

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no

Property Name: Connecticut Gardens Survey District Inventory Number: M: 31-24

Address: Veirs Mill Road (MD 586) and Connecticut Avenue Historic district: ___ yes no

City: Silver Spring Zip Code: 20902 County: Montgomery

USGS Quadrangle(s): Kensington

Property Owner: multiple Tax Account ID Number: _____

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: HQ41

Project: MD586: Wheaton Metrorail Station to Rockville Metrorail Station Agency: MD State Highway Administration

Agency Prepared By: EAC/A

Preparer's Name: Edith Wallace Date Prepared: 11/6/2015

Documentation is presented in: M: 31-24, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, 1998

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ___ Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Physical Description

The Connecticut Gardens subdivision was initially recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places in 1998, though only Block A was identified in the inventory form.

The Connecticut Gardens subdivision is roughly bounded by Veirs Mill Road to the north, Connecticut Avenue to the west, and the Hammond Woods subdivision and Woodridge Avenue to the east. There are approximately 300 lots in the Connecticut Gardens subdivision located along Huggins Drive, College View Drive, Gail Street, Glorus Place, Gail Place, Highview Avenue, Woodridge Avenue, Mapleview Drive, Lowell Place, Adams Drive, Hatcher Place, Lund Place, Soward Drive, and Catalina Terrace.

The subdivision features a curvilinear street plan and no sidewalks. The typical house in the Connecticut Gardens subdivision is three to four bays wide, one or one-and-one-half-story, frame, Cape Cod or Minimal Traditional-style house with wood and brick veneer. The Minimal Traditional-style, three-bay house is by far the most common. These houses are one story with a shallow,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Jim Talbot
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

1/29/2016
Date

Blanche
Reviewer, National Register Program

2/1/16
Date

gable-end roof. Most are brick veneer over frame construction. Windows originally were either metal frame, multi-pane, as in 11725 Highview Ave., or two-pane sliding windows as in 11808 Huggins Dr. Both of these house retain the original shed-roof entrance cover supported by simple angled brackets. Some of these houses have Colonial Revival-inspired details, such as gable-front porticos supported by posts with column-like bases, for example 11813 College View Dr. Another common house style is the one-and-one-half story Cape Cod, of frame construction covered with asbestos shingle siding. These houses, like 11801 College View Dr., have a steeper pitched gable-end roof with two gable-front dormers. 11801 College View Dr. has six-over-six pane sash windows, a rare survivor where most are vinyl replacements. Many of these houses now have replacement vinyl windows and enlarged entrance porches. Some, like 11613 Mapleview Dr., have been enlarged with the addition of a second story.

Singular among the early (1940s-50s) houses of Connecticut Gardens is the house at 11810 Huggins Dr. This is a one-story frame house with hip roof and asbestos shingle siding. The plan presents the narrow end of the house to the street with two bays, including an entrance door and a window (now replacement vinyl bowed window). The raised entrance porch is covered by a hip roof supported by ca. 1960s decorative metal posts.

Houses along Lund Place are unusual in the Connecticut Gardens subdivision for their gable-front plan. These houses are frame with brick veneer and horizontal lapped siding in the front gable peak. They are three bays with a central entrance, and four bays deep with a side entrance. Several of the houses along Lund Place have been altered with the addition of a front porch or second story.

A row of three houses along the east side of Gail Place appear to date from the late 1950s and are unusual in Connecticut Gardens for their size. They are two stories in height, with shallow pitched, gable-end roof. They are frame construction with brick veneer lower story and pressed board siding on the upper story. The upper story over-hangs the lower story on the front façade. Each house has an attached shed-roof carport with exposed framing.

Houses built in the 1960s are identifiable as Ranch-style tract housing and appear along Woodridge Avenue. These are one-story frame houses, some with brick veneer, and a shallow-pitched gable-end roof. Many of these houses have additions which present a projecting gable front or an enclosed porch addition. A row of identical houses, which appear to be constructed in the 1970s, stands along the north extension of Catalina Terrace. These houses are split-foyer plans, frame with brick veneer. Houses along the southern extension of Catalina Terrace and on the two cul-de-sacs are 1980s-90s, two-story, vinyl-clad houses with multiple roof-lines.

The area surveyed for this district evaluation consists of approximately 70 acres.

Resource History

In July 1947, the O. L. Murdock Company, a local development company, purchased a tract of land from Sidney and Selma Abraham (DB1085/140). The company had already begun platting their planned subdivision called Connecticut Gardens the month prior, in June 1947, and continued through January 1948, dividing the land into Blocks A-O (Maryland State Archives, plats.net). It was a moderately sized subdivision with a total of 216 lots platted. The land, formerly part of the Dr. Washington Duvall tract known as Hermitage, was, after the mid-1920s, actively being divided into residential subdivisions moving westward from Wheaton along the Veirs Mill Road corridor. The late 1940s marked the beginning of the post-World War II housing boom in the region, aided by generous federal government financing for middle income consumers.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW													
Eligibility recommended _____				Eligibility not recommended _____									
Criteria:	___ A	___ B	___ C	___ D	Considerations:	___ A	___ B	___ C	___ D	___ E	___ F	___ G	
MHT Comments:													
_____							_____						
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							Date						
_____							_____						
Reviewer, National Register Program							Date						

Many of the planned residential subdivisions, like Connecticut Gardens, were aimed at that segment of the middle class whose financial limitations precluded the purchase of a large house on a large lot. A number of developments on the Veirs Mill Road corridor, including Connecticut Gardens (1947), Veirs Mill Village (1947; M: 31-23), and Wheaton Hills (1947) were designed with quarter-acre or less sized lots offering a limited variety of “small house” plans to fit within the budget of these middle-class homebuyers. By the late 1940s, consumers were very familiar with the virtues of the basic three-bay Cape Cod-style house, a style that was featured in the 1939 New York World’s Fair “Town of Tomorrow” (House No. 15; Rotenstein 2012). Several variations of the Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional -style house plans were featured in the 1940 FHA publication “Principles of Planning Small Houses,” touted as both livable and economical.

The O. L. Murdock Company, initial planner and builder of the Connecticut Gardens subdivision, constructed the large majority of its building stock in the one to one-and-one-half story Cape Cod or Minimal Traditional -style house plans. Additionally, original plats show the Murdock Company included the minimal community amenities, perhaps to save on costs. No sidewalks or street lamps were noted on the plans. Only a dedicated public “Park” along the Veirs Mill Road and Connecticut Avenue frontages served to buffer the community from passing traffic. The 1949 declaration of covenants ordered that all buildings would be residential, thus precluding any commercial development and no community buildings such as schools or churches. Additionally, the covenant included a racially-based exclusion clause.

Montgomery County land records indicate that the O.L. Murdock Company was also involved in the development of the Sycamore Acres subdivision (west side of Georgia Ave. near Norbeck), and that sales of those lots were moving much more briskly than Connecticut Gardens lot sales. This may have been due to a lack of advertising, as no newspaper advertisements for Connecticut Gardens could be located during this study. At the time that the 1951 USGS map was drawn, Connecticut Gardens appears to have had only a handful of houses constructed (the map shows six buildings). The O.L. Murdock Company abandoned their efforts on the Connecticut Gardens subdivision by 1949, just two years into the project, and sold the remaining lots back to Sidney Abraham, one of the previous landowners as well as one of the mortgage holders for the Murdock venture. Abraham sold the lots to Nathan Brisker and the Campitellis in 1950 (DB 1363/372).

