G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

This Multiple Property submission with its three contexts applies to all of Montgomery County, Maryland, as defined by the political boundaries of that jurisdiction in the state of Maryland.
H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

This Multiple Property Documentation form was prepared by undertaking a series of steps, each more intensive than the one before. First, a windshield survey of Mr. Goodman’s subdivisions and houses was conducted, trying to find as many subdivisions and custom houses as possible in Montgomery County. Then, contacts were made within each of the merchant-builder subdivisions and as many custom homes as possible. This was done by the author knocking on doors randomly, introducing herself, and describing the nature of the project, or by calling people on the telephone whose names had been given to the author. Then, a series of neighborhood meetings were set up in most of the merchant-builder subdivisions in Montgomery County, in order to properly introduce the author, the nature of her study, the benefits of National Register listing, etc. Sometimes the meeting took the form of a casual neighborhood get-together. At other times, the meeting took the form of a public presentation at a civic association. In Hollin Hills, which was studied as background for understanding Goodman’s work in Montgomery County, the author took a lengthy tour of the subdivision with Rob Davenport, the builder Robert Davenport’s grandson, and conducted a number of extensive in-person interviews with residents. At the same time, the author contacted a number of custom home clients of Mr. Goodman’s. Many of these people welcomed the author into their homes for tours of the houses and interviews on their origin.

During the course of the project, the author conducted extensive in-person and telephone interviews with approximately 50 people. These people were either developers, contractors, original or early owners, architects, manufacturers, relatives of Mr. Goodman’s, etc. The most fascinating aspect of this project was that the majority of information obtained for the Multiple Property documentation came not from books or archival papers, but from the people who had made the history themselves. Some interviews were tape-recorded; others were handled by note-taking, depending on the comfort level of the person being interviewed. The fact that the project dealt with the “recent past” made it all the more exciting, since the author was able to tap into both the emotions and facts surrounding the origins of the Modern projects Goodman designed. The most valuable interviews were one the author had with Mr. Goodman himself in 1991 the year before his death, a telephone interview with his daughter, those with his former colleagues (Eason Cross, Maria Wayne, Hal Esten), those with developers of Goodman projects (Paul Burman and Herschel Blumberg) and with original Goodman house owners (Susan Schlosser, Lewis and Bella Jacobs, Joseph and Phyllis Homes, and others).

As for archival research, the most important element was the review of the Charles M. Goodman Archives at the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division. This as-yet unprocessed collection is available only to those who can document their work is for scholarly purposes. The available Goodman drawings for all of the Montgomery County merchant-builder subdivisions were reviewed over the course of two intensive weeks. Each of the primary plans was photographed with a digital collection, which is in the possession of the Montgomery County
Many secondary sources were consulted as well. The most valuable sources were books from the decades of the Modern, or then-called ‘Contemporary,’ movement’s inception. Nelson and Wright’s *Tomorrow’s House*, F.R.S. Yorke’s *The Modern House*, John Hancock Callender’s *Before You Buy a House*, and Katherine Morrow Ford and Thomas H. Creighton’s *The American House Today* were particularly helpful.

The participants of a symposium sponsored by the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Section at the University of Maryland on February 8, 2003 were a great source of enlightenment. The topic was Modern single-family architecture in Montgomery County, Maryland. Five people who had been very active in the Modern movement or shortly thereafter attended a morning round-table session and answered specific questions about the modern movement in the county, its practitioners, its ideals, its timeframe, and its ultimate demise. Jack Cohen and Harold Esten were the architects in attendance. Paul Burman represented the developers. Andy Balderson (a former partner and now successor to Thurman Donovan) and Lawrence Coffin spoke of the landscape architecture aspect of Modern developments. The session was video- and audio taped.

After all the research was essentially completed, the author met with representatives from five neighborhood groups in a series of meetings in order to explain the process of surveying and documenting neighborhoods for the National Register of Historic Places. The groups represented were: Hollin Hills (Virginia), Hammond Wood, Hammond Hill, Rock Creek Woods, Takoma Park, and Crest Park. The first meeting focused on how to conduct a house-by-house survey of a Goodman neighborhood. The author developed a survey form based on Goodman houses and their characteristic elements. She explained the process of field surveying and photographing a neighborhood in order to be able to write a narrative description (Section 7) of a National Register form. The second meeting covered how to write a narrative significance statement (Section 8) and the importance of historic context. The author shared information with the neighborhoods that she had gathered on historic significance, made suggestions about suitable National Register criteria, and discussed the historic contexts in which Goodman’s work was being evaluated under the Multiple Property form. Finally, a third meeting was held to discuss any outstanding questions about completing the form, a schedule for carrying the process through the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Section, the Maryland Historical Trust, and the National Park Service.

As for the historic contexts selected for the Multiple Property nomination, the author felt that three contexts were essential in understanding Mr. Goodman’s work. It was necessarily to understand something about the architect as a person and his overall body of work in order to comprehend the role the designing of housing played in his portfolio and in his passion for architecture. (Context 1) It was important to understand what was unique about his land planning approach where topography and trees reigned supreme and houses were sited at an angle to the
street for privacy and solar gain. In order to do this, one had to consider the constraints of subdivision financing and design at the time that he was experimenting. (Context 2). Finally, it was essential to understand how Goodman’s housing designs compared to other houses being built at the time. Only when one realizes that other architects and builders were populating suburbia with ramblers, Cape Cods, and split levels can one fully appreciate the avant-garde quality of Goodman’s architecture. The period of time for the context was purposely wide, 1945-75, in case Goodman’s firm or others who worked in the Modern style created compatible additions to earlier houses or designed new houses within a subdivision that were late examples of the style.

