NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

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 and 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 any 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 complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hammond Wood Historic District

other names M:31-38

2. Location

street & number Veirs Mill Rd., Highview Ave., Pendleton Dr., College View Dr., Woodridge Ave. ☐ not for publication

city or town Silver Spring ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Montgomery code 031 zip code 20902

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 10-27-04

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:
- ☐ 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
55	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
55	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Subdivisions and Architecture Planned and Designed by Charles M. Goodman Associates in Montgomery County, Maryland

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
LANDSCAPE/designed suburb

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
LANDSCAPE/designed suburb

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Contemporary

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls WOOD, BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other GLASS

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Description Summary

The Hammond Wood Historic District is a suburban development dating to 1949-51 that is located in Montgomery County, Maryland, just outside Washington, D.C. It consists of 58 Contemporary single-family houses nestled in a tract of heavily wooded, rolling land. The site purchased by Paul I. Burman and Paul Hammond, developers, is fifteen acres. The community is located southwest of Veirs Mill Road and across the street is a smaller Charles Goodman-designed neighborhood, Hammond Hill, built in 1949-50. The houses in Hammond Wood are on portions of Veirs Mill Road, College View Drive, Pendleton Drive, and Highview Avenue. An earlier developer's subdivision plan to bisect the subject parcel with a straight-line road was immediately abandoned by Goodman and Hammond Homes when they took charge of planning for the development because the linear plan would have involved the removal of many old trees. Instead, the main road into the community, Pendleton Drive, was curved, and several cul-de-sacs, including Highview Court, were introduced. Goodman's plan permitted more conformance to the topography and a better economic use of the land.

Hammond Wood is located at the apex of a triangle bounded by Veirs Mill Road to the east, Connecticut Avenue to the west, and University Avenue to the south. The community is approximately one mile north of the 'downtowns' of both Kensington and Wheaton. Lots in the sloping terrain generally vary from 1/6 to ¼ acre, with every house individually sited according to the topography of the land and in relation to its neighbors. All houses have been carefully angled to the street and arranged both to maximize privacy and to provide for a southern exposure for the dominant glass wall facade.

Hammond Wood retains a high level of integrity, both in its plan and landscape and in its architecture. Houses are largely intact and the Goodman 'form' can be clearly distinguished; alterations generally conform to Goodman's Contemporary palette. Three houses in the neighborhood have been extensively redesigned since the original construction (all three by architect Harold Esten, who had once worked in Goodman's office), and as a result are no longer considered contributing "Goodman" buildings.

While Goodman's firm did the overall site and landscape planning, the firm itself did not provide individual landscape plans to homeowners. As at Hollin Hills, Goodman's premier Fairfax County community, Goodman did make it possible for owners to commission his friend, the landscape architect Lou Bernard Voigt, for landscape plans. Stephen Kraft, an original owner, remembers that Voigt prepared a plan for his Goodman house for $10 on the back of an envelope. Voight specified Arborvitae and native rhododendron. Other popular vegetation in the subdivision included: forsythia, dogwood, beech, maples, tulip poplars, and hemlocks. The landscaping generally remains the same today with some decline in the dogwoods due to a disease affecting native species.

General Description

The subdivision of Hammond Wood is considered a "designed historic landscape" as a planned suburban community that retained topography, mature trees, and some original vegetation, and introduced man-made features explicitly to blend with the land. Between December 1949 and August 1950, Paul Burman and Paul Hammond developed a plan for a community, Hammond Wood, on the southwest side of Veirs Mill Road. The area selected for the subdivision, in Silver Spring, was already heavily wooded when purchased. Goodman and the builders did a painstaking study of the land, made a topographical map of the site, and identified all the specimen trees within it, most of which were beech and oak. Goodman sited the roads and houses so that very few trees would have to be destroyed. Milton Gurewitz, Goodman's chief engineer, designed a series of cul-de-sacs to slow traffic and create a family-oriented neighborhood. Of all of his developments, Paul Burman was most proud of Hammond Wood, citing the preservation of the trees as his most significant achievement.

