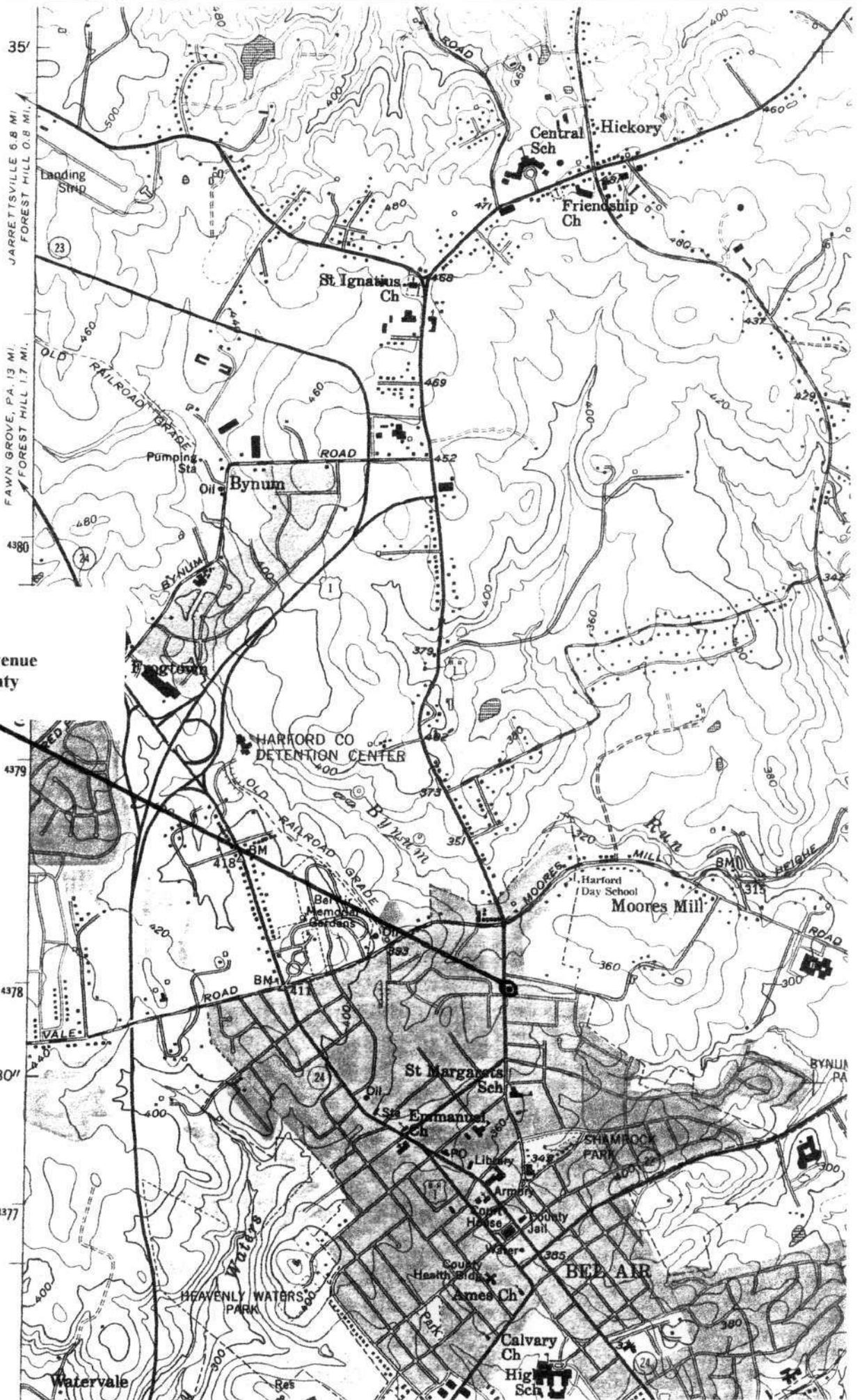


Crocker Street

N. Hickory Avenue

HA-2050
Robert Smith House
603 N. Hickory Avenue
BEL AIR, MD
HARFORD COUNTY





HA-2050
 Robert Smith House
 603 North Hickory Avenue
 Bel Air, Harford County
 Bel Air USGS Map



HA-2050

ROBERT SMITH HOUSE

603 N. Hickory Ave

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Aradia Preservation

12/2004

MD SHPD

West elevation, view looking NE

1 of 8



HA-2050
Robert Smith House
603 N. Hickory Ave.
Harford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Preservation
12/2004
MD SHPO
SOUTH ELEVATION
2 of 8



HA-2050

Robert Smith House

603 N. Hickory Ave

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Preservation

12/2004

MD SHPD

Exterior, NORTH ELEVATION

3 of 8



HA-2050

Robert Smith House

603 N. Hickory Ave

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Preservation

12/2004

MD SHPO

1st floor, hall, view looking west

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HA-2050

Robert Smith House

603 N. Hickory Ave.

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Preservation

12/2004

MD SHPO

1st floor living room, view looking SE

5 of 8



HA-2050
Robert Smith House
603 N. Hickory Ave.
Harford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Preservation

12/2004
MD SHPO

1st floor, Dining Room, view looking NE

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HA-2050

Robert Smith House

603 N. Hickory Ave.

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Preservation

12/2004

MD SHPO

1st Floor, Kitchen, View looking NORTH

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HA-2050

Robert Smith House

603 N. Hickory Ave

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Preservation

12/2004

MD SHPO

2nd Floor, Hall, view looking west

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