MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___ no ___

Property Name: New Hampshire Estates

Inventory Number: M: 37-30

Address: Bounded by New Hampshire Ave., Merrimac Dr., University Blvd., Carroll Ave., and Piney Branch Rd.

Historic district: X yes ___ no

City: Silver Spring Zip Code: 20903 County: Montgomery

USGS Quadrangle(s): Beltsville, Washington East

Property Owner: Multiple Tax Account ID Number: Multiple

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): Multiple Tax Map Number: Multiple

Project: Purple Line Agency: Maryland Transit Administration

Agency Prepared By: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Preparer's Name: Matt Manning Date Prepared: 8/1/2011

Documentation is presented in: Elizabeth's Delight (M:37-5), Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form.

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ___ Eligibility recommended X 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 X no Name: ___ Date: ___

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

Architectural Description:

New Hampshire Estates is a planned suburban development composed of 278 semidetached houses and 174 single-family residences totaling 558 distinct units. According to state tax data, the majority of building construction was completed between 1948 and 1954. Houses in New Hampshire Estates lack a cohesive design vocabulary and range from Colonial Revival to Modern-influenced and early Ranch-house forms. Single-family buildings are one to two stories with low- to medium-pitched roofs, close-set eaves, and a lack of decorative detailing. Picture and ribbon windows are common on both single-family and semidetached houses. The community is located in the northwest quadrant of the University Boulevard – New Hampshire Avenue intersection. It is roughly bounded by Carroll Avenue, Piney Branch Road, New Hampshire Avenue, and Merrimac Drive. Apartment complexes are located along its north and south borders. The street pattern is characteristic of a warped grid, with long, rectangular blocks. Building lots are deeper than they are wide, and houses are set behind grass lawns.

Semidetached Houses:

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ **Eligibility not recommended** X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

Ann Julianna / 2/8/2012

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

D. Kurtze 2/10/2012

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

There are three distinct forms of semidetached house in New Hampshire Gardens. The first type is two stories, square in plan, and has a flat or low-pitch gable roof. Buildings are constructed of concrete masonry unit (CMU) and finished with brick. Flat roofs extend approximately eighteen inches from the facade, while gable roofs overhang the same amount on all elevations. Units are entered from the front or side directly or via one-story vestibules. Several houses feature a stepped parapet roof flush with the facade. Full- and half-width flat-roofed porches shelter entrances on non-vestibule units. Windows are arranged in a variety of configurations, most commonly forming a two-bay facade. Paired and tripartite types with fixed, center pane configurations are common, as are ribbon windows. Original windows are metal casement, but most have been replaced by sliding or double-hung sash types. Vestibules often include glass block windows. Buildings generally demonstrate minimal characteristics of Art Moderne and International styles, with flat roofs, steel-framed windows, and ornament limited to horizontal lines of brick, banded cornices, and changes in material.

The other semidetached home types are one-story buildings with horizontal emphasis and side- or front-gable roofs. Side-gable buildings are finished in brick with asphalt-shingle roofs and are four bays wide. Brick end-bays frame separate entrances at the center of the facade. Each entry includes an adjacent ribbon of four vertically-oriented windows separated by mullions. A concrete stoop leads to each entrance, and the roof extends over the doors and windows. Vertical siding occupies the space below the gables and continues as a cornice line along the eaves. In a variation on the side-gable form, a single end-bay projects from the facade with a narrow ribbon window below the eave. The ribbon window next to the door is replaced by a tripartite picture window with fixed center panel. This unit has a different floor plan and is shorter than its partner.

The front-gable type has an asphalt-finished roof with wide, overhanging eaves and exposed beams. Facades are brick, divided down the center with either four or six bays. Four-bay facades have entrances set within a panel window system on either side of the center line. Rising from a brick base, the windows originally filled the facade up to the roofline, but many panels have been removed or replaced. The outer bays have a narrow, high-set ribbon window that wraps the corner to the side elevation. Some houses include an entry vestibule that extends from the center of the house with doors to each unit approached from the side. *The* houses all have small, butterfly-roof monitors at the center of the ridgeline. In some cases, these monitors are enlarged and expanded to meet the facade.