Hammond Wood includes 58 one- and two-story houses designed by Charles M. Goodman. Exterior walls in the community were made of used brick from demolished industrial buildings and cypress for the wood siding. Siding was stained with a Cabot's creosote Shingle Stain. Goodman specified either 1" x 6" horizontal boards or vertical tongue-and-groove siding. The abundant window walls were framed in 2" x 6" Douglas fir.

The community was considered pioneering in its use of natural land planning, exposed structural framing, glass window walls, and creative interior floor plans. As a result, it was featured in the May 1952 issue of *Progressive Architecture*. There are five house types evident in the neighborhood, all of which are described in the *Progressive Architecture* article. These house types also can be seen in the architect's original architectural drawings, which are part of the Charles M. Goodman Archive housed at the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division. The two-bedroom, one-story house in the neighborhood was the same as Hammond Hill's "Unit 2BR." Goodman coded all of his house types in this functional way.

Perhaps the most common house in the community was the slightly larger, three-bedroom, one-story house that comprised 1100 square feet and sold for $12,400. It appears to have been drawn in 1950 by David Condon of Goodman's office and was simply known as: "3-bedroom Unit House" for Burman Properties. (It may have been called Unit 3BW, which is the name of a plan for Hammond Homes identified in the Charles M. Goodman Archive, but not included in the actual drawings box for Hammond Homes.) The house featured a combination living/dining room with end-wall fireplace and a kitchen on the opposite side of the dining area that was visible through a "pass-through," also known as a "lunch bar." A small bedroom was opposite the bath, while the two larger bedrooms were located at the far end of the house.

Another common type at Hammond Wood was the two-story house known as Unit 2BRB. The first-floor plan of this unit was the same as that of Unit 2BR, but the extra "B" (in Goodman nomenclature) meant that the house had a "basement" that contained a third bedroom at the ground level. This house type actually was similar

to Unit House No. 4 in Hollin Hills, developed in 1950. This house type was almost always built into a hillside so that, from the entry, it appeared as a one-story house, which then dropped down to include an almost entirely excavated ground floor. An example of this type is located on the northeast corner of Pendleton and College View, facing Pendleton.

Two other house types were variations on the Unit 2BRB. One, the fourth house type to appear in Hammond Wood, can be found in the pair of houses on College View near its intersection with Woodridge. Both the first floor and ground levels of these houses are almost completely glazed from the street elevation. This house plan was considered unique in that the kitchen and living/dining areas were located on the ground story, while the three bedrooms and bath were on the upper stories. (Goodman used this technique in some of his custom houses.) One could enter the 1,620 square-foot-house on both levels. This unit variant was the most expensive house in the development, costing $18,200 for the house and land combined. The other variant, the fifth house type in Hammond Wood, also was two stories, but was advertised as having a finished first floor and an unfinished ground floor. The first floor was nearly identical to the 3-bedroom, slab-on-grade house, except that the area in the one-story house that had been reserved for exterior storage now accommodated an internal stair. The ground floor featured "future" uses, such as rooms for utilities, recreation, laundry and a bedroom. Plumbing was roughed in for a bath.

The interiors of Goodman's houses exhibit his typical open floor plan and make use of new technologies. The interior was finished in "Zonolite" vermiculite plaster and had fiberglass insulation. All living rooms featured Heatform circulating fireplaces (also known as "Heatolaters.") All house types had ceramic tile baths. Roofs were of the four-ply, built-up type with bluestone gravel, although very few - if any - of these remain. Heating was via forced hot air with registers in the floor adjacent to the glass walls. Purchasers were offered garbage disposals, washers, dryers, and dishwashers as extras. Other extras available were a terrace door with screen and a brick terrace. The sample house displayed in the original marketing brochure was a two bedroom, expandable lower level house. Ironically, for a modern house, the sample house included decorating and furniture from the Early American Shop in Georgetown and fabrics, draperies, and kitchen accessories were provided by Little Caledonia also in Georgetown. Like Hammond Hill, the Hammond Wood model house was decorated in Early American furniture.