The new owners made only minor changes to reduce lot sizes and increase sales through the 1950s. They were not new to the business. Nathan Brisker, a Russian immigrant and electrician by trade, and local architect Anthony Campitelli, an immigrant from Italy, formed the Housing Development Corporation in 1941, through which they “created dozens of residential subdivisions, primarily in Montgomery and Prince George’s counties.” (“Nathan Brisker,” obituary June 18, 2001). Brisker and Campitelli were also adept at reviving floundering subdivisions. In 1945 Nathan Brisker purchased lots in the Montgomery County subdivision called Fairway (DB 970/2620; located southeast of Connecticut Gardens along University Blvd W and Columbia Pike), which he quickly sold throughout 1946 and 1947. In 1947, Brisker and family were among the investors who platted Blocks B, C, and G in the Forest Estates subdivision (east side of Georgia Ave., north side of I-495), which Brisker then sold to Anthony Campitelli (DB 1087/305). Campitelli and Brisker also developed the Indian Spring Manor subdivision (probably just south of I-495 between Columbia Pike and University Blvd E), sales of which began immediately after plat approval in 1947 and continued briskly through 1952 (MC Land Records). Brisker and Campitelli appear to have sold lots in their Connecticut Gardens subdivision with equal vigor. With each revised plat, the new lots were transferred to their Connecticut Gardens, Inc., corporation for sale (DB 1369/478; 1378/349; 1395/381; 1412/463; 1478/396; 1488/108). As many as 124 lots were sold in 1951 alone (MCLR, Grantor Index 1928-1952, C, given names, Corporations, p. 1830). According to Nathan Brisker’s Washington Post obituary, the team “used Italian artisans to build houses” in the Connecticut Gardens community as well as other Montgomery County subdivisions including Kensington Estates (M: 31-25; south of Connecticut Gardens, along Connecticut Ave.), Hampshire Forest (location unknown), Burning Tree Valley (now Burning Tree Estates?, Bethesda), and Adelphi Mill Park (now Adelphi Park?, Adelphi).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW																							
Eligibility recommended _____							Eligibility not recommended _____																
Criteria:	___	A	___	B	___	C	___	D	Considerations:	___	A	___	B	___	C	___	D	___	E	___	F	___	G
MHT Comments:																							
_____												_____											
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services												Date											
_____												_____											
Reviewer, National Register Program												Date											

(obit, June 18, 2001)

In 1952, an in-holding parcel surrounded by Blocks I, H, and L, and Woodridge Avenue was subdivided by owners John and Mary Elizabeth Preston. With this the Connecticut Gardens subdivision was complete. The final alteration to the original Connecticut Gardens plan came in 1988, revised in 1989, in which lots in Block N along Connecticut Avenue, were altered to accommodate the creation of Catalina Terrace, ending in a cul-de-sac. Likewise, Woodridge Avenue was brought to an end in a cul-de-sac. The frame, two-story houses in this section are readily identifiable as later additions to the generally uniform earlier house styles found throughout the rest of Connecticut Gardens.

Historic Context

The significance of the Connecticut Gardens subdivision is developed within the local historic context of subdivision development along the MD 586/Veirs Mill Road corridor. The relevant historic context report was completed in June 2015 by PB Americas, Inc./McCormick Taylor, Inc. Joint Venture for SHA Project No. M0244M11, "Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) service MD 586 (Veirs Mill Road) between Rockville Metrorail Station to Wheaton Metrorail Station." (See also National Cooperative Highway Research Program [NCHRP] Report 723, "A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post WWII Housing," Emily Pettis et al., 2012; the Maryland State Highway Administration's "Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology," 1999; and National Register Bulletin, "Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places," David Ames and Linda McClelland, Sept. 2002.)

Montgomery County, originally a rural area adjacent to Washington, D.C., experienced suburban growth throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, corresponding to national periods of prosperity and development. Rockville and other communities benefitted from their location along early transportation corridors that connected them to Washington, D.C. Montgomery County experienced growth due to emerging suburban streetcar suburbs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Between 1870 and 1930 the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area experienced initial suburban development. An impetus for the growth of Rockville was the tremendous growth of Washington following the Civil War corresponding with the expansion of federal bureaucracy. This suburban development was made possible by transportation improvements, including streetcar lines and railroads. In 1873, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad established its Metropolitan Branch. The line extended from Washington, D.C., to Point of Rocks in Frederick County, Maryland, where it connected with the main line of the railroad, passing through several Montgomery County communities and crossroad villages. Suburban enclaves were founded at Silver Spring, Forest Glen, Capitol View Park, Kensington, Garrett Park, and other locations along the rail line. By the late nineteenth century, landowners and syndicates started the process of establishing subdivisions in the surrounding rural areas. In 1887, the Chevy Chase Land Company was initiated for the purpose of residential development. The communities of Chevy Chase and Takoma Park/Silver Spring were the centers of Montgomery County's suburban growth. The success of streetcar lines further encouraged development during the 1890s.

During the early twentieth century, several subdivisions were established in the Rockville area. Rockville Park was platted in 1890 and developed beginning around 1893. In 1896, Rockville annexed the 126-acre tract comprising Rockville Park. During the early twentieth century, additional developments sprang up, including Crestview, Green Acres, Glen Cove, Westgate, and Westmoreland Hills. During the 1910s and 1920s, other subdivisions were started in the Rockville area, including Janeta, Croydon Park, and England's Second Addition. The arrival of the B&O Railroad's Metropolitan Branch immediately spurred development in Rockville. The town's boundaries were expanded and businessmen created the Rockville Mutual Building Association. The train connection also boosted the area's agriculture. Now farmers could ship milk, fruit, and vegetables to Washington markets without

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW														
Eligibility recommended _____					Eligibility not recommended _____									
Criteria:	___	___	___	___	Considerations:	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
MHT Comments:														
_____							_____							
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							Date							
_____							_____							
Reviewer, National Register Program							Date							

these products spoiling.

The suburban growth in Montgomery County continued in the post-World War I period. The growth of the Federal government in Washington, D.C., led to an expanded middle class in the area. During the twentieth century, development continued with housing booms during the 1920s. Most development occurred in areas adjacent to the Washington, D.C. border and in the vicinity of Silver Spring. While the Great Depression caused a decline in housing construction, the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area experienced growth at a greater rate than the rest of the nation, in part due to governmental expansion.

Many of Montgomery County's suburban communities catered to affluent residents, and housing and amenities demonstrated a desire for larger houses and more refined building designs and materials. Examples of these upper-middle-class subdivisions can be found at Bethesda, Silver Spring, and Chevy Chase. In 1926, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission was established by Congress and encouraged zoning ordinances, regional parks, and subdivision regulation to improve the region's residents' quality of life. The Washington, D.C., area would experience continued suburban development through the post-World War II era and beyond.

Post-World War II American suburbs are characterized by low-density development of single-family homes on small plots and uniformity in construction and design. The previously ornate architecture was replaced by modest homes with less elaborate decoration executed for both efficiency and affordability. The architecture of the period was dominated by the Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles. Post-World War II suburban development is identifiable for its zoning patterns that focused on the separation of residential and commercial development. Subdivisions were often established from rural and agricultural lands, planned and developed by a single real estate company. Post-war suburban development, also known as freeway suburbs, was generally located on the periphery of larger cities, isolated from existing development. Increased mobility and increasing land costs within cities led developers to move further away from urban centers. Improved roads and highways aided the development of freeway suburbs.

Montgomery County again witnessed increased residential development during World War II and the post-war era. Between 1952 and 1972 thirteen major highways were constructed in the Baltimore-Washington area, which contributed to the expansion of suburban development in surrounding counties. I-495 was completed in 1964 and improved access to parts of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, which soon experienced increased suburban development. By the mid-1950s, several residential subdivisions were established in the Rockville area of Montgomery County, including Twinbrook, Randolph Hills, Aspen Hill Park, Connecticut Park, and others. The opening of US 240 in the 1950s (later Interstate 70 South and present-day I-270) between Frederick, Maryland, and Washington, D.C., encouraged further suburban development into the 1960s.

The Connecticut Gardens subdivision falls within the category of Post-World War II Housing, and is a Planned Suburban Neighborhood property type. Character-defining elements associated with this property type which are present in Connecticut Gardens include the curvilinear street design, cohesive building groups with similar functions, construction dates, and architectural styles, amenities such as parks, and multiple builders. Expected architectural styles from the Post-World War II Housing period that are present in Connecticut Gardens include Minimal Traditional, Cape Cod, Ranch, and Split-level.

Integrity Statement

Connecticut Gardens retains a moderate level of integrity. The majority of the houses were built between 1950 and 1960. Of those houses, some appear to be largely unchanged on the exterior, including features such as metal-framed multi-pane windows and simple shed-roofed entrance coverings with simple wood brackets. Many of the houses have replacement vinyl windows and doors

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

and small additions. A few of the houses have been raised to two stories. Alterations in the late 1980s included the addition of cul-de-sacs, with larger two-story houses out of character with the older subdivision. Connecticut Gardens does not retain a high degree of integrity that would single out this subdivision as a significant representative example of architecture associated with this property type.

National Register Evaluation

Connecticut Gardens was evaluated for significance under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C using guidelines set forth in the NRHP Bulletin "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" and the Maryland State Highway Administration's "Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology."

Connecticut Gardens was conceived as a comprehensively planned community, formally platted with a curvilinear street design within an eight-month period from June 1947 through January 1948. The original builder and developer, O. L. Murdock Co., Inc. (1947-1949), included minimal community amenities such as parks, alleys, and walkways. However, no community buildings and very little landscape design were included in the overall plan. After 1950, the new subdivision owners Nathan Brisker and Anthony, Eugene, and Rose Campitelli, divided some of the remaining lots to increase the number available, and some newer building styles appeared, but the character of the subdivision remained a fairly simple, middle-class, small lot and small house development. The bulk of the building stock is repetitive vernacular of Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional -styled buildings, very common along numerous subdivisions along the Veirs Mill Road corridor. The subdivision does not appear to be an exceptional example of the Post-WWII building boom in Montgomery County and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Though the Connecticut Gardens subdivision is associated with prominent local developers Nathan Brisker and Anthony Campitelli, it was not one of their premier projects and does not represent their best work, and is therefore considered not eligible under Criterion B.

