Memo to file

December 30, 2003

From: Peter E. Kurtze
Administrator, Evaluation and Registration

Re: M: 21-184
Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property

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

CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: M:21-184 (PACS 5.1) **Construction Date:** Circa 1940

Name: Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property

Location: 116 Twelve Oaks Court, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County

Private/Private Residence/Occupied/Excellent/Restricted

Description:

The Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property is a 2½-story, 3-bay Colonial Revival dwelling located on Twelve Oaks Court south of Clopper Road in Gaithersburg, Montgomery County.

Significance:

The Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property stands on land that was acquired by the Diamond family between 1892 and 1895. The Diamond family developed a dairy farm on the surrounding land, and the farm was eventually operated by Douglas B. Diamond and his partner Arthur F. Layman. Diamond constructed the Colonial Revival house around 1940 and lived there with his wife and children. Shortly after Diamond's death in 1958, the farm was sold and the family retained the 2.02 hectare (5 acre) parcel on which stood the house. Carol M. Diamond, wife of Douglas B. Diamond, lived at the property until her death in 1990. Her heirs sold the property in 1992 to the Diamond Enclave Limited Partnership, developers of the surrounding townhouse units. The current owners, Matthew J. Doerpinghaus and Oscar S. Moreno, acquired the property in 1995.

Preparer
P.A.C. Spero & Company
May 1998

Survey No. M:21-184 (PACS 5.

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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property (preferred)

and/or common Matthew J. Doerpinghaus Property

2. Location:

street & number 116 Twelve Oaks Court ___ not for publication

city, town Gaithersburg ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___district	___public	_X_occupied	___agriculture	___museum
_X_building(s)	_X_private	___unoccupied	___commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___education	_X_privat residen
___site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___entertainment	___religio
___object	___in process	_X_yes: restricted	___government	___scientif
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___other:
	_X_not applicable	___no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name Matthew J. Doerpinghaus et al.

street & number 116 Twelve Oaks Court telephone no.:

city,town Gaithersburg state and zip code MD 208

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber 136

street & number 50 Maryland Avenue folio 1

city,town Rockville state M

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___federal ___state ___county ___loca

depository for survey records

ity,town state

7. Description

Survey No. M:21-184 (PACS 5.1)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
_X_excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	_X_original site	
___good	___ruins	_X_altered	___moved	date of move _____
___fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 1

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

The Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property is a 2½-story, 3-bay Colonial Revival dwelling located on Twelve Oaks Court south of Clopper Road in Gaithersburg, Montgomery County. The dwelling was constructed circa 1940.

The house has a brick foundation and walls covered in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is covered in slate shingles and has a moulded cornice with returns. A shed dormer is located on the south slope of the roof. A brick chimney is located in the east gable end. The 6/6 double-hung windows have paneled shutters on the north elevation.

On the north, or front elevation, the main entry is located in the center bay. The paneled door is flanked by fluted pilasters. A window is located on each side of the door. Three windows are symmetrically arranged on the second story. The center window is narrower than the windows on each side.

screened porch covers the first story of the east elevation. The porch has a hipped roof and simple posts. Behind the porch, the brick chimney is located in the center of the elevation. A glass door is located to the north of the chimney, and a window is located to the south. Two windows are asymmetrically arranged on the second story. Two small vents are located in the gable.

The south elevation has three windows of varying sizes symmetrically arranged on the first story. The second story has the same pattern of windows. The shed dormer contains three smaller windows.

The west elevation has a set of concrete stairs leading to a basement entry. A window is located at the north end of the first story. Two windows are symmetrically arranged on the second story. An additional window is located in the gable.

Most of the exterior materials on this house have been replaced. Only the door, the door surround and the slate roof remain. The house displays several elements of the Colonial Revival style, including symmetry, a side-gable roof, double-hung windows with shutters, and an elaborated entry.

The Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property is located on Twelve Oaks Court south of Clopper Road. The small lot is landscaped and has a stand of trees on the east side. The property is now located at the northeast corner of a modern townhouse development. Other suburban residential developments are located east of the property and on the north side of Clopper Road.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:21-184 (PACS 5.1)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
__prehistoric	__archaeology-prehistoric	__Community planning	__landscape architecture	__religion
__1400-1499	__archeology-historic	__conservation	__law	__science
__1500-1599	__agriculture	__economics	__literature	__sculpture
__1600-1699	__architecture	__education	__military	__social/ humanitarian
__1700-1799	__art	__engineering	__music	
__1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__theater
X 1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__transportation
		__invention	__other (specify)	

Specific dates circa 1940 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: __A__B__C__D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: __A__B__C__D__E__F__G

Level of Significance: __national__state__local

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

The Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property stands on land that was acquired by the Diamond family between 1892 and 1895. The Diamond family developed a dairy farm on the surrounding land, and the farm was eventually operated by Douglas B. Diamond and his partner Arthur F. Layman. Diamond constructed the Colonial Revival house around 1940 and lived there with his wife and children. Shortly after Diamond's death in 1958, the farm was sold and the family retained the 2.02 hectare (5 acre) parcel on which stood the house. Carol M. Diamond, wife of Douglas B. Diamond, lived at the property until her death in 1990. Her heirs sold the property in 1992 to the Diamond Enclave Limited Partnership, developers of the surrounding townhouse units. The current owners, Matthew J. Doerpinghaus and Oscar S. Moreno, acquired the property in 1995.

The Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property is located in Gaithersburg. Gaithersburg was established in the mid-1700s as Forest Oak, one of several taverns servicing travellers along the Georgetown-Frederick Road. Through the remainder of the eighteenth century and first half of the nineteenth century, Forest Oak grew into a small crossroads settlement surrounded by agricultural land. By the mid-nineteenth century, Forest Oak was also known as Gaithersburg, named for the Gaither family. In 1861, the settlement had a store and post office, Methodist Episcopal Church, schoolhouse, and a grist and sawmill north of town on the Whetstone Branch of the Great Seneca Creek (Martenet 1865). It remained a small agricultural town until the coming of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1873. The railroad allowed farmers in northern Montgomery County easier access to markets for vegetables, fruit, and dairy products. Gaithersburg grew into the commercial center for central and northern Montgomery County. By the mid-1880s, the town boasted hotels, a large grain mill, services and a bank. The railroad also influenced real estate development along the line from Washington, with the area around Gaithersburg and neighboring Rockville developing as summer resorts for residents of Washington (Hiebert & MacMaster 1976: 211).

Following the development of the area from the 1870s to the 1890s, the growth of Gaithersburg stabilized during the first decades of the twentieth century. Most of the growth of Montgomery County occurred in the suburbs closer to Washington, D.C. It was not until after World War II that Gaithersburg began to develop rapidly. The expansion of the Federal government in Washington in the years after the War spurred considerable suburban development in Montgomery County. Access to the Capital by rail and improved roadways, as well as the relocation of some government agencies into the County, encouraged this suburban expansion (Rockville Historic

8. Significance (Continued)

District Commission 1973). As a result, present-day Gaithersburg has evolved from the original crossroads of Forest Oak into a large Washington suburb of neighborhoods, commercial centers, and technology-oriented businesses.

The Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property is an example of a Colonial Revival dwelling. While the Queen Anne, Folk Victorian and Four-square styles were at the height of popularity in the United States, the Colonial Revival style began to capture the American imagination. Popular in the years from 1880 to 1955, the Colonial Revival style resulted from a rebirth of interest in the colonial English and Dutch houses of the eastern seaboard coincident with the Philadelphia Centennial. Stylistic details in Colonial Revival dwellings were drawn predominantly from Georgian and Federal styles; secondary influences included Dutch Colonial and English Postmedieval types. Late nineteenth century examples of Colonial Revival were often asymmetrical and exhibited a combination of Queen Anne features, such as turrets and wide porches, and Colonial features such as Palladian windows and Adamesque swags or urns. Examples built from 1915 to 1935 reflected colonial precedents more closely, while those built after World War II simplified the style, with details which only suggested rather than duplicated the original examples. Various sub-styles, such as the Dutch Colonial Revival, were popular during the early mid-twentieth century.

Colonial Revival houses are usually strictly rectangular in plan with few projections and have symmetrical facades. They range from one to three stories with hipped, side-gable, cross-gable, or gambrel roofs. Clapboard is the most popular sheathing material, although brick is not uncommon. After World War II, colonial homes frequently featured a brick-sided first story with an overhanging wood-sided second story. In more elaborate homes, a hipped roof is often topped with a flat deck and balustrade or a cupola. Pedimented doorways and fanlights are common. Some pediments evolved into porticos with slender columns. The typical form of the windows is rectangular with double-hung sash. Palladian windows are common on more sophisticated dwellings. The addition of side porches, terraces and sunrooms are modern features common to Colonial Revival homes (McAlester 1984, 321-6).

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1940, the Douglas B. and Carol M. Diamond Property is not eligible for th National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, a research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant i the development of national, state, or local history. Historic research indicates that th property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, ar therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C because it is common type of which better examples exist. This Colonial Revival house lacks the architectura detail found on outstanding examples of its style. Other Colonial Revival houses might featur elaborate cornices, entries with sidelights, fanlights or pediments, and ornamentation such a water tables and belt courses. In addition, the replacement of the siding and windows hav compromised the integrity of the property. Finally, the property has no known potential to yiel important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended_____ Eligibility Not Recommended_____

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: _____

Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: _____

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Julie Darsie		
organization	P.A.C. Spero & Company	date	May 199
street & number	40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412	telephone	(410) 296-163
city or town	Baltimore	state	Marylar

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

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Boyd, T.H.S. 1968. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement i 1650 to 1879. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company.

Brugger, Robert A. 1988. Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore and London: John Hopkins University Press.

Coleman, Margaret Marshall. 1984. Montgomery County: A Pictorial History. Rev. 1990. Norfol and Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers.

