NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 11-90)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to compete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Other names/site number: BA-2974

2. Location

Street & Number: Roughly bounded by Regester Avenue, York Road, Hatherleigh Road, and Kenleigh Road [ ] Not for Publication

City or town: Towson [X] Vicinity

State: Maryland Code: MD County: Baltimore Code: 005 Zip Code: 21212

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [✓] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [✓] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [✓] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

9-22-03

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

Maryland Historical Trust

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
[ ] entered in the National Register.		
( ) see continuation sheet		
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register		
( ) see continuation sheet		
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register		
[ ] removed from the National Register		
[ ] other, (explain:)		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] Private	[ ] Building(s)	636	187	Buildings
[X] Public-Local	[X] District			Sites
[ ] Public-State	[ ] Site	1		Structure
[ ] Public-Federal	[ ] Structure			Objects
	[ ] Object	637	187	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
N/A

Number of contributing Resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings	DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structures	DOMESTIC/Secondary Structures
COMMERCE/TRADE/Department Store	COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
EDUCATION/School	EDUCATION/School
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Sports Facility	RECREATION AND CULTURE/Sports Facility
RELIGION/Religious Facility	RELIGION/Religious Facility
RELIGION/Church-related Residence	

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Gothic Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: BRICK; CONCRETE; STONE
Walls: WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle; METAL: Aluminum; CONCRETE; BRICK; STONE; STUCCO; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
Roof: ASPHALT; STONE: Slate; TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets

[X] See continuation sheet

STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT (BA-2974)
Name of Property

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark x in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[X] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark x in all the boxes that apply.)

[ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] **B** removed from its original location.

[ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.

[ ] **D** a cemetery.

[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] **F** a commemorative property.

[ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

[X] See continuation sheet

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance
1922 to 1954

Significant Dates
1922
1954

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Olmsted, F. L, Jr., landsc arch
Friz, Clyde & Nelson, archs
Stilwell, Harold A., arch.
Gaudreau, Paul, arch.
et al.

9. Major Bibliographic References

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
[ ] previously listed in the NR
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
[ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

[ ] State SHPO office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal agency
[X] Local government
[ ] University
[ ] Other

Specify repository:

_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 133.172 acres

UTM References Towson, MD USGS Quad:

A: 18-362333-4360456
B: 18-362409-4359565
C: 18-361442-4359769
D: 18-361574-4360382

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Robin J. Weidlich, Laura V. Trieschmann and Amanda M. Didden
Organization EHT Traceries, Inc. Date October 2001
Street & Number 1121 5th Street , NW Telephone (202) 393-1199
City or Town Washington State D.C. Zip code 20001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form.

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name More than 50 owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of the Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

7. Description

LATE 19th & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/French Renaissance
LATE 19th & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Italian Renaissance
LATE 19th & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic
MIXED
MODERN MOVEMENT

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Stoneleigh is a cohesive residential neighborhood in central Baltimore County, Maryland, located south of Towson and nestled at the southeast corner of York Road and Hatherleigh Road. York Road, a major thoroughfare, provides access to commercial and employment centers in the surrounding county and nearby Baltimore City. The neighborhood extends east to Kenleigh Road, south to Regester Avenue, west to the grassy median along York Road, and northward to the buildings fronting both sides of Hatherleigh Road, with one northern block of Oxford Road extending north of Hatherleigh Road. The western border provides direct access to the county courthouse and governmental center approximately one-and-a-half miles north in Towson. At the same time, the grassy median along York Road visually separates Stoneleigh from this heavily trafficked thoroughfare. The first portion of the neighborhood to be platted as Stoneleigh was landscaped with tree-lined streets and an intricate system of curvilinear roads that complemented the housing lots. This 110-acre section of Stoneleigh was platted in 1922 by the Stoneleigh Corporation, who purchased the property from Robert Brown's heirs. His heirs retained the central twenty acres of land, on which Stoneleigh Villa then stood. Stoneleigh was enlarged in 1954, after the villa was demolished and the large square-shaped lot was subdivided as Blocks 23, 24, and 25 of Stoneleigh. The curvilinear street plan continued, with the added feature of cul-de-sacs. In 1986, the Stoneleigh Community Association officially recognized the 7200 block of Oxford Road as part of the neighborhood. This portion of the road, containing twelve properties, developed contemporaneously to Stoneleigh and features similar architectural designs and forms. With the addition of the central portion and the 7200 block of Oxford Road, the Stoneleigh Historic District occupies approximately 133 acres.

Stoneleigh is defined by a variety of 20th-century architectural styles and building types ranging from early-20th-century high style to suburban interpretations of the elaborate styles traditionally erected decades earlier. Primarily, construction of the domestic buildings in Stoneleigh extends from the 1920s to infill housing of the mid-1980s. Architectural styles presented in Stoneleigh were often high-style suburban examples of the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, French Revival, Spanish Mission Revival, Renaissance Revival and Craftsman. Many of the properties are augmented by freestanding or attached garages and sheds. The community is primarily made up of single-family dwellings, supported along the borders by a commercial enclave, a church and parsonage, and a school. In the northeast section of the neighborhood is the community pool. The buildings, particularly the single-family dwellings, are buffered from the public streets by sidewalks and grassy medians.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Early Development of Stoneleigh (1922-1954)

Stoneleigh was originally a portion of the 230-acre country estate purchased by Robert Brown in the mid-19th century. In 1922, the Stoneleigh Corporation purchased 110 acres for subdivision, platting twenty-two blocks with 1,194 lots. Between 1922 and 1929, this first section of the neighborhood was developed with approximately 115 imposing wood-frame dwellings. The less imposing houses, including both brick and wood-frame dwellings that also define the neighborhood today, were built later with development spread throughout the initial twenty-two blocks that surrounded Stoneleigh Villa. The earliest houses in the community were high-style suburban examples of the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, French Revival, Spanish Mission Revival, Renaissance Revival, and Craftsman styles. The domestic buildings from this period include imposing two-and-a-half-story dwellings as well as one-and-a-half-story bungalows. Non-domestic buildings erected during this period include the church, school, commercial building, and pool with a pool house.

One of the most prevalent styles of house constructed in Stoneleigh was the Tudor Revival. The distinguishing features include multiple-gabled roofs, application of stone as an accenting material around

openings and on chimneys, and steeply pitched front gables, sometimes detailed with half-timbering. Wood frame, stone and stucco are found as cladding materials on these dwellings. One of the most high-style suburban examples of the Tudor Revival is the two-story dwelling at 707 Stoneleigh Road. Constructed in 1923, this two-and-a-half-story wood-frame building features a stone-clad façade and stuccoed side and rear walls. Typical of the Tudor Revival style, the building has a steeply pitched side-gable roof and a projecting gable bay with a front-facing chimney. Additionally, the house features half-timbering in the gable ends, stone quoins around the window and door openings, and diamond-paned casement windows. Another high-style expression of the Tudor Revival style is the dwelling at 7105 Oxford Road. Constructed in 1931, this wood-frame building has a stone veneer on the first story and stucco cladding with half-timbering at the second story. The dominating hipped roof is clad in slate shingles and has a wide overhang. A projecting front gable bay with a steeply pitched roof and paired multi-light casement windows defines the façade.

During the 1930s and 1940s, more modest examples of the Tudor Revival style were constructed in the Stoneleigh community. Featuring many of the same style-defining characteristics, these dwellings are more modest in scale. The dwelling at 615 Kingston Road, for example, is an illustration of the modest Tudor Revival-style dwellings improving Stoneleigh. Constructed in 1935, the brick dwelling rises two stories in height and features five-course Flemish-bond brick cladding. Characteristic of the Tudor Revival style, it has a projecting front gable with half-timbering at the second story and grouped window openings with narrow, multi-light casement windows. Other modest examples of the Tudor Revival style in Stoneleigh are 816 Kingston Road (1926), 6903 Avondale Road (1932), 901 Hatherleigh Road (1932), 600 Chumleigh Road (1937), and 802 Ridgeleigh Road (1943).

The Colonial Revival is perhaps the most dominant style found throughout Stoneleigh. Following on the heels of America's Centennial celebrations in 1876, the Colonial Revival style emerged again in the early 1880s. The style, which borrowed heavily from early American architecture—particularly Georgian and Federal buildings—was largely an outgrowth of a nationwide pride in the past and a rapidly growing interest in historic preservation. In the early phase, the Colonial Revival style remained the exclusive domain of fashionable architectural firms and was favored for the large residences of wealthy clients. In general, as the style spread to the suburbs and increased in popularity, the detailing and form became increasingly more modest. The stylistic impression presented in the first years of development in

Stoneleigh epitomizes the suburban expression of the Colonial Revival, and the closely related Dutch Colonial Revival style.

Commonly found features of the Colonial Revival style in Stoneleigh include accentuated main entries, symmetrically balanced facades, single and paired double-hung wood sash windows, and side-gable or hipped roofs. A good example of the larger-scale residential buildings illustrating the Colonial Revival style is the two-and-a-half-story dwelling at 821 Wellington Road. Constructed in 1925, the stucco-clad building has a central entry marked by an oversized Colonial Revival-style portico. This wood-frame portico has a front-gable form with a molded cornice and returns. The portico has been enclosed with weatherboard, eight-light fixed windows, and a panel-and-light single-leaf door. Characteristic of the style, the façade features 6/6 double-hung sash windows with wood sills and square-edged surrounds.

Another example of the imposing Colonial Revival-style dwellings in Stoneleigh can be seen at 7117 York Road. Constructed in 1931, the stuccoed dwelling has a central entry marked by an oversized Colonial Revival surround. This wood-frame surround has wide Tuscan pilasters, a wide entablature with decorative molding, and a broken pediment with an urn. The entry is flanked by 8/8 double-hung sash windows with wood sills. Three gabled dormers cap the side-gabled slate roof. Other examples of the Colonial Revival style in the more imposing single-family dwellings in Stoneleigh include 601 Chumleigh Road (1929), 601 Stoneleigh Road (1936), and 702 Chumleigh Road (1939), to name a few.

The Colonial Revival style was adapted to meet the middle-income housing needs of suburban Baltimore County in the middle part of the 20th century. Consequently, the larger high-style suburban dwellings were frequently reduced to three-bay-wide rectangular structures with projecting porticos, cornice returns, open pediments, and Tuscan columns. This dilution is particularly evident in the houses that were constructed in Stoneleigh throughout the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. One such example can be seen at 624 Regester Avenue. Constructed in 1937, the brick dwelling rises two stories in height and features five-course Flemish-bond brick construction. The centered entry is framed by a front-gabled portico with a round-arched opening, cornice returns, and narrow Tuscan posts. Additional detailing is limited to the 6/6 double-hung sash windows, which feature rowlock sills and soldier lintels. Other diluted examples of the Colonial Revival style can be seen at 7109 York Road (1937), 7110 Wardman Road (1939), 903 Greenleigh Road (1941), 907 Greenleigh Road (1941), and 800 Wellington Road (1954).

A number of the diluted examples of the Colonial Revival style can also be seen on the 7200 block of Oxford Road, which was not originally platted as part of the Stoneleigh community but developed simultaneously and reflected many of the same architectural trends. The buildings on this portion of the street are all two-story Colonial Revival-style houses that were constructed between 1939 and 1940. These dwellings have both hipped and gabled roofs and are constructed of both brick and wood frame. The house at 7204 Oxford Road, constructed in 1940, is one such example. Constructed of wood frame, the building is clad in a brick veneer and features a front-gabled portico and a side-gable roof.

The dilution of the Colonial Revival style was frequently seen on Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses, which was a suburban adaptation of the more high-style Colonial Revival. A prime example can be seen at 706 Stoneleigh Road. Constructed in 1927, the dwelling features the characteristic side-gambrel roof with three-bay-wide shed dormers. A front-gabled portico, covering the centered entry and fanlight, features Tuscan posts and pilasters, a molded cornice, and returns. Another example of the Dutch Colonial Revival is 7116 Bristol Road. The two-story wood-frame house, constructed in 1934, features stucco cladding on the first story and weatherboard at the second story. It features the characteristic gambrel roof with shed dormers; however, this particular house has a four-bay-wide dormer, rather than the standard three-bay-wide dormer. A front-gabled portico with brackets shelters the side-oriented entry. A number of Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwellings were constructed throughout Stoneleigh during the second quarter of the 20th century, including those at 6910 Copeleigh Road (1925), 611 Kingston Road (1929), 903 Old Oak Road (1931), 7033 Kenleigh Road (1941), and 7103 Rich Hill Road (1943).

The one-and-a-half-story "Cape Cod" cottages of the 1930s and 1940s also exhibit the familiar detailing and form commonly associated with the Colonial Revival style. This modest form provided an adequate and affordable housing alternative for the growing population of working- and middle-class residents of Baltimore County, while mimicking the fashionable style of the period. Cape Cod buildings are typically constructed of or clad in brick with side gable roofs and front gable dormers. Those found in Stoneleigh are generally three bays wide, two bays deep, and have a central-passage plan. Detailing includes the flat door surrounds with shallow Tuscan pilasters supporting a slightly projecting entablature, and rectangular 6/6 double-hung sash windows with brick sills. One such example, seen at 806 Kingston Road, typifies the Cape Cod dwellings in Stoneleigh. Constructed in 1949, the one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling has a

centered entry with a stylized Colonial Revival surround. The wood surround consists of Tuscan pilasters, a heavily molded broken pediment, and an urn finial. In keeping with the surrounding community, some Cape Cod houses in Stoneleigh are clad in stone, as seen at 716 Regester Avenue (1940). Other examples of Cape Cod-style dwellings are 822 Kingston Road (1935), 909 Old Oak Road (1938), 706 Kingston Road (1940), and 6915 Kenleigh Road (1941).

