

Public Hearing Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Greenwich Forest; Animal Industry; Higgins Cemetery



Greenwich Forest Historic District



Higgins Family Cemetery



Bureau of Animal Industry Building

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A plan provides comprehensive recommendations for the use of public and private land. Each plan reflects a vision of the future that responds to the unique character of the local community within the context of a countywide perspective.

Together with relevant policies, plans should be referred to by public officials and private individuals when making land use decisions.

THE PLAN PROCESS

The STAFF DRAFT PLAN is prepared for presentation to the Montgomery County Planning Board, which reviews it and makes preliminary changes as appropriate, and approves it for public hearing. After the Planning Board's changes are made, the document becomes the Public Hearing Draft Plan.

The PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT PLAN is the formal proposal to amend an adopted master plan or sector plan. Its recommendations are not necessarily those of the Planning Board; it is prepared for the purpose of receiving public testimony. The Planning Board holds a public hearing and receives testimony, after which it holds public worksessions to review the testimony and revise the Public Hearing Draft Plan as appropriate. When the Planning Board's changes are made, the document becomes the Planning Board Draft Plan.

The PLANNING BOARD DRAFT PLAN is the Board's recommended Plan and reflects their revisions to the Public Hearing Draft Plan. The Regional District Act requires the Planning Board to transmit a sector plan to the County Council with copies to the County Executive who must, within sixty days, prepare and transmit a fiscal impact analysis of the Planning Board Draft Plan to the County Council. The County Executive may also forward to the County Council other comments and recommendations.

After receiving the Executive's fiscal impact analysis and comments, the County Council holds a public hearing to receive public testimony. After the hearing record is closed, the Council's Planning, Housing, and Economic Development (PHED) Committee holds public worksessions to review the testimony and makes recommendations to the County Council. The Council holds its own worksessions, then adopts a resolution approving the Planning Board Draft Plan, as revised.

After Council approval the plan is forwarded to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission for adoption. Once adopted by the Commission, the plan officially amends the master plans, functional plans, and sector plans cited in the Commission's adoption resolution.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN AMENDMENT

The *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* and the *Historic Preservation Ordinance*, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code, are designed to protect and preserve Montgomery County's historic and architectural heritage. When an historic resource is placed on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, the adoption action officially designates the property as an historic site or historic district, and subjects it to the further procedural requirements of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Designation of historic sites and districts serves to highlight the values that are important in maintaining the individual character of the County and its communities. It is the intent of the County's preservation program to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting and enhancing the County's historic and architectural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations of Montgomery County residents. The accompanying challenge is to weave protection of this heritage into the County's planning program so as to maximize community support for preservation and minimize infringement on private property rights.

The following criteria, as stated in Section 24A-3 of the *Historic Preservation Ordinance*, shall apply when historic resources are evaluated for designation in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*:

1. Historical and cultural significance

The historic resource:

- a. has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation;
- b. is the site of a significant historic event;
- c. is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society; or
- d. exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political or historic heritage of the County and its communities; or

2. Architectural and design significance

The historic resource:

- a. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
- b. represents the work of a master;
- c. possesses high artistic values;
- d. represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- e. represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or County due to its singular physical characteristic or landscape.

Implementing the Master Plan for Historic Preservation

Once designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, historic resources are subject to the protection of the Ordinance. Any substantial changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and an historic area work permit issued under the provisions of the County's Preservation Ordinance, Section 24A-6. In accordance with the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* and unless otherwise specified in the amendment, the environmental setting for each site, as defined in Section 24A-2 of the Ordinance, is the entire parcel on which the resource is located as of the date it is designated on the Master Plan.

Designation of the entire parcel provides the County adequate review authority to preserve historic sites in the event of development. It also ensures that, from the beginning of the development process, important features of these sites are recognized and incorporated in the future development of designated properties. In the case of large acreage parcels, the amendment will provide general guidance for the refinement of the setting by indicating when the setting is subject to reduction in the event of development; by describing an appropriate area to preserve the integrity of the resource; and by identifying buildings and features associated with the site which should be protected as part of the setting. It is anticipated that for a majority of the sites designated, the appropriate point at which to refine the environmental setting will be when the property is subdivided.