Farquhar, Roger Brooke. 1962. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland. Washington: Judd and Detweiller, Inc.

Hiebert, Ray Eldon, and Richard K. MacMaster. 1976. A Grateful Remembrance: the Story c Montgomery County, Maryland. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and th Montgomery County Historical Society.

Hopkins, G.M. [1879] 1975. Atlas of 15 Miles Around Washington including the County c Montgomery, Maryland. Reprint. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society

Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

Martenet, Simon J. [1865] 1975. Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Marylanc Reprint. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. 1984. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Rockville Historic District Commission. 1973. National Register of Historic Places Nominatic Form. West Montgomery Avenue Historic District. Rockville, MD.

Tindall, George Brown. 1984. America: A Narrative History. 2 vols. New York: W.W. Norton Company, Inc.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

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

Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

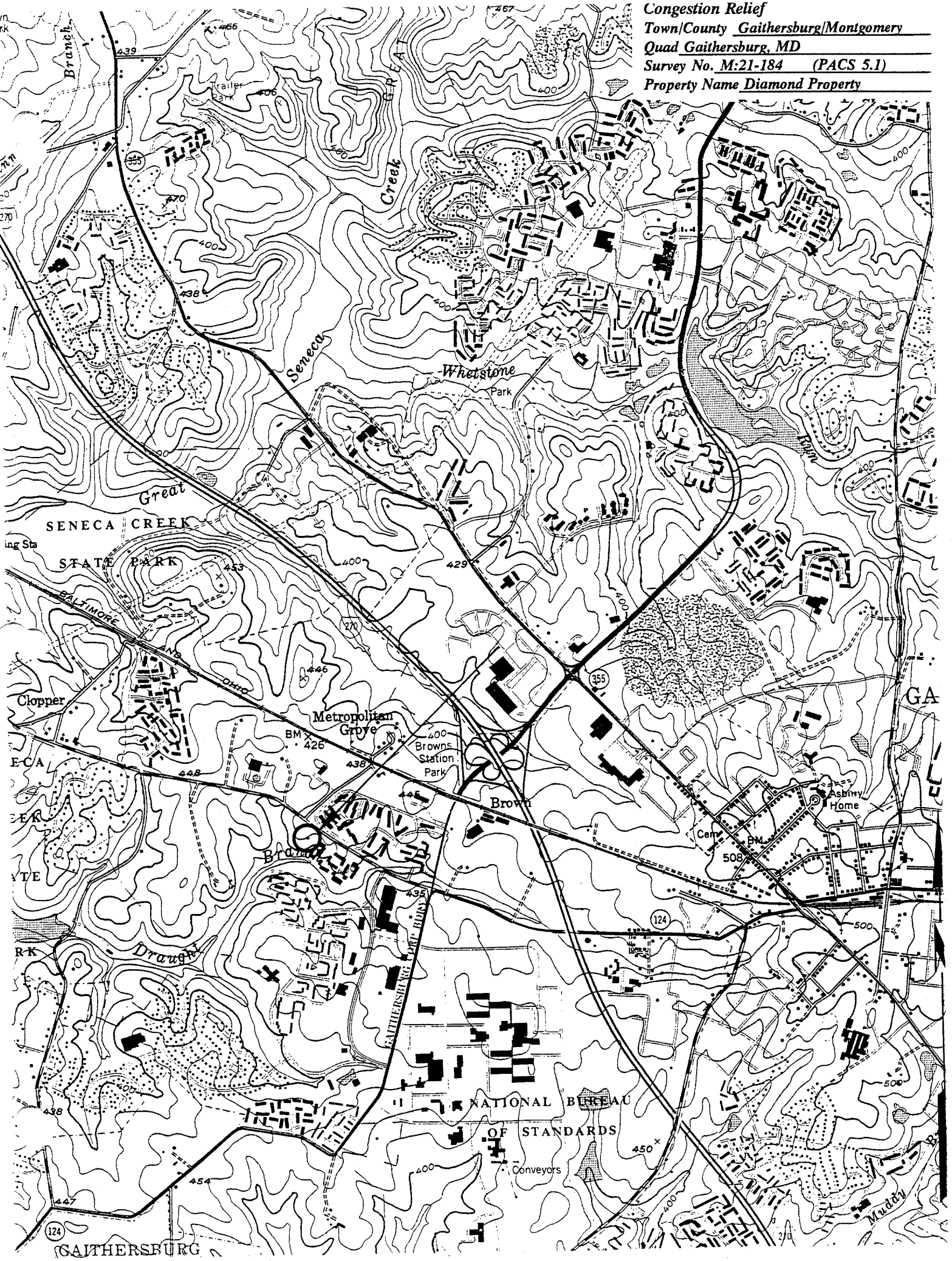
Private Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer
P.A.C. Spero & Company
May 1998

Congestion Relief
Town/County Gaithersburg/Montgomery
Quad Gaithersburg, MD
Survey No. M:21-184 (PACS 5.1)
Property Name Diamond Property



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