The Colonial Revival style was also applied to other building forms, particularly the American Foursquare. The term foursquare is often used in reference to an architectural style, yet it refers to a specific plan or form. The two-story, four-room-per-floor house plan without a hall is a much-used concept that refers to the hall/parlor plan of the Colonial era. A number of foursquares can be found throughout Stoneleigh. Of particular note are four foursquares located at 612, 614, 616, and 618 Regester Avenue, which were constructed between 1924 and 1927. Having similar forms and styles, these four dwellings feature wood-frame structural systems on stone foundations and rise two-and-a-half stories in height. The dwellings at 614 and 618 Regester Avenue have hipped roofs with hipped roof dormers, which is typical of the form. The other two dwellings at 612 and 616 Regester Avenue have front-gable roofs and enclosed tympanums, which are not generally common on American Foursquares. All four dwellings feature three-sided canted window bays at the second story, resting above full-width front porches. Other illustrations of foursquares in Stoneleigh include 607 Chumleigh Road (1924), 610 Regester Avenue (1924), 601 Chumleigh Road (1929), and 638 Regester Avenue (1930).

The Craftsman style of architecture is found in Stoneleigh, although not as prolifically as the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Although often paired with the bungalow, the Craftsman style also found expression on other house forms. One of the most high-style examples of the Craftsman style can be seen at 7006 Bristol Road. The imposing house, built in 1925, rises two-and-a-half-stories in height. Clad in stucco, the Craftsman influence is particularly evident on the front porch and the eaves of the house. The front-gabled porch is one-story in height and one-bay in width. It is supported by massive, stucco-clad piers and features cut-out eave brackets. The gable roof also features expansive eaves and cut-out brackets.

A few modest examples of Craftsman-style bungalows appear throughout Stoneleigh. One such house is at 712 Stoneleigh Road. Constructed in 1924, the modest one-and-a-half-story dwelling is clad in stucco

and features a side gable roof. The roof has expansive, overhanging eaves supported by paired cut-out brackets. It also features an imposing gabled dormer with brackets and a tripartite window with three 4/4 double-hung sash. Other examples of the Craftsman style include 701 Stoneleigh Road (1926) and a foursquare at 604 Kingston Road (1925).

Spanish-inspired houses began appearing at the turn of the 20th century in the form of the Mission style, which reflected a loose adaptation of features often found on Spanish Colonial Mission buildings. Typically asymmetrical in plan, the Mission-style buildings in Stoneleigh are imposing, generally two to two-and-a-half stories in height. The 1931 dwelling and attached garage at 800 Hatherleigh Road is one of the more high-style suburban examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in Stoneleigh. This two-story dwelling, constructed of wood frame with a stucco finish, has a hipped roof with terra-cotta tiles. It has a projecting entry bay with a round-arched opening. Directly above the door is an undersized window opening with an eight-light casement window and a wrought-iron balcony that reads more like a niche than an entry. This bay also has paired windows with multi-light casement windows. A stucco-clad, shouldered chimney rests along the façade to the west of the entry. The stylistic expression of the primary resource is accented by the attached garage, which is similarly detailed with a stuccoed finish and a flat roof with a parapet. Additional illustrations of the Mission style can be seen at 7108 Bristol Road (1929), 820 Kingston Road (1935), and 7012 Kenleigh Road (1947), to name a few.

The French Revival style also appeared in Stoneleigh, with houses constructed between the 1920s and 1940s. Based on French domestic precedents, these dwellings frequently exhibit steeply pitched roofs, stucco and stone finishes, arched openings surrounded by stone quoins, and round towers with conical roofs. Often, the architectural details are similar to those found on Tudor Revival-style buildings. One of the most high-style suburban examples of the French Revival can be seen at 917 Kingston Road. Constructed in 1928, this dwelling rises two-and-a-half stories in height with stucco cladding. It features a steeply pitched jerkinhead roof with a projecting front-gabled bay. The entry, typical of the style, is surrounded by stone quoins. Dominating the façade of the dwelling is the one-story round tower with a steeply pitched conical roof. Another high-style suburban example of the French Revival is at 7003 Bristol Road. Rising two stories in height, the stucco-clad dwelling was constructed in 1930. Characteristic of the style is the steeply pitched hipped roof with slate tiles and the gabled dormers that cut through the cornice. The entry is sheltered by a front-gabled portico with half-timbering in the gable end.

The use of half-timbering clearly ties the building to the English-influenced Tudor Revival style. Other illustrations of the French Revival style are 7009 York Road (1924), 7114 Bristol Road (1929), 606 Kingston Road (1933), and 7115 Bristol Road (1941).

One example of the Renaissance Revival style was found in Stoneleigh at 6917 York Road. Constructed in the 1920s as the parsonage for the First and Saint Stephen's Reformed Church, the imposing house stands at the southeast corner of York and Chumleigh Roads. Rising two-and-a-half stories in height, the stone dwelling is capped by a gabled roof with variegated barrel tiles. The porch is intricately detailed with a round-arched limestone door opening defined by a keystone and engaged Corinthian columns. There is also a series of smaller openings that mimic the door opening, acting as a shortened colonnade with Corinthian columns. A second story window opening features a three 4/4 double-hung sash windows with three limestone round-arched lintels and engaged Corinthian columns that act as mullions. The majority of the remaining windows feature heavy limestone lug lintels and limestone sills.

Some of the houses constructed in Stoneleigh during the second quarter of the 20th century are more vernacular in nature. Vernacular architecture accounts for the majority of the built environment and reflects the traditions of society, rather than the whims of the architect.[1] Although many vernacular buildings show little to no stylistic influence, others have vague references to architectural styles, but no single element that clearly defines them as one style. Such is the case with two houses in Stoneleigh, located at 7005 York Road and 907 Wellington Road. Constructed circa 1929 and in 1939, respectively, these houses are similar in design and form, featuring vague references to the Colonial, Tudor, and Renaissance Revival styles. Rising two stories in height, the stone dwellings have steeply pitched front-gabled roofs with shed dormers. At 907 Wellington Road, one of the shed dormers is cut into the roof, leaving a recess in front of the windows. On both houses, the round-arched door openings feature segmental stone arches and the windows have stone jack arch lintels. Although not clearly defined by a single architectural style, these two houses are distinctive for their mix of architectural elements.

Showing the influence of the automobile, a trend exhibited in these dwellings is the attached garage, one of which can be seen at 800 Hatherleigh Road, where the attached garage is set in the side wing, taking a place of prominence on the façade of the dwelling. One hundred three houses throughout Stoneleigh have attached garages. For the most part, these attached garages are set either in side wings or on the rear of the dwelling and have roll-up or double-leaf garage doors. In addition to those with attached garages, 284 of the properties in Stoneleigh have freestanding garages and sheds. These structures were typically built of wood frame or brick, depending on the construction material of the main dwelling. Traditionally, garages of this period mimicked the architectural style and detailing exhibited on the dwelling. This was particularly true in regard to building materials, roof form, and building plan. One illustration of this harmony is seen at 820 Kingston Road. The main dwelling and garage, erected in 1935, are similar in form and material. The one-story wood frame garage is clad in stucco and the roof mimics that of the house, with Spanish barrel tiles around the lower slope.

In addition to garages, there are a large number of sheds within the historic district. The shed, which is actually a catch-all term often applied to any storage or unidentified structure, is typically one story and constructed of wood frame or pre-fabricated metal. Although many of the properties have sheds, few of these are actually considered to be historic, most having been erected in the last quarter of the 20th century.

To serve the growing community of Stoneleigh, a commercial building, church, school, and swimming pool were constructed. Detailed in the Tudor Revival style, the two-story commercial building was constructed in 1924 at the northeast corner of York Road and Regester Avenue. Anchored at either end by projecting gable bays, the building features a stone veneer at the first story and stucco with half-timbering in the gable ends. The centrally located gabled wall dormer also features half-timbering and is supported by two brackets. Two hipped dormers with stucco cladding and paired six-light casement windows flank the gabled dormer. The central door opening is round-arched with a brick segmental arch and a stone keystone and brick quoining at the sides. This surround is mimicked on the two flanking display windows. Covering the commercial building is a steeply pitched hipped roof with slate tile cladding. Closely following the design of the existing building, a one-and-a-half story addition with a front-gabled roof and half-timbering in the gable end was constructed on the north elevation of the building. The garage to the rear of the commercial building also illustrates the Tudor Revival style of architecture with its steeply pitched roof and use of half-timbering in the gable ends.

Construction on the First and Saint Stephen's Reformed Church at 6915 York Road began in 1928, although it was not completed until the 1940s. Built of stone, the church features elements of the Gothic Revival style, particularly in the steeply pitched cross gables and the lancet-arched opening on the tower. The façade of the church and tower feature limestone surrounds and coping and stone buttresses with limestone caps. The buttresses divide the façade of the church into three bays, with the fourth bay being dedicated to the tower. The square tower rises two stories in height and is dominated by the lancet-arched door opening and paired, elongated louvered ventilators.

The Stoneleigh Elementary School was constructed in 1930 at 900 Pemberton Road. The Classic Revival-style school rises two stories in height with a flat roof. A heavy, molded coping that is mimicked by the molded stringcourse below defines the parapet of the roof. The two main entries are recessed and framed by classically inspired limestone surrounds with flush pilasters and wide lintels with heavy molded cornices. The school is constructed of five-course American bond brickwork and the windows have soldier brick lintels. On the side elevations, the classrooms are lit by banks of five windows with continuous stone sills. The first story windows on the side elevations have soldier brick lintels. At the second story, the stringcourse acts as a continuous lintel, unifying the windows. Sprawling additions on the east and north elevations feature brick construction and flat roofs, in keeping with the original design of the school.

In 1925, the community pool was built on the triangular lot bounded by Tred Avon, Hatherleigh, and Wardman Roads. The in-ground swimming pool was officially opened on August 5, 1925. It is set on a large lot with a concrete deck surrounding the pool and a large grassy expanse with many mature trees. The original poolhouse, after being destroyed by fire in 1944, was replaced with the current one-and-a-half-story building. A high metal chain link fence surrounds the lot and a small paved parking area lies at the east end of the property.

Development After 1954

The original 110-acre tract of land platted as Stoneleigh has experienced little construction by the middle of the 20th century as residential buildings had improved most of these lots. However, the central twenty-

acre lot on which Stoneleigh Villa stood before it was demolished in 1954 was subdivided to create seventy-seven additional lots, accounting for the majority of the non-contributing/non-historic primary resources in the community. For the most part, these houses are compatible with the historic housing stock seen throughout Stoneleigh despite being more modest in scale and design. The infill housing was compatible with the surrounding community because review of architectural plans was required by the restrictive covenants in the deeds. These modest dwellings predominantly feature brick veneer and aluminum or vinyl siding and are one to two stories in height with gable roofs.

For the most part, the non-historic houses constructed in Stoneleigh present one of three forms. A number of the houses continue the trends of the 1930s and 1940s, representing in particular the Cape Cod form. Rising one-and-a-half stories in height, the Cape Cod dwellings from this period are typically three or five bays wide with two gable dormers and a brick-veneer cladding. Although many of the earlier precedents of the Cape Cod form in Stoneleigh feature heavily detailed Colonial Revival-style door surrounds, this detail was eliminated from the later versions. Instead, a number of the Cape Cod dwellings feature a wide, over-emphasized entablature with rectangular paneling across the façade. The entablature is further detailed with a narrow band of dentil molding. The entire entablature serves as a continuous lintel for both the door and the first-story windows. This stylized Cape Cod form can be seen at 808 Stoneleigh Road and 7002 Stoneleigh Court, both constructed in the early 1960s. Other examples of the Cape Cod form, without the decorative paneled entablature, can be seen at 7105 Wardmand Road (1959), 7100 Ridgeleigh Court (1960), and820 Stoneleigh Road (1961).

Another frequently seen design that was built in Stoneleigh during the last half of the 20th century was the two-story wood frame dwelling with brick veneer on the first story and aluminum or vinyl siding on the second story. These dwellings typically are three or four bays in width with a side gable roof and an exterior end brick chimney. Frequently, the second story projects slightly over the first story on the façade as seen on Colonial and English precedents. Examples of these houses can be seen at 806 Stoneleigh Road (1960), 7101 Ridgeleigh Court (1962), 7000 Stoneleigh Court (1963), and 7119 Bristol Road (1972), to name a few.

Other types of dwellings constructed in Stoneleigh during the last half of the 20th century are two-story dwellings with Colonial Revival-style influences. Typically, these dwellings are constructed of brick and

have side gable roofs. One example is at 802 Wellington Road. Clad in stretcher-bond brick, the two-story dwelling was constructed in 1955. A Colonial Revival-style door surround with pilasters, a molded lintel, and a broken pediment with a finial frame the centered entry. Other details include rowlock brick sills, 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung sash windows, and an attached garage. Additional illustrations of this type of dwelling are at 800 Stoneleigh Road (1956), 819 Wellington Road (1961), and 803 Stoneleigh Road (1962).

Little new construction has intruded on the neighborhood, with modern buildings being contained to compatible additions to historic dwellings or new building forms and designs that melded with the already existing housing stock. Although modern construction exists to the north and south along York Road, a major transportation thoroughfare, the Stoneleigh community has remained buffered by the wide, grassy median that separates the community from the roadway.

