

**HARFORD COUNTY
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET**

SURVEY NO.: HA-2075
NAME: Bel Air Main Street District
LOCATION: North and South Main Street between Gordon and Fulford Streets
DATE: 1782 - 1960
ACCESS: Private and Public

DESCRIPTION:

The Bel Air Main Street District includes the properties facing North and South Main Street between Gordon and Fulford Streets in Bel Air. The focal point of the district is the Harford County courthouse, which is surrounded by associated office and commercial buildings. According to preliminary research, three surviving buildings within the district, including the courthouse, pre-date the Civil War. Except for the courthouse, these buildings are domestic in form and scale, being one or two story buildings with gabled roofs. Fourteen buildings were constructed between 1865 and 1883, and eleven more were added between 1883 and 1918. Between the Civil War and World War I, a combination of two- and two-and-a-half-story frame residential buildings and two- and three-story commercial buildings were common. The commercial buildings tended to have traditional storefronts at ground level, and decorative cornices. Fourteen new buildings were erected between World War I and World War II, and two additional buildings were built between 1945 and 1960. These buildings were typically one- and two-story commercial blocks with flat roofs and little architectural embellishment. Twenty-one modern (post-1960) buildings are present within the district, and three parcels are present that do not contain buildings. Most, but not all, of the modern buildings are large, multi-story office buildings with masonry facades.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Bel Air Main Street District is not eligible due to a loss of integrity. Approximately twenty-one of the district's sixty-five buildings post-date 1960, and detract from the historic character of the district. Of the forty-four buildings that are over fifty years in age, many have been substantially altered through changes in building materials, alteration of fenestration, additions, or changes to the roofline and/or massing. Those buildings in the district that possess the best integrity and historical significance have previously been identified and are listed in the National Register. Because the elements that comprise the district have been so heavily altered over time, the resource is no longer able to convey its historic character. Therefore it is not directly associated with important events or trends in history (Criterion A). The district is not a reflection of any individual or group of particular importance, and so the resource is not eligible under Criterion B. In its current state, the district as a whole does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it clearly represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C). Although portions of the Bel Air Main Street district have a high potential to contain archaeological sites, the significance of the property under Criterion D cannot be evaluated at this time because no testing has been conducted.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2075

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Bel Air Main Street District (preferred)

other

2. Location

street and number North and South Main Street between Gordon and Fulford Streets not for publication

city, town Bel Air vicinity

county Harford

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

name multiple

street and number 143 North Main Street through 221 South Main Street telephone multiple

city, town Bel Air state Maryland zip code 21014

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. multiple liber folio

city, town Bel Air tax map 301 tax parcel multiple tax ID number

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: multiple existing MIHP numbers

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 65 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 68 Total
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				<input type="checkbox"/> 3	

7. Description

Inventory No. HA-2075

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The Bel Air Main Street District includes properties along North and South Main Street between Gordon and Fulford Streets in Bel Air. This half-mile area includes approximately 68 parcels of land containing 65 buildings. Each of these buildings is oriented with its façade to Main Street, however the configuration and setbacks of the buildings vary. The focal point of the district is the Harford County courthouse, which was reconstructed in 1858 after being destroyed by fire. Due to the presence of the courthouse, there are also several county office buildings in the district, as well as many associated offices belonging to attorneys, financial institutions, and engineers, among others. In addition to the government buildings and offices, many stores or shops are present within the district. Although several buildings that historically served as residences survive, all of the buildings within the district are used primarily for commercial purposes today.

According to preliminary research, three buildings within the district pre-date the Civil War. Fourteen buildings were constructed between 1865 and 1883, and eleven more were added between 1883 and 1918. Fourteen new buildings were erected between World War I and World War II, and two additional buildings were built between 1945 and 1960. Twenty-one modern (post-1960) buildings are present within the district, and three parcels are present that do not contain buildings. Many of the extant buildings are replacements of earlier structures.

Buildings within the district that were constructed prior to the Civil War were generally domestic in form and scale, being one or two story buildings with gabled roofs. Between the Civil War and World War I, a combination of two- and two-and-a-half-story frame residential buildings and two- and three-story commercial buildings were common. The commercial buildings tended to have traditional storefronts at ground level, and decorative cornices. Buildings constructed after World War I were typically one- and two-story commercial blocks with flat roofs and little architectural embellishment.

1782-1865. The two-story brick courthouse in the center of the district dates to 1858, when it was reconstructed after a fire (Photograph 22). The building has been renovated since that date, but largely retains its historic character and forms the core of the National Register-listed Bel Air Courthouse District (HA-1716; Photographs 21 through 23). Both of the other early buildings that survive in the district are two-story frame structures with side-gable roofs. Constructed circa 1825 and located at 30 North Main Street, the National Register-listed Graham Crocker House retains a high level of integrity and serves as the best example of buildings of that period (HA-213; Photograph 29). The Graham-Crocker House currently houses legal offices. The building located at 107-115 South Main Street also pre-dates the Civil War (HA-221; Photograph 13). However, it has been altered over time to accommodate its commercial use. It is likely that at one time nearly all of the buildings within the area that comprises this district would have been similar to the two survivors, likely one or two-story frame or masonry buildings with gabled roofs.