Public improvements can profoundly affect the integrity of an historic area. Section 24A-6 of the Ordinance states that a Historic Area Work Permit for work on public or private property must be issued prior to altering an historic resource or its environmental setting. The design of public facilities in the vicinity of historic resources should be sensitive to and maintain the character of the area. Specific design considerations should be reflected as part of the Mandatory Referral review processes.

In many cases, the parcels of land on which historic resources sit are also impacted by other planned facilities in the master plan; this is particularly true with respect to transportation right-of-way. In general, when establishing an Environmental Setting boundary for a historic resource, the need for the ultimate transportation facility is also acknowledged, and the Environmental Setting includes the entire parcel minus the approved and adopted master planned right-of-way. However, in some specific cases, the master planned right-of-way directly impacts an important contributing element to the historic resource. In such cases the amendment addresses the specific conflicts existing at the site, and suggests alternatives and recommendations to assist in balancing preservation with the implementation of other equally important community needs.

In addition to protecting designated resources from unsympathetic alteration and insensitive redevelopment, the County's Preservation Ordinance also empowers the County's Department of Environmental Protection and the Historic Preservation Commission to prevent the demolition of historic buildings through neglect.

The Montgomery County Council passed legislation in September 1984 to provide for a tax credit against County real property taxes in order to encourage the restoration and preservation of privately owned structures located in the County. The credit applies to all properties designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* (Chapter 52, Art. VI). Furthermore, the Historic Preservation Commission maintains up-to-date information on the status of preservation incentives including tax credits, tax benefits possible through the granting of easements on historic properties, outright grants and low-interest loan program.

The Amendment

The purpose of this amendment is to designate the following historic resources on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*:

<u>Resource #</u>	<u>Name and Address</u>
35-165	Greenwich Forest Historic District Vicinity of Hampden Lane, Overhill Road, Lambeth Road, Bethesda
35-119	Bureau of Animal Industry Building/Norwood Park Recreation Building 4715 Norwood Dr, Bethesda
30-25	Higgins Family Cemetery 5720 Arundel Avenue, Rockville



#35/165

Greenwich Forest Historic District

The Greenwich Forest Historic District is a residential neighborhood characterized by Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival houses nestled on hilly streets with a mature tree canopy. The district is contained within the area bounded generally by Wilson Lane on the south, Huntington Parkway on the north, Aberdeen Road on the west, and Moorland Lane on the east. Greenwich Forest was largely developed by builder and developer Morris Cafritz between 1926 and 1949.



This historic district meets the following criteria:

(1) Historical and Cultural Significance:

The historic resource:

- a) has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation;**
- Greenwich Forest, developed in the second quarter of the twentieth century, was conceived as a cohesive suburban neighborhood providing both excellent design and natural beauty. In both design and fruition, its overall appearance illustrates the ideal suburban life associated with residential design in the 1920s and 1930s when the quality of the natural environment of a house was becoming

as important as its design. As a result, Greenwich Forest holds great value as a significant representation of the aesthetic development of twentieth-century communities in the County and the State.

- Located in an area where some of Washington, D.C.'s, wealthiest families historically owned large estates into the mid-twentieth century, this particular tract of land was identified early on as having both a highly desirable location close to Washington, D.C., and the commercial core of Bethesda, and great natural beauty with high elevation, gently rolling hills and mature landscape. The fulfillment of its development promise more than thirty years after its original purchase as an investment documents the growth patterns of this area of Montgomery County and the impact of the automobile on the County's growth.
- Greenwich Forest exemplifies a successful implementation of a superior development plan that integrated the design of roads, landscape, and architecture. With its emphasis on 1) idyllic landscapes, which included both new design and retention of existing topography and trees, 2) spacious lots, 3) control over location and orientation of houses to retain trees and topography, and 4) excellent architectural design, extraordinary attention to detail, and fine construction, Greenwich Forest presents a fully developed character that has endured to this day. This character has been emulated to various degrees in the surrounding areas, as well as in other parts of Montgomery County, and holds character, interest and value as a model of development for the County, State, and the Nation.