Immediately upon its completion, covenants were put in place to protect the character of Hammond Wood. The covenants mandated that all buildings should be residential in character and not exceed 2 ½ stories; that no building or fence should be erected, placed, or altered in the subdivision without the approval of a committee composed of Paul Burman, Paul Hammond, and Charles M. Goodman; that all setback lines be observed for any structures; and that houses should conform to a minimum house size. Interestingly, though, the covenants allowed provision for a two-car garage set 60 feet back from the front lot line, but none were ever built. The covenants ran with the land until January 24, 1976, and then were automatically extended for periods of ten years unless a majority of house owners voted to change covenants. Today, the covenants are no longer

enforced, but Goodman homeowners take pride in their houses and most seek to uphold the "Goodman" feel of their houses.

The following table lists the properties within the Hammond Wood Historic District. All contributing properties were designed by Charles M. Goodman and built by Hammond & Burman between 1950 and 1951.

Tax Account #	House #	Street		Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Notes
01404540	11614	College View	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404527	11616	College View	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404254	11618	College View	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404595	11619	College View	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404631	11621	College View	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404835	11700	College View	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404686	11702	College View	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404221	11703	College View	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404210	11704	College View	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404334	11705	College View	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404744	11507	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404367	11508	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404824	11509	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404298	11510	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404857	11511	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404163	11512	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404436	11513	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404584	11514	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404620	11516	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404243	11518	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404232	11520	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	NC	See Note 1
01404551	11522	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	NC	See Note 1
01404196	11524	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404301	11526	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404425	11528	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404458	11530	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404675	11532	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404697	11534	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404403	11536	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404664	11538	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404106	11540	Highview	Avenue	1950-1951	C	

					C	
01404516	3410	Highview	Court	1950-1951	C	
01404802	3412	Highview	Court	1950-1951	C	
01404208	3414	Highview	Court	1950-1951	C	
01404414	3416	Highview	Court	1950-1951	NC	See Note 1
01404471	3418	Highview	Court	1950-1951	C	
					C	
01404128	3400	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404711	3401	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404094	3402	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404538	3403	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404777	3404	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404380	3405	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404323	3408	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404870	3409	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404766	3411	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404755	3413	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404185	3415	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404700	3417	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404868	3419	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404573	3420	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404460	3422	Pendleton	Drive	1950-1951	C	
01404505	11620	Veirs Mill	Road	1950-1951	C	
01404493	11622	Veirs Mill	Road	1950-1951	C	
01404117	11702	Veirs Mill	Road	1950-1951	C	
01404312	11704	Veirs Mill	Road	1950-1951	C	
01404276	3500	Woodridge	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404813	3502	Woodridge	Avenue	1950-1951	C	
01404618	3504	Woodridge	Avenue	1950-1951	C	

[1] This property has been extensively altered and no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical associations.

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)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **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)

Property is:

☐ **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)

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1949-1951

Significant Dates

1949-1951

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Goodman, Charles M., architect
Hammond, Paul and Burman, Paul I., builders

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ 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 Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

Significance Summary

The Hammond Wood Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C because it meets the registration requirements for Merchant Builder Subdivisions specified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Subdivisions and Architecture Planned and Designed by Charles M. Goodman Associates in Montgomery County, Maryland" (Section F, pp. 123-124). Hammond Wood retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association, and is a good representative example of its type.

The Hammond Wood subdivision is an intact, architecturally cohesive example of Charles Goodman's merchant builder subdivisions in Montgomery County, Maryland. It is one of only two sizable developments in Montgomery County where Goodman houses were exclusively built, and where the full scope of his vision for a suburban community can be seen. Contemporary post-World War II housing by Charles M. Goodman is significant in the areas of Architecture, Community Planning and Development, and Landscape Architecture. These postwar buildings and subdivisions are significant indicators of several important patterns of events (Criterion A) and architectural ideals (Criterion C). Significant under Criterion A, Hammond Wood conveys Charles Goodman's innovation in suburban planning in the metropolitan Washington region in the post-World War II period by telling the story of how pioneering architect/builder teams were redefining the monotonous suburban cultural landscape into enclaves that were overwhelmingly naturalistic. Hammond Wood conveys the best of Goodman's architectural legacy, showcasing his insistence on experimentation, adaptation of European and American modern ideas, and close collaboration with builders. The neighborhood reflects Goodman's contribution to Contemporary architecture through his ever-evolving floor plans; the use of new and used materials in combination; an abundance of technical innovations; an exuberance in the employment of the window wall; and a spare, yet elegant structural expressionism.