1865-1883. Bel Air experienced a building boom in the years following the civil war, as is evidenced by the appearance of fourteen new buildings along Main Street in Bel Air's commercial district between 1865 and 1883. Buildings constructed during this period varied greatly in appearance. Constructed circa 1867, the building located at 202 South Main Street is an example of a two-story residence with a side-gable roof (HA-223; Photograph 17). Other buildings with residential forms constructed between 1865 and 1883 that survive in the district today are located at 141 North Main Street (HA-1244; Photograph 2), 125 North Main Street (HA-1432; Photograph 4), and 116 South Main Street (HA-1453; Photograph 19). These are all 2 and 2.5-story frame buildings with cross-gable roofs. Many of these buildings have been altered, but they survive as representatives of their period. Although these buildings were once used as residences, several of them have always incorporated commercial uses as well.

In addition to the four buildings with residential forms constructed between 1865 and 1883, ten commercial buildings were also built during the period following the Civil War. They include 13 North Main Street (HA-1427; Photograph 9), 119 South Main Street (HA-281; Photograph 14), 100 South Main Street (HA-1716; Photograph 21), 30-34 South Main Street (HA-1716; Photograph 23), 26 South Main Street (Photograph 24), 24 South Main Street (HA-1450; Photograph 24), 22 South Main Street (HA-217; Photograph 25), 20 South Main Street (HA-217; Photograph 25), 18 South Main Street (HA-1448; Photograph 25), and 12 South Main Street (HA-1447; Photograph 25). These buildings, which are generally located in close proximity to the courthouse, are typically two-story

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2075

Name Bel Air Main Street District
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buildings with nearly flat roofs accentuated by decorative cornices. However, one hipped-roof and one gable-front building dating to this period are present as well.

1883-1918. Between 1883 and 1918, characterized by the coming of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad and development at the northern end of town, ten new buildings were constructed in downtown Bel Air. As was the case during the 1865 to 1883 period, these buildings took on a variety of residential and commercial forms and styles. They range from 2.5-story frame residential buildings to a bold stone armory and flat-roofed commercial blocks. Buildings that survive today that were built between 1883 and 1918 include 111 North Main Street (HA-1430; Photograph 5), 41 North Main Street (HA-1429; Photograph 7), 1 North Main Street (Photograph 9), 1-3 South Main Street, South Main Street (HA-1445; Photograph 10), 21-23 South Main Street (HA-1449; Photograph 11), 200 South Main Street (HA-222; Photograph 17), 104-110 South Main Street (HA-1716; Photograph 20), 20 North Main Street (HA-1311; Photograph 28), 34-36 North Main Street (HA-1428; Photograph 29), and 106-108 North Main Street (Photograph 32).

1918-1945. Another building boom occurred in Bel Air during the middle of the twentieth century as vacant parcels continued to be constructed upon, and old buildings continued to be replaced during the period between World War I and World War II. However, no buildings appear to have been constructed along Main Street in downtown Bel Air between 1918 and 1930, according to Harford County tax records. With the exception of the 1936 Post Office, buildings constructed during this period were typically one or two story commercial blocks with flat roofs and little architectural embellishment. Buildings of this period tend to be clustered together, perhaps reflecting the purchase and development of larger, formerly residential properties. Surviving buildings constructed between 1918 and 1945 include 143 North Main Street (HA-1435; Photograph 1), 23 North Main Street (Photograph 8), 17-19 North Main Street (Photograph 8), 15 North Main Street (Photograph 8), 5-9 North Main Street (HA-1749; Photograph 9), 5 South Main Street (Photograph 10), 11 South Main Street (Photograph 10), 37 South Main Street (Photograph 12), 112-114 South Main Street (Photograph 19), 42 North Main Street (Photograph 29), 44 North Main Street (Photograph 30), 46 North Main Street (Photograph 30), 48-50 North Main Street (Photograph 31), and 52-54 North Main Street (Photograph 31).

1945-2005. Only two new buildings were constructed along Main Street in downtown Bel Air between 1945 and 1960. Both 2-8 North Main Street and 10-12 North Main Street are two-story commercial buildings with flat roofs and masonry facades (Photograph 27). The lack of new construction in the downtown area in the post-war era is most likely a reflection of the popularization of the automobile, and the associated trend toward roadside commercial development on the outskirts of town for easy access to motorists. Approximately twenty-one additional buildings have been constructed along Main Street in downtown Bel Air since 1960. These buildings are modern, and do not contribute to the historic character of the district.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HA-2075

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 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

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

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

From the time of its establishment in 1782 to the present, Bel Air has served an important function as Harford County's county seat. Because of the political/governmental role assigned to the town, Bel Air has several important buildings, including the courthouse and many offices and shops that serve those living in the community as well as those traveling to the town to conduct business. Despite its important function within the county, development of the budding village was slow but steady prior to the Civil War. Growth increased drastically beginning in 1865, and surged again following the completion of the Maryland Central Railroad in 1883. The town continued to be developed and re-developed following World War I, but with less intensity in the downtown due to the popularization of automobiles and the trend toward roadside commercial development on the outskirts of town. In recent years many of the historic buildings along Main Street have been lost or altered, compromising the historic integrity of the town.