The Connecticut Gardens subdivision is relatively intact, with few extreme alterations to original building stock and street plan. However, the district does not embody distinctive characteristics or possess high artistic value as a representation of post-World War II housing ideals in suburban Maryland. The subdivision is an architecturally undistinguished example of a collection of modest, common, and altered building forms. Connecticut Gardens is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Criterion D was not evaluated as part of this assessment.

Bibliography

Ames, David, and Linda McClelland. "Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places." National Register Bulletin, September 2002.

Federal Housing Authority. "Principles of Planning Small Houses." 1940.

Maryland State Highway Administration. "Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology." Accessed October 2015, <http://sha.maryland.gov/Index.aspx?PageId=213>.

Montgomery County Subdivision Plats. Maryland State Archives, plats.net, www.msa.maryland.gov.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Montgomery County Land Records. Maryland State Archives, marylandlandrec.net, www.msa.maryland.gov.

“Nathan Brisker.” The Washington Post. June 18, 2001 (obituary). Accessed October 2015, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/2001/06/18/nathan-brisker/90e3911c-8137-4fb0-9142-7f015912d8fe/>.

Rotenstein, David. “Historic 1939 World’s Fair home on the market.” History Sidebar Writings on Heritage Preservation, Oral History, and Historical Research. Posted November 19, 2012. Accessed October 2015, <http://blog.historian4hire.net/2012/11/19/1939-worlds-fair-home-for-sale/>.

PB Americas, Inc./McCormick Taylor, Inc. Joint Venture. “Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) service MD 586 (Veirs Mill Road) between Rockville Metrorail Station to Wheaton Metrorail Station.” SHA Project No. M0244M11, June 2015.

Pettis, Emily, et al. “A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post WWII Housing.” National Cooperative Highway Research Program [NCHRP] Report 723, 2012.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

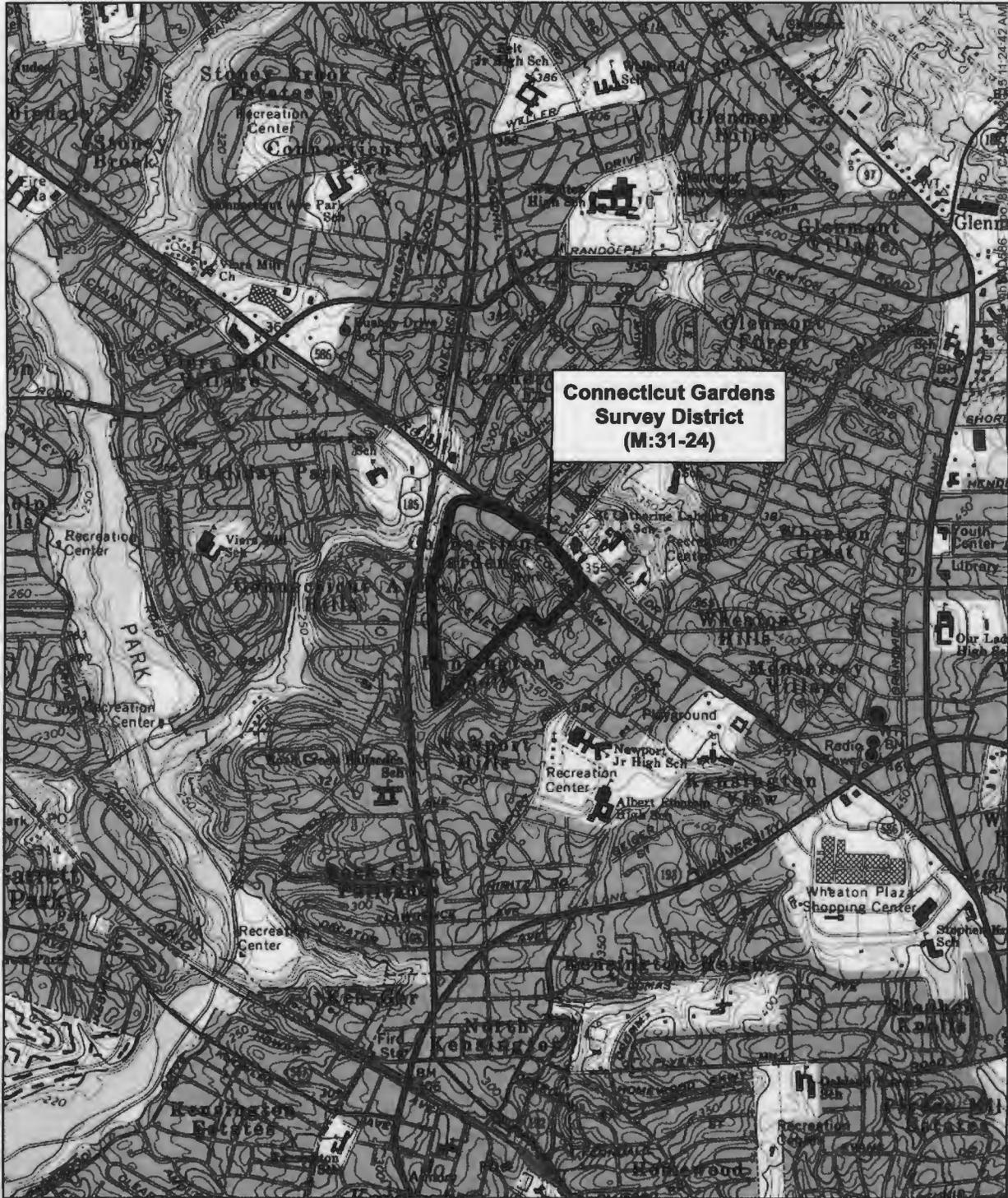
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

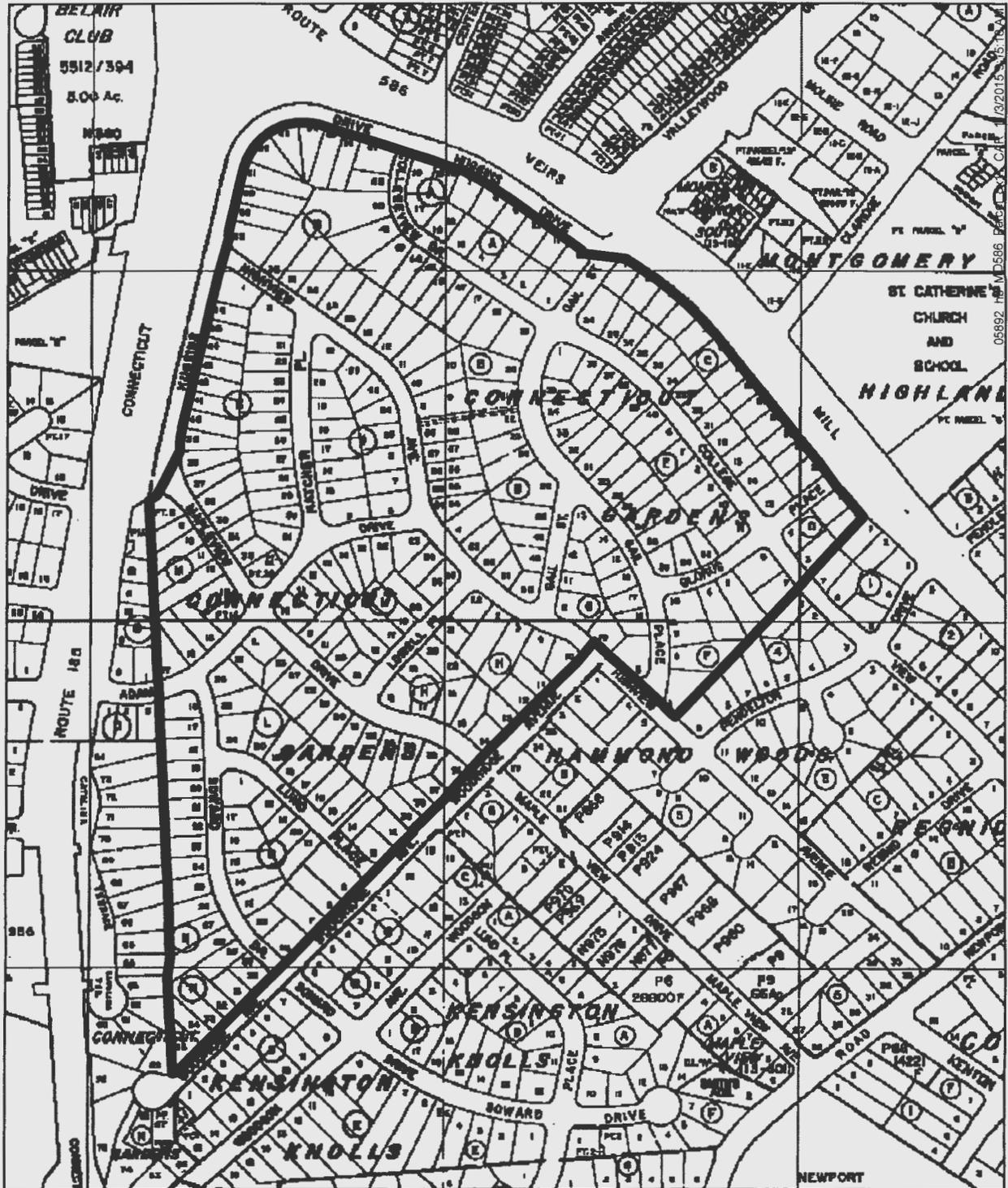
Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Connecticut Gardens Survey District (M:31-24)
Kensington, Maryland USGS Quadrangle Map
Montgomery County