Resource History and Historic Context

The neighborhood of Hammond Wood is one of the best examples of a Contemporary project in Montgomery County by an architect-builder team, with Charles M. Goodman Associates representing the architect. The developers of Hammond Wood were Paul Burman and Paul Hammond, who were cousins. Paul Hammond was an actor who left the theater because he was interested in design. He knew of Goodman's work through his pioneering design in Hollin Hills in northern Virginia but wanted to build a community in Montgomery County. By the late 1940s, Goodman's architectural firm was beginning to focus on postwar affordable residential design. Burman succeeded in hiring Goodman's firm to do both land planning and architecture for two projects on either side of Veirs Mill Road. Hammond Wood adjoins an earlier project developed by the same architect-builder team - Hammond Hill - across Veirs Mill Road, the planning of which began in 1949.

The Silver Spring/Wheaton developments of Hammond Hill and Hammond Wood were enormously popular, with houses selling out immediately in the early 1950s. An aerial photograph of the Wheaton area from 1948 compared with one from 1968 is barely recognizable. The 1950 census count for the Wheaton district was 77,413 people. By 1960, the number had doubled. Hammond Wood attracted buyers interested in the features prevalent in Goodman houses, including the innovative open floor plans that emphasized incorporation of the houses into the natural wooded settings. Many original owners were familiar with Hollin Hills in Virginia but did not want to live in that state (due to its more conservative politics). Hammond Wood provided the perfect opportunity for these buyers to have the same Contemporary type of house in Montgomery County. For example, Lane Kirkland, former president of the AFL-CIO, was a resident of Hammond Wood in its early days. At least three architects purchased houses in Hammond Wood; two of those architects, Harold Esten and David Condon, worked with Goodman at his firm. Mr. Esten continues to reside in the neighborhood today and is still a practicing architect. Besides always being home to people of artistic and liberal inclinations, the neighborhood has always included people of many religious faiths. One African-American family still residing in Hammond Wood says that when they were looking for housing in the 1950s, they faced discrimination elsewhere, but that Hammond Wood was open to them through the Fair Housing Act. The children of the original owners were in the first graduating class at Einstein High School on nearby Newport Mill Road. The neighborhood included (and still does) teachers, businessmen, and government employees at the federal and county levels who worked in social services and health care.

Criterion A. In the post-World War II surge of suburban building across Montgomery County, the Hammond Wood development stands out for the innovation of its design and the uniqueness of its naturalistic siting. The Hammond Wood neighborhood meets National Register Criterion A for its association with the pattern of postwar housing in the Contemporary idiom. These houses far surpass the FHA minimum design standards that prevailed in houses being built in surrounding areas. Although nearby developments also were built with curving streets, none sited their houses with such great attention to topography or provided the privacy and window-wall connections with nature that characterize Goodman's houses. The Goodman houses also were early pioneers of the use of south-facing glass exposures with wide overhangs for passive solar energy, shade in summer, and sun in winter. Hammond Wood is a notable example of teamwork between an architect and developers, proving that even merchant builders inexperienced in modern construction methods could successfully build creative and affordable housing in the difficult Contemporary idiom. Goodman's vision produced a subdivision that has always had a strong sense of community, where residents love their houses for the sense of harmony with the outdoors, glass walls, and natural light and are part of a strong social network.