1780-1865. Following the Revolutionary War, the General Assembly responded to the requests of Harford County residents to decide on a location for the county seat. One of five proposed options was a community proposed and laid out by Aquila Scott in 1780 with the intention of becoming the county seat. This community was to be named Belle-Aire, but was commonly known at the time as Scott's Old Fields (Shagena 2005:5).

Scott's 23-acre plan laid out lots along Main Street, which ran at a 39-degree angle from southeast and northwest, each just over 74 feet wide and just under 300 feet deep (Shagena 2005:3). Scott's plan reserved a 2.652-acre tract of land at the highest point in the center of town for the courthouse and jail. Although it seemed a relatively unlikely candidate because it was not located near established transportation facilities and was not a mill seat, the town of Belle-Aire won the vote in March of 1782 and became Harford County's new county seat, perhaps because of its location near the geographic center of the county (Shagena 2005:5-6).

After the 1782 election, lots in Belle-Aire sold rapidly. One lot had been sold prior to 1780, and two more sold in 1782. Fifteen lots sold in 1783, and 15 more had sold by 1789 (Shagena 2005:8). By 1798 Belle-Aire had 157 residents, 36 of whom were African-Americans (Shagena 2005:8). In 1799 Belle-Aire had a courthouse and jail, a Methodist meeting house, four inns, three stores, two blacksmith shops, two joiners, two carriage makers, one shoemaker, one wheelwright, and one tailor (Shagena 2005:8).

Despite the growth spurt that took place during the 1780s, Bel Air grew slowly prior to the Civil War. In addition to the courthouse, which was destroyed by fire and reconstructed in 1858, two surviving buildings along Main Street appear to pre-date the Civil War.

1865-1883. Bel Air underwent a great transformation between the end of the Civil War (1865) and the arrival of the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad (1883). Despite the general recession and agricultural depression that followed the war, Bel Air experienced a surge in population fueled by returning soldiers, which forced the town to grow in both physical size and available amenities. The population increased from 633 in 1870 to 1100 in 1874, the year Bel Air was incorporated (Larew 1999:59). The greatest area of development was in a multi-block area centered on the courthouse. The area along Office and Courtland (formerly Leeds) Streets,

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which came to be known as Courthouse Square, was characterized by court amenities such as law offices, hotels, and restaurants. The commercial and political development along Main Street during this period gave Bel Air the form that it retains today. Commercial development between 1865 and 1883 tended toward specialized retail establishments rather than more general stores or mercantiles. Like the commercial growth that Bel Air experienced during the period following the Civil War, public facilities also experienced a construction boom. During this time, the Harford Building Association was established, the Western Union telegraph office was built, and the first of Bel Air's public schools was constructed.

1883-1918. The Maryland and Central Railroad was completed to Bel Air in 1883, triggering another growth spurt in the town. The presence of the railroad gave rise to industry, commerce, and development in general in the northern end of Bel Air. It also influenced the downtown commercial area by providing transportation for passengers commuting to Baltimore or other destinations as well as traveling to Bel Air to conduct their business, and bringing wealth and prosperity to the area in general. Between 25 and 30 buildings were either constructed or replaced along Main Street between 1883 and 1918.

New businesses appearing in Bel Air during this period include a salon by 1880, Harford National Bank by 1882, three photo studios and another bank by 1888, and a florist. By 1889, Bel Air boasted seven carpenters, seven housepainters, four masons, a plasterer, seven physicians, and 34 lawyers. By 1895 a Chinese laundry had been established in the town, and additional hotels and restaurants to accommodate people coming to the county seat to conduct business had been established. Two additional banks appeared in Bel Air during the first decade of the twentieth century (Larew 1999:58-62). This list of businesses is by no means complete, but serves to reflect the commercial activity taking place in Bel Air during this period. The presence of over 30 lawyers indicates that legal business remained one of the town's primary functions. The presence of many tradesmen reflects the trend for growth in the area during this period, and the demand for construction professionals. A decline in the number of general stores reflected an increase in specialty shops along Main Street.

There are no schools along Main Street in Bel Air today, but in 1870 a public school was erected in 1870 on Main Street, in the triangular tract between Main and Bond opposite the post office. This building has been removed, and a modern bank currently stands on the site (Photograph 34).

Five new churches were constructed in Bel Air between 1883 and 1918. Of these, only one was located on Main Street in Bel Air's downtown commercial district. Bel Air Methodist Episcopal Church, located at 20 North Main Street, was built in 1886 to replace an earlier building (Photograph 28). The former church has been renovated, and is currently in use as an office building.