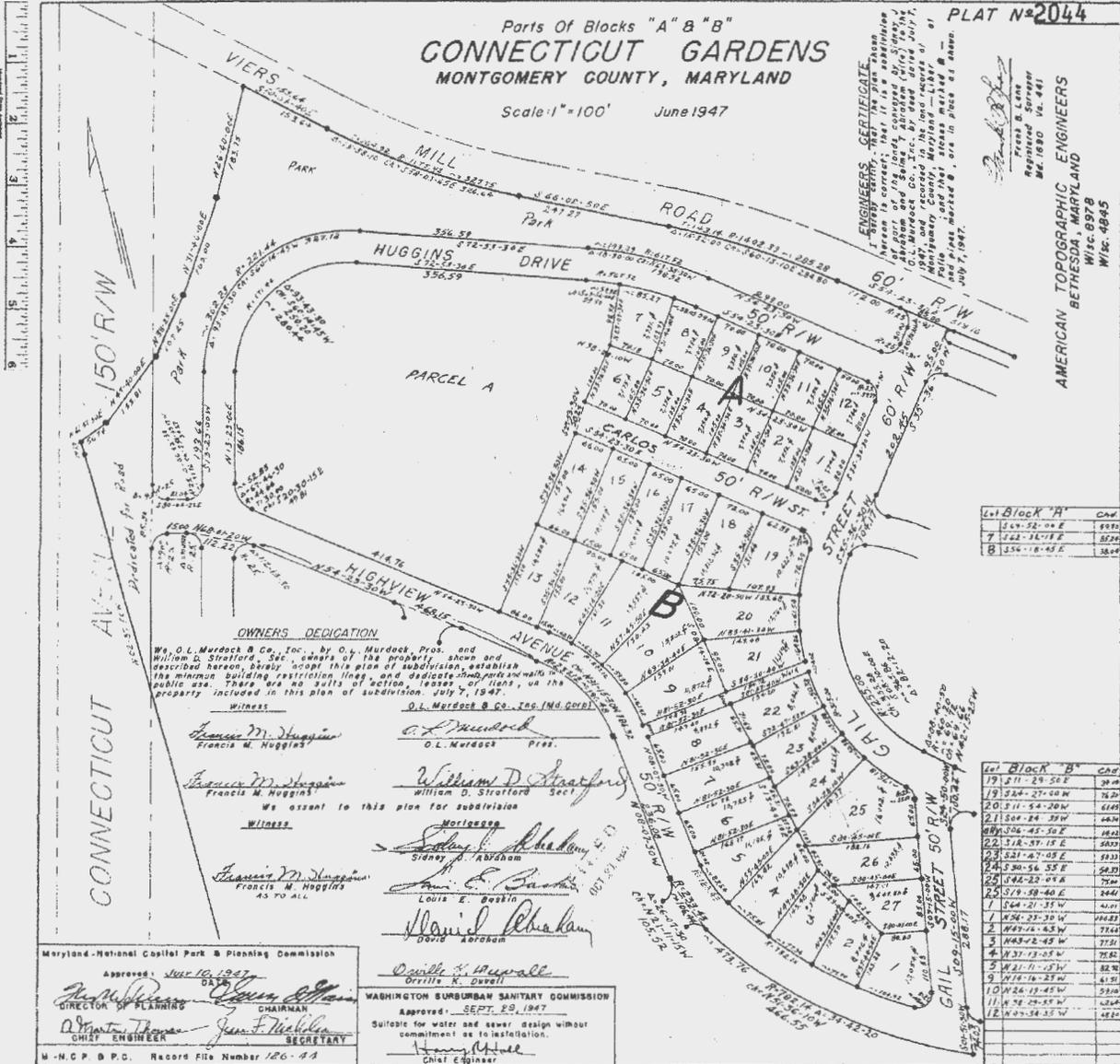


Connecticut Gardens Survey District (M:31-24)
Property Map
Montgomery County



05892 R.M.D566 Parcel Map 1/3/2015 1:16:18 AM

M: 31-24
 Connecticut Gardens Survey District
 Veirs Mill Road and Connecticut Avenue
 Silver Spring
 Montgomery Co., MD
 Original Survey Plats of Subdivision
 Page 1 of 6



Plat No 2101

PARTS OF BLOCKS "A" & "B"
CONNECTICUT GARDENS
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY MARYLAND

Scale: 1" = 100 December 1947



ENGINEERS CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the plan shown hereon is correct, that it is a subdivision of part of the lands conveyed by Sidney J. Abraham and Selma T. Abraham (wife) to The O. L. Murdock Co., Inc. by deed dated July 7, 1947, and recorded in the land records of Montgomery County, Maryland — Liber of Fatio ; and that stones marked — and pipes marked — are in place as shown. November 21, 1947

Frank B. Lane
 Frank B. Lane
 Registered Surveyor
 Md. 1630 Va 441

OWNERS DEDICATION

We, The O. L. Murdock Company, by O. L. Murdock, Pres. and Morris S. Soward, Sec., owners of the property shown and described hereon, hereby adopt this plan of subdivision, establish the minimum building restriction lines, and dedicate the streets to public use. There are no suits of action, leases, liens, on the property included in this plan of subdivision. November 21, 1947

The O. L. Murdock Company (Md. Corp.)

Witness
Francis M. Huggins
 Francis M. Huggins

O. L. Murdock *Morris S. Soward*
 O. L. Murdock, Pres. Morris S. Soward, Sec.

Mortgages

We assent to this plan for subdivision

Sidney J. Abraham *Louis E. Boskin* *David Abraham*
 Sidney J. Abraham Louis E. Boskin David Abraham

Orville K. Durall
 Orville K. Durall

CURVE DATA	
Lot/Block	Chord Data
13 A	116.23 N26-41-17W
13 H	15.57 N02-25-44E
14 H	72.94 N10-28-33E
14 H	35.35 N62-06-30E
14 H	59.90 S69-52-00E
33 B	49.81 S20-30-15E
36 B	166.76 N42-29-00E
37 B	104.60 N89-20-45E
39 B	35.35 S27-53-30E
39 B	102.38 N09-03-45E
40 B	59.36 N08-44-52W
41 B	57.83 N28-01-20W
42 B	51.30 N45-57-45W