Single-Family Houses:

Like many of the surrounding neighborhoods, New Hampshire Estates' houses demonstrate the evolution of housing preferences from the *late 1940s* into the mid-1950s. Early residences are brick, two-story, side-gabled buildings in the Colonial Revival style. Houses are three bays with a central entrance flanked by double-hung sash windows. A decorative glass block or precast concrete medallion adorns the second level's central bay. Fluted pilasters with cornices and pediments frame the door opening. A gabled or flat-roofed porch shelters the entrance, and false shutters frame the windows. An exterior, brick chimney rises at the center of one side elevation. The same elevation includes a one-story addition that may originally have been a covered porch.

Several houses in New Hampshire Estates reflect the influence of the Cape Cod house with a nearly square footprint and a high-pitched, side-gable roof. Four-bay Cape Cods are located on Navahoe Drive. These houses are faced in brick and have asphalt-shingled roofs. Each facade consists of a central entrance flanked by double-hung sash or tripartite picture windows on the wall and dormer windows on the roof. A front-gabled porch or roof-accent emphasizes several entrances. The fourth bay is a side-gable extension recessed from the facade but flush with the rear elevation and roof plane. An interior brick chimney rises behind the ridgeline next to the fourth bay. Colonial Revival details are evident in the door surrounds. One type features a wide, exterior, brick chimney along one side and a three-bay facade with picture windows and a lack of decorative ornament. Two houses, at 1102 and 1104 Navahoe Drive, include overhanging eaves and large-panel, corner windows.

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_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

The houses at 920 to 926 University Boulevard suggest a mix of Bungalow and Cape Cod forms. The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay houses have a medium roof pitch with broad gables and close-set rakes and eaves. The facade has a central, front-gable projection with an entrance approached from the side. A small, rectangular glass block window occupies the bay's center. The roofline of the bay adjacent to the entrance sweeps out to cover a porch and a tripartite picture window. A double-hung sash window is located in the bay opposite the porch.

The residences at 8413, 8417, and 8419 11th Avenue are representative of a third New Hampshire Estates house-type with a one-story, four-bay house faced in brick and horizontal siding with a low-pitched, asphalt-shingle roof. The entrance is located at one end, with an unadorned front door. A tripartite picture window stands next to the door, and a small vertical window and a paired window occupy the other two bays. The houses have a variety of roof configurations, with side-gabled or hipped roofs and some with front gables over the door and picture window. Similar hipped-roof houses have five bays, with a two-bay hipped extension on one end. One side of the facade holds two tripartite picture windows, while the two projecting bays contain a square window and a small, vertical one. Original windows were metal-frame casement, but the majority has been replaced by vinyl sliding sash windows. These houses demonstrate characteristics of Minimum Traditional houses, with front gables, close-set eaves, and medium-pitched roofs.

New Hampshire Estates includes compact Ranch-house types. The house at 8561 11th Avenue has a low-pitch, side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof and a four-bay, brick facade. An off-center entrance and tripartite picture window stand opposite two smaller paired or tripartite windows. The door and picture window are recessed in relation to the other two bays, and the roof eave overhangs the recessed facade. Concrete steps lead to the entrances.

The other type is a side-gabled, four-bay Compact Ranch with a brick-slab, exterior chimney flush with the facade on one side elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle and has wide, overhanging eaves. The entrance is approached from the side via an off-center vestibule covered in vertical wood siding. A half-width roof extension covers the vestibule and a ribbon window that stretches to the chimney. Opposite the vestibule and ribbon window are a single vertical window and a paired or double-width corner window. Windows show evidence of replacement, and at least one house has a large, full-height panel window in place of the more prevalent ribbon.