In addition to new physical growth and improvements being made in Bel Air during this period, the infrastructure of the town was developing as well. By the 1880s, Main Street had been paved with cobblestones and Bond, Broadway, and Gordon Streets had been established, in addition to the roads laid out as part of Scott's original plan for the town (Wright 1967:333). Brick and slate sidewalks flanked the roadways within the business district (Larew 1999:59). In 1910 Main and Bond Streets were paved with macadam (Wright 1967:333). The Bel Air Fire and Salvage Company was organized in 1890, adding to the protection provided by the constable, sheriff, and deputies (Larew 1999:59-60). Water was supplied to the residents of Bel Air beginning in 1890, and later in the decade, gas and telephone service was made available. Trash collection also commenced during this period.

1918-1945. In the years between World War I and World War II, there was a serious need for new housing in Bel Air. In response to this need, neighborhoods such as Fulford Park (1922), Ingleside (1923), and Kenmore (1924) were being built on the outskirts of Bel Air during the 1920s (Larew 1999:122,128). As the residential area surrounding Bel Air grew, so too did the downtown commercial district. New shops, garages, movie theaters, auto dealerships, restaurants, and many others opened up along Main Street. Residences lined Main Street all the way north to the area around the train station (Larew 1999:181)

Maryland Historical Trust

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Name Bel Air Main Street District

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Although affected by the Great Depression that occurred in the 1930s, Bel Air still showed growth and expansion in those years. Houses continued to be built throughout the 1930s and Bel Air had assumed much of its current shape by end of that decade (Larew 1999: 135-136). By the time the stock market crashed in 1929 the commercial district ended at Pennsylvania Avenue. The west side of Main Street was primarily residential with a few small shops interspersed, while the east side of Main Street contained the movie theatre, Dean & Foster's, and the Armory. With the exception of churches, houses lined Main Street between Pennsylvania Avenue and the train station (Larew 1999:131).

1945-2005. In the years following World War II, Bel Air experienced another phase of growth and development, which can generally be characterized by the appearance of residential subdivisions and commercial centers on the outskirts of the Bel Air and the rehabilitation or replacement of buildings within the town. As local roads and the state and interstate highway systems continued to be built and improved and automobiles became accessible to most people, Bel Air and the surrounding area became bedroom communities to Baltimore. At least two residential subdivisions were established around Bel Air following World War II, and a building boom during the 1960s included the development of several farms, as well as the conversion of the Bel Air Race Track into the Harford Mall. The trend toward residential and commercial development on the outskirts of Bel Air continues today, with a notable surge in the area's residential development having taken place during the 1990s. Most recent development has occurred outside of the town limits, but the growth has had an impact on the built environment within the town as well.

In addition to development taking place on the outskirts of Bel Air, some new construction and rehabilitation occurred in the downtown commercial district as well. Twenty-one of the sixty-five buildings present today along Main Street between Gordon and Fulford Streets were built after 1960. Several other buildings existed prior to 1945 but have been substantially altered since that date. In general, four levels of alteration are found in the district: 1) replacement of materials; 2) alteration of the façade; 3) alteration of the massing and/or roofline; and 4) replacement. The vast majority of buildings in the district have been altered, some nearly beyond recognition.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HA-2075

Larew, Marilyn M.

1999 Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History. Published by The Town of Bel Air, Maryland and The Maryland Historical Trust.

Shagena, Jack L.

2005 Bel Air Roller Mills: The Town's First Industry. Morris Publishing, Kearny, Nebraska.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property _____

Acreage of historical setting _____

Quadrangle name Bel AirQuadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Because the Bel Air Main Street District is not eligible, a boundary has not been established. Properties that were included in this resource are those facing Main Street between Gordon and Fulford Streets in Bel Air.