Witness
Francis M. Huggins
 Francis M. Huggins

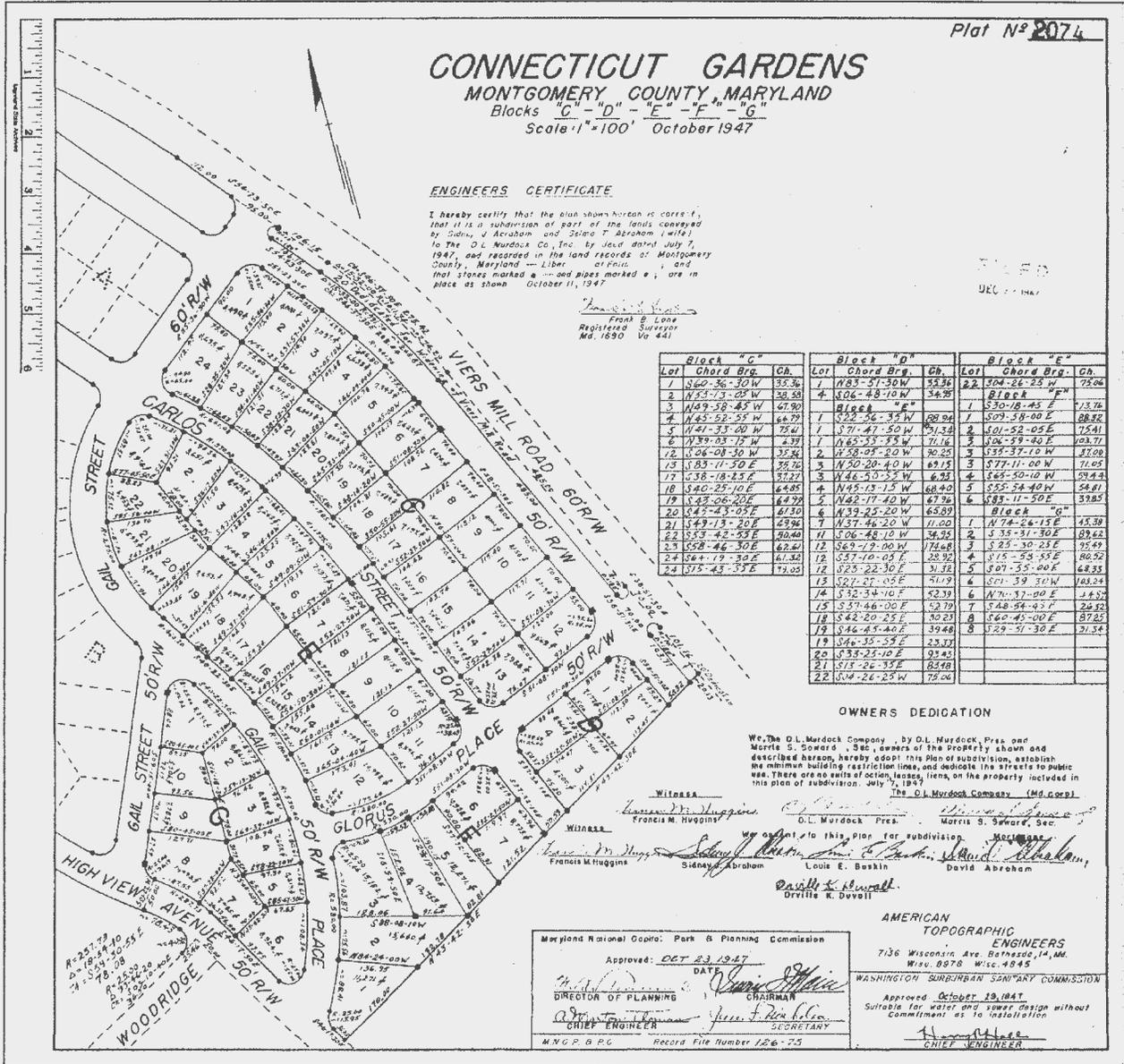
FILED
 FEB 6 - 1948

Maryland National Capital Park & Planning Commission
 Approved JAN 9 1948
 DATE
John J. F. Nichols
 SECRETARY-TREASURER

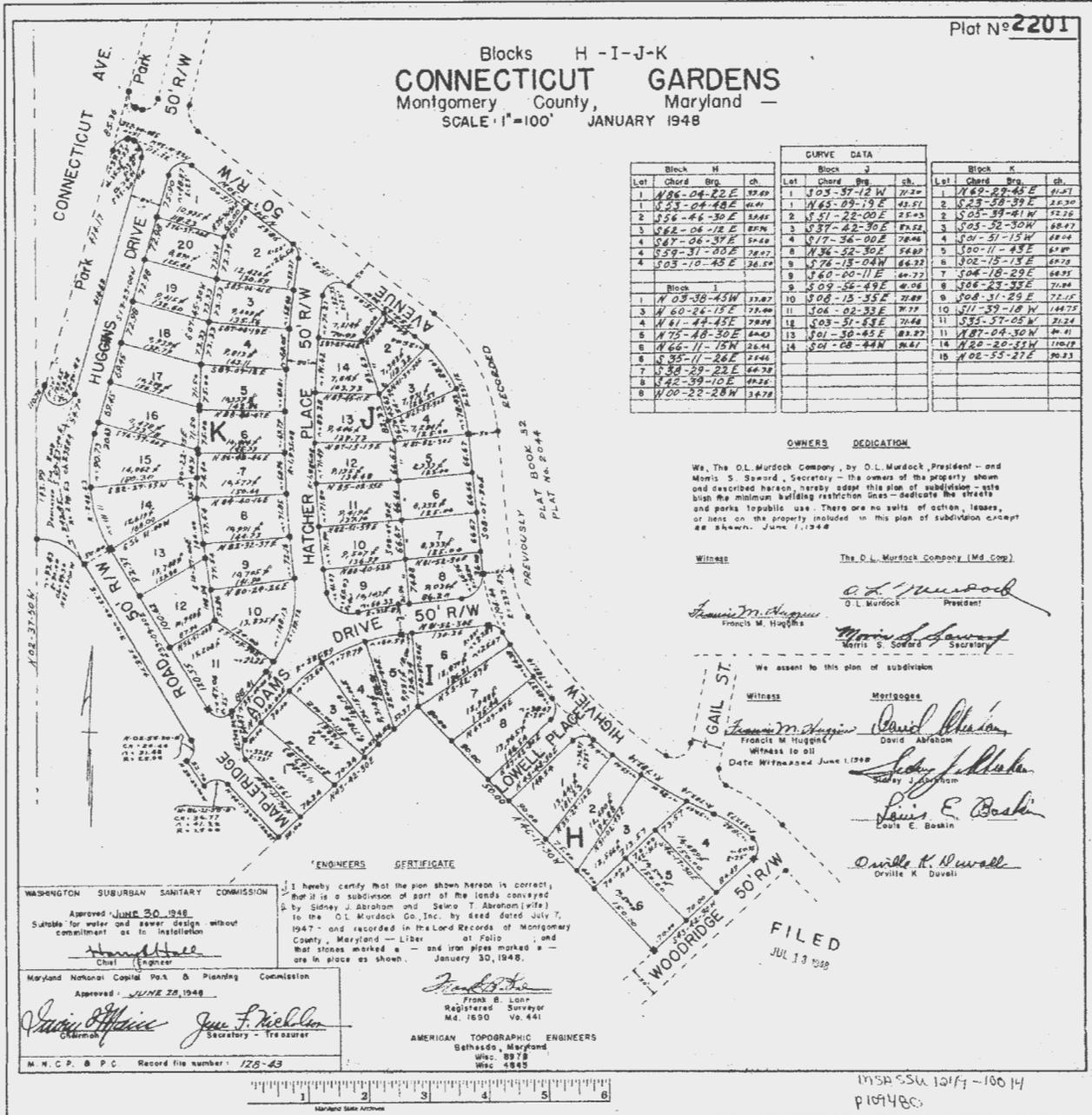
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN SANITARY COMMISSION
 Approved JAN 14 1948
 Subordinate to the State Health Department
 Commissioner of Health
Harold Shaw
 DEP. CHIEF ENGINEER

AMERICAN TOPOGRAPHIC ENGINEERS
 7136 Wisconsin Ave. Bethesda, 14, Md.
 Wisc. 8978 Wisc. 4845

M: 31-24
 Connecticut Gardens Survey District
 Veirs Mill Road and Connecticut Avenue
 Silver Spring
 Montgomery Co., MD
 Original Survey Plats of Subdivision
 Page 3 of 6



M: 31-24
 Connecticut Gardens Survey District
 Veirs Mill Road and Connecticut Avenue
 Silver Spring
 Montgomery Co., MD
 Original Survey Plats of Subdivision
 Page 4 of 6



BLOCKS "L" "M" "N" "O"
CONNECTICUT GARDENS

Plat No 2202

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MARYLAND

Scale: 1"=100'

December 1947

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the plan shown hereon is correct that it is a subdivision of part of the lands conveyed by Sidney J. Abraham and Selma T. Abraham (wife) to The O.L. Murdock Co., Inc. by deed dated July 7, 1947, and recorded in the Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland in Liber of Folio ; and that stones marked — and pipes marked — are in place as shown December 12, 1947

Frank B. Long
 Frank B. Long
 Registered Surveyor
 Md. 1690 Va. 441

CURVE DATA	
Lot	Block Chord Data
2	L ch.35.36 N88-42-30E
6	L ch.126.4 N49-19-15W
7	L ch.62.72 N63-02-00W
8	L ch.54.44 N83-27-40W
8	L ch.35.06 N25-48-37W
8	L ch.35.36 N47-37-50W
9	L ch.87.32 N16-42-58W
9	L ch.30.12 N12-49-29E
9	L ch.69.19 N47-25-33E
10	L ch.70.05 N41-43-10E
10	L ch.36.77 N86-21-15E
1	O ch.39.27 N42-22-10E
1	O ch.92.48 N69-27-30W
1	O ch.38.36 N10-17-30W
8	O ch.35.36 N28-42-30E
8	O ch.95.56 N38-57-30W
9	O ch.34.10 N24-24-21W
10	O ch.94.85 N09-54-30W

CURVE DATA	
Lot	Block Chord Data
1	N ch.77.51 N56-12-00E
1	N ch.32.07 N59-27-44W
1	N ch.69.09 N11-25-10W
2	N ch.17.68 N105-30-28W
8	N ch.67.39 N13-37-50W
9	N ch.61.96 N22-21-35W
10	N ch.60.53 N30-35-00W
11	N ch.68.90 N39-23-15W
12	N ch.16.60 N44-10-12W
12	N ch.35.36 N04-17-30W
1	M ch.89.30 N62-53-00W
3	M ch.29.44 N102-52-30E
5	M ch.58.59 N146-05-05E
6	M ch.23.82 N47-23-35E
7	M ch.127.71 S59-36-25E



OWNER'S DEDICATION

We, The O.L. Murdock Company, by O.L. Murdock, Pres and Morris S. Soward, Sec, owners of the property shown and described hereon, hereby adopt this plan of subdivision, establish the minimum building restriction lines, and dedicate streets to public use. There are no suits of action, leases, liens, on the property included in this plan of subdivision except as shown. June 1, 1948

Witness
Francis M. Huggins
 Francis M. Huggins

The O.L. Murdock Company (Md. Corp.)
O.L. Murdock, Pres
Morris S. Soward, Sec

Witness
Francis M. Huggins
 Francis M. Huggins
 Date Witnessed June 1, 1948

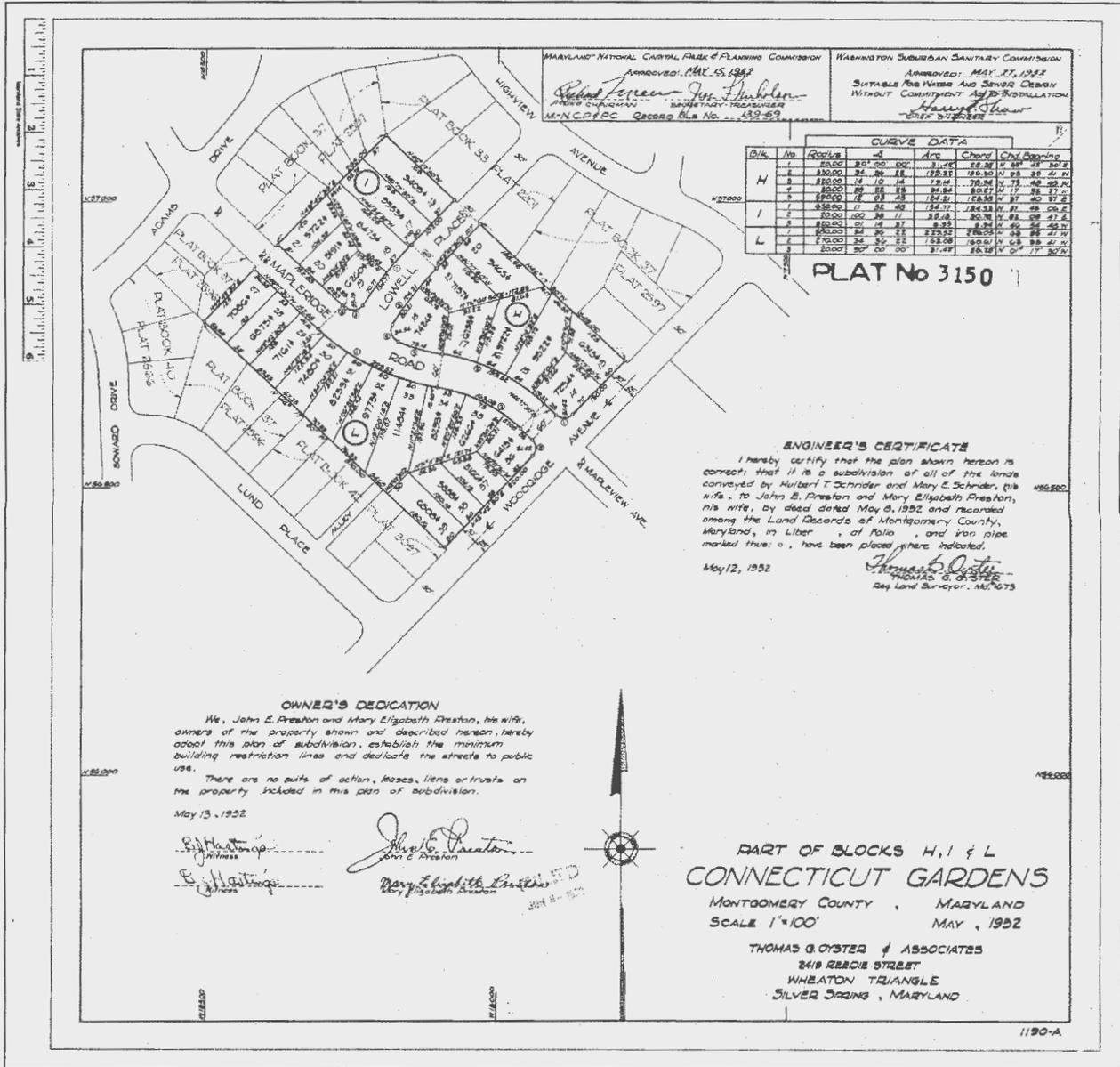
Mortgagee
 We assent to this plan for subdivision
Louis E. Baskin
 Louis E. Baskin
David Abraham
 David Abraham
Sidney J. Abraham
 Sidney J. Abraham

WASHINGTON SUBURBAN SANITARY COMMISSION
 Approved JULY 2, 1948
 Suitable for water & sewerage disposal without
 commitment as to final disposal.
Harry B. Khan
 Harry B. Khan
 District Engineer
 Maryland National Capital Park & Planning Commission
 Approved JUNE 24, 1948
 DATE
Charles M. Allen
 Charles M. Allen
 SECRETARY, MEMBER

AMERICAN TOPOGRAPHIC ENGINEERS
 7136 Wisconsin Ave. Bethesda, 14, Md
 Wisc 8978 Wisc 4845

MECBPG Record File Number 128-64

M: 31-24
 Connecticut Gardens Survey District
 Veirs Mill Road and Connecticut Avenue
 Silver Spring
 Montgomery Co., MD
 Original Survey Plats of Subdivision
 Page 6 of 6



M: 31-24
Connecticut Gardens Survey District
Veirs Mill Rd., Connecticut Ave., Woodridge Ave.
Silver Spring
Montgomery Co., MD
Digital Photo Log
Page 1 of 2

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_01.tif
Example house, 11801 College View Dr., view NE

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_02.tif
View NW along College View Dr.

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_03.tif
View NE along west end of College View Dr.

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_04.tif
View E along Huggins Dr. between College View and Gail St. showing dedicated park along Veirs Mill Road frontage (left in photo)

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_05.tif
Example house on Huggins Drive, Block A, view SW

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_06.tif
View SW at corner of Gail and College View showing houses in Block B, south side of College View Dr.

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_07.tif
View W along east extension of Huggins Drive, Veirs Mill Road on the right in photo

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_08.tif
View SW at intersection of Glorus Place and Gail Place

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_09.tif
View SE toward larger homes on Gail Place immediately adjoining Hammond Wood subdivision

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_10.tif
View S along Hatcher Place at intersection with Highview Ave.

M: 31-24
Connecticut Gardens Survey District
Veirs Mill Rd., Connecticut Ave., Woodridge Ave.
North Kensington
Montgomery Co., MD
Digital Photo Log
Page 2 of 2

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_11.tif
Example house at 11725 Highview Ave., view NW

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_12.tif
Intersection of Mapleview, Huggins, and Adams Dr., view W toward Connecticut Avenue

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_13.tif
Example house on Mapleview Drive, view N

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_14.tif
View SE along Mapleview Drive

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_15.tif
View SW along Woodridge Avenue at intersection with Lund Place

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_16.tif
Gable-front houses along Lund Place, view N

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_17.tif
Altered gable-front house on Lund Place, view NW

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_18.tif
Cul-de-sac at the south end of Woodridge Ave showing 1990s housing

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_19.tif
View NE along Woodridge Avenue

M; 31-24_2015-10-09_20.tif
Split-foyer houses along north extension of Catalina Terrace, view NE



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd.
Silver Spring
Montgomery Co., MD
E. Wallace
Oct. 2015
MDSAPO

Example house, 11801 College View Dr.,
view NE

1/20



M:31-24

Connecticut Gardens

Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring, MD
Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct. 2015

MDSHPO

View NW along College View Dr.