Criterion C. Hammond Wood meets National Register Criterion C for its association with the architecture of the American Contemporary movement, especially as developed in the mid-Atlantic region. Then as now,

Contemporary houses were rare in Montgomery County. The exteriors of the Hammond Wood houses exemplify all the features that make Goodman residences so distinctive: extensive use of glass, modular design, exposed window frames as structure, sculptural chimneys, expanses of warm-toned brick, and lack of decorative trim. Inside, the houses feature open and flexible floor plans, handled in a subtle way to expand the sense of space and volume. The houses are premier examples of postwar affordable housing in the Contemporary idiom.

Major Bibliographical References:

A comprehensive bibliography appears in the associated Multiple Property Documentation Form, pp.172-181.

"Builder Housing: Wheaton, Maryland." *Progressive Architecture.* May 1952: 88-92.

Lampl, Elizabeth Jo. "Subdivisions and Architecture Planned and Designed by Charles M. Goodman Associates in Montgomery County, Maryland." National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, October 2003.

"Hammond Homes, Inc. Proudly Presents Hammond Wood." Sales brochure for Hammond Wood by Walker & Dunlop, c. 1951.

Interviews with original and early neighborhood residents.

Hammond Wood Historic District (M:31-38)
Name of Property

Montgomery County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15 acres Kensington, MD quad

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	320982	4324108
B	18	321148	4323908
C	18	320977	4323645
D	18	320738	4323864

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dorothea Musgrave
Organization Hammond Wood Neighbors date November 2003
street & number c/o 3412 Highview Court telephone 301-942-2528
city or town Silver Spring state MD zip code 20902

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 SHPO or FPO)

name
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction 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 the 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 Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries are depicted on the sketch map which accompanies this documentation. The district is comprised of 58 single-family dwellings on contiguous lots within a designed suburban landscape. The neighborhood radiates out from the "spine" of Pendleton Drive, on its portion southwest of Veirs Mill Road. The houses are along sections of Veirs Mill Road, Pendleton Drive, College View Drive, Highview Court, Highview Avenue, and Woodridge Avenue.

Boundary Justification

The boundary follows the original Hammond Homes, Inc. subdivision plat published in *Progressive Architecture* in 1952. The plat is located among the land records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