11. Form Prepared by

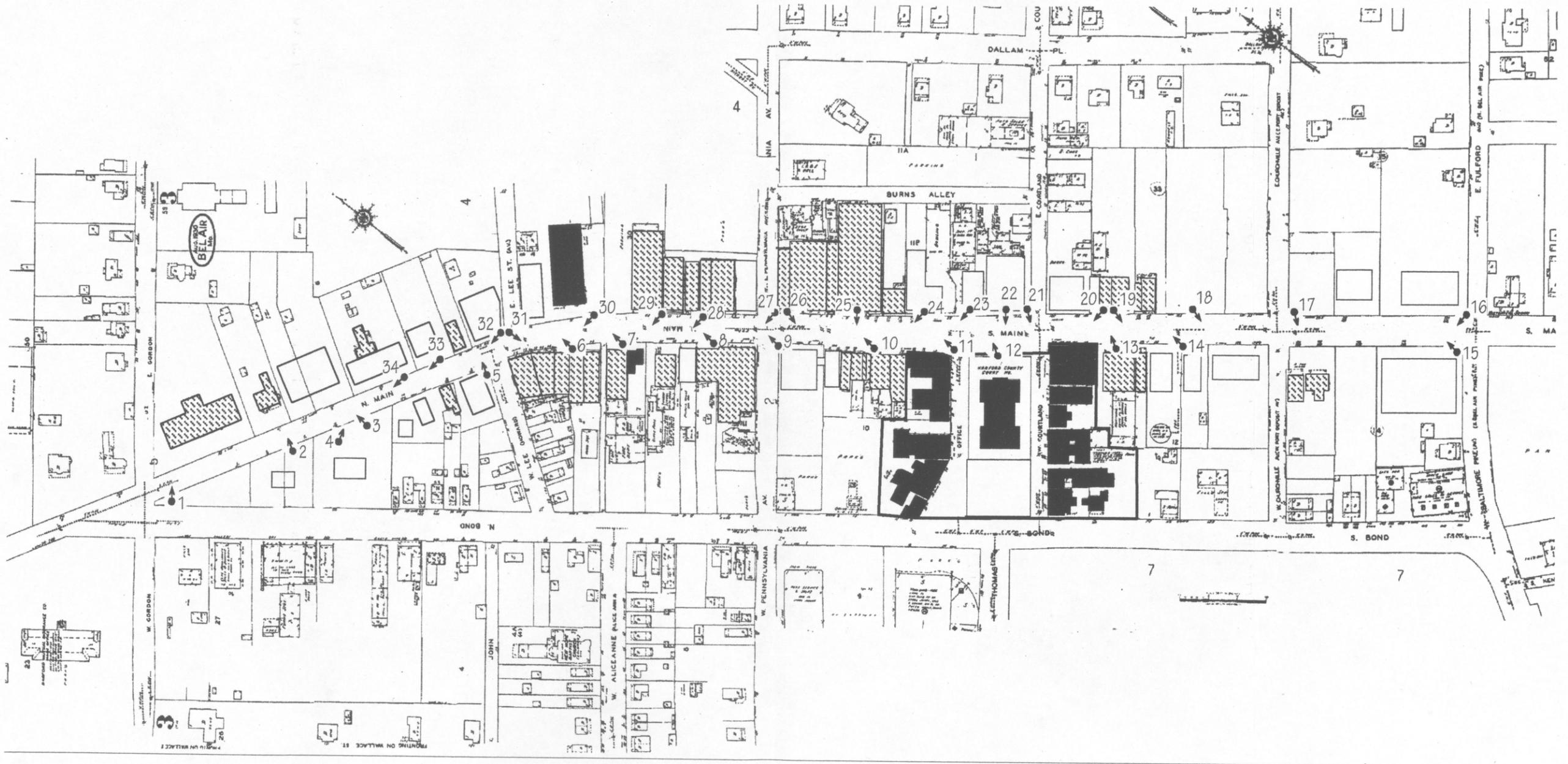
name/title	Erin Hammerstedt		
organization	Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc.	date	March 2005
street & number	101 North Pennsylvania Avenue	telephone	(814)-353-8946
city or town	Centre Hall	state	Pennsylvania

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.