c) is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society;

- Greenwich Forest is directly identified with its developer, Morris Cafritz, whose name in the first half of the twentieth century was synonymous with quality design and construction and whose work as one of Washington's most prolific developers from the 1920s into the 1960s helped shape the growth of the Washington metropolitan area. As the product of the Cafritz Construction Company, Greenwich Forest is identified with Cafritz, his staff architects Alvin L. Aubinoe and Harry L. Edwards, and landscape architect John H. Small III. Cafritz, after going into business in 1920, quickly established a reputation for providing quality housing for a range of incomes and housing needs in Washington, D.C., and Maryland. His influence as a successful businessman and philanthropist was demonstrably enhanced through the social standing of his wife, Gwendolyn. Together, they gave the Cafritz name a cachet that drew people to both desire and appreciate his company's work.

d) exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political or historic heritage of the County and its communities;

- Greenwich Forest developed during a time of great expansion in southern Montgomery County, which was the result of the growth of the federal government after World War I, in the New Deal era, and during World War II. These factors played a significant role in increasing the quality of design for subdivisions like Greenwich Forest in the southern portion of the County. Located just beyond the development of closer-in Chevy Chase during the first two decades of the twentieth century, Greenwich Forest's success depended on the growing interest in and availability of the automobile. The automobile enabled residents to get to their jobs without living in a location that was served by public transportation. As new roads allowed faster travel between Washington, D.C., and its environs, the healthy, green suburbs of Montgomery County became a reasonable option for families of the 1920s and 1930s. Builder and developer Morris Cafritz capitalized on this new situation and went one step further by designing a neighborhood that was located in a tranquil, verdant landscape and was also convenient to work when commuting by automobile. The Cafritz Construction Company was critical in redefining economic and social traditions throughout the Washington metropolitan area, and Greenwich Forest served as the model. Although based on similar successful

Washington, D.C., communities, Cafritz's Greenwich Forest changed the paradigm of suburban development in Montgomery County.

(2) Architectural and Design Significance:

The historic resource:

a) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;

- Greenwich Forest contains a significant collection of domestic resources that represent three general architectural styles and their various subsets: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and French Eclectic, all of which were highly fashionable for residential suburban architecture in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The romantic interpretations of French and English architecture found in Greenwich Forest were particularly appropriate for the idyllic wooded landscape of the neighborhood.
- Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a planned residential suburb of the 1920s and 1930s, Greenwich Forest was designed in response to a growing interest across the nation in the possibility for improved life through the planning of suburban environments. In keeping with the concept of a fully planned environment (roads, landscape, architecture) with great attention to quality of design and construction, such communities as Shaker Heights, Ohio; Forest Hills, New York; Radburn, New Jersey; and Roland Park, Maryland illustrated a new American ideal that was highly sought. Greenwich Forest is a significant illustration of this movement as applied to Montgomery County.
- Greenwich Forest represents an approach to development that resulted in a unique combination of conformity and individualism. Through the application of architectural controls set by the developer, Greenwich Forest includes houses designed by the Cafritz Company architects as speculative ventures, houses designed by Cafritz Company staff architects for specific owners, and houses designed by others for owners who voluntarily agreed to allow the Cafritz Company to approve the designs. By establishing the framework, determining the lot sizes and shapes, controlling the siting, orientation, style, scale, materials, design, and details, the Cafritz Company created a unique neighborhood specifically designed for its setting that continues to present an exceptional example of the 1930s suburban ideal.
- The community embodies the highest standards of integrated landscape design for middle-class suburban communities of the 1920s and 1930s. It is this integration of infrastructure, landscape, and architecture that has resulted in the continued natural beauty and idyllic character of the neighborhood. The landscaping component, designed by J. H. Small & Sons, continues to illustrate the great care and expense taken in establishing the ambience of the setting, protecting grand trees of the area, careful siting of the houses, including deep front setbacks, to minimize tree removal, and the retention of natural topography, and demonstrates the lasting potential for such coordinated design.

c) possesses high artistic values;