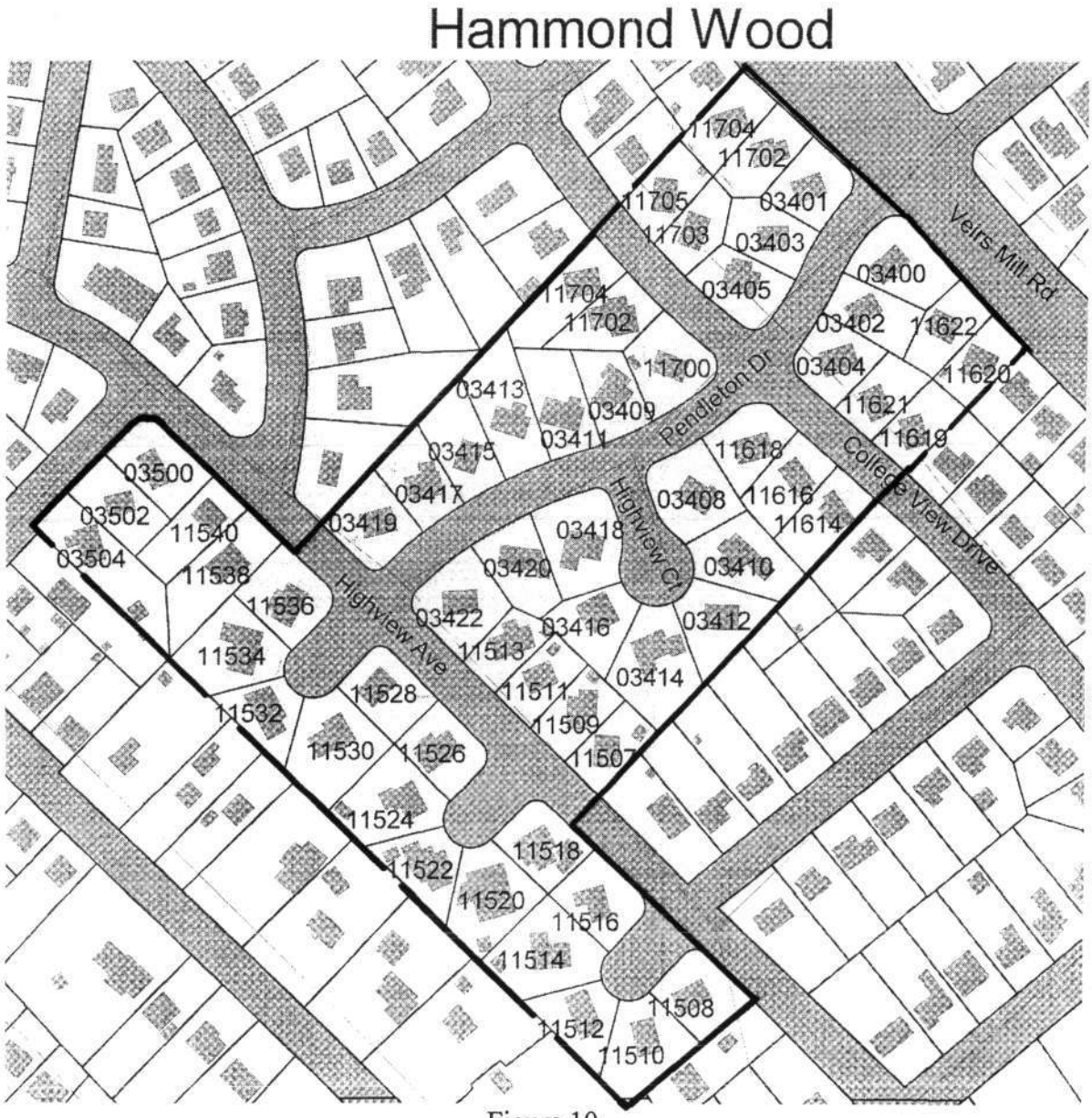


Figure 10
Map of [redacted] Historic District
Hammond Wood, Silver Spring, Maryland
Property Type: Merchant Builder Subdivision
Source: Montgomery County Department of Park and Planning

