

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: **yes**
no

Property Name: The Bottlemay House Inventory Number: M: 21-69
 Address: 402 E. Diamond Avenue Historic district: **yes** X no
 City: Gaithersburg Zip Code: 20877 County: Montgomery
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Gaithersburg
 Property Owner: Archstone Westchester at Old Town LP Tax Account ID Number: 09-02848117
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 948 _____ Tax Map Number: FT52
 Project: Westchester at Old Town Apartments Agency: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Dev
 Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries
 Preparer's Name: _____ Date Prepared: 1/15/2010

Documentation is presented in:

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 DO Name: Date:

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

THE BOTTLEMAY HOUSE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bottlemay House located at 402 East Diamond Avenue was initially constructed in 1920 by John J. Bottlemay, a railroad electrician, as his residence. In 1927, the property was sold to Ernest and Daisy Fraley, who lived in the house with their seven children. Ernest Fraley owned a truck hauling business, which he operated out of the garage behind 402 East Diamond Avenue. The house remained in the Fraley family until 1973. It was most recently used by the City of Gaithersburg as offices. The city also converted the garage into a Teen Center.

The Bottlemay House is one of several early twentieth-century residential buildings bordering on Gaithersburg's central business district. Following the arrival of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1873, the center of town shifted to the intersection of Diamond and Summit Avenues, a planning district now referred to as Olde Towne. The commercial prosperity of the business district spurred residential growth in Gaithersburg in the first decades of the twentieth century. Blocks of modest, vernacular

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended \

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sayer
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

4/20/10
Date

B. Kintner
Reviewer. Program

4/7/10
Date

2010 00744

houses, such as the Bottlemay House, were constructed for Gaithersburg's middle-class merchants, professionals, shopkeepers, and laborers. Dating to the early twentieth century, the Bottlemay House is an example of the types of houses that were constructed in Gaithersburg in the first decades of the twentieth century, but does not by itself represent this period in the town's development. Additionally, the Bottlemay House is an example of the vernacular architecture common in Gaithersburg in the early twentieth century. Therefore, the Bottlemay House is not recommended eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The City of Gaithersburg

Gaithersburg emerged in the mid eighteenth century from a group of large plantations located along Frederick Avenue, a former Native American trail that connected the port of Georgetown with the agricultural hinterland in Montgomery County and beyond. Planters shipped their crops—tobacco at first, then later corn and wheat—along the 'George Town-Frederick Town' Road to the docks and gristmills on the Potomac River. Although Montgomery County was primarily agricultural, settlements like Gaithersburg materialized along major transportation routes to provide travelers with services and accommodations (1).

Throughout the nineteenth century, Gaithersburg slowly developed into an agricultural service center focused on the intersection of Frederick and Diamond Avenues. It was not, however, until the arrival of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1873 that the town was transformed into a prosperous entrepot: "the Heart of Montgomery County." The fast and cheap rail transportation reinvigorated agriculture in Montgomery County (2). In Gaithersburg, grain mills lined up along the B&O Railroad to process the steady supply of crops. One resident observed: "This formerly humble village, situated in the centre of our county, has since the completion of the railroad developed a trade and importance hitherto thought impossible. More wheat is now annually delivered here than was formerly grown in the whole county" (3).

After the arrival of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1873, the intersection of Diamond and Summit Avenues quickly supplanted the intersection of Frederick and Diamond Avenues as the center of town. Commercial development in this area was spurred by the mills and railroad-related industries located between Diamond Avenue and the B&O Railroad. Although many of the initial businesses centered on Diamond and Summit Avenues reflected the town's status as an agricultural center, by the 1890s the business district had diversified to include John Belt's mercantile store, reportedly the largest general store in the county, Samuel Goyd's Grocery Store, and a pharmacy. Diamond Drug. The First National Bank of Gaithersburg opened on the northeast corner of Diamond and Summit Avenues in 1891, marking Gaithersburg's maturation as a center of commerce in Montgomery County (4)