Typically, these Ranch houses are oriented parallel to the street, but in some cases relate to it at a nearly-perpendicular angle, typically in groups of three or more.

Elizabeth's Delight (M: 37-5), the house at 1006 Ruatan Street, is a two-and-a-half story, side-gable, clapboard house on New Hampshire Estates' western side. The house rests on a roughly 0.6-acre lot and faces south to a small, asphalt parking area. It is larger and older than the other houses in the community and includes several additions and alterations accumulated over time. The house is located on the last remaining portion of a property known as Elizabeth's Delight and is listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties.

Landscape/Setting:

Houses are set behind grass lawns on two-way, asphalt-paved streets with parallel parking along both curbs. Concrete sidewalks are located around most, but not all blocks. Where present, tree lawns separate the sidewalks from the roadway and hold wood utility poles and scattered shade trees. There does not appear to be a unifying landscape plan. Although most backyards are fenced, the majority of front lawns are not. Fencing is most common at semidetached houses, where brick and chain link types are prevalent. Tree-planted grass lawns comprise the majority of front and rear yards, while fences and foundation walls are planted with small bushes and flowers. Approximately half of the houses include driveways. Driveways are entered from the front, and

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there is a broad range of paving configurations, suggesting that they are not original.

History:

Following World War II, suburban growth in the Washington, D.C., area expanded rapidly. During the 1940s, Washington was third only to San Francisco and Houston in regional development. The federal government played a large role in area growth, not only through federal housing programs, but also through government expansion and the planned decentralization of federal offices from the District of Columbia into surrounding areas. As the economy improved in 1947, housing construction in Maryland increased exponentially. In the counties bordering Washington, D.C., homes constructed between 1947 and 1952 outnumbered all previously existing housing stock.

Early suburban developments were constructed simply to provide housing, with little thought given to landscaping or to services such as roads, schools, parks, shopping facilities, or fire and police stations. However, mid-twentieth century residential development was characterized by planned suburban developments. These neighborhoods involved the developer from start to finish, and typically offered buyers a few standard house plans with material or stylistic variations. Neighborhoods with curvilinear street plans, sidewalks, parks, and public utilities characterized the planned suburban development. With a single developer, pre-selected builders, and a limited number of home models, New Hampshire Estates is typical of planned suburban developments.

New Hampshire Estates is located on land that was originally part of Elizabeth's Delight. Elizabeth's Delight was the name given to a land great made by Lord Baltimore to William and Elizabeth Digges in 1688, the second grant in what would become Montgomery County. The present frame structure, at 1006 Ruatan Street, was constructed by the Pearce family in the mid-nineteenth century, replacing an earlier log dwelling. The house and small lot surrounding it are all that remain of the original property.

In 1942, the Defense Homes Corporation (DHC) purchased 144 acres at the intersection of New Hampshire Avenue and what was then University Lane for the construction of war housing. The property was sold in 1947 to John A. Korman of Washington, D.C., with the requirement that it be developed for veterans' housing. Later that year, Korman, together with Samuel Rosenfeld, began subdividing the tract for construction of apartments, single-family homes, and commercial properties. Construction began on the new development in 1948.

Located along the Prince George's – Montgomery County line, New Hampshire Estates' proximity to both Langley Park and the University of Maryland likely factored in its development, as did new zoning regulations passed in Prince George's County in the late 1940s. By 1950, thousands of apartments, duplexes, and single-family homes were completed or under construction in the area surrounding Langley Park's University Boulevard – New Hampshire Avenue intersection. Residential communities in Langley Park targeted middle-class, white collar workers. Typical residents included teachers, clerks, accountants, and bureaucrats. The communities offered homes with yards and garden apartments in park-like settings with convenient automobile access to nearby job centers, including Washington, D.C., and the University of Maryland. In the Washington, D.C., suburbs, inexpensive housing developments began to decline in the 1950s in favor of more expensive homes, though low-cost construction persisted in Prince George's County due to its location and demographics.