[1] Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, editors, *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), pp. xv-xvi.

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Avondale Road, 6900	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage[1]	Contributing
Avondale Road, 6901	1933	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	Brick	1.5	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Avondale Road, 6902	1932	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Brick Veneer	2	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Avondale Road, 6903	1932	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco	1.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Avondale Road, 6904	1950	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Avondale Road, 6905	1944	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Avondale Road, 6906	1957	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing

[1] All outbuildings of contributing resources are also contributing unless noted as non-contributing (N/C)

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Avondale Road, 6907	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7000	1925	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7001	1928 (Rebuilt 1990 ca.)	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	Wood Frame with Stucco and Stone Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7002	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding with Brick Veneer	2	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7003	1930	Single Dwelling	French Revival	Stucco	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7004	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7006	1925	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Bristol Road, 7100	1925	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7101	1928	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	1.5	Gambrel	Attached Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7102	1930	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Front Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7103	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7104	1952	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7105	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7106	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage (Converted) Shed and Playhouse (N/C)	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7107	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Bristol Road, 7108	1929	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7110	1947	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7111	1925	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	1.5-2.5	Gable and Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7113	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Stucco Veneer	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7114	1929	Single Dwelling	French Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7115	1941	Single Dwelling	French Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7116	1934	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Weatherboard and Stucco Veneer	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Bristol Road, 7117	1928	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone	1.5	Front Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7118	1932	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Brick and Stucco Veneer	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Bristol Road, 7119	1972	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 600	1937	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone	1.5	Cross Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 601	1929	Single Dwelling	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	2.5	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 603	1958	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Chumleigh Road, 605	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 607	1924	Single Dwelling	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2.5	Hipped	Shed	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 609	1934	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick, Stone, and Stucco Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 700	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stone	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 702	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stone	3	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 703	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 705	1948	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Chumleigh Road, 707	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 709	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 711	1927	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	1.5	Jerkinhead	Garage	Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 800	1956	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 802	1960	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/ Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 803	1956	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/ Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 804	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Non-Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
				and Brick Veneer				
Chumleigh Road, 805	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 806	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Weatherboard and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 807	1960	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 808	1959	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 809	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Weatherboard and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 810	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 811	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
				Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer				
Chumleigh Road, 812	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stone Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 813	1962	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 814	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 815	1963	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Chumleigh Road, 816	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	(2) Sheds (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 6910	1925	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial	Wood Frame with	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
			Revival	Aluminum Siding				
Copeleigh Road, 7000	1956	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7001	1924	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	1.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7002	1957	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7003	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7004	1955	Single Dwelling	Ranch	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	1.5	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7005	1935	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Wood Frame with Stucco and Brick Veneer	2	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7006	1955	Single Dwelling	Ranch	Brick	1.5	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Copeleigh Road, 7008	1958	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7009	1931	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles	1.5	Cross Gable	2 Attached Garage	Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7010	1958	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7011	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7013	1966	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7100	1956	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7101	1934	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick and Stone Veneer	1.5	Front Gable	Attached Garage Gazebo (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Copeleigh Road, 7102	1958	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7103	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shinges and Brick Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Copeleigh Road, 7104	1959	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Greenleigh Road, 900	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Greenleigh Road, 901	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Greenleigh Road, 902	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick and Stone Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Greenleigh Road, 903	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Greenleigh Road, 904	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Greenleigh Road, 905	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Greenleigh Road, 906	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2.5	Front Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Greenleigh Road, 907	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Greenleigh Road, 908	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Front Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Greenleigh Road, 909	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 500	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 502	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 504	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 600	1924	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 602	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 604	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Gambrel	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Hatherleigh Road, 606	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 608	1924	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 610	1933	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 612	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 614	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 616	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Front Gable	Attached Garage (Converted) Shed and Playhouse (N/C)	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 618	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Hatherleigh Road, 620	1940	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	2	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 700	1931	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	1.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 702	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 704	1945 (Rebuilt 1980 ca.)	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Beaded Weatherboard	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 706	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Hipped	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 708	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Stone Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 800	1931	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
				Stucco Veneer				
Hatherleigh Road, 818	1956	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Gambrel	Garage (Converted)	Non-Contributing
Hatherleigh Road, 901	1932	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 6901	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage and Carport (N/C)	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 6902	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Stone Veneer	2	Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 6903	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 6905	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Hipped	Shed (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kenleigh Road, 6907	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 6909	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 6911	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 6913	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 6915	1941	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Stone Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 6917	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 6919	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2	Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
				and Brick Veneer				
Kenleigh Road, 7000	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7001	1961	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7002	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Shelter (N/C)	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7003	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7004	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7005	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	2.5	Front Gable	Garage and Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7009	1928	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	1	Side Gable	Shed and Playhouse (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kenleigh Road, 7011	1940	Single Dwelling	Foursquare	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2	Hipped	Attached Garage (converted)	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7012	1947	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Hipped	None	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7014	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stone Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7016	1930	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival/ Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7017	1933	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone And Stucco Veneer	2.5	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7018	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7019	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kenleigh Road, 7021	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7023	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Stone Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7025	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7027	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Stone Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7029	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Playhouse (N/C)	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7031	1940 ca.	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kenleigh Road, 7033	1941	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Gambrel	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 600	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 601	1930	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone Veneer	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 602	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 603	1937	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 604	1925	Single Dwelling	Foursquare/ Craftsman	Stucco	2.5	Hipped	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 605	1930	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 606	1933	Single Dwelling	French Revival	Stucco	2.5	Hipped	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 607	1929	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 608	1935	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	Wood Frame with Brick and Stone Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Attached Garage Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 609	1929	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 610	1945	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame wih Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 611	1929	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	2	Gambrel	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 612	1933	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco	2	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 613	1932	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick and Stucco	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 614	1933	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	2	Cross Gable	Attached Garage (Converted)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 615	1935	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick and Stucco	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 616	1940 ca.	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	2	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 617	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 619	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 621	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 700	1935	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Gable and Hipped	Shed (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 701	1935	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco with Brick and Stone Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 702	1934	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 703	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Cross Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 704	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and brick Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 705	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Gable and Hipped	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 706	1940	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 707	1935	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	2	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 709	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 801	1932	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 802	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 803	1934	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Gazebo and Playhouse (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 804	1926	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 805	1935	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Single Dwelling (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 806	1949	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 807	1934	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick and Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 808	1927	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 809	1937	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick Veneer	2	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 810	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage Playhouse (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 811	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	2	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 812	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 813	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 814	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 815	1925	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 816	1926	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 817	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame w/ Alum. Siding and Brick/Stone Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 818	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 819	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 820	1935	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Flat	Garage Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 821	1929	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 822	1935	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 823	1947	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 824	1932	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	2	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 825	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 826	1935	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	2	Cross Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 827	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 828	1926	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2.5	Front Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 829	1928	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 830	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 831	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 833	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 900	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 901	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 902	1926	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 903	1932	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 904	1929	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 905	1933	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Side Gable	Shelter (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 906	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Weatherboard and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 907	1931	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 908	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 909	1930 with later renovations	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 910	1927	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 911	1927	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2.5	Front Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 912	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 913	1928	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Hipped	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Kingston Road, 914	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Kingston Road, 915	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	2.5	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 916	1930 ca.	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Kingston Road, 917	1928	Single Dwelling	French Revival	Wood Frame Stucco	2.5	Jerkinhead	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Kingston Road, 919	1942	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Stone Veneer	1.5	Gambrel	None	Contributing
Marlborough Road, 6900	1926	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Marlborough Road, 6901	1929	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Stucco	2.5	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Marlborough Road, 6902	1934	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick, Stucco, and Stone Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Marlborough Road, 6903	1928	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Stone Veneer	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Marlborough Road, 6905	1928	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Gambrel	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Old Oak Road, 900	1930	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone Veneer	2.5	Front Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Old Oak Road, 901	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Old Oak Road, 902	1930	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone Veneer	2.5	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Old Oak Road, 903	1931	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Stucco	1.5	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Old Oak Road, 904	1930	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Old Oak Road, 905	1933	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Old Oak Road, 906	1928	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick and Stone Veneer	2	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Old Oak Road, 907	1931	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Old Oak Road, 908	1925	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Old Oak Road, 909	1938	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Old Oak Road, 910	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	2	Hipped	Attached Garage (Converted)	Contributing
Old Oak Road, 912	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Oxford Road, 7100	1928	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7101	1936	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Brick Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	3 Attached Garage	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7102	1957	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Oxford Road, 7103	1929	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7104	1958	Single Dwelling	Ranch	Wood Frame with Cedar Siding and Brick Veneer	1.5	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Oxford Road, 7105	1931	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone Veneer	2	Hipped	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7106	1928	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Cross Gable	Attached Garage and Shed	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Oxford Road, 7107	1931	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Brick Veneer	2	Hipped	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7108	1935	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7109	1929	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2	Hipped	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7110	1930	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7111	1933	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Weatherboard Siding	2.5	Gambrel	Garage (N/C) (Rebuilt)	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7112	1969	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Oxford Road, 7113	1930	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Brick Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Garage (N/C) (Rebuilt)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Oxford Road, 7115	1929	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7116	1951	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7117	1942	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Gambrel	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7200	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage (Shared)	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7201	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Hipped	Garage (Shared)	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7202	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Front Gable	Garage (Shared)	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7203	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage (Shared)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Oxford Road, 7204	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7205	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7206	1943	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Hipped	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7207	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Hipped	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7208	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7209	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Oxford Road, 7210	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Oxford Road, 7211	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Pemberton Road, 900	1930	School	Classical Revival	Brick	2	Flat with Parapet	None	Contributing
Pemberton Road, 901	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Pemberton Road, 903	1940-1950	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Pemberton Road, 905	1929	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Cross Gable	Garage	Contributing
Petworth Road, 6900	1926	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Petworth Road, 6901	1926	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Petworth Road, 6902	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Petworth Road, 6904	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingle and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Petworth Road, 6904 ½	1971	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Petworth Road, 6906	1926	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	2.5	Cross Gable	Garage	Contributing
Pool	1925	Recreation	In-ground	Concrete	NA	NA	2 Pool Houses (N/C)	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 602	1924	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Regester Avenue, 604	1924	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 606	1937	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Stone	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 608	1926	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 610	1924	Single Dwelling	Foursquare	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	2.5	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 612	1924	Single Dwelling	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 614	1924	Single Dwelling	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2.5	Hipped	None	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 616	1927	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Stucco and Stone Veneer	2.5	Front Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Regester Avenue, 618	1927	Single Dwelling	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2.5	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 620	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 622	1936	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	1.5	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 624	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 626	1936	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	1.5	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 628	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Shed	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 630	1935	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Gambrel	None	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 632	1933	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Regester Avenue, 634	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 636	1936	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Shed	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 638	1930	Single Dwelling	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles	2.5	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 640	1930	Single Dwelling	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles	2.5	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 642	1927	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 644	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 646	1934	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2.5	Front Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Regester Avenue, 648	1934	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 650	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 652	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 654	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 656	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 658	1937	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 660	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 662	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Regester Avenue, 664	1937	Single Dwelling	Vernacular/ Colonial Revival	Brick and Stone Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 666	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 700	1934	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 702	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 704	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 706	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Front Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 708	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Regester Avenue, 710	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Hipped	None	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 712	1936	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 714	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 716	1940	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Stone Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 718	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Stone Veneer	2	Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 720	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2.5	Front Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 722	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles	2	Hipped	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
				and Stone Veneer				
Regester Avenue, 724	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Regester Avenue, 726	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Stone Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7100	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7101	1943	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7102	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Stone Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage (Converted)	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7103	1943	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial	Brick	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
			Revival					
Rich Hill Road, 7104	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7105	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7107	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7109	1937	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick, Stucco and Stone Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7110	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7111	1929	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7112	1941	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
				and Stone Veneer				
Rich Hill Road, 7113	1949	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7114	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Rich Hill Road, 7115	1927	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Ridgeleigh Court, 7100	1960	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Ridgeleigh Court, 7101	1962	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 800	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Ridgeleigh Road, 802	1943	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 803	1955	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 804	1931	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2.5	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 805	1959	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 806	1932	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Stone	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 807	1954	Single Dwelling	Ranch	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	1.5	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 808	1931	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 809	1957	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Ridgeleigh Road, 810	1939	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 811	1956	Single Dwelling	Ranch	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	1.5	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 812	1940	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 813	1959	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 814	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 815	1959	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 816	1940	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone	1.5	Cross Gable	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Ridgeleigh Road, 817	1959	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 818	1949	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Ridgeleigh Road, 819	1959	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage and Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7099	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stone	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7100	1957	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Stone	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7101	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7102	1927	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Sheffield Road, 7103	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7104	1928	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7105	1927	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7106	1927	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Front Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7107	1929	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Hipped	Attached Garage	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7108	1927	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	1.5	Gable and Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7109	1931	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Wood Frame with Weatherboard and Stone Veneer	1.5	Gambrel	Attached Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Sheffield Road, 7110	1927	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7111	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7112	1934	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7113	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage and Shed	Contributing
Sheffield Road, 7120	1929	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Court, 7000	1963	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Court, 7001	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
				Aluminum and Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer				
Stoneleigh Court, 7002	1961	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/ Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Panels and Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Court, 7003	1962	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 500	1927	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Stucco	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 501	1928	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Aluminum Siding	2	Gambrel	None	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 502	1927	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stone Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 503	1926	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Weatherboard	1.5	Cross Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 600	1926	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Stoneleigh Road, 601	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 602	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stone	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 603	1933	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick, Stone, and Stucco Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 604	1929	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2	Gambrel	Attached Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 605	1927	Single Dwelling	Foursquare	Stucco	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 606	1934	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Stone	2	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 607	1925	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 609	1925	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Stoneleigh Road, 700	1927	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 701	1926	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Stucco	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 702	1950	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Shed	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 703	1926	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2	Gambrel	Attached Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 705	1953	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 706	1927	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Stone Veneer	2.5	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 707	1923	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Stoneleigh Road, 708	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 709	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 710	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 711	1950	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 712	1924	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman	Stucco	1.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 713	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 714	1927	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	2	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 715	1931	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick, Stone, and Stucco Veneer	1.5	Front Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Stoneleigh Road, 716	1930	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick and Stone Veneer	2	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 800	1956	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 801	1955	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 802	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Stone Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 803	1962	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 804	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stone Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 805	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 806	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
				and Brick Veneer				
Stoneleigh Road, 807	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 808	1962	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/ Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Brick Veneer and Wood Panels	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 809	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 810	1962	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Weatherboard and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 811	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Weatherboard with Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 812	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 813	1962	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Stoneleigh Road, 814	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 815	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 817	1962	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 818	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 819	1962	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Stoneleigh Road, 820	1961	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial	Stone Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
			Revival					
Tred Avon Road, 801	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Tred Avon Road, 803	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Stone Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Tred Avon Road, 805	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Tred Avon Road, 807	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Tred Avon Road, 809	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Tred Avon Road, 811	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Tred Avon Road, 813	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
				and Stone				
Tred Avon Road, 815	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Tred Avon Road, 817	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Tred Avon Road, 819	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Beaded Board and Brick Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wardman Road, 6901	1928	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Wardman Road, 6902	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Wardman, Road, 6903	1926	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl German Siding	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Wardman Road, 6904	1930	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick, Stone, and Stucco Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Wardman Road, 6906	1928	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7002	1935	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage (Converted)	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7003	1959	Single Dwelling	Ranch	Brick Veneer	1.5	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Wardman Road, 7004	1925	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stone and Stucco Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7005	1960	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Garage(N/C)	Non-Contributing
Wardman Road, 7100	1931	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	1.5	Jerkinhead	Attached Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Wardman Road, 7102	1931	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7103	1958	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Wardman Road, 7104	1929	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7105	1959	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Wardman Road, 7106	1929	Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7107	1958	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick Veneer	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Wardman Road, 7108	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Stone Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Wardman Road, 7110	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7112	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage (Converted)	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7113	1943	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7114	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7115	1952	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7116	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles and Stone Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	Garage Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7117	1939	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Stone Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Wardman Road, 7118	1942	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Stone Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Wellington Court, 7002	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Shingles	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Wellington Court, 7003	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Vencer	2	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Wellington Court, 7004	1960	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	None	Non-Contributing
Wellington Road, 800	1954	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 802	1955	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Wellington Road, 803	1923	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick	2.5	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 804	1956	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Wellington Road, 805	1928	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Stucco	2	Gambrel	None	Contributing
Wellington Road, 806	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Wood Siding and Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Wellington Road, 807	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 809	1926	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Stucco	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 811	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 813	1926	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone Veneer	2.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 815	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick and Stone Veneer	1.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Wellington Road, 816	1956	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Wellington Road, 817	1927	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Stucco	2	Gambrel	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Wellington Road, 818	1958	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Wellington Road, 819	1961	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Non-Contributing
Wellington Road, 820	1957	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding and Brick Veneer	1.5	Cross Gable	Attached Garage	Non-Contributing
Wellington Road, 821	1925	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 823	1935	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2.5	Cross Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Wellington Road, 825	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Shed (N/C)	Contributing
Wellington Road, 900	1951	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 901	1949	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Aluminum Siding	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 902	1926	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone Veneer	2	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Wellington Road, 903	1940	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 905	1928	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Wellington Road, 906	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	None	Contributing
Wellington Road, 907	1939	Single Dwelling	Vernacular (Mixed)	Stone	2	Front Gable	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
Wellington Road, 909	1928	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco	2	Side Gable	Garage Carport (N/C)	Contributing
Wellington Road, 910	1933	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick and Stone Veneer	2.5	Cross Gable	None	Contributing
Wellington Road, 911	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 914	1929	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Brick and Stone Veneer	2.5	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Wellington Road, 915	1938	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
Wellington Road, 917	1930	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Gambrel	None	Contributing
Wellington Road, 918	1929	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone Veneer	2.5	Front Gable	None	Contributing
Wellington Road, 919	1928	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone	2.5	Front Gable	None	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
				Veneer				
York Road, 6905	1924	Commercial	Tudor Revival	Stone and Brick Veneer	1.5	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
York Road, 6915	1928	Church	Gothic Revival	Stone	1.5	Side Gable with	None	Contributing
York Road, 6917	1920-1930	Single Dwelling	Renaissance Revival	Stone	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
York Road, 7001	1928	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Jerkinhead	Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7003	1929	Single Dwelling	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	Brick	1.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7005	1929 ca.	Single Dwelling	Vernacular (Mixed)	Stone	1.5	Front Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
York Road, 7007	1933	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding and Brick Veneer	2.5	Side Gable	None	Contributing
York Road, 7009	1924	Single Dwelling	French Revival	Wood Frame with Vinyl Siding	2	Hipped	Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7101	1933	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Stucco and Stone Veneer	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7103	1933	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7105	1933	Single Dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	Stone	2	Gambrel	Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7107	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7109	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7111	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing

Address	Date	Type	Form/Style	Structure	Stories	Roof	Outbuilding	Status
York Road, 7113	1936	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7115	1937	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7117	1931	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Stucco	2.5	Side Gable	Attached Garage	Contributing
York Road, 7201	1928	Single Dwelling and Office	Tudor Revival	Wood Frame with Brick and Stone Veneer	2	Cross Gable	Shed	Contributing

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Stoneleigh is an excellent example of a type of residential subdivision that emerged in the second quarter of the 20th century to support the burgeoning population of the Baltimore metropolitan area. This suburban community is buffered from York Road, a major transportation corridor bisecting Baltimore County, by a landscaped median that serves as Stoneleigh's western boundary. Benefiting from the advances of the streetcar and the automobile, Stoneleigh developed primarily between 1922 and 1954. Initial development of the neighborhood began under the direction of the Stoneleigh Corporation, which was organized by Douglas Thomas, Henry White, and Robert Gill. The residential suburb, marketed to attract middle- and upper-middle class buyers, originally featured nearly 1,200 housing lots fronting a series of landscaped roads. At the center of the suburb stood Stoneleigh Villa, an imposing mid-19th-century Italianate-style dwelling from which the newly created neighborhood took its name. In 1953, Stoneleigh Villa was demolished and the remaining acreage not already developed with suburban housing was subdivided into three blocks. Platted in 1954 as an addition to Stoneleigh, these lots were subsequently improved with dwellings that reflected the architectural styles and construction techniques of the second half of the 20th century, while respecting the scale and materials of their historic neighbors. A modest commercial enclave and church, located along York Road between Regester Avenue and Stoneleigh Road, were designed intentionally to reflect the suburban styles presented within the early-20th-century neighborhood. Thus, the suburban development of Stoneleigh is documented by its architecture, which dates from the early 1920s to the infill construction of the late 1980s. Varying from modest one-and-a-half-story to large-scale two-and-a-half-story brick and wood-frame buildings, the neighborhood is defined by its eclectic collection of high-style Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Renaissance Revival, French Revival, and Spanish Mission Revival suburban architecture.

As a whole, the early-20th-century suburb of Stoneleigh has achieved significance as the product of a distinctive period, with individual components combine to create a distinguishable entity with high artistic value. The district meets National Register criteria A and C, and is significant under the themes of architecture and community planning/development with the period of significance extending from 1922 to 1953. The neighborhood consists of 529 properties

including 526 single dwellings, one church, a parsonage, one commercial building, one community pool with two pool houses, and one school. There are 441 contributing primary resources and eighty-eight non-contributing primary resources, supported by a total of approximately 295 secondary resources, such as garages and sheds. Of the 824 buildings and structures in Stoneleigh, 635 are contributing and 189 are non-contributing to the areas and period of significance.

Criterion A: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Stoneleigh meets criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places as a planned community that developed to meet the housing needs of the expanding middle- and upper-middle-class suburban population of Baltimore, Maryland, in the second quarter of the 20th century. This streetcar suburb was served in the early 1920s by the United Railways and Electric Company, which connected Stoneleigh to City Hall in Baltimore via York Road. The increasing acceptance of the automobile and the need for efficient transportation routes into Baltimore City also impacted Stoneleigh with fifty-nine percent of residents owning cars in 1929. Consequently, Stoneleigh was firmly established as a commuting suburb of Baltimore, Maryland, by 1953.

In 1922, the Stoneleigh Corporation, directed by founders Douglas Thomas, Henry M. White, and Robert J. Gill, purchased 110 acres of land that historically were part of the Stoneleigh Villa estate. The community, surrounding twenty acres retained by the estate, was platted under the direction of the real estate company. Dated December 1922, the plat shows the neighborhood divided into twenty-two blocks with a total of 1,194 lots.

In spite of numerous restrictive covenants, the Stoneleigh Corporation allowed for the construction of a single commercial enclave along York Road in 1924. Known as the Stoneleigh Community Building, the commercial building provided services for the residents of Stoneleigh and surrounding neighborhoods. The two-story Tudor Revival-style commercial building operated in concert with the regional retail corridor along York Road, which connected Stoneleigh with Towson to the north and Baltimore to the south. The First and Saint Stephens Church and parsonage, constructed in the 1920s, lie along York Road to the north of the

shopping center. The location of the church on this major transportation corridor provided access for local residents and congregants who arrived by streetcar. By 1930, growth of the neighborhood and surrounding communities prompted the need for a local school. The Stoneleigh Elementary School, formerly the Stoneleigh Public School, is located on Pemberton Road in the northeast corner of the neighborhood. Stoneleigh was further served by the community pool, which is located on the triangular-shaped block bordered by Hatherleigh, Wardman, and Tred Avon Roads. Operated by the Stoneleigh Club, which was incorporated in 1925, the pool became the focal point of recreation activities in the neighborhood.

The pace of development in Stoneleigh was directly affected by the streetcar and rapid growth associated with manufacturing in Baltimore County during World War II. By 1927, one hundred houses were constructed, with development continuing apace throughout the 1940s. Houses in the community cost at least $10,000 to build, as outlined by the restrictive covenants in the deeds. Additional restrictive covenants in the deeds prohibited the construction of certain types of buildings, cesspools and privies were forbidden, dwellings were required to have a minimum lot width of fifty feet, African Americans were not permitted to purchase houses or occupy dwellings, and livestock was prohibited from being kept on the lots. Further, additions to buildings and alterations to the landscape could only be made with the approval of the Stoneleigh Corporation.

In 1953, Stoneleigh Villa was demolished and the twenty-acre tract was subdivided into three additional blocks with seventy-seven lots. These lots are larger than those originally platted by the Stoneleigh Corporation in 1922. Yet, the result was a contiguous landscape, as restrictive covenants required the first houses in the 1920s to be constructed on more than one lot. Engineers Thompson, Grace, and Mays of Towson, Maryland, filed the plat for this central section of the neighborhood on December 15, 1954. Forming a large square in the center of the established neighborhood, the acreage was designed with curving streets and four cul-de-sacs, a feature not found within the earlier platted section. Developed slowly, few houses appeared in this second section of Stoneleigh following its platting. Those that were constructed during these early years of development were primarily constructed along the roads that faced the already

existing community. Thus, many of the houses within this three-block area were constructed between the 1960s and 1990s.

The original section of Stoneleigh had largely developed by 1953, with nearly 436 buildings. After 1954, about eighty additional buildings were constructed, located on lots that had not previously been improved. By this time, the growing community of Stoneleigh was bounded by Hatherleigh Road on the north, Kenleigh Road on the east, Regester Avenue on the south, and York Road on the west.

> **Criteria C: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.**

The suburban neighborhood of Stoneleigh meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places for its substantial concentration of early-20th-century domestic architecture, representing the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, French Revival, Mission, and Renaissance Revival styles that were popular during the period. Local builders and architects, including Harold Appleton Stillwell who worked for the Stoneleigh Corporation, speculatively designed a majority of the residences. The earliest houses erected within the original Stoneleigh subdivision were generally imposing Tudor Revival-, Colonial Revival-, Spanish Revival-, and French Revival-style residences built for upper-middle-class residents. Set back from the street, these larger dwellings were augmented by sun porches, side wings, rear ells, and in some cases attached garages.

By middle part of the 20th century, when the second platting occurred in the central portion of the neighborhood, house sizes and stylistic features had begun to change in response to a new clientele. Consequently, a substantial number of smaller, less ornate houses were built within the original borders of the neighborhood. The dominant styles were modest dwellings devoid of wings and applied ornamentation. The post-1953 construction, comparative to its historic counterparts in scale and massing, includes a number of Colonial Revival-style houses as well as Cape Cods, ranch houses and vernacular dwellings that cannot be defined by a particular

architectural style or building form.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Baltimore County

Baltimore County, formed by 1659, is the most centrally located of Maryland's twenty-three counties. It has an area of 640 square miles, with a length about thirty-five miles from north to south and is nearly eleven miles in width along its northern border with Pennsylvania. The third largest county in Maryland, Baltimore has a breadth of twenty-eight miles between the estuary of the Gunpowder River on the east and the Patapsco River on the west. About eighty percent of Baltimore County is located in the piedmont plateau with gently rolling hills. The remaining part of the county is in the coastal plain region with flat sandy soils. The Chesapeake Bay, bounding the county to the south, runs northeast from the Patapsco River to Gunpowder Falls. Between these two tributary streams are such lesser waterways as Gwynn's Falls, Jones' Falls, Herring Run, Bear Creek, Back River, Middle River, Saltpetre Creek, and Bird River.