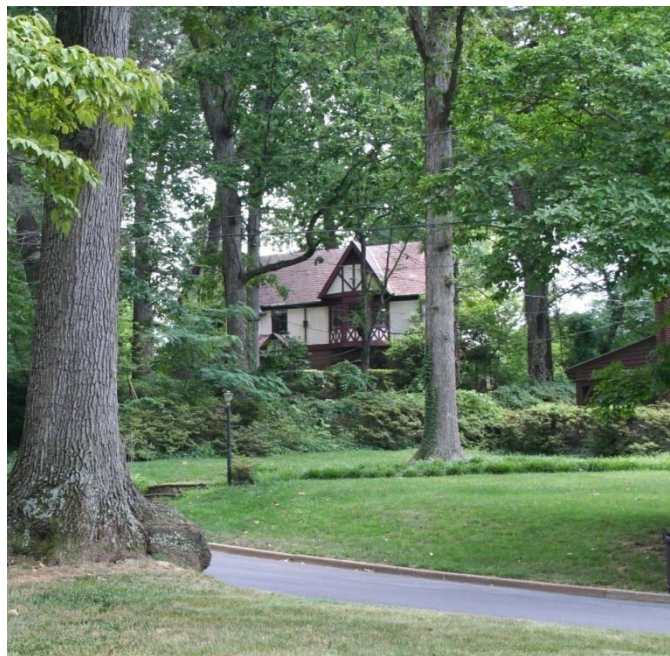
- The architecture of Greenwich Forest possesses high artistic value as a distinctive concentration of quality designs in an idyllic setting where custom designs are incorporated into a coordinated aesthetic. The siting, orientation, scale and proportions, materials, design, details, and construction techniques represent excellent and significant examples of the revival styles as presented in single-family, detached dwellings of the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.
- The landscape of Greenwich Forest possesses high artistic value as a presentation of an idyllic, woodland setting for a designed residential neighborhood. The design incorporated existing trees

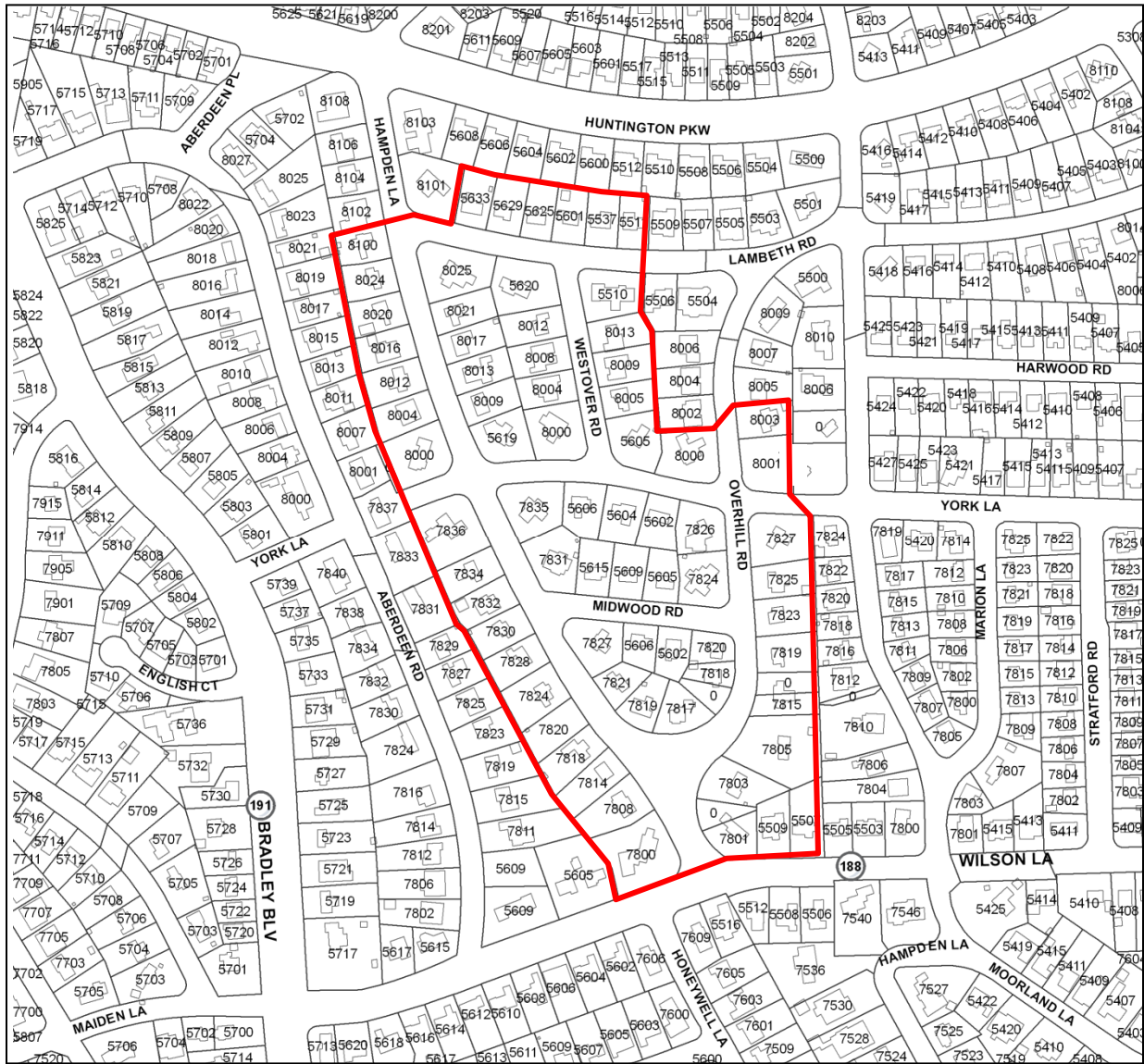
and topography, and added new features, trees and shrubbery while allowing the graceful insertion of 69 single-family detached dwellings.