Though Modernism was taking hold in professional architectural circles, houses built during post-World War II period generally maintained a traditional appearance, supported by conservative FHA financing. The first homes in New Hampshire Estates were Colonial Revival-style residences erected by Kraft Builders along Merrimac Drive. In September 1948, a two-story Colonial Revival house at 1002 Merrimac Drive was part of the "Washington Post's" annual tour of homes. The home was decorated by designer Clifford Powell with furniture from local dealer Malcolm Scates. Inspired by Colonial-era architectural precedent, the

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Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

Colonial Revival style in suburban houses of the twentieth century is characterized by balanced facades with symmetrical fenestration, a side-gable roof, small entry porch, pedimented door surround, double-hung windows, and wood shutters. Colonial Revival houses are typically two stories and faced with brick, stone, or wood clapboard.

In 1949, John Korman and Samuel Rosenfeld successfully petitioned the Prince George's County commissioners for a neighborhood zoning change to allow the construction of semidetached homes within the property. The first semidetached houses in New Hampshire Estates were completed in 1950 by Morris Pollin and Sons, Inc. Priced at $13,250, the homes had side-entry vestibules and included basements, three bedrooms, and a kitchen with dinette. Semidetached homes would account for the majority of construction in the community.

The semidetached home is an evolution of the urban row house. It is comprised of two mirrored floor plans divided by a party wall within a single structure. Early examples feature wood-frame construction, gabled roofs, and full-width porches, but later homes frequently combine concrete masonry unit (CMU) construction with brick veneers, flat roofs, and individual stoops. Semidetached houses are characterized by dual interior entrances; exteriors of wood, brick, stucco, or stone veneer; flat, hipped, or side- or front-gabled roofs; identical fenestration on the first and second stories; the presence of porches or stoops; and limited ornamentation. As Ranch styles became more popular, the semidetached home was adapted to fit changing tastes, evolving to more closely resemble the Ranch-house, with a low, single-story profile, wider footprint, and low-pitched, gable roof. Typically, such houses were constructed in blocks or comprised entire neighborhoods, though isolated examples do occur.

Semidetached homes were common in the suburbs around Washington, D.C., by the 1950s. In a manner similar to garden apartment complexes, a semidetached house could provide the same open space and large lots as most suburban single-family homes, but at a more affordable price. Advertisements for semidetached homes in Prince George's and Montgomery counties emphasized the size and privacy of the type as well as its comparatively low cost.

Houses in New Hampshire Estates typically sold for between $13,000 and $20,000, and veterans' financing was common. Several builders were responsible for home construction, including the Mutual Development Corporation, the Potomac Development Corporation, and the Sardin Construction Company. Carl Freeman, a builder known for his modern designs and garden apartment complexes, constructed two Cape Cods within the community: the houses at 1102 and 1104 Navahoe Drive. The traditional Cape Cod is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay house that experienced great popularity between the 1930s and 1950s. The form has a rectangular, but nearly square, footprint; a steep, side-gabled roof; and a symmetrical facade with central entrance. Its style is generally Colonial Revival, with gable-roofed dormers and Georgian door surrounds. Freeman's Cape Cod included an overhanging eave and ribbon and corner windows on the facade.

The 1950s saw the increased popularity of the Ranch-house, commonly termed a 'rambler' by Washington, D.C.-area developers. A 1954 Prince George's-area market study revealed a favorable public sentiment for the rambler, with 63.4 percent of those polled expressing a preference for the type. These one-story, asymmetrical, houses are characterized by low-pitched, hipped, side-gabled, or L-shaped roofs with moderate to wide eaves. They emphasize outdoor living through picture windows in the living room at the front of the house and rear patios or porches. Driveways and carports or garages were frequently included in the original plans. Developers in the Washington, D.C., region typically chose Colonial Revival styles, rather than more contemporary styles.