Baltimore County is bounded by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the north and Anne Arundel County to the south. Harford County is found to the northeast, with the Chesapeake Bay to the southeast. Howard County and Carroll County are located to the southwest and northwest, respectively. The original boundaries of Baltimore County, making up more than one quarter of Maryland, encompassed part or all of what are today Harford, Cecil, and Carroll counties. The county encircles the City of Baltimore to the south. Founded in 1729, Baltimore Town officially separated from the county government in 1851, with the final annexation of the city's boundaries occurring in 1919. Towson became the county seat of Baltimore County in 1854, spurring slow, but gradual development of suburbs between the City of Baltimore and Towson. Initially, some of the city's more prosperous residents established summer homes in outlying towns. These often took the form of large estates and villas, much like Stoneleigh Villa, Guilford, and Roland Park.

Stoneleigh Villa

Stoneleigh Villa, originally located in the center of what was to eventually become the suburban neighborhood of Stoneleigh, is a reminder of the area's rural origins and large family estates. Constructed in 1850 for Robert Patterson Brown, Stoneleigh Villa was an imposing Italianate-style dwelling. The property was originally part of a land grant called Drumqhazel, which Govane Howard received from Lord Baltimore. Brown purchased 230 acres of land in 1850 from Philip R. Howard. Robert Brown was the son of Dr. George Brown, the founder of the Baltimore Medical College (now the University of Maryland, Baltimore campus) and the first president of the University of Maryland's Board of Regents. Wealthy in his own right, Robert Brown was a Baltimore importer who also served as a captain in the 5th Regiment Infantry in the Maryland National Guard. Although Brown originally owned 230 acres of land, he sold the southern 100 acres to his brother-in-law Frederick Harrison. Harrison constructed his neighboring country home, Villa Anneslie, on this tract of land. In both cases, the country estates lent their names to the streetcar suburbs that were developed in the early 20th century.

Robert Brown commissioned Viennese architect John Rudolph Niernsee and his partner J. Crawford Neilson to design the Italianate-style Stoneleigh Villa. Costing $15,738.44 to build, Stoneleigh Villa was named after the Stoneleigh Abbey in Warwickshire, England. The abbey was founded in April 1154 by a group of Cistercian monks. Based on historic photographs, Stoneleigh Villa featured a large central tower, a low-pitched roof, expansive eaves with dentils, and a wrap-around porch. Throughout the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century, Stoneleigh Villa remained under the ownership of the heirs of Robert Brown. The 1915 *Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County* shows Stoneleigh Villa, accessed by a long, winding drive from York Road, as the residence of Mrs. Fred Bonkapff [sic] and Miss Minnie Brown. At that time, the estate included the main dwelling house and three outbuildings. In 1922, heirs Mary Leigh Brown, Frederick von Kapff, and Annie S. von Kapff sold 110 acres of the 130-acre tract to the Stoneleigh Corporation.

Early Development of Stoneleigh (1922-1953)

The Stoneleigh Corporation was founded by Douglas Thomas, Henry M. White, and Robert J. Gill. Incorporated on December 16, 1922, the Stoneleigh Corporation was formed to "purchase, improve, develop, hold, own, lease, mortgage, sell and otherwise acquire, deal and dispose of real estate."[3] Douglas Thomas and Henry White were bankers and investment brokers in Baltimore City. In 1923, after the founding of the Stoneleigh Corporation, both men became involved with the Century Trust Company, with Thomas acting as president and White as a director. Douglas Thomas was also noted as a member of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. The third partner, Robert J. Gill, was a lawyer whose offices were located in the Keyser Building in downtown Baltimore.[4] According to land records, Gill served as the Secretary of the Stoneleigh Corporation. Reaching the rank of Brigadier General during World War II, Robert J. Gill served as Executive Officer for the United States Army's Office of Chief of Counsel at the Nuremberg Tribunal (1945-1946).[5]

Although the real estate company was founded by Thomas, White and Gill in December of 1922, the president of the Stoneleigh Corporation was Irvin E. Butler in January 1923. Previous to his presidency of the Stoneleigh Corporation, Butler was closely associated with the development of Roland Park, one of the Baltimore region's most fashionable suburbs in the early 20th century. Because of Butler's previous work, Stoneleigh was closely modeled after the nearby suburban communities of Roland Park and Guilford.[6] Like these fashionable neighborhoods, Stoneleigh features imposing houses set on large lots along tree-lined, winding streets.

In December 1922, William Whitney of the Engineering Department of the Roland Park Company surveyed the Stoneleigh Corporation's property. The plat map, which was based on this survey, was filed as a subdivision owned by the Stoneleigh Company. This plat shows the 110-acre tract of land subdivided into twenty-two blocks with 1,194 lots, each averaging approximately twenty-five feet in width and 100 to 125 feet in depth. Robert Brown's heirs retained the centrally located tract of land on which Stoneleigh Villa stood. Noted on the plat map, this twenty-acre tract was reserved for Mary Leigh Brown, Frederick von Kapff, and Annie S. von Kapff. In September 1923, a revised plat with Blocks 1-13 and part of Block 20 was drawn once again by the Roland Park Company's Engineering Department, with the only apparent difference from the previous plat being the inclusion of street names. The plat was

admitted into public record on October 23, 1923. The same year, the roads in Stoneleigh were being laid and the building lots were prepared for construction. According to a newspaper article from 1923, plans for macadamizing the streets had a projected cost of $15,000.[7]

In May 1927, the remaining section of the original 110 acres owned by the Stoneleigh Corporation was replatted, including Blocks 14-19, part of Block 20, and Blocks 21-22. At this time, Block 20 had been divided into two separate blocks, Block 20 and Block 20A. This division was designed on the plat map, but was never carried out, with Block 20 remaining a unified space. Additionally, a small triangular-shaped lot had been reserved at the northeast corner of Hatherleigh and Tred Avon Roads, although the reason for this reservation is unknown. A large lot in Block 22 was designated as the community pool, noted as being owned by the Stoneleigh Club, Incorporated.

To attract residents to the newly developing community, the Stoneleigh Corporation began constructing dwellings as speculative housing. Spread throughout the community, these dwellings were constructed with the goal of presenting attractive houses to the interested buyers. According to advertisements printed by the Stoneleigh Corporation:

> Hosts of Baltimoreans have eagerly awaited the completion and formal opening of these charming homes. Never before has the Stoneleigh Corporation had the opportunity to offer such a pleasing group of distinctive homes – to the discriminating Baltimore public – at such a price as this - $12,000 in fee, each. And not-withstanding this unusually low price – well within the means of most modest income – these beautiful homes are outstanding examples of modern architecture – expertly designed and built under the careful supervision of the company.[8]

The advertisements presented an array of architectural styles, with one-and-a-half- and two-story houses in the Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. The Stoneleigh Corporation also offered financing for up to eighty percent of the cost of the property. "Home building continued apace in Stoneleigh, and by mid-1927 approximately 100 homes had

been completed and occupied. Seven of these dwellings were built by the Stoneleigh Corporation...the architect being Harold Appleton Stilwell. Each house contained six rooms, a sun parlor and a bath."[9]

Utility services were also provided for the new residents of Stoneleigh. Water was provided by the Baltimore City Water Department and telephone service by C & P Telephone. On August 26, 1926, Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company received the right to erect power lines in Stoneleigh. In 1927, five years after the platting of Stoneleigh, the Baltimore County Commissioners were granted a legal right-of-way to install the sewer system. Although the Stoneleigh Corporation macadamized the roads, the maintenance of the roads was turned over to the county in 1932.[10]

Aiming to attract middle- and upper-middle-class residents, the Stoneleigh Corporation touted the "pleasing social advantages – its contiguity to the City's leading Churches, Clubs and Colleges and its protective restrictions."[11] The protective restrictions placed on the properties were also geared to attract more affluent residents. This is particularly evident in the restrictive covenant that stated, "No residence or dwelling costing less than ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars shall be erected on said premises."[12] By regulating the cost of houses constructed by new owners and selling company-constructed houses for $12,000, the Stoneleigh Corporation ensured the middle- and upper-middle classes purchased real estate in the new community. Furthermore, another restrictive covenant mandated that a dwelling must be erected on a lot with a minimum width of fifty feet. As the standard lots designed on the plat maps were approximately twenty-five feet wide, it necessitated an owner to purchase multiple lots for the construction of his house.

The deeds contained seven additional restrictive covenants regarding the rights of the property owners. Primarily, the restrictions focused on what could and could not be placed on said premises. For instance, owners could not erect, maintain, or operate a shop, store, warehouse, brewery, distillery, factory, stable, slaughterhouse, foundry, crematory, graveyard, penitentiary, hospital, asylum, sanitarium, hotel, restaurant, public garage, or clubhouse. Cess pools and privies were also prohibited. Any alterations to the buildings on the property or to the trees and

ornamental landscaping had to be approved with the written consent of the Stoneleigh Corporation. Other restrictions included the fact that African Americans, unless employed by a resident, could not own a house or live in Stoneleigh. Lastly, poultry, hogs, cattle and other livestock were prohibited on the premises.

Another fact that contributed to the exclusivity of the Stoneleigh community was its design. Clearly designed to be an inclusive community, the neighborhood was self-contained with clearly marked boundaries and few entrances from the outside. According to the original plat maps, the only access to the community was via York Road or Regester Avenue. The need for vehicular access to Stevenson Lane to the north soon after the platting of the neighborhood prompted the extension of Oxford Road from Heatherleigh Road. As a result, the twelve properties along the 7200 Block of Oxford Road were constructed simultaneously to those within the original platted boundaries of Stoneleigh and reflect the same architectural influences.

The landscaping was also designed to retain the feeling associated with the Stoneleigh Villa estate. According to a newspaper account from 1923, it was "the desire of the company to retain the original beauty and dignity of the old estate while constructing houses harmonizing with its natural outlines. Already it has been necessary to divert in some instances roadways in order that some giant poplar, old maple or gum tree, might not be sacrificed."[13] The Stoneleigh Corporation also claimed in advertisements that Stoneleigh was laid out by "a famous landscape artist – the same who planned Guilford and Roland Park."[14] According to the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, both the Roland Park Company and the Guilford Park Company hired the Olmsted firm.[15] The planned community of Stoneleigh is attributed to Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. because of the newspaper advertisements placed by the Stoneleigh Corporation and the similarity of the Stoneleigh neighborhood to the communities of Roland Park and Guilford. No documented evidence has been found to support the claim made by the Stoneleigh Corporation in 1927; however, Olmsted's principles for the design of a suburban community are clearly evident within the original platted boundaries of Stoneleigh.

Following in his father's footsteps, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1870-1957) entered the Olmsted firm in 1895 and continued to practice landscape design based on his father's principles and

ideals. According to Olmsted, when planning a suburban community, roads and walkways were of the utmost importance. "The curvilinear street system that was the hallmark of Olmsted's suburban designs served the practical purpose of discouraging through traffic; it also enhanced the domestic atmosphere of the village by creating an enclosed, intimate space."[16] Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. completed a large amount of work in the Washington, D.C. and Baltimore areas, contributing to the design of Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C. and overseeing the park-planning work of the Olmsted firm in Baltimore. Additionally, Olmsted was instrumental in suburban planning in Maryland. Of particular importance is the Olmsted firm's contribution to the design of suburban communities and subdivision in Baltimore City and County, including Roland Park, Guilford, Sudbrook, Perine, Carpenters Point, the Hahn Subdivision, and Idlewylde.[17]

The success of the real estate company was largely due to advancements in local transportation, particularly with the introduction of commuter railroads. Originally serviced by omnibus lines in the middle of the 19th century, the Baltimore suburbs were accessed by horse cars by 1863 and shortly thereafter electric streetcars. The first street railways, traveling to Catonsville and Towson, were chartered during the Civil War (1861-1865). The pioneer companies in the 1870s included the Baltimore and Randallstown Railroad (organized in 1872), the Baltimore Pimlico & Pikesville Railroad Company (established in 1872 and reorganized as the Pimlico and Pikesville Company in 1881), and the Baltimore Union Passenger Company (organized in 1881). One of the largest companies was the Columbia & Maryland Railway, chartered in 1894. The Columbia & Maryland Railway was composed of the consolidated Baltimore & Washington Turnpike and Tramway Company, the Maryland & Washington Railway Company and the Edmondson Avenue, Catonsville & Ellicott City Electric Railway Company.

The Baltimore and Hampden Railway installed electric motors in 1885, instituting the first regular passenger service powered by electricity in the nation. In 1892, the Baltimore, Pimlico and Pikesville instituted electrically powered service, cutting travel time to nineteen minutes from Baltimore City to Pikesville. A year later, Towson was served by electric cars. By 1895, a new electric railway company linked Towson via Baltimore City with Reisterstown and the

Emory Grove Methodist campground just beyond, drawing large crowds to the area in the spring and summer. Catonsville also got electric service in 1895.

These commuter trains and streetcars provided an inexpensive, reliable form of transportation for people living in the growing suburbs of Baltimore County, and were often tools used by real estate developers to attract residents. In 1923, the Stoneleigh Corporation advertised the transportation amenities afforded prospective residents of Stoneleigh, claiming that the neighborhood was only a thirty-five minute streetcar ride from City Hall along the York Road streetcar. This streetcar continued service to Towson, providing the commuter with the opportunity to commute to the city in Baltimore or the county seat in Towson.