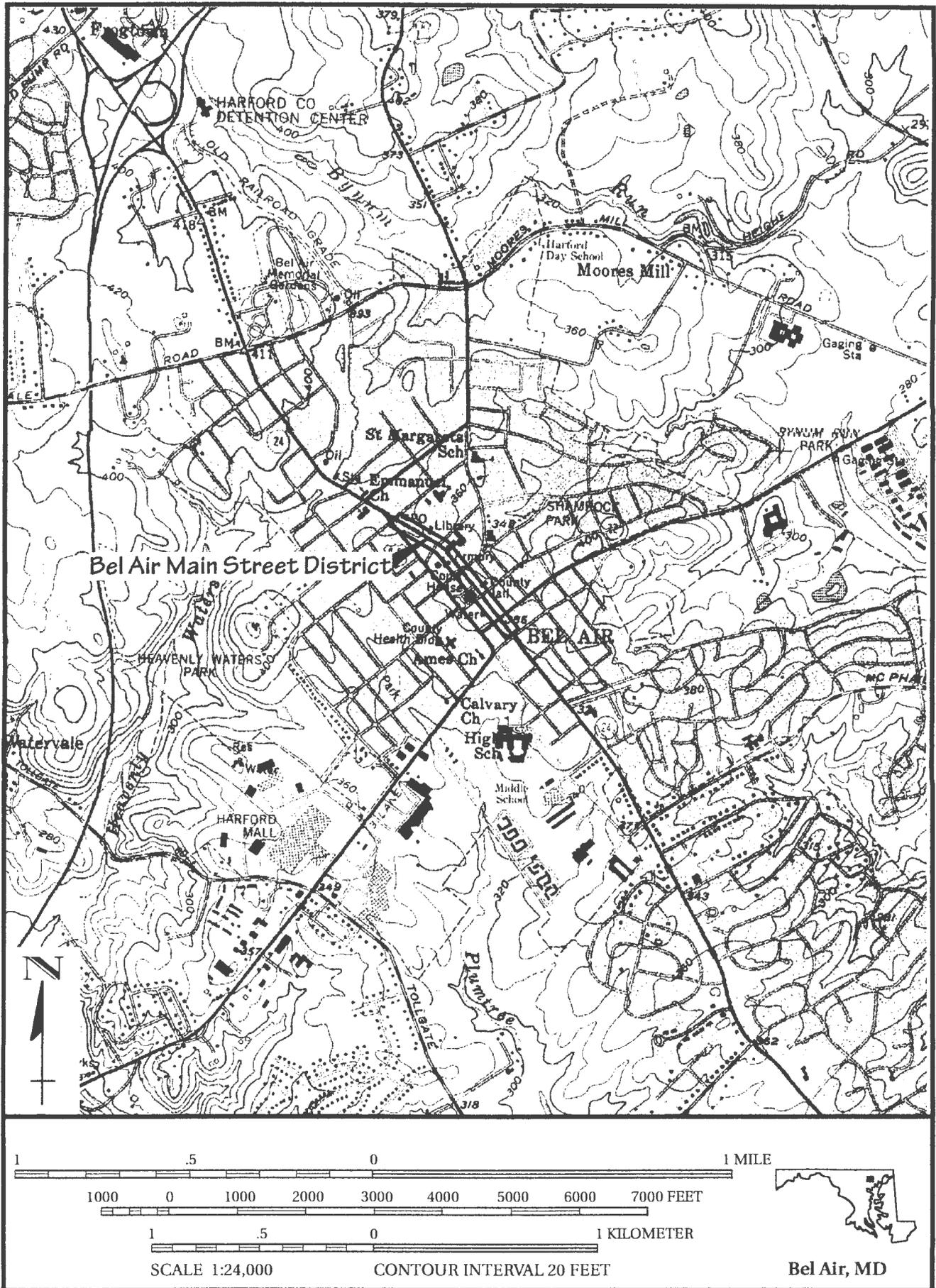
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Bel Air Main Street District (HA-2075)
 Bel Air, Harford County, MD
 Site Plan



● = Photo Viewpoint
 ■ = National Register Listed
 ▨ = 50 Years or Older
 □ = Modern or Adjacent Structure

0 200 0 60
 feet meters



Bel Air Main Street District (HA-2075), Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A#Hc)

March 2005

MD SHPO

143 North Main Street - Bel Air Post Office (HA-1435)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

141 North Main Street -- Hopkins House (HA-1244)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&HC)

March 2005

MD SHPD

139 North Main Street (m)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

125 North Main, 115-119 North Main, & 111 North Main

↳ this building is the Methodist Protestant Parsonage (HA-1432)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

111 North Main Street (HA-1430) flanked by 115-119 N. Main (m)
& 101-105 N. Main (m)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&Hc)

March 2005

MD SHPO

45 North Main Street (m)



M.N.C.

NO PARKING
IN THIS ZONE
EXCEPT FOR
LOADING AND
UNLOADING

M.N.C.

HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (Ad Hoc)

march 2005

MD SHPO

41 North Main Street - Bel Air Armory (HA-1429)
↳ Individually National Register Listed



LAW OFFICES OF
SUSAN WILKIN BURR, P.A.

LAW OFFICES
CHARLES E. CHLAN & ASSOCIATES
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE
SERVICES AVAILABLE

HA-2075

Bel Air main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerskott (A#HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

23, 17-19, & 15 North Main Street



PENNSYLVANIA AVE

LEFT TURN
YIELD
ON GREEN

NORTH MAIN ST.
PROFESSIONAL
CENTER

HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&Hc)

March 2005

MD SHPD

13 N. Main St. (HA-1427), 5-9 N. Main St (HA-1749), and 1 N.
main St.



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (AdHc)

March 2005

MD SHPO

5 South Main St, 9 South Main Street (HA-1445), and
11 South Main Street



Boyd & Fullford
DRUGS
PARKING →

Boyd and Fullford... DRUGS

BLISS RESORT
tower

Bliss Resort
tower
The Best Hospitality Investment

HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A#HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

21-23 South Main Street (HA-1449) and 29 S. Main St (M)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

37 South Main St. & 45 South Main St (m)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (AdHC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

101 S. Main St (m), 107 S. Main St (m), & 107-115 S. Main St
(HA-221)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt, (A & Hc)

March 2005

MD SHPO

101, 107, & 105-115 S. Main, 117-119 South Main Street (HA-1434
& HA-281)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A#Hc)

March 2005

MD SHPO

201 S. Main (m) & 221 S. Main (m)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerskott (A&HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

220 South Main Street (m)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

202 South Main Street (HA-223) & 200 South Main
Street (HA-222)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A#He)