In 1952, one of the first shopping centers in the Langley Park area, the Langley Park Shopping Center, opened south of New Hampshire Estates. The Oak Ridge Apartments on Quebec Avenue opened in 1955, and the nearby Suburban Hill Apartments followed in 1960. The New Hampshire Estates Elementary School was approved in 1953. The last residences constructed in the New Hampshire Estates community were the stepped parapet, semidetached homes on Ruatan Street, completed in 1962.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

Currently, the general layout of New Hampshire Estates remain largely the same as when the development was constructed. A majority of the houses have undergone some form of alteration. Common changes to the original designs include front porch additions, aluminum window awnings, interior extensions, and window and material replacement. Along with driveways, carports and some garages have been added. Several houses along University Boulevard have been converted to commercial use, with the addition of lighted signage and alterations to doors and windows. Other homes have been altered through the addition of a second level, including the house at 8421 11th Avenue.

Significance:

New Hampshire Estates was evaluated for significance under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C, using the guidelines set forth in the NRHP bulletin "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" and the "Maryland Suburbanization Context and Survey Methodology."

New Hampshire Estates is typical of modest planned suburban developments around Washington, D.C., and in Maryland. The neighborhood is a basic example of the type commonly built in Montgomery County in the mid-twentieth century. It is not an important community or design that impacted suburbanization trends in Maryland and or Washington, D.C. Furthermore, the property is not known to be associated with any other events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion A.

Research has not shown the property to be associated with any individuals, including merchants, professionals, civic leaders, or politicians, important within the suburban context or otherwise, and the property is not known to be associated with the lives of other persons significant in the past. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion B.

New Hampshire Estates is a modest and basic example of planned suburban development with a limited selection of house models with no other amenities. As a planned suburban development, the subdivision is neither an early example nor has it been shown to have had a significant influence on the design of later housing developments. The subdivision's houses exhibit standard elements and few distinctive stylistic details; later residences built in the 1980s detract from the community's original design intent. The houses are not the work of master architects and exhibit common materials and forms, which have been altered over time; front porch additions, aluminum window awnings, interior extensions, and window and material replacement are all present. Collectively, these alterations obscure the development's historic appearance and diminish its integrity of design and materials. *Individually, none* of the houses have important design merit. Therefore, because New Hampshire Estates does not convey any distinctive characteristics or artistic values and has been altered, the property is not a good example of a planned suburban development in Maryland and is not eligible under Criterion C.

New Hampshire Estates was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of this assessment. Based on the evaluated criteria, New Hampshire Estates is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Elizabeth's Delight (M: 37-5) was evaluated as part of the New Hampshire Estates district, but was not individually evaluated for NRHP eligibility as part of this assessment.

Bibliography:

Advertisement. "3-Bedroom Ramblers." The Washington Post, January 13, 1952: R5.

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**

—. "First Showing! New Hampshire Estates." The Washington Post, June 25, 1950: R11.

—. "Home of '48." The Washington Post, September 12, 1948: M13.

—. "New Hampshire Estates." The Washington Post, October 26, 1952: R13.

—. "Veterans! Look Here!" The Washington Post, March 21, 1954: R19.

Herron, Paul M. "Builders Hasten Housing Effort." The Washington Post, March 2, 1952: R1.

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The Washington Post. "22 Semidetached Homes to Be Built." November 19, 1950: R2.

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The Washington Post. "Sub-Bids Taken For 12 Houses." May 6, 1951: R11.

The Washington Post. "Taupe's the Thing." April 30, 1950: R12.

The Washington Post. "Unusual-type Semidetached Homes to Be Built." June 25, 1950: R6.

The Washington Post. "Warm Air Perimeter Heating 1 v_y s Gets Research Group Approval." April 13, 1952: R6.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

M: 37-30
New Hampshire Estates
Photo Log

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_01.tif
-920 University Blvd., view to east

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_02.tif
-926 University Blvd., SW facade

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_03.tif
-1102 Navahoe Dr., south facade

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_04.tif
-1104 Navahoe Dr., south facade

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_05.tif
-1105 Navahoe Dr., north facade

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_06.tif
-8405 Tahona Dr., view to south

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_07.tif
-8403 Tahona Dr., NW facade

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_08.tif
-8402 Tahona Dr., SE facade

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_09.tif
-8410 Tahona Dr., south facade

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_10.tif
-8504 Tahona Dr., view to NW

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_11.tif
-View SW along Navahoe Dr.