2/20



M: 31-24
Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd,
Silver Spring, MD
Montgomery Co., MD
E. Wallace
Oct. 2015
MDSHPO

View NE along west end of
College View Drive

3/20



M: 31-24
Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd.
Silver Spring
Montgomery Co., MD
E. Wallace
Oct 2015
MDSHPO

View E along Huggins Drive between College View
and Gail St. showing dedicated park along
Veirs Mill Rd. frontage (left in photo)

4/20



M:31-24

Connecticut Gardens

Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPO

Example house on Huggins Drive, Block A,
view SW

5/20



GAIL
COLLEGE VIEW DR

STOP

1150

M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens

Veirs Mill Rd

Silver Spring

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPO

View SW at corner of Gail St. and College View
showing houses in Block B, south side of
College View Drive.

6/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd.
Silver Spring
Montgomery Co., MD
E. Wallace
Oct 2015
MDSHPO

View W along east extension of Huggins Drive;
Veirs Mill Rd. on the right in photo

7/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring
Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPO

View SW at intersection of Glorus Place and
Gail Place

8/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring^{town}
Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPO

View SE toward larger homes on Gail Place
immediately adjoining Hammond Wood subdivision

9/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens

Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPO

View S along Hatcher Place at intersection with
Highview Ave.

10/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens

Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPO

Example house at 11725 Highview Ave, view NW

11/20

gins Dr
oleview Dr



PAST



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring
Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace
Oct 2015

MDSAPO

Intersection of Maplevue, Huggins, and Adams Dr.,
view W toward Connecticut Ave.

12/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens

Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring

Montgomery Co, MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPO

Example house on Mapleview Dr., view N

13/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens

Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct. 2015

MDSHPO

View SE along Maplevue Dr.

14/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd.
Silver Spring
Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPD

View SW along Woodridge Ave. at intersection
with Lund Place

15/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring
Montgomery Co, MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPO

Gable-front houses along Lund Place, view N

10/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens

Veirs Mill Rd

Silver Spring

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPO

Altered house on Lund Place, view NW

17/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring, MD

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSHPO

Cul-de-sac at the south end of Woodridge Ave,
showing 1990s housing

18/20



M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens
Veirs Mill Rd
Silver Spring
Montgomery Co. MD
E Wallace
Oct 2015
MDSAPO

View NE along Woodridge Ave.

19/
20



NO
OUTLET

M: 31-24

Connecticut Gardens

Veirs Mill Rd.

Silver Spring

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

Oct 2015

MDSA PO

Split-foyer houses along north extension of
Catalina Terrace, view NE

20/
20

Memo to file

December 30, 2003

From: Peter E. Kurtze
Administrator, Evaluation and Registration

Re: M: 31-24
Connecticut Gardens

The property documented in the following MIHP form has not been formally evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The comments in the text are those of the preparer of the documentation. The State Historic Preservation Officer has neither concurred nor disagreed with those comments.

CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: M:31-24 (PACS 4.7) Construction Date: 1947-1951

Name: Connecticut Gardens

Location: Huggins Dr., College View Dr., Garrett Park vicinity, Montgomery County

Private/Private Residences/Occupied/Good/Unrestricted

Description:

Connecticut Gardens, laid out in 1947, includes thirteen 1- and 1½-story cottages constructed during the late 1940s. These cottages are located southwest of Veirs Mill Road in the 11800 blocks of Huggins Drive and College View Drive.

Significance:

Connecticut Gardens is located on lands conveyed by Sidney and Selma Abraham to the O. L. Murdock Company, Inc. in July of 1947. Engineer Frank B. Lane subdivided the land in five sections in 1947 and 1948. The first section contains the properties described in this form. Although the entire neighborhood had been subdivided by 1949, development of the other sections did not begin until the early 1950s. The neighborhood today includes properties from the late 1940s through the 1960s.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
Montgomery-Prince George's Short-term Congestion Relief

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Connecticut Gardens

and/or common name

2. Location:

street & number Huggins Dr., College View Dr. ___ not for publication

city, town Garrett Park X vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification:

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

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

name Multiple

street & number

telephone no.:

city, town

state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County

liber

street & number 50 Maryland Avenue

folio

city, town Rockville

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. M:31-24 (PACS 4.7)

<u> </u> excellent	<u> </u> deteriorated	<u> </u> unaltered	<u> </u> original site	
<u>X</u> good	<u> </u> ruins	<u>X</u> altered	<u> </u> moved	date of move <u> </u>
<u> </u> fair	<u> </u> unexposed			

Resource Count: 13

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

Connecticut Gardens, laid out in 1947, includes thirteen 1- and 1½-story cottages constructed during the late 1940s. These cottages are located southwest of Veirs Mill Road in the 11800 blocks of Huggins Drive and College View Drive.

There are two types of cottages. The first type, located at 11802 and 11800 Huggins Drive, as well as 11801, 11803, 11805 and 11807 College View Drive, is a 1½-story, 3-bay Colonial Revival cottage with a concrete foundation, wide wood weatherboard walls, and an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. This type of cottage has a center entry in a plain wood surround and two gable dormers on the second story. The 6/6, double-hung windows have shutters on the first story. Most of these cottages have rear additions.

The second type of cottage, found at 11804, 11806 and 11808 Huggins Drive, as well as 11809, 11811, 11812, 11813 College View Drive, is 3-bays wide and 1-story tall. This cottage has brick walls and foundation and an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. The entry is located slightly off-center and is sheltered by a small portico. This type of cottage has paired and single 1/1, double-hung windows of varying sizes. These cottages are not heavily altered.

Connecticut Gardens is located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Veirs Mill Road and Connecticut Avenue. The subdivision has a curvilinear layout and the streets are lined with trees. Connecticut Gardens is surrounded by other suburban residential areas. Some commercial development exists along the heavily-travelled Randolph Road, Veirs Mill Road and Connecticut Avenue.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:31-24 (PACS 4.7)

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

Specific dates 1947-1951

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exceptions: A B C D E F G

 Level of Significance: national state local

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

Connecticut Gardens is located on lands conveyed by Sidney and Selma Abraham to the O. L. Murdock Company, Inc. in July of 1947. Engineer Frank B. Lane subdivided the land in five sections in 1947 and 1948. The first section contains the properties described in this form. Although the entire neighborhood had been subdivided by 1949, development of the other sections did not begin until the early 1950s. The neighborhood today includes properties from the late 1940s through the 1960s.

Connecticut Gardens is located in an area that was largely rural until the post-World War II suburban boom in Montgomery County. Montgomery County experienced a rapid increase in population after World War II. Little residential construction had occurred during the Great Depression, and the shift to a wartime economy during World War II brought residential construction to a virtual stand-still. These factors combined to create a critical housing shortage by 1945 (Tindall 1984:1240). In addition, after the war, permanent housing had to be provided for returning veterans and new government workers. Many American families could afford housing which would have been beyond the reach of most Americans in any previous generation. Automobile ownership also skyrocketed in the post-war period, revolutionizing the way Americans lived. Now, most people not only had the means to buy a newer, more desirable home, but they had the mobility to live someplace where sufficient land was available to enable them to escape the congestion of the city (Relph 1987:158-162). During the 1940s, several new trends altered the character of suburban neighborhoods. After 1945, the federal government spent billions on expressways to enable people who lived in the suburbs to commute to work in the city. Beltways and other highways linking suburbs together were also constructed. In many cases, extensive suburban development occurred in areas which likely would have remained undeveloped were it not for the existence of these highways. After the war, however, houses in the new low-cost developments were purchased primarily by veterans and young families with little disposable income. These communities were characterized by 1½-story, front-gabled cottages and simple twentieth century architectural styles.