March 2005

MD SHPO

126 South Main Street (m)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&K)

March 2005

MD SHPO

122 S. Main (m), 118 S. Main (m), 116 S. Main (HA-1453), &
112-114 S. Main



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&Hc)

March 2005

MD SHPO

104-110 South Main Street -- included in the NR-listed
Bel Air Courthouse District (HA-1716)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

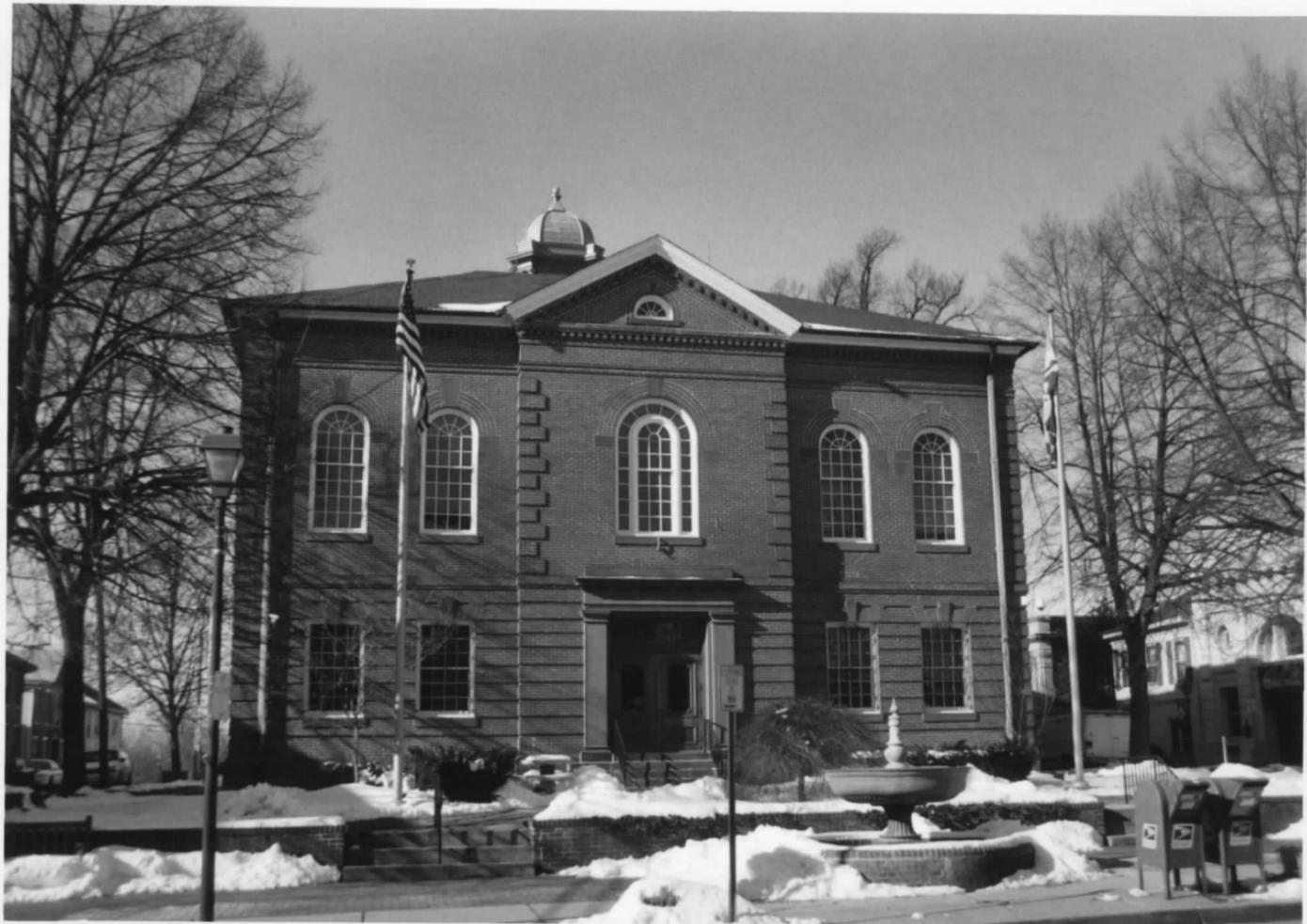
Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A+HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

100 South Main Street -- included in the NR-listed
Bel Air Courthouse District (HA-1716)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

20 W. Courtland - Harford County Courthouse -- included
in the Bel Air Courthouse District (HA-1716)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