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_12.tif
-8413 11th Ave., west facade

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_13.tif
-8548-50 11th Ave., SE facade

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_14.tif
-1101 Quebec St., NE facade

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_15.tif
-1037-39 Ruatan St., view to east

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_16.tif
-1033-35 Ruatan St., view to south

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_17.tif
-1029-31 Ruatan St., view to east

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_18.tif
-View north on Tahona St. (8300 block)

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_19.tif
-View west on Navahoe Dr. (8300 block)

M; 37-30_2011-07-14_20.tif
-View NE on 11th Ave. (8500 block)

M; 37-30_2010-06-22_01.tif
-View SE along 900 block of University Blvd.

M; 37-30_2010-06-22_02.tif
-900-02 University Blvd., SW facade

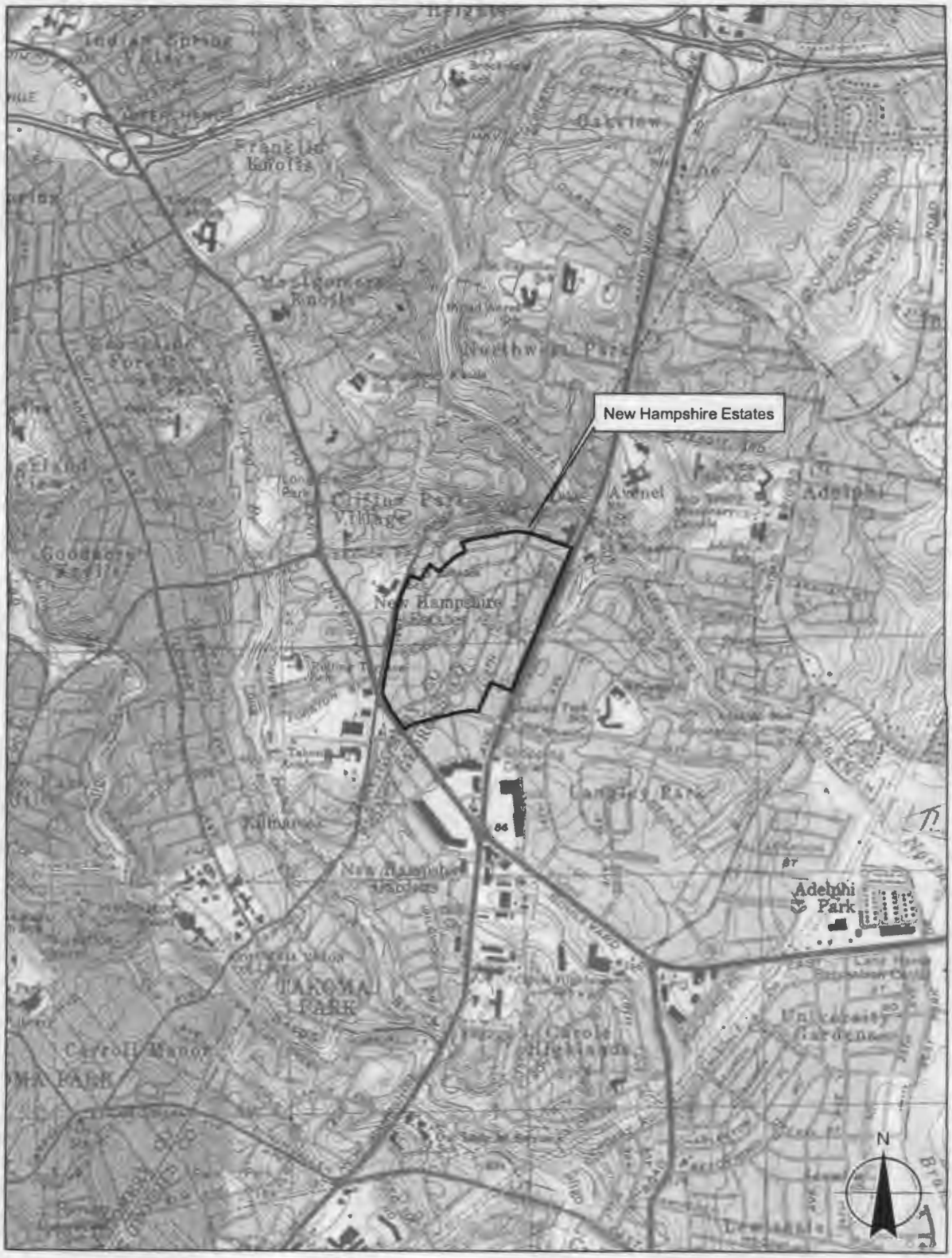
M; 37-30_2010-06-22_03.tif
-1038 Ruatan, SE facade