M:31-38
HAMMOND WOOD
HISTORIC DISTRICT

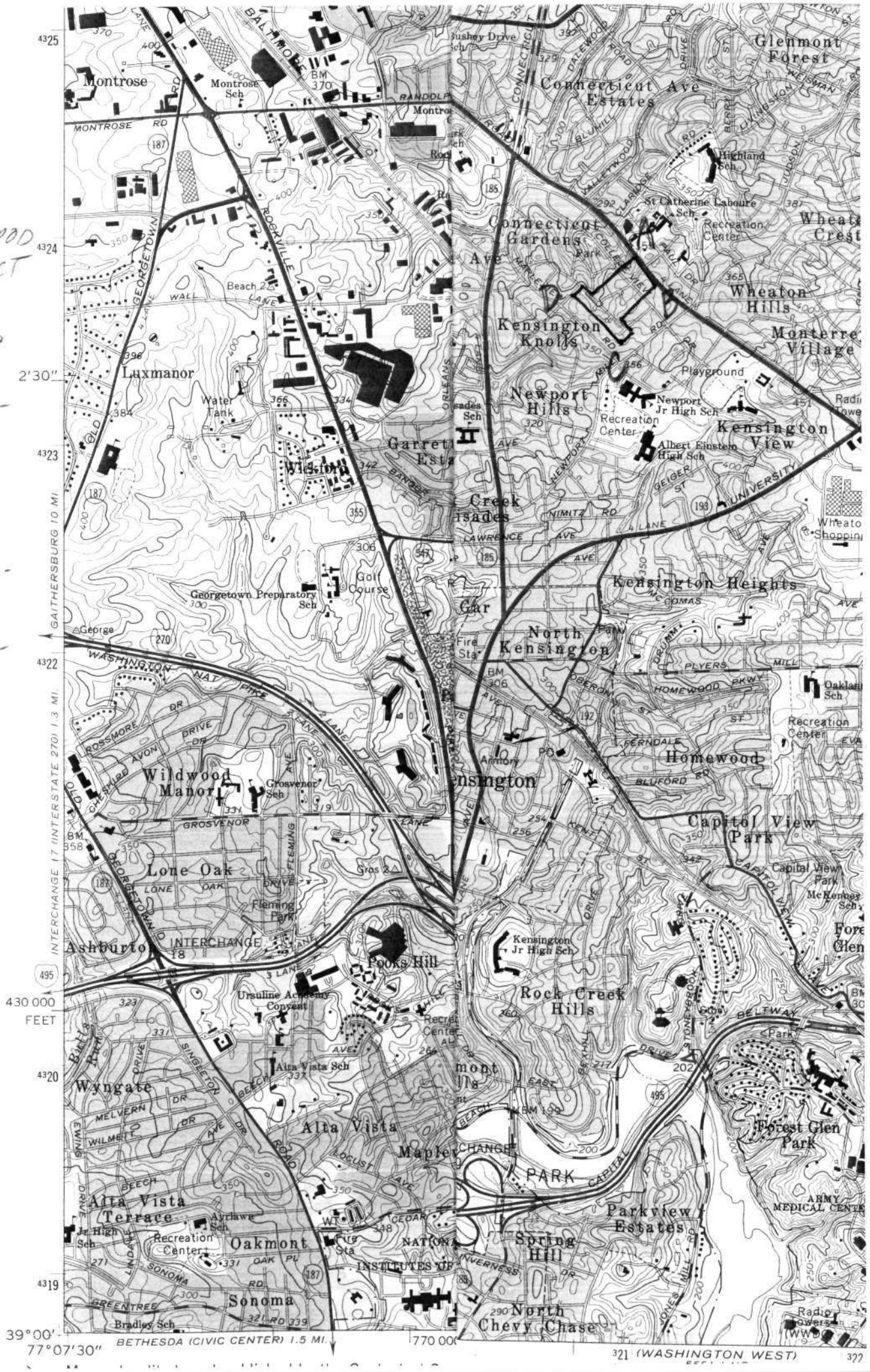
MONTGOMERY
COUNTY, MD

A:18-320982-
4324108

B:18-32148-
4323908

C:18-320977-
4323645

D:18-320738-
4323864



MIHP # M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER

MAY 2003

MARYLAND SHPO

3403 Pendleton Drive, view from street

south and east façades

#1 of 14

MIHP # M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER
MAY 2003

MARYLAND SHPO

3403 Pendleton Drive, view from rear
street level (top)
lower level

#2 of 14

11621

MIHP #: M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER
MAY 2003

MARYLAND SHPO

11621 College View Drive
view from street
southern exposure

#3 of 14

34

MIHP #: M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER

MAY 2003

MARYLAND SHPO

3412 HIGHVIEW COURT

view from street

north and west façades

entrance door

4 of 14

MIHP#: M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER

MAY 2003

MARYLAND SHPO

3412 HIGHVIEW COURT

view from rear yard

southern window wall

#5 of 14

MIHP #: M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER

MAY 2003

Highview Court cul-de-sac, looking SE
showing landscaping and topography

#6 of 14

MIHP #: M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER

MAY 2003

Pendleton Drive cul-de-sac, looking SW

showing landscaping, topography, mature trees

#7 of 14

MIHP #: M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER

MAY 2003

11528 Highview Avenue

view of entrance from street (cul-de-sac)