Another instrument used by the Stoneleigh Corporation to attract prospective residents was the presence of a community pool. Constructed on a triangular lot bounded by Tred Avon, Hatherleigh, and Wardman Roads, the pool was officially opened on August 5, 1925.[18] By 1927, advertisements for houses in Stoneleigh claimed, "The large out-door swimming pool is now open to members of the Stoneleigh Club and you are cordially invited to [visit] this attractive feature of the Stoneleigh District."[19] Brigadier General Gill, one of the founders of the Stoneleigh Corporation, is credited with having the pool constructed. He recruited members of the Western Maryland College football team, who reportedly trained at Stoneleigh in 1925, to dig the pool.[20] The pool was noted on the revised plat of 1927, showing the lot owned by the Stoneleigh Club, Inc. The Stoneleigh Club was incorporated on June 1, 1925 by Irving Butler, Henry White, and Robert Gill, all members of the Stoneleigh Corporation. The purpose of this organization was to operate the clubhouse, swimming pool, and bathhouse, and to organize games and amusements. It is believed that the Stoneleigh Corporation either leased the pool to the Club or permitted them to occupy the property without the payment of rent.[21]

By 1929, a large number of buildings had been constructed in Stoneleigh, including at least 115 houses, the church and parsonage, and the commercial building.[22] Although the original restrictive covenants in the deeds prohibited the construction of shops and stores, an allowance was made for the commercial building at the intersection of York Road and Regester Avenue. Joseph T. and Julia J. Fulker purchased the corner lot with the sole intention of building the

Stoneleigh Community Building to house shops and stores. Interestingly, the deed, dated May 28, 1924, retains the restrictive covenant clearly stating that shops and stores were not permitted on the premises. Later within the same deed, it states that the conveyance of the property was for the express purpose of establishing the "Stoneleigh Community Building" and that the Fulkers have the sole right to operate and maintain stores and shops on the premises.[23] Constructed in the Tudor Revival style, much like the commercial building in Roland Park, the Stoneleigh Community Building was built on five-and-a-half lots at the corner of Regester Avenue and York Road, attracting the business of commuters on the streetcar as well as the residents of Stoneleigh. According to historic photographs of the building, it originally contained The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, more commonly known as A&P supermarket. Today, the commercial building houses Uncle Wiggly's Ice Cream and Coffee Café, The Stone Cupboard, Children's Consignment Clothing, the Children's Education Association, and Purdum Pharmacy.

The First and St. Stephen's Reformed Church is also located in Stoneleigh, directly adjacent to the Stoneleigh Community Building on York Road. The congregation is one of the oldest in the Baltimore area. Founded as the First German Reformed Church of Baltimore in 1750, the first church was dedicated in 1758. In the 1770s, the congregation split and, in 1787, the First Reformed Church constructed a new church at the intersection of Baltimore and Front Streets in the city of Baltimore. Less than ten years later, the congregation moved once again to a new church on Second Street where they remained until 1866, before moving in 1867 to a new building on Calvert Street. In 1918, the First Reformed Church merged with the St. Stephens Reformed Church, becoming the First and St. Stephen's United Church of Christ and later the First and St. Stephen's Reformed Church.[24] In 1928, construction on the Gothic Revival-style church began on York Road in Stoneleigh, signifying the growth of the congregation by moving from Baltimore City to the suburbs of Baltimore County. Designed by Clyde and Nelson Friz, construction of the church was not completed until the 1940s. The adjacent parsonage was also constructed during the 1920s, to accommodate the clergy of the First and St. Stephen's Reformed Church.

As the population in Stoneleigh was burgeoning, the need for a public school arose. Constructed in 1930, the Stoneleigh Public School opened on September 8, 1930 with 190 students. Situated

on Pemberton Road, the two-story brick school originally contained twelve classrooms, six on each floor, and a large auditorium. The imposing school building was constructed to accommodate 450 students, "as the residential developments in the neighborhood are progressing very rapidly [and] it is expected the enrollment will steadily increase and at such a rate as to justify the use of all class rooms in a short time."[25]

Although construction in Stoneleigh was abundant throughout the 1920s, with the stock market crash of 1929 and the subsequent Great Depression (1930-1939), growth of the community slowed. In September 1930, the Stoneleigh Corporation, facing financial troubles, sold a number of undeveloped lots to the Parkway Development Corporation. This real estate company had mild success marketing the lots at reduced prices. In 1931, the Stoneleigh Corporation declared bankruptcy and the Baltimore Trust Company assumed the majority of their assets in Stoneleigh under a mortgage arrangement.[26]

This financial upheaval also resulted in the dissolution of the Stoneleigh Club on February 10, 1933, when its charter was forfeited for not paying franchise taxes.[27] Like the Stoneleigh Corporation, the Baltimore Trust Company overtook the operations of the Stoneleigh Club. However, the financial institution was not interested in the management of the swimming pool and club. Consequently, they decided to sell their assets in the swimming pool with the intention of selling the property through their liquidation agency, the Suburban Finance Corporation.[28] This action was halted by the creation of the Stoneleigh Community Association, Incorporated, a newly created civic organization.

The Stoneleigh Community Association, Inc. was created in 1936 by eight members of the community: George H. Preston, Melvin D. Hedrick, Ralph G. Bittle, Frank B. Tompkins, Alexander Gifford, Laurent J. LaBrie, Samuel V. Anthony, and George E. Kieffner. According to the Certificate of Incorporation, the purpose of the Stoneleigh Community Association was, "to organize and operate a community organization for community improvement and protection, better fellowship and a stimulation of interest in a higher development and improvement of the living conditions in the community known as "Stoneleigh," in Baltimore County, Maryland."[29] The formation of this community association was spurred by a meeting of sixty-eight members of

the Stoneleigh community at the Stoneleigh Public School on June 23, 1936. The Community Association was open to all residents of the community, provided they received a majority vote of acceptance by the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors consisted of the president, vice-president, treasurer, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, and four elected members of the community. Dues were two dollars per annum payable on January 2nd of each year.

The community association was primarily concerned with the enforcement of the restrictive covenants placed on the properties by the Stoneleigh Corporation. With the dissolution of the real estate agency, the restrictions were no longer being enforced. The citizens were concerned with the possible devaluation of their property as well as "preserv[ing] the outstanding architectural beauty of the development."[30] Additionally, they were concerned with the 174 undeveloped lots that were owned by the Suburban Finance Corporation and the lack of restrictions placed on these lots that were available for sale.

On August 7, 1936, Lieutenant Colonel William D. Tipton, president of the Stoneleigh Community Association, proposed the appointment of three members to the Architectural Committee. By September of the same year, John E. Owens had been appointed as chairman of the Building Restriction Committee. In this role, Owens contacted officials of the Suburban Finance Corporation and met with the architectural firm of Palmer and Lambdin. Palmer and Lambdin were employed to examine plans of new houses proposed for construction in Stoneleigh, thereby ensuring their compatibility with the existing neighborhood. An arrangement was agreed upon with the Suburban Finance Corporation to evenly split the cost of hiring Palmer and Lambdin to review the architectural plans. They were temporarily hired to review ten houses. After these first ten houses were reviewed, the committee would convene to determine whether the services were deemed satisfactory. If not, then the Suburban Finance Corporation would be required to pay for all of the fees for the architectural review.[31] On August 8, 1940, the Board of Governors announced at a meeting that the Suburban Finance Corporation had sold nearly all of the lots that it owned, releasing them from their obligation to review new construction within Stoneleigh. It was proposed at this meeting that new "ironclad regulations and restrictions" be imposed through the issuance of new deeds.[32]

In addition to the roles of the community association, saving the swimming pool became a major goal in 1937. The Stoneleigh Swimming Pool Committee was formed in July 1937 to address the issues surrounding the community pool. It was determined that the neighborhood desired the continued use of the pool and that attempts at settling the liquidation of the pool by the Suburban Finance Corporation should be undertaken. As a result, a budget was created, determining that $1,500 was required annually for maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance, and salaries of the lifeguards. Additionally, it was recommended that $250 should be set aside annually for continual repairs to the pool. Once the budget was determined, the committee contacted Mr. Jackson, the Vice-president of the Suburban Finance Corporation to discuss the purchase of the property. Jackson quoted the committee a price of $17,500, minus the proposed cost to the company for filling in the pool, bringing the total purchase price to $12,500. After negotiations, the Suburban Finance Corporation agreed to sell the swimming pool, excluding the seven lots facing Wardman Road, to the Stoneleigh Community Association for $6,000.[33] It was decided to sell one dollar shares in increments of twenty-five shares to help finance the purchase of the swimming pool. Further, it required the minimum membership of 200 families at fifteen dollars per year to complete the financing of the project. A separate corporation, the Stoneleigh Community Pool, Inc., was created to purchase the pool. In October 1937, after the purchase of the pool from the Suburban Finance Corporation, the Stoneleigh Community Pool leased the property to the Stoneleigh Community Association for their use. In the summer of 1938, three lifeguards were hired for the swimming pool, one of who would teach swimming lessons on a daily basis.

The community association was also responsible for many of the social activities in the neighborhood. Entertainment and recreation committees were formed to organize such things as dances, holiday celebrations, bowling leagues, bicycle clubs, and a Boy Scout troop. For instance, in 1939, a spring dinner dance was held at the Rodgers Forge Golf Course and was attended by 300 members of the community. On July 4th of the same year, they had a celebration at the pool which included a swimming meet during the day and fireworks at night. By 1941, the social affairs organized by the entertainment committee had grown, with six events scheduled for that year, including a spring dance, a July 4th celebration, a card party, a fall dance, a December dance, and a February supper dance. Additionally, the community association operated a library

at 502 Hatherleigh Road, run by Walter Lantz. As the library was not in a highly visible location, it did not receive a considerable amount of notice resulting a new location being sought with the county library system.

Members of the community also organized to write the community newsletter, *The Stoneleighite*. Begun on February 14, 1940, the first issue of *The Stoneleighite* included community news relating to social activities, the pool, and the community library, and listed all of the officers of the community association. Edward J. Styers edited the newsletter and the art editor was Esther M. Tompkins. Although no price appears on the first volume of *The Stoneleighite*, later volumes indicate that issues cost one dollar apiece.

With the United States involvement in World War II in 1941, the Stoneleigh community, like the rest of the country, was deeply affected, with nearly 100 citizens being sent overseas. To aid the war cause, the community was very involved with planting victory gardens, organizing blood drives, and purchasing war bonds. Additionally, a casualty station was set up at the Stoneleigh Public School and money was collected for an air-raid warning system. Faced with the deployment of many of the neighborhood's young men, the community association strove to keep in touch with the soldiers as they were stationed around the world by sending letters, holiday cards, and copies of *The Stoneleighite*.

In 1944, the Stoneleigh community pool was in need of a new bathhouse, having been destroyed by fire on September 1st of that year. It was decided that the new building should serve multiple purposes, acting as the bathhouse, a community meeting hall, and as a war memorial to the members of the armed services. Based on preliminary bids, the estimated cost of the community building and war memorial was $15,000. The Community Building and War Memorial was designed by the architectural firm Gaudreau and Gaudreau of Baltimore. Dated October 1944, the plans indicate that the building included men's and women's dressing rooms and shower facilities as well as an office, a covered porch, and a storage room.[34] As a memorial to the community members who fought in World War II, a plaque was to be placed on the building. Paul Gaudreau, the architect of the building, was a resident of Stoneleigh and a veteran of the United States Army who had served in Alaska during World War II.[35] The pool house, although designed in 1944, was not rebuilt until almost fifteen years after the building was designed.[36]

In 1951, Stoneleigh was selected to have the first civil defense air raid drill in Baltimore County. This drill, in response to the Cold War (1945-1989), included the symbolic dropping of an

atomic bomb, the operation of an emergency hospital at the school, mobile rescue squads, and radioactive teams. The drill was organized by the Civil Defense Organization and was observed by Baltimore County officials.[37] Following the exercise, the Stoneleigh community was praised by Senator William P. Bolton for their cooperation and it was used as the standard for other drills conducted throughout the remainder of the county. William P. Bolton (1885-1964) served as a Maryland State Senator between 1946 and 1948, a Representative in the United States Congress between 1949 and 1951, and later as the Baltimore County Civil Defense Director.[38]

In 1953, upon Mary Leigh Brown's death, Stoneleigh Villa was sold for development. On June 4, 1953, William B. Kempton, Clarke Murphy, Jr., and Nicholas Penniman, III founded Stoneleigh House, Inc. The purpose of the development corporation was to develop the twenty-acre tract of land into three blocks with seventy-seven lots. As a result, Stoneleigh Villa was demolished and the land was platted for development.

Later Development of Stoneleigh (1954-present)

In 1954, Stoneleigh House, Inc. had the central three blocks of the community platted. Bounded by Ridgeleigh, Copeleigh, Wellington, and Wardman Roads, the tract of land was platted as Blocks 23, 24, and 25 of Stoneleigh. Filed on December 15, 1954, the plat was drawn by Engineers Thompson, Grace, and Mays of Towson. It included seventy-seven lots that were larger that those in the original neighborhood. This was done to present a contiguous landscape as the earlier houses were required by restrictive covenants to be constructed on more than one lot. Like the original platted portion of Stoneleigh, the streets presented a curvilinear plan, in keeping with the Olmsted ideal. However, three cul-de-sacs were incorporated into this newly designed plan, a feature not previously seen in Stoneleigh.