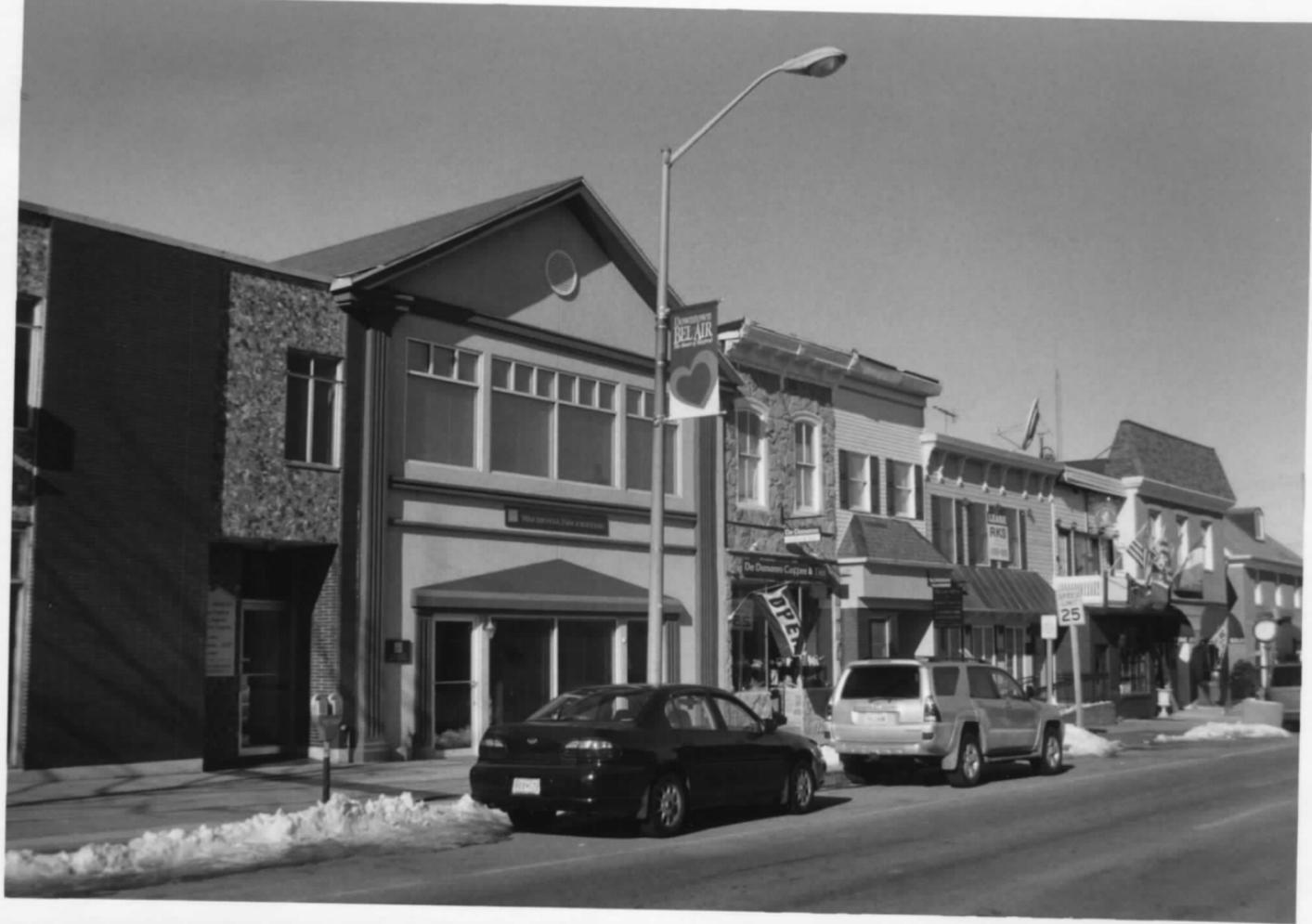
Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (AAHC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

30-36 South Main Street (HA-1428) -- this building
is included in the NR-listed Bel Air Courthouse district
(CHA-1716)



HA - 2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (AdHe)

March 2005

MD SITPO

(HA-217)

26 S. Main, 24 S. Main (HA-1450), 22 S. Main, 20 S. Main,
18 S. Main (HA-1448) and 12 S. Main (HA-1447)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&Hc)

March 2005

MD SHPO (HA-2075)

22 S. Main, 20 S. Main, 18 S. Main (HA-1448), &
12 S. Main (HA-1447)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (AdHc)

March 2005

MD SHPO

8-10 S. Main Street (m) & 2 S. Main St. (m)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (ARHC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

2-8 North main & 10-12 North main



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&HC)

March 2005

MD STPO

16 N. Main, 20 N. Main (HA-1311)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&Hc)

March 2005

MD SHPO

30 N. Main = NR-listed Graham Crocker House (HA-213),
34-36 North Main, 42 North Main



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

44 N. Main, 46 N. Main, 48-50 N. Main, & 52-54 N. Main



HA 2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (A&HC)

March 2005

MD SHPO

46 N. Main, 48-50 N. Main, & 52-54 N. Main



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt, Ad Hc

March 2005

MD SHPO

100-104 N. Main (m), #106-108 N. Main



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (AdHc)

March 2005

MD SHPO

122 N. Main (m), 124 N. Main (m)



HA-2075

Bel Air Main Street District

Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland

Erin Hammerstedt (AdHe)

March 2005

MD SHPO

126 N. Main (m), 140 N. Main (m)