NW façade

#8 of 14

MIHP # M:31-38
HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER
MAY 2003

11528 Highview Avenue
view from Highview Ave
NE and SE facades
window wall, fireplace wall

#9 of 14

MIHP # M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER

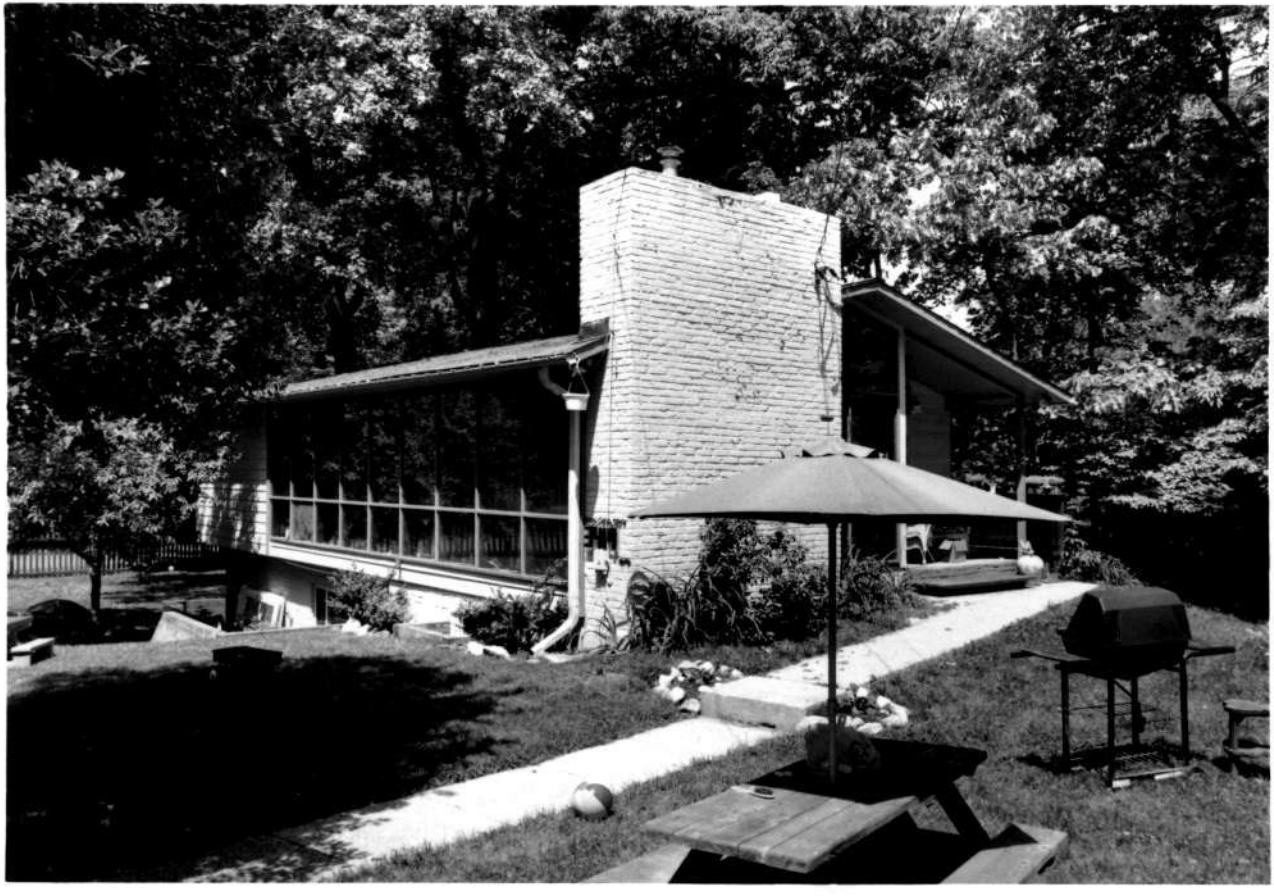
MAY 2003

11528 Highview Avenue

NE façade from Highview Ave

showing 2 levels

#10 of 14



MIHP # M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER
MAY 2003

3419 Pendleton Drive
view from Pendleton Drive, towards looking Highview Ave
South and east facades
window wall, entrance door to right of
brick fireplace wall

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MIHP # M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER

MAY 2003

3419 Pendleton Drive

view from Highview Ave, looking at

western façade

showing 2 levels

#12 of 14

MIHP #: M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER

May 2003

11511 Highview Avenue, taken from street

SW and south façades

one level, 2 BR house

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MIHP #: M:31-38

HAMMOND WOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL SEDER

MAY 2003

11524 Highview Avenue

taken from street (cul-de-sac)

east and south façades

far and gravel roof

#14 of 14