The March 1954 board meeting of the Stoneleigh Community Association discussed the pending development by Stoneleigh House, Inc. According to the minutes of the meeting, the property was to be divided into seventy-five lots. Further, the minutes stated:

> Construction of two houses on the property is to start in the immediate future, but

> it is not expected that any other building activity will begin within the next six months. Up to this time nothing has been done with respect to the adoption of restrictions on the property. It was suggested that the proper Association committee consider the matter of restrictions and make specific recommendations in this regard – with the thought expressed that the owners of the property would probably be willing to adopt reasonable restrictions covering the entire estate. After discussion the following motion was then unanimously approved.
>
> Resolved that the Estate Homes be considered as part of Stoneleigh and that the residents thereof be eligible for membership in the Association and the pool.[39]

According to the July 1954 meeting, the restrictive covenants supplied by the Association were accepted by Stoneleigh House, Inc. and included on the deeds for these lots. In May 1955, *The Stoneleighite* issued a report on the new construction, calling it the "greatest face-lifting since the community was founded."[40] According to the newsletter, The Cooper Walker Construction Company was hired to complete all of the construction of the houses in this newly platted section of the community. The houses and lots were to be offered at a package price by the construction company and the owner had the choice of dwelling form and design, based on the approval by the developers and Community Association.[41] Paul Gaudreau, architect of the bathhouse and resident of the community, was selected to review the architectural plans of the proposed houses in the new section of Stoneleigh. However, he resigned from this position in July 1955, citing lack of cooperation on the part of the Stoneleigh House, Inc. Despite this, the restrictions committee continued to act on behalf of the community association, enforcing review of proposed construction and alterations.

By 1955, twenty houses had been constructed in the newly developed portion of Stoneleigh, bringing the community to a total of 426 buildings.[42] These newest houses were constructed along lots facing the already existing neighborhood, lying along Ridgeleigh, Copeleigh, Wellington, and Wardman Roads. By the end of 1964, all of the lots within the central section had been sold, resulting in the dissolution of Stoneleigh House, Inc. on December 30th of that year.[43]

Other developments continued apace in Stoneleigh. In June 1962, *The Stoneleighite* announced the opening of the children's wading pool and a basketball court at the pool complex. The newsletter also continued to report on various committees and social groups in the neighborhood, including the entertainment committee, the garden club, scouting programs, and sporting leagues. The garden club received national attention in 1964 when it was awarded the National Flower Show Achievement Award by the National Council of State Garden Clubs. It was also awarded the blue ribbon for the Garden Club Yearbook.[44]

By 1991, Stoneleigh contained roughly 530 houses and, by 1995, the population was recorded at 2,500.[45] The Stoneleigh Elementary School continues to serve the community, as does the First and Saint Stephens Church, which recently celebrated its 250th anniversary. The pool remains a major focal point of the community, featuring swimming lessons and a swim team. Beginning with the establishment of the community association in 1936, Stoneleigh residents continue to participate in social engagements, including the garden club, dances, the bowling league, and community events, all of which continue to be chronicled in the community newsletter, *The Stoneleighite*. Stoneleigh currently consists of 526 houses, the pool, school, church and parsonage, and the commercial enclave at York Road and Regester Avenue.

Endnotes

[3] Nicole A. Diehlmann, "Community Builders in Baltimore County? A Case Study of Stoneleigh and Anneslie." Submitted as a History Honors Thesis to Loyola College, April 15, 1994, p. 21.
[4] Diehlmann, pp. 20-21.
[5] "The Avalon Project at the Yale Law School: Nuremburg Trials Final Report Appendix H: OCCPAC General Memorandum No. 15." Located on the Internet at www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/imtmem15.htm on September 24, 2001.
[6] Roland Park was designated a National Register Historic District in 1974 and Guilford was designated a National Register Historic District in 2001.
[7] James C. Mullikin, "A Brief History of Stoneleigh." Paper prepared for the Stoneleigh Community Association, no date, p. 8.
[8] *Baltimore Sun*. May 15, 1927.
[9] Mulliken, p. 9.

[10] Diehlmann, p. 24.
[11] *Baltimore Sun*. May 15, 1927.
[12] Baltimore County Land Records. Liber 628 Folio 513. December 2, 1925. Located at the Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland.
[13] Mulliken, p. 8.
[14] *Baltimore Sun*. May 15, 1927.
[15] Master List of Design Projects of the Olmsted Firm: 1857-1950." Located on the Internet at www.165.83.219.72/frla/searchpg.cfm on September 24, 2001.
[16] Charles E. Beveridge and Paul Rocheleau, *Frederick Law Olmsted: Designing the American Landscape* (New York: Rizzoli, 1995), p. 117.
[17] Master List of Design Projects of the Olmsted Firm: 1857-1950." Located on the Internet at www.165.83.219.72/frla/searchpg.cfm on September 24, 2001.
[18] Mulliken, p. 9.
[19] *Baltimore Sun*. July 1927.
[20] *The Stoneleighite*, Volume 7, Number 1. (Baltimore County, MD: n.p., 1946), p. 5.
[21] Stoneleigh Swimming Pool Report, 1936. Collection of the Stoneleigh Community Association, Inc., Baltimore County, Maryland.
[22] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Towson, Maryland (New York: Sanborn Map Co., June 1929), sheets 20-22.
[23] Baltimore County Land Records. May 28, 1924. Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland.
[24] Karen Keehne Zimmerman, "First German Reformed Church." Located on the Internet on September 24, 2001 at www.homepages.rootsweb.com/~zimzip/balto/churches2.htm.
[25] "Stoneleigh – Baltimore County's New School," *Federation P. T. A. News* Volume 7, No. 2 (Towson, MD: Federation of Parent–Teacher Associations of Baltimore County, October 1930), p. 1.
[26] Mulliken, pp. 9-10.
[27] Stoneleigh Swimming Pool Report, 1937. Collection of the Stoneleigh Community Association, Baltimore County, Maryland.
[28] Mulliken, p. 10.
[29] *Certificate of Incorporation of the Stoneleigh Community Association, Inc.* 1936. Collection of the Stoneleigh Community Association, Inc., Baltimore County, Maryland.
[30] Meeting Minutes, June 23, 1936. Collection of the Stoneleigh Community Association, Inc., Baltimore County, Maryland.
[31] Meeting Minutes, 1936. Collection of the Stoneleigh Community Association, Inc., Baltimore County, Maryland.
[32] Meeting Minutes, August 8, 1940. Collection of the Stoneleigh Community Association, Inc., Baltimore County, Maryland.
[33] Report of the Swimming Pool Committee, August 5, 1937. Collection of the Stoneleigh Community Association,

Inc., Baltimore County, Maryland.
[34] Community Building and War Memorial Plans, October 1944. Collection of the Stoneleigh Community Association, Inc., Baltimore County, Maryland.
[35] *The Stoneleighite*, Volume 5, Number 4 (Baltimore County, MD: n.p., 1944), p. 2.
[36] *The Stoneleighite*, Volume 46, Number 1, May 19, 1979, p. 13.
[37] *The Stoneleighite*, Volume 12, No. 4, December 11, 1951.
[38] "Bolton, William P., 1885-1964." Located on the Internet at http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=B000609 on January 14, 2002.
[39] Meeting Minutes, March 1954. Collection of the Stoneleigh Community Association, Inc., Baltimore County, Maryland.
[40] *The Stoneleighite*, Volume 16, Number 2, May 25, 1955.
[41] *The Stoneleighite*, Volume 16, Number 2, May 25, 1955.
[42] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Towson, Maryland (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1955.)
[43] Diehlmann, p. 31.
[44] *The Stoneleighite*, Volume 25, No. 2, June 5, 1964.
[45] Mary Medland, "Stoneleigh – a stately affair," The *Sun*, May 5, 1991 and Rosalia Scalia, "Lots of folks just waiting to buy in Stoneleigh," The *Sun*, December 31, 1995.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Stoneleigh Historic District is centrally located in Baltimore County, Maryland. It is located south of Towson and nestled at the northeast corner of York Road and Regester Avenue. The neighborhood extends east to Kenleigh Road, south to Regester Avenue, west to the grassy median fronting along York Road, and northward to Hatherleigh Road, with one northern block of Oxford Road extending north of Hatherleigh Road to Stevenson Lane. York Road, a major thoroughfare, provides access to commercial and employment centers in the surrounding county and nearby Baltimore City, in particular the county courthouse and governmental center approximately one-and-a-half miles north in Towson. At the same time, the grassy median along York Road visually separates Stoneleigh from the heavily trafficked thoroughfare.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Stoneleigh Historic District encompass 130 acres of the original Brown tract on which Stoneleigh Villa stood. The majority of the neighborhood was platted in 1922 as Stoneleigh, with twenty-two blocks laid out surrounding Stoneleigh Villa. In 1954, upon demolition of the country estate in 1953, the central portion of the neighborhood was subdivided into three additional blocks. The district also includes the one block to the north of Hatherleigh Road on Oxford Road with residential buildings constructed simultaneously to those in Stoneleigh.

The western boundary of the historic district lies along York Road. Established as a thoroughfare before the American Revolution, York Road is a longstanding boundary between Stoneleigh and the commercial centers to the west. The majority of the non-domestic buildings, including the commercial building, church, and parsonage, that serve the neighborhood are confined to this western boundary, historically having provided the residents with access to goods and services. The buildings along the western boundary are clearly separated from York Road by a landscaped median, definitively tying these buildings to the Stoneleigh community rather than to the commuter corridor.

Hatherleigh Road primarily creates the northern boundary. In 1922, when the community was platted, this residential road was designed to be the northernmost boundary of the neighborhood and included properties fronting both sides of this east-west road. Soon after the platting of Stoneleigh, Oxford Road was extend northward from Hatherleigh Road to Stevenson Lane, providing residents with the only northern route from the self-contained neighborhood. As a result, in the late 1930s and early 1940s, the 7200 block of Oxford Road was developed apace with the Stoneleigh community. Developed at the same time and with a similar housing stock, this northern block of Oxford Road

presents a clear continuation of the Stoneleigh community, although not platted as such. As early as 1953, the citizens of this block petitioned to officially become a part of the Stoneleigh Community Association. Denied in their first two attempts at inclusion, they were officially recognized and accepted into the community association in 1986. Due to the similarity of architectural styles and forms, combined with the early attempts to become associated with the neighborhood, this block of twelve houses has been included in the historic district boundaries.

The easternmost boundary of the district lies along Rich Hill and Kenleigh Roads. Following along the original plat of the community, these two roads form the boundary as Hatherleigh Road turns south, becoming Rich Hill Road. The northwest corner of the neighborhood is anchored by the Stoneleigh Elementary School, which was constructed in 1930. Like the northern boundary at Hatherleigh Road, the eastern boundary remains a residential street, as designed.

The southernmost boundary lies along Regester Avenue, separating Stoneleigh from the Anneslie community to the south. Regester Avenue is a two-lane road with residential housing; however, it has become a throughway, connecting York Road with Loch Raven Boulevard to the west and drawing a fair amount of traffic along the narrow street. The buildings along the northern side of Regester Avenue, between York and Kenleigh Roads, are within the boundaries of the Stoneleigh Historic District, while those on the south side of the street are within the Anneslie community. The buildings along the north side of Regester Avenue are representative of those found throughout Stoneleigh, including buildings from the earliest phase of development in the 1920s, interspersed with buildings from the 1930s and 1940s. Moving west along Regester Avenue is the commercial enclave at the corner of York Road. A small alley, running behind the building, connects to Regester Avenue, providing trucks with an area to deliver goods without blocking the roads of the community.