- The high artistic value of design for both the houses and the landscape instituted by Morris Cafritz, and so astutely fashioned by his staff designers, has endured. Their foresight in meeting the homeowners' need for modern amenities and recreational living space, respect for historic architectural designs, love for mature planned landscapes while also accommodating their automobiles has notably minimized the need for additions and alterations, thereby preserving the striking beauty of Greenwich Forest.

d) represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

- The compositional whole of Greenwich Forest possesses high artistic value as a planned environment designed to serve a residential community of its time. The overall design creates a cohesive whole where a collection of built resources read as landscape features comfortably nestled into the designed and natural setting, the topography undulates in an easy rhythm, winding roads create a connecting web, flowers, shrubs, and smaller trees ornament the streetscape, and the extensive canopy of mature trees is a character-defining feature. The architectural styles instituted collectively pay homage to historic French, English, and Colonial precedents, and although not identical in design, allow for a comprehensive study of American residential architecture from the second quarter of the twentieth century. Thus, as a whole, Greenwich Forest represents a significant and distinguishable entity, even though its components are more likely to be individually distinctive than not.
- Greenwich Forest's singular physical character is both an established and familiar visual feature of Bethesda's residential community. It is a neighborhood well known for its extraordinary landscape, finely designed and sited houses, and overall beauty. It is a planned environment that has retained its character from its original conception in the 1920s and for more than seventy years since the initiation of its development and it continues to be an extraordinary treasure for Montgomery County.





35/165 Greenwich Forest Historic District

#35/119 Bureau of Animal Industry Building

Norwood Local Park Recreation Building, 4715 Norwood Drive, Bethesda



The Bureau of Animal Industry building, known as the Norwood Recreation Building, is located in the Norwood Local Park. Designed in the Renaissance Revival style, the building was constructed in two parts. The basement and first story were built in 1906. Due to budget constraints, the remainder of the building wasn't finished until 1909. The building housed the administrative headquarters and laboratories for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry, which conducted research designed to advance animal husbandry.

The period of significance for the resource is 1906-1936. The nomination encompasses the national significance and architecture of the Bureau of Animal Industry building. The nomination does not address the history of the site after 1936 when it became a park resource. This Amendment recommends the park buildings in the Norwood Local Park be evaluated in the future as part of a comprehensive review of park buildings in the context of the history of the Parks Department.