Commercial prosperity spurred residential growth in Gaithersburg in the first decades of the twentieth century. New houses were required for the town's growing number of merchants, professionals, shopkeepers, and laborers. The town also attracted retired farmers and government employees that commuted to work in Washington, D.C. Between 1900 and 1930, blocks of single-family detached houses developed at the outskirts of the main commercial node, including the houses on East Diamond Avenue west of the intersection of Summit Avenue. These houses were constructed for middle-class households—they were modestly sized and conservative in form and detail. Initially, the design and detail of these vernacular houses were inspired by Victorian-era precedents in Gaithersburg. As the century progressed, however, the houses on Diamond Avenue exhibited elements of modern, post-Victorian-era styles, including the four square form and craftsman inspired details (5).

Gaithersburg experienced tremendous growth in the latter decades of the twentieth century as federal facilities and Interstate 270 pulled suburban growth from Washington, D.C. into Montgomery County. In 1950, Gaithersburg had fewer than 2,000 residents; by 1980, its population exceeded 26,000 (6). Despite the introduction of large scale commercial, office, and residential

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

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The Bottlemay House

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developments, Gaithersburg still retains several twentieth-century single-family houses on Diamond Avenue near its commercial core (7).

The Bottlemay House: 402 East Diamond Avenue

402 East Diamond Avenue was constructed in 1920 by John J. Bottlemay, who was listed in the 1920 U.S. Census as an electrician working for the railroad (8). At the time of the enumeration, Bottlemay was living on Brooks Avenue in Gaithersburg, but on May 13, 1920 he purchased an unimproved 1.16 acre lot on Diamond Avenue from John H. Nichols, the proprietor of Gaithersburg's renowned Horse Furnishing Establishment (9). One day prior to completing the sale, Bottlemay was issued a building permit for "a house on Diamond Avenue" (10). On June 26, 1920 John and his wife Sarah (Sallie) C. Bottlemay sold the eastern half of their lot to their daughter and son-in-law Annie M. and Walter F. Reinhart (11). It is uncertain if the building permit issued to Bottlemay one month prior was for his own residence, 402 East Diamond Avenue, or for his daughter's, 402A (formerly 404) East Diamond Avenue. Regardless, the two houses are presumed to have been constructed at approximately the same time in 1920. The houses are shown side-by-side on the 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the town of Gaithersburg (12).

John Bottlemay died on November 1, 1925. His widow, Sarah, moved in with the Reinharts and sold 402 Diamond Avenue was sold to Ernest and Daisy Fraley (13). The Fraleys were from the Laytonsville area near Gaithersburg. Ernest Fraley was the owner of a hauling company and decided to relocate his business into town. They moved with their seven children to 402 Diamond Avenue in 1927. Soon after purchasing the house, Ernest Fraley constructed a concrete block garage to the rear of the lot along the alley, which he later expanded in the 1940s (Fraley's garage forms the western portion of the current building at the rear of 402 East Diamond Street, was further expanded in 2001 after its conversion to a Teen Center.) Fraley also added a rear addition perpendicular to the main block of the house around the same time. This addition, which is shown on the 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, expanded the house to its current configuration (14).

Fraley operated his hauling business out of the garage, using the space to fabricate truck beds. The Fraley fleet eventually expanded to include six trucks, which were driven primarily by sons. His clients were local industries, including the Thomas and Co. Cannery, as well as farmers within a 125-mile radius of town. An undated newspaper article observed:

"Heavy and light hauling is featured, while cattle transportation has become an outstanding characteristic of the enterprise in late years. Most farmers know they can trust their valuable animals to the care of Mr. Fraley and his sons and they will do the job to their entire satisfaction" (15).

Ernest Fraley died in 1951 (16). Daisy Fraley continued to reside in 402 Diamond Avenue until her death in 1970. In 1973, their heirs sold the property to Carlton Dickey. He and the subsequent owners, Larry and Angela Sanders, unsuccessfully attempted to develop the parcel as an apartment building. In 1998, the Sanders sold the property to the City of Gaithersburg, which converted the garage into a Teen Center. The house was converted into offices for use by the Montgomery County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (17). The city sold the property to Archstone Westchester at Old Town LP in 2008 (18).