Connecticut Gardens is a neighborhood of vernacular cottages. Between 1870 and 1950 the vernacular cottage style was typically built for Americans of modest means. They are characterized by simple ornamentation and mass-produced components, such as door frames, moldings, sash and window units, and porch decoration. The development of post-Civil War machinery capable of producing large amounts of standardized housing elements, such as those

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Connecticut Gardens

SURVEY NO.: M:31-24 (PACS 4.7)

ADDRESS: Huggins Dr., College View Dr., Garrett Park vicinity, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

found in cottages, contributed greatly to the development of the modern American housing industry. Designs for vernacular cottages were obtained from popular magazines, such as House Beautiful, or carpenter's and builder's journals, such as American Builder. A variety of front-gable, side-gable, cross-gable and hipped roof frame cottages were developed in the early to mid-twentieth century. Front-gable and hipped roof cottages are primarily 1 to 1 1/2-stories tall, 3-bays wide and several rooms deep. Side-gable and cross-gable structures are usually 2 to 2 1/2-stories tall, are typically 2 to 3-bays in width and vary from one to three rooms deep. They usually include a porch covered with a shed roof. Porches are supported by posts often containing machine-produced Victorian ornamentation. Some cottages feature ornamentation drawn from Craftsman style or Colonial Revival architecture. Colonial Revival detail, as found the the cottages in Connecticut Gardens, gained preference after World War II (Gottfried and Jennings 1988, viii-xv).

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed between 1947 and 1949, Connecticut Gardens is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state, or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the cottages represent a common and indistinctive type of architecture constructed by a developer to provide low-cost housing during the period of post-war expansion. Also, the multiple alterations made to the buildings have compromised their integrity. Finally, the property has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility Not

Recommended _____

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: _____

Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: _____

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. M:31-24 (PACS 4.7)

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Kensington, MD Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Darsie

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date May 1998

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

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

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

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Connecticut Gardens

SURVEY NO.: M:31-24 (PACS 4.7)

ADDRESS: Huggins Dr., College View Dr., Garrett Park vicinity, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Boyd, T.H.S. 1968. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company.
- Brugger, Robert A. 1988. Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Coleman, Margaret Marshall. 1984. Montgomery County: A Pictorial History. Rev. 1990. Norfolk and Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers.
- Farquhar, Roger Brooke. 1962. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland. Washington: Judd and Detweiler, Inc.
- Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. 1988. American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press.
- Hiebert, Ray Eldon, and Richard K. MacMaster. 1976. A Grateful Remembrance: the Story of Montgomery County, Maryland. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and the Montgomery County Historical Society.
- Hopkins, G.M. [1879] 1975. Atlas of 15 Miles Around Washington including the County of Montgomery, Maryland. Reprint. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society.
- Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.
- Martenet, Simon J. [1865] 1975. Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland. Reprint. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society.
- Relph, Edward. 1987. The Modern Urban Landscape. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Tindall, George Brown. 1984. America: A Narrative History. 2 vols. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

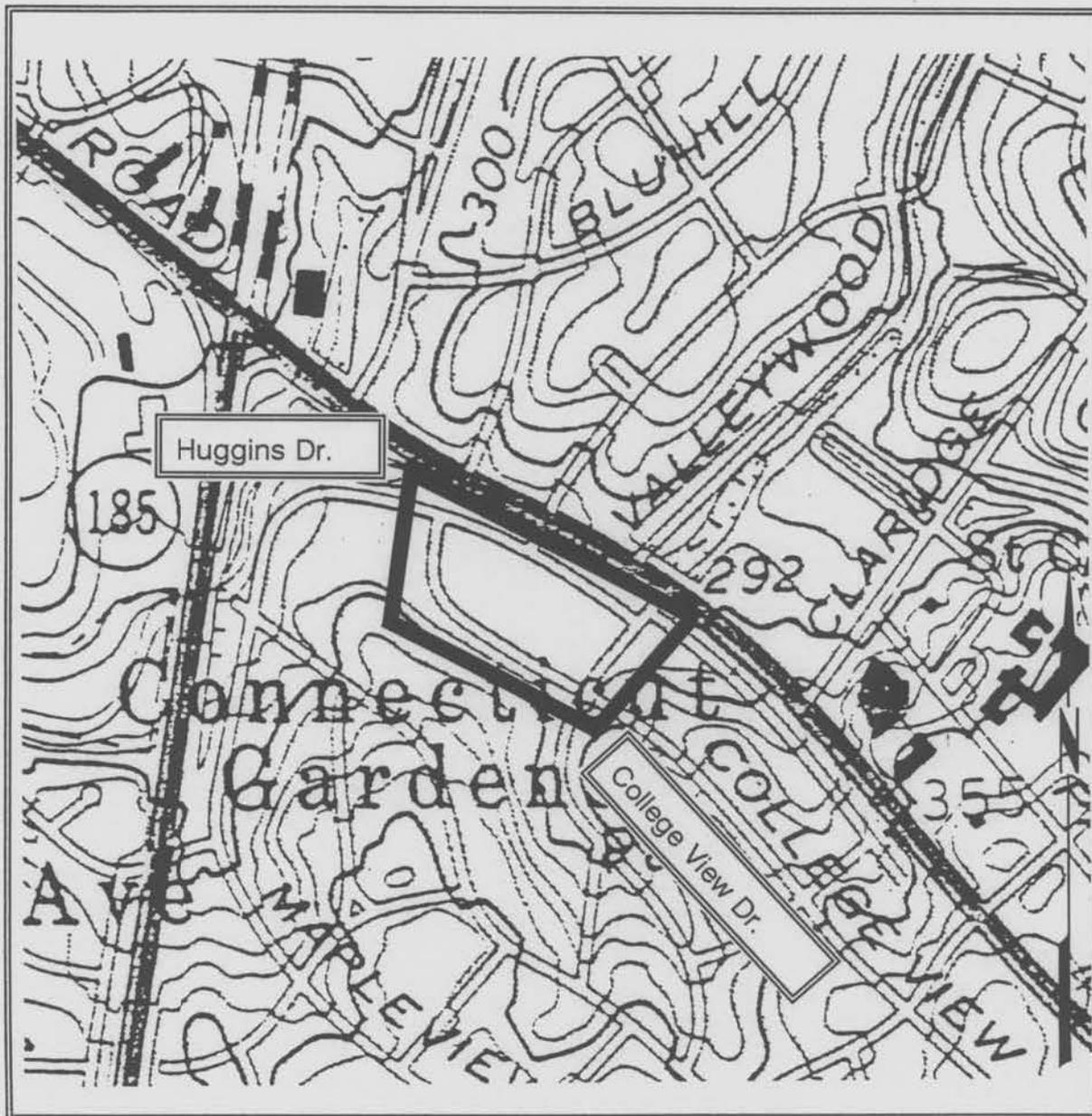
RESOURCE NAME: Connecticut Gardens

SURVEY NO.: M:31-24 (PACS 4.7)

ADDRESS: Huggins Dr., College View Dr., Garrett Park vicinity, Montgomery County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Connecticut Gardens

SURVEY NO.: M:31-24 (PACS 4.7)

ADDRESS: Huggins Dr., College View Dr., Garrett Park vicinity, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture and Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

District

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Private Residences

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Montgomery-Prince George's Short-term
Congestion Relief
Town/County Garrett Park vic./Montgomery
Quad Kensington, MD
Survey No. M:31-24 (PACS 4.7)
Property Name Connecticut Gardens





- 1 11:31-24
- 2 Connecticut Gardens
- 3 Montgomery Co. Md
- 4 Julie Davis
- 5 5/98
- 6 Md SHPO
- 7 11801 College View
- 8 10/7

ZHNNN 1220463



- 1 M: 31-28
- 2 Connecticut Gardens
- 3 Montgomery Co Md
- 4 John Dancer
- 5 5198
- 6 Md SHPO
- 7 11800 Huggins
- 8 2 of 2

ZHNNM 1230 bbs



1 m: 31-24

2 Connecticut Gardens

3 Montgomery Co Md

4 Julie Darsie

5 5/98

6 Md SHPO

7 11808 Huggins

8 3 of 7

20000214 1230 WDC



1 M:31-24

41

2 Connecticut Gardens

3 Montgomery Co. Md

4 Julia Davis

5 5/98

6 Md 8490

7 11808-11806 Huggins

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

8 4 of 7



1 nr: 31-24

2 Connecticut Gardens

3 Montgomery Co. Md

4 Julie Darvic

5 5/98

6 Md Saps

7 11801-11802 Huggens

8 5 of 7

ZNRRR 1200 MB



1 M: 31-24

2 Connecticut Gardens

3 Montgomery Co Md

4 Julie Dasso

5 5/98

6 Md. SHPO

7 11803, 11805, 11807 College View

8 6077

2000071 1120 000



- 1 M: 31-24
- 2 Connecticut Garden,
- 3 Montgomery Co. Md
- 4 Julie Darsie
- 5 5/98
- 6 Md. SHPO
- 7 11809, 11811 College View
- 8 7 of 7

ST-R-N-K 1220462