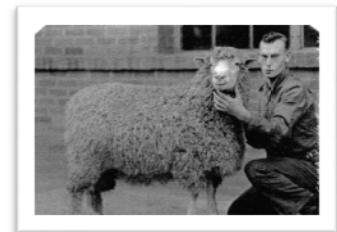
The resource meets the following criteria:

(1) Historical and Cultural Significance

The historic resource:

- a) **has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation**

The Bureau of Animal Industry building is the sole surviving structure from the federal government's foremost agricultural experiment farm in the late-19th and early-20th centuries.



d) exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County and its communities

During a time when the nation was still significantly rural and agrarian, the experiments conducted at the farm had a direct impact on millions of Americans whose livelihoods depended on agriculture. In the building and its surrounding pastures, government scientists conducted research into animal diseases and breeding, and made discoveries that improved the nation's animal stock.

(2) Historical and Cultural Significance

The historic resource:

e) represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or county due to its singular physical characteristic or landscape.

Located in a largely residential area and serving as a community center, the brick Renaissance Revival office building is a local landmark. Since the building is little altered and the landscape around the building still remains largely undeveloped park land, the site retains its original bucolic character.



Bureau of Animal Industry Building, Norwood Local Park
The recommended environmental setting is 1.65 acres (72,005 sq ft).

#30-25 Higgins Family Cemetery
5720 Arundel Avenue



The Higgins Family Cemetery is located near the intersection of the B&O Railroad line (now CSX line) and Twinbrook Parkway, near the Rockville Pike (Rt 355) and Twinbrook Metro station. The Higgins family has owned land here since the 1760s. The cemetery is owned by the Higgins Cemetery Historic Preservation Association, Inc. which includes family descendants. For most of the 20th century, the cemetery was abandoned and vandalized, but in recent years the resource has been rescued and protected by the local preservationists and the Higgins Cemetery Historic Preservation Association.

The resource meets the following criteria:

(1) Historical and Cultural Significance

The historic resource:

b) has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation

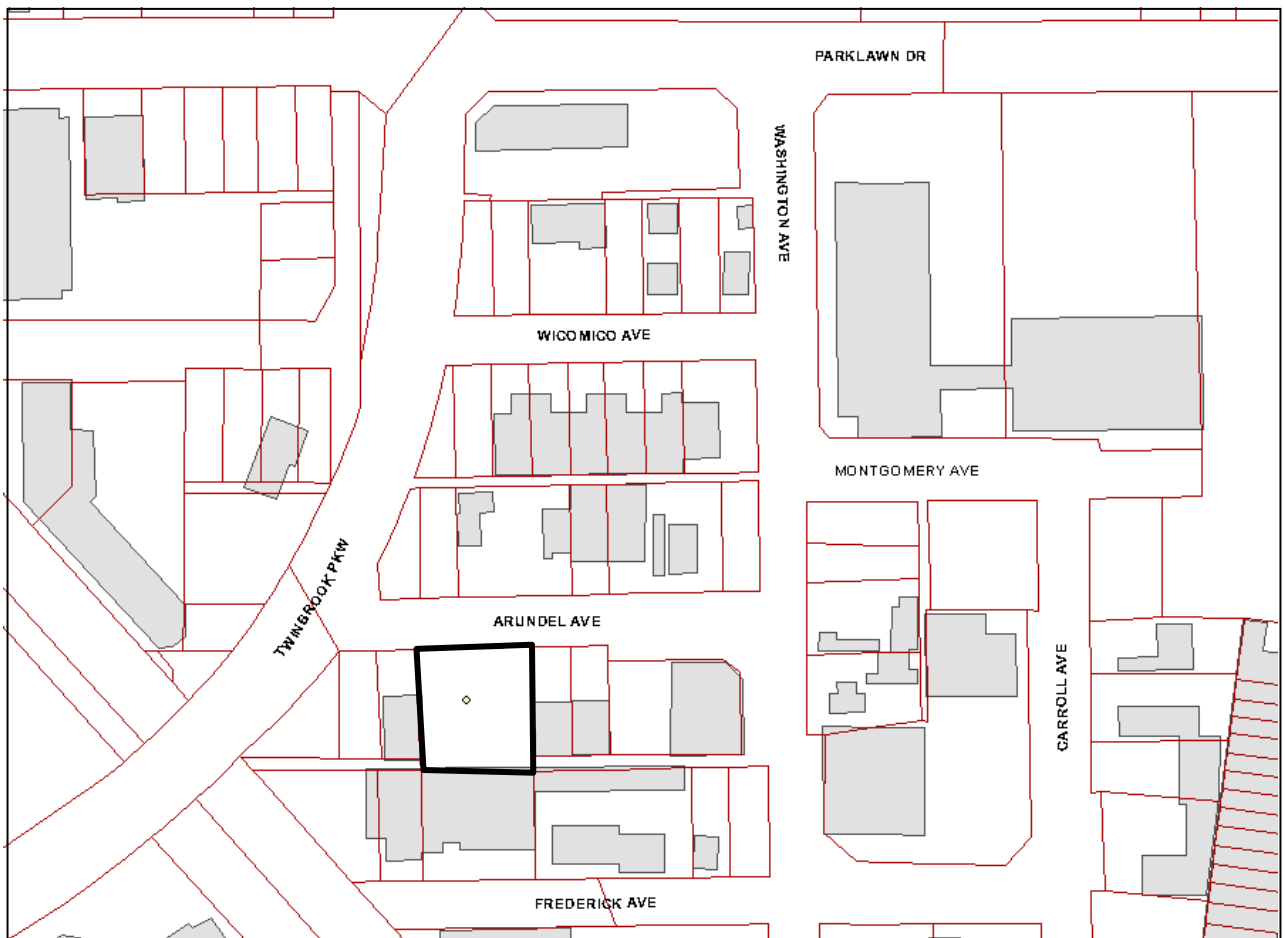
Associated with a prominent local family, the Higgins Family Cemetery survives as a reminder of the early settlements and farms that once lined the main road between Georgetown and Frederick, now known as Maryland Route 355 and the Rockville Pike.

c) is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society;

The cemetery includes the grave of Revolutionary War soldier James Higgins who served as a private in the Fifth Company of the Lower Battalion of the Montgomery County Militia. Also buried here are George and Luraner Higgins Knowles, who founded Knowles Station, which later became the Town of Kensington.

d) exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County and its communities

James and Luraner Becraft Higgins lived on the Higgins farm and raised their twelve children here. Following the Civil War, descendants were moved to raise a sandstone monument to their ancestors and reserved the cemetery land by deed. The cemetery includes at least eleven known burials.