The significant property types were a logical representation of what the author found in the field related to Mr. Goodman’s domestic architecture. “Custom houses” was an obvious property type that was different from his merchant-builder housing. Within the merchant-builder category, it was decided in consultation with the National Register Administrator for the Maryland Historical Trust that there needed to be a division between entire subdivisions made up of Goodman houses (thus the property type “merchant-builder subdivisions”) and subdivisions made up of houses by multiple architects, including Goodman (thus the property type “merchant-builder houses”). Finally, although only one prefabricated house was found during the Montgomery County survey, the author included “prefabricated houses” as a property type in order to catch any and all prefabricated houses by Goodman that may be identified in the future.

Finally, the registration requirements were based upon knowledge of the condition of the Goodman merchant-builder and custom houses (and one prefabricated house example). Both the exteriors and interiors of Goodman houses were studied as to original materials and their condition. Discussions with Goodman house owners and observation, first-hand, of the changes they had made to their homes also informed a discussion of integrity and the appropriate registration requirements.
I. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Articles, Dissertations, and Unpublished Materials


National Homes Brochures: Cadets, Rangers, Alameda, Seminole, Pacemaker. Copied from the files of Eason Cross, FAIA.

National Housing Act of 1934, amendments and other housing laws of the 1940s and 1950s. Housing and Urban Development Library.


“Twin-Brook,” Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form, n.d.


_____. “. . . American Architecture at its best” *This is Hollin Hills*, a brochure, circa 1957.
SUBDIVISIONS AND ARCHITECTURE PLANNED AND DESIGNED BY
CHARLES M. GOODMAN ASSOCIATES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
Name of Multiple Property Listing


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CHARLES M. GOODMAN ASSOCIATES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

Name of Multiple Property Listing


“Here are the Six Winners of the Homes for Better Living Awards,” House and Home (June 1957): 105-144.

Books and Chapters within Books


Collections

Archives of the Illinois Institute of Technology
Archives of the Art Institute of Chicago
*The Evening Star*, Real Estate Section, 1940-1960s
Federal Housing Administration, Underwriting Manuals, 1940s-1950s
Records of the Census Bureau, National Archives
Catholic University Architectural Library (periodical research)
University of Maryland, School of Architecture, Modern Movement in Maryland Project (MoMoMa)
Rockville Public Library, *Evening Star and Montgomery County Sentinel* microfilm
November 18, 1991, by Elizabeth Jo Lampl with Daniel Feil and Sharon Cavileer.

**Drawings from Goodman House Owners**
- The Schlosser House (and specifications)
- The Homes House (and specifications)
- Twin Construction Company, Unit House, Takoma Park, Maryland
- The Marshall House and Landscape
- The Jacobs House

**In-person Interviews by Elizabeth Jo Lampl**

*Note: If no tape is mentioned below, handwritten notes from the conversations are on file at the Montgomery County Department of Park and Planning, Historic Preservation Section (MC HPS). Unless otherwise noted, all interviews took place in Montgomery County, Maryland.*


Brosius, Bill. National Homes builder in Frederick County. Tape recording. Frederick, Maryland, 4 October, 2002. MC HPS.

Burman, Paul I. Developer of Hammond Hill and Hammond Wood. Tape recording. 3 December, 2002. MC HPS.


Corkill, John, AIA. Former associate of Edward Ball, designer of Modern buildings, 8 February 2003.


Harold Esten, FAIA. Former Goodman associate, May 2003.


Wayne, Maria. Former Goodman associate, 19 October, 2002. Tape stored at MC HPS.

Telephone Interviews by Elizabeth Jo Lampl

Note: All notes are on file at MC HPS.

Achor, Perry. Former employee of National Homes Corporation, 1 April 2003.


Burns, John. Hollin Hills scholar and resident.

Byrne, John. Former resident of Hollin Hills, July 2002.


Cross, Eason, FAIA. Former Goodman associate, 10 October 2002.


Karas, Bill. Former owner of the Paul Burman House, 6 August 2003.


Radebaugh, Dorothy K. Original owner of Goodman custom house, 12 November 2002.


Established Historic Contexts and Other National Park Service Literature


Primary Location of Additional Documentation
American Institute of Architects, Charles M. Goodman file
American Society of Landscape Architects, information on Lou Voight and Dan Kiley
Hammond Wood Civic Association
Robert Lautman, Professional Photographer for Charles M. Goodman, Washington, D.C.
Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Charles M. Goodman Archive
Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland State Archives, Subdivision plats for Montgomery County (online)
Montgomery County Historic Preservation Section. All project-related files. Audio and visual tapes related to the symposium: Modern Single-Family Residential Design in Montgomery County, Maryland, held February 8, 2002 at the University of Maryland, School of Architecture.
Rock Creek Woods Civic Association