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARIES

Stoneleigh Historic District
Baltimore County, Maryland

BA-2974

Building Footprint

Non-contributing to the period of significance for the Stoneleigh Historic District (1922-1954)

2 Numbers and arrows correspond to the photographic views in the National Register nomination for the Stoneleigh Historic District

1:2400

0ft 100

0m 100m 200m 300

N

Baltimore County - OIT GIS Services Unit

Layers:

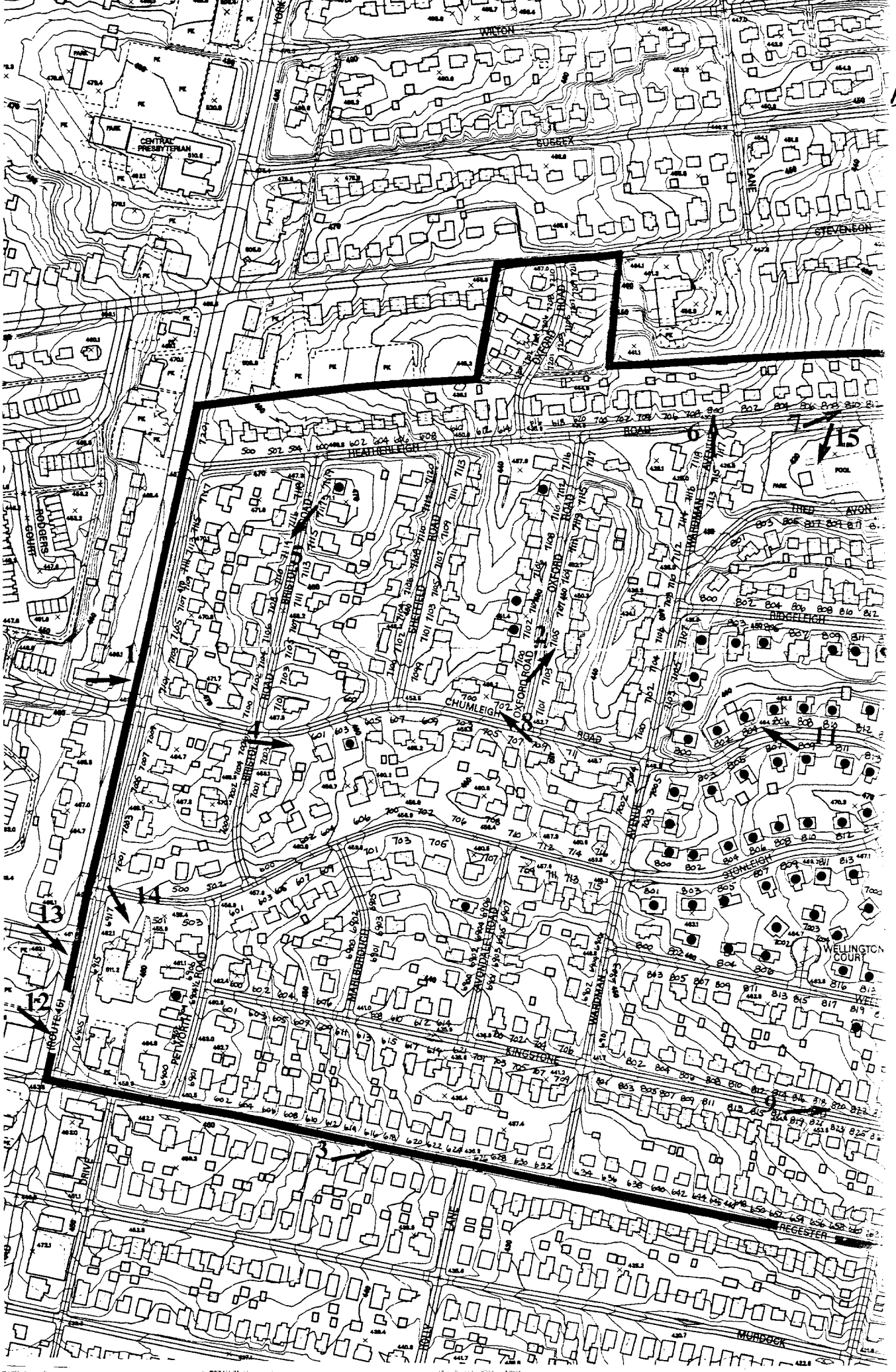
INDEX, BLDG, ROADS, CLINE, TRANS
CULT, VEG, REC, HYDROL, HYDROP
COMM, SPOT, TOPO

Coordinate System:

Maryland State Plane: NAD83/91 Horiz. Dat
Elevations in Feet: NAVD88 Vertical Datum

Date of Data Capture: March 1995

BA-2974



WILTON
SUSSEX
LANE
STEVENSON
CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN
PARK
OXFORD ROAD
HEATHERLEIGH
ROAD
RODGERS COURT
BRISTOL ROAD
SHEFFIELD ROAD
WARDMAN AVENUE
THIED AVON
RIDGELEIGH
CHUMLEIGH
ROAD
STONLEIGH
WELLINGTON COURT
MARLBOROUGH
AVONDALE ROAD
PETWORTH ROAD
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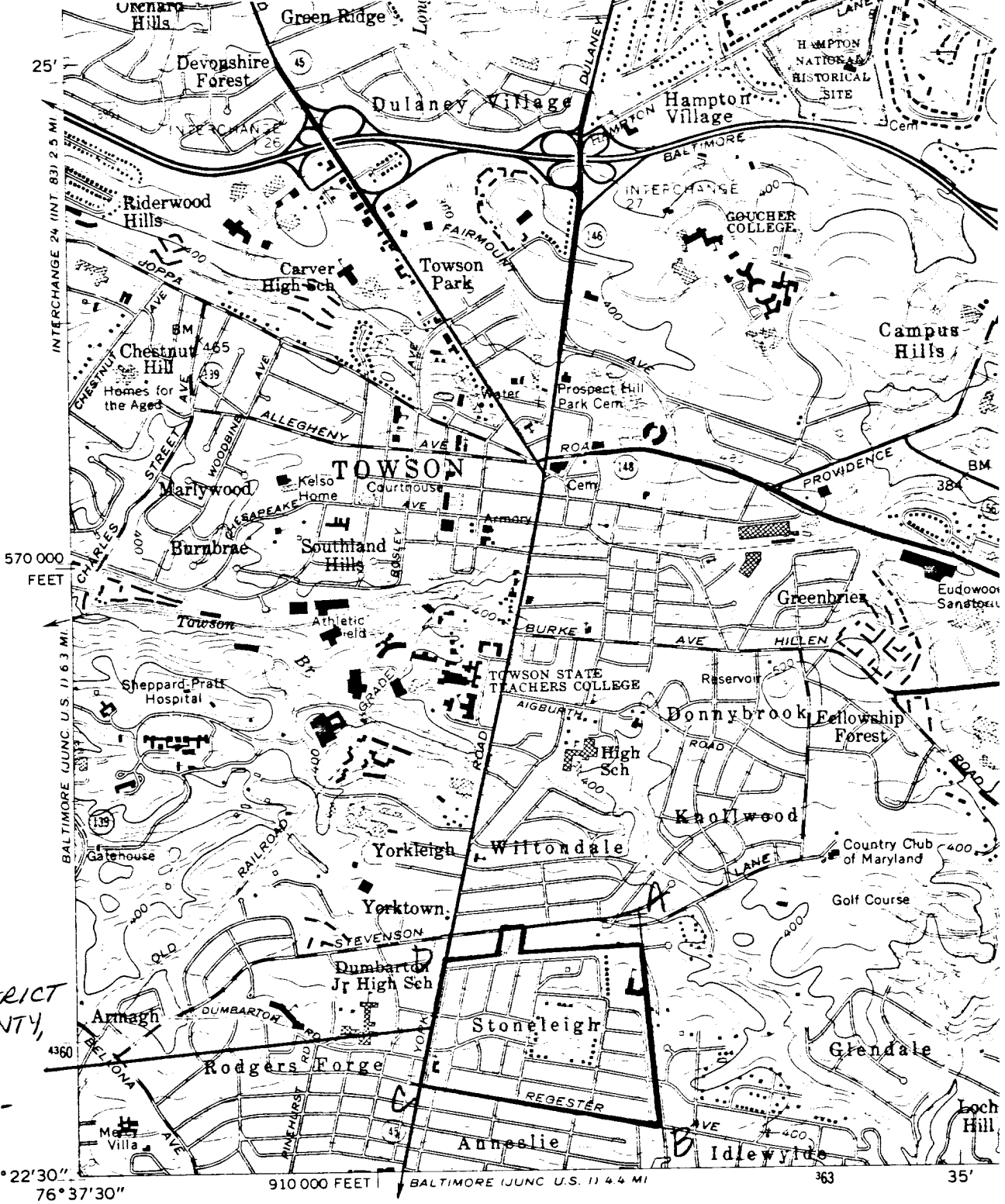


BA-2974
STONELEIGH
HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY,
MARYLAND

A: 18-362333-4360456

B: 18-362409-4359565

C: 18-361442-4359769

D: 18-361574-4360382

(BALTIMORE WEST) 5662 I SW

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and Maryland Bureau of Control Surveys and Maps

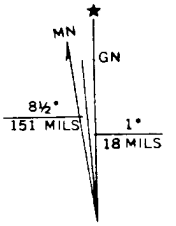
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1943. Topography by planetable surveys 1944
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1957

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1966 and 1974. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Stoneleigh

BA-2974
7101 YORK ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
7101 YORK ROAD, VIEW LOOKING EAST
#1 OF 16

BA-2974
7105-7107 OXFORD ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
7105-7107 OXFORD ROAD, VIEW LOOKING NE
#2 OF 16

BA-2974
614-618 REGESTER AVENUE
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
614-618 REGESTER AVENUE, VIEW LOOKING NE

#3 OF 16

BA-2974
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BRISTOL ROAD AND CHUMLEIGH ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING EAST
#4 OF 16

BA-2974
7114-7116 BRISTOL ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
7114-7116 BRISTOL ROAD, VIEW LOOKING SW

#5 OF 16

BA-2974
800 HATHERLEIGH ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
800 HATHERLEIGH ROAD, VIEW LOOKING NORTH

#6 OF 16

BA-2974
806-810 HATHERLEIGH ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
806-810 HATHERLEIGH ROAD, VIEW LOOKING NE

7 OF 16

BA-2974
700-702 CHUMLEIGH ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
700-702 CHUMLEIGH ROAD, VIEW LOOKING NW

#8 OF 16

BA-2974
816-820 KINGSTON ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
816-820 KINGSTON ROAD, VIEW LOOKING NE

#9 OF 16

BA-2974
817-819 STONELEIGH ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
817-819 STONELEIGH ROAD, VIEW LOOKING SW

10 OF 16

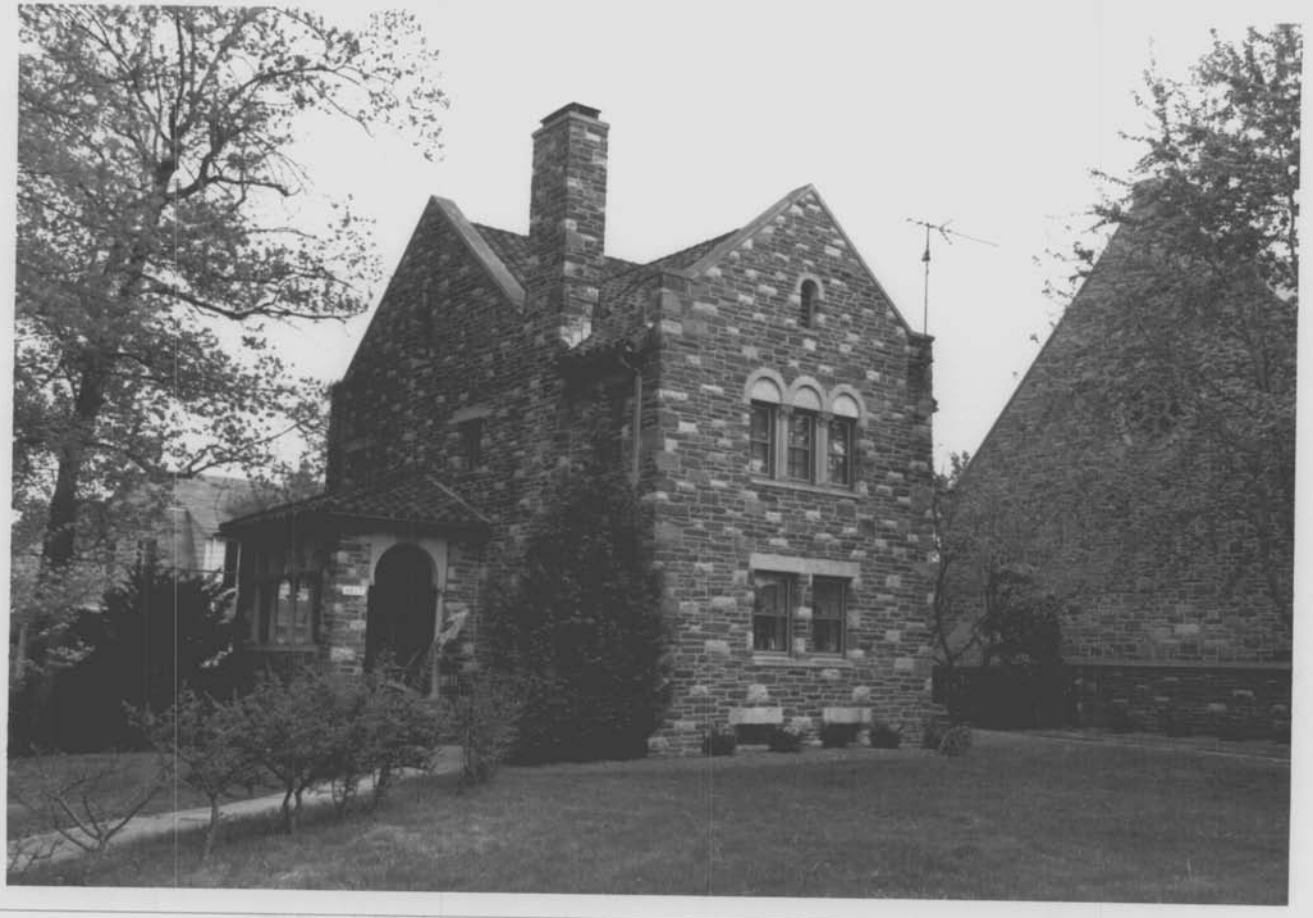
BA-2974
802-806 CHUMLEIGH ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
802-806 CHUMLEIGH ROAD, VIEW LOOKING NW

11 OF 16

NOW SERVING
Overstuffed Sandwiches
ICE CREAM
HELP

BA-2974
6905 YORK ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
6905 YORK ROAD, VIEW LOOKING SE
#12 OF 16

BA-2974
6915 YORK ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
6915 YORK ROAD, VIEW LOOKING SE
#13 OF 16



BA-2974
6917 YORK ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
6917 YORK ROAD, VIEW LOOKING SE

#14 OF 16

BA-2974
POOL AND POOL HOUSE
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
POOL AND POOL HOUSE, VIEW LOOKING SW

#15 OF 16

STONEHAM
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BA-2974
900 PEMBERTON ROAD
STONELEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
APRIL 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
900 PEMBERTON ROAD, VIEW LOOKING NE

#16 OF 16