#30-25 Higgins Family Cemetery

Environmental Setting: 14, 400 sq ft, being Part Lot 7, Block 6

APPENDIX
Greenwich Forest Historic District

Premise #	Street	Style	Cat e-gor y	Date	Architecture/History Notes ¹
7800	Hampden Lane	Tudor Revival	C	1934	Cafritz Construction Co.
7801	Hampden Lane	Tudor Revival	C	1933	Alvin Aubinoe, Cafritz Company
7808	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	NC	1964	Unknown
7814	Hampden Lane	Tudor Revival	C	1934	Cafritz Construction Co.
7817	Hampden Lane	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	1935	Cafritz Construction Co.
7818	Hampden Lane	Tudor Revival	C	1934	Cafritz Construction Co.
7819	Hampden Lane	Tudor Revival	C	c1935	Cafritz Construction Co.
7820	Hampden Lane	Other	NC	2007	Unknown
7821	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1935	Cafritz Construction Co.
7824	Hampden Lane	Tudor Revival	C	1934	Cafritz Construction Co.
7827	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1935	Cafritz Construction Co.
7828	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1935	Cafritz Construction Co.
7830	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1935	Cafritz Construction Co.
7831	Hampden Lane	Neoclassical	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
7832	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1935	Cafritz Construction Co.
7834	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	c1935	Cafritz Construction Co.
7835	Hampden Lane	Tudor Revival	C	1938	Cafritz Construction Co.
7836	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1937	Cafritz Construction Co.
8000	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1939	Cafritz Construction Co.
8004	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
8009	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1937	Cafritz Construction Co.
8012	Hampden Lane	Tudor Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
8013	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
8016	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1938	Cafritz Construction Co.
8017	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival/ Tudor Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
8020	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1938	Cafritz Construction Co.
8021	Hampden Lane	Tudor Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
8024	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
8025	Hampden Lane	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
8100	Hampden Lane	French Eclectic	C	1949	VTH Bien, architect; H.J. Korzendorfer, builder
5510	Lambeth Road	Other	NC	c1945	Unknown
5511	Lambeth Road	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
5537	Lambeth Road	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
5601	Lambeth Road	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
5602	Lambeth Road	Colonial Revival	C	1939	Royal Barry Willis, Cafritz Co.
5625	Lambeth Road	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
5629	Lambeth Road	Tudor Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
5633	Lambeth Road	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	1939	Cafritz Construction Co.
5602	Midwood Road	Tudor Revival	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
5605	Midwood Road	Tudor Revival/Colonial Revival	NC	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
5606	Midwood Road	Colonial Revival	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
5609	Midwood Road	Colonial Revival	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.

¹All houses designed and built by Cafritz Construction Company unless otherwise noted.

5615	Midwood Road	Colonial Revival	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
7803	Overhill Road	Tudor Revival	C	1937	Cafritz Construction Co.
7805	Overhill Road	Tudor Revival	C	c1926-29	Unknown; One of first three houses built
7815	Overhill Road	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
7818	Overhill Road	Colonial Revival	C	c1929	Unknown; One of first three houses built
7819	Overhill Road	Tudor Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
7820	Overhill Road	Tudor Revival	C	c1929	Unknown; One of first three houses built
7823	Overhill Road	Colonial Revival	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
7824	Overhill Road	Tudor Revival	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
7825	Overhill Road	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
7826	Overhill Road	Colonial Revival	C	1938	Cafritz Construction Co.
7827	Overhill Road	Colonial Revival/ Tudor Revival	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
8000	Overhill Road	Tudor Revival	C	1935	Alvin Aubinoe, Cafritz Co. ; Aubinoe Residence
8001	Overhill Road	Empty Lot	NC		
8003	Overhill Road	Colonial Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
8000	Westover Road	Tudor Revival	C	c1941	Cafritz Construction Co.
8004	Westover Road	Other	NC	c1997	Unknown
8005	Westover Road	Tudor Revival	C	c1945	Unknown
8008	Westover Road	Modern Movement	NC	c1979	Unknown
8009	Westover Road	Modern Movement	C	c1949	Unknown
8012	Westover Road	Colonial Revival	C	c1945	Unknown
8013	Westover Road	Other	NC	c1950	Unknown
5602	York Lane	Tudor Revival	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
5604	York Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
5507	Wilson Lane	Tudor Revival	C	c1934	
5509	Wilson Lane	Other	NC	2005	
5605	York Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1938	Cafritz Construction Co.
5606	York Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1936	Cafritz Construction Co.
5619	York Lane	Colonial Revival	C	1937	Cafritz Construction Co.
Intersection of Hampden Lane & Overhill Road		Park	C	1928	Cafritz Construction Co.
Intersection of Hampden Lane & Overhill Road		Sign	C	c1933	Cafritz Construction Co.

Notes:

Categories

C = Contributing Resource

NC = Non-contributing Resource

Construction Dates

The dates of construction for the resources were determined from information found in the *Washington Post* pertaining to the Greenwich Forest development which often described a Greenwich Forest model house or advertised an identifiable house for sale. In addition, dates of construction were determined from a study of historic maps and plats, as well as an assessment of the resources' architectural style and form. Although current Montgomery County tax records for the resources were checked, often their information and dates of construction were found to be contradictory to that seen in the *Washington Post* and in relevant historic maps and plats for the area; therefore, they were not included the following inventory. (Source: EHT Traceries, July 2009)