M; 37-30_2010-06-22_04.tif
-View NW along Chickasaw Dr. from Tahona Dr.

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, High Gloss

New Hampshire Estates
Roughly bounded by New Hampshire Ave., Merrimac Dr., University Blvd., Carroll Ave., and Piney Branch Rd.
Silver Spring, Montgomery and Prince George's County, MD

New Hampshire Estates (M: 37-30)



USGS Beltsville Quad, 1986
USGS Washington East Quad, 1983

Property Boundary

1,000 Feet

1:24,000

New Hampshire Estates
Roughly bounded by New Hampshire Ave., Merrimac Dr., University Blvd., Carroll Ave., and Piney Branch Rd.
Silver Spring, Montgomery and Prince George's County, MD

New Hampshire Estates (M: 37-30)

Property Boundary

Parcel

500 Feet 1:6,000

920
OPEN
Maria's
Hair Salon
Unisex Barber
301.434.8375 240.475.3093
MONICA
TRAVEL
301-294-1166

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

920 University Blvd., view to east

1/24

926
ADT

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

926 University Blvd., SW facade

2/24

1102

M:37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

1102 Navahoe Dr, south facade

3/24

1104

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

1104 Navahoe Dr., south facade

4/24

1105

M:37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

1105 Navahoe Dr., north facade

5/24

M:37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

8405 Tahoma Dr., view to south

6/24

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

8403 Tahoma Dr. NW facade

7/24

8402

M:37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

8402 Tahona Dr., SE facade

8/24

8410

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

8410 Tahona Dr., south facade

9/24

8504

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

8504 Tahoma Dr., view to NW

10/24

LONG & FOSTER

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

View SW along Navahoe Dr.

11/24

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

8413 11th Ave, west facade

12/24

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

8548-50 11th Ave., SE facade

13/24

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

1101 Quebec ST., NE facade

14/24

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

1037-39 Renaten St view to east

15/24

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

1033-35 Rhatan St., view to south

16/24

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

1029-31 Ruatan St., view to east

17/24

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

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6/22/10

View SE along 900 block of University Blvd

18/24

902
902
902

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

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6/22/10

900-02 University Blvd., SW facade

19/24

M:37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

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6/22/10

1038 Puritan St., SE facade

20/24

M:37-30

New Hampshire Estates

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M. Manning

6/22/10

View NW along Chickasaw Dr. from Tahoma Dr.

21/24

M: 37-30

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View north on Tahoma Dr. (8300 block)

22/24

DO NOT
ENTER

M: 37 - 30

New Hampshire Estates

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View west on Navahoe Dr. (8300 block)

23/24

M: 37-30

New Hampshire Estates

Montgomery Co. MD

M. Manning

7/14/11

View NE on 11th Ave. (8500 block)

24/24