The Bottlemay House is currently vacant pending the redevelopment of the site as a mixed-use development containing multi-family residential (rental) housing and retail. The redevelopment of this section of East Diamond was recommended in the City of Gaithersburg's Olde Towne District Master Plan (approved in 2003) as a means of revitalizing this area of the town.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Site Description:

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW												
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MHT Comments:												
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services						Date						
Reviewer, National Register Program						Date						

This dwelling is located on the north side of East Diamond Avenue and is set back approximately 40 feet from the street. The grassy lot slopes to the north and contains mature trees, shrubs, and minimal foundation plantings. An asphalt paved driveway enters the property southwest of the house and extends north past the dwelling to a garage (now a teen center). A large asphalt paved parking lot is located to the north of the house. A stone walkway leads from the main entry of the house to the public brick sidewalk fronting the property. Concrete walkways extend from the rear of the dwelling to the parking lot, and from the east side of the dwelling to the neighboring house at 402A East Diamond Avenue. This walkway is lined by a row of hedges.

Dwelling:

This two-story I-house at 402 East Diamond Avenue is three bays wide and one bay deep and has a two-story wing on the rear (north) elevation. Based on deed research and historic maps, the house was constructed in 1920. The single dwelling sits on a solid foundation that was obscured by foundation plantings and vinyl siding covers the wood framing of the house. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is finished with overhanging eaves, a boxed cornice with returns, and raking boards in the upper gable ends. The upper gable ends are covered with asphalt shingles and are pierced with rectangular louvered vents. A front gable is centrally located on the southern (facade) slope of the roof. It has overhanging boxed eaves and raking boards. The face of the gable is covered with asphalt shingles and it holds a four-light wood window with a square-edge wood surround. An interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap pierces the ridge of the roof. The main entry is centrally located on the facade. This single-leaf opening, and all first-story window and door openings, has been boarded with plywood. The first-story window openings on the facade were paired, and all window openings on the facade are edged with inoperable vinyl louvered shutters. A one-story porch spans the width of the facade. The half-hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has wide overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. The only decorative ornamentation on the house is shown on the porch with the turned wood posts and delicate spindlework brackets. The window openings on the dwelling hold 2/2, double-hung, wood sash with wide, square-edge, vinyl-clad surrounds. Three openings are located on the second story of the facade. The west (side) elevation holds a single opening on both the first and second stories. A two-story canted bay is located on the east (side) elevation and has the same material treatment as the main block. It has a half-hipped roof with overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. The three sides of the bay each hold a single window opening on both stories.

A two-story wing is located on the rear elevation and appears to be original to the house, based on historic maps. The wing is two bays wide and one bay deep. It sits on a solid foundation, is covered with vinyl siding, and is capped by a shed roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has wide overhanging boxed eaves. A single-leaf entry is located on the rear (north) elevation. It is sheltered by the overhang of the second story, which is supported by a square wood post on the northeast corner. The second story is fenestrated with two 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows with wide square-edge, vinyl-clad surrounds. The west elevation has a single window opening in the upper story. The east elevation has a single-leaf flush wood door on the second story. Wood stairs provide access to this entry and lead to the first story of the wing. No other fenestration was visible. The configuration of the rear wing suggests the upper story was originally used as a sleeping porch that was later enclosed.

Garage

Circa 1927, a one-story garage was constructed approximately 70 feet north of the dwelling. This masonry garage, which is first documented on the 1930 Sanborn Insurance Map, was originally three bays wide and four bays deep. It has had two subsequent additions that have enlarged the building to its current L-shape. All window and door openings on the building have been boarded with plywood.

The garage sits on a solid concrete-block foundation and is constructed of concrete blocks. Panel-faced concrete blocks were used

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on the west (side) elevation of the garage and as quoins on the corners of the building. The garage is capped by a hipped roof of asphalt shingles with wide overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. The facade (south elevation) is fenestrated with replacement double-leaf paneled metal doors in the center bay. The lights of the doors have been covered with plywood. The entry has a Colonial Revival-style surround of pilasters and an ogee-molded cornice. The entry is flanked by large window openings with brick rowlock sills. The east elevation holds two single window openings and the west elevation holds four window openings. All of the window openings have brick rowlock sills

Circa 1945, the garage was enlarged by a one-story addition on the north elevation that doubled the size of the garage. The 1949 Sanborn Insurance Map notes that the building was being used for auto repairs. The addition, which is four bays wide and four bays deep, has the same material treatment as the original garage. The masonry addition has panel-faced concrete blocks on the west elevation and as quoins on the corners of the building. It has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles with wide overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. A large opening on the west elevation, which may have been a vehicular opening, is located in the bay just north of the original garage. The remainder of the building is fenestrated with three single window openings on the west elevation and three window openings and a single-leaf door on the rear (north) elevation. All of the window openings on the addition have narrow wood surrounds and lug sills. The entry is located in the easternmost bay and is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay porch. The porch sits on a wood pier foundation and is accessed by wood steps. The front-gabled roof is supported by square wood posts.

The garage was again enlarged in 2001 with a masonry addition. The one-story square addition is connected to the ca. 1945 addition by a one-story enclosed hyphen, creating the current L-shape of the building. The addition is constructed of concrete blocks and has quoins at the corners of the building. It is three bays wide and three bays deep with a pyramidal hipped roof and the hyphen is one bay wide and one bay deep with a gable roof. Like the original garage, the roof covering the addition has wide overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. The south elevation has a single window opening flanked by single-leaf entries. A wood deck edged with a square-post wood balustrade extends the full width of the south elevation. The east (side) and rear (north) elevations both hold three window openings with concrete sills. The hyphen has no fenestration.

Assessment of Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The National Register has identified seven aspects of integrity: Location; Design; Setting; Materials; Workmanship; Feeling; and Association. The Bottlemay House retains its original location at 402 East Diamond Avenue, east of the intersection with Summit Avenue in Gaithersburg. Although an addition was added to the rear of the house in the 1940s, the house retains its integrity of design dating to its original construction in 1920. The setting, or physical environment, of the Bottlemay House was altered in the late twentieth century by the introduction of a three-story apartment building complex on the parcel to the west of the house. This apartment building interrupted the row of houses that existed on East Diamond Avenue extending east from Summit Avenue. However, the Bottlemay House retains its setting on the fringe of the commercial core of Gaithersburg. Moreover, a row of surviving early twentieth-century houses continues along Diamond Avenue to the east of the Bottlemay House. Thus, its physical environment retains sufficient integrity to convey the character of the property. Although original materials have been replaced (i.e. vinyl siding, shutters, and window surrounds), the replacements have maintain the sparse ornamentation that was integral to the form and style of the original construction. Moreover, the replacement of these materials is commonplace and often a matter of maintenance. Thus, the Bottlemay House retains sufficient integrity of its materials and workmanship that date from 1920. The form, architectural features, and exterior finishes of the house generally remain intact and in good condition. Although it is currently vacant and no longer functions as a residence, the Bottlemay House continues to read as a house and is able to convey its association with the history of the town. Therefore, in addition to integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship, the Bottlemay House retains sufficient integrity of feeling and association.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended

Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

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Date

ELIGIBILITY FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bottlemay House is not recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an individual resource. The building is not representative of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A). The house was constructed in 1920 as a residence for the Bottlemay family; it continued to serve as a residence for the Fraley family through the 1970s, but was converted into offices in 1998. Although the Bottlemay House is an example of the types of houses that were constructed in Gaithersburg in the first decades of the twentieth century, it does not by itself represent this period in the town's history. It is one of several residential properties on East Diamond Avenue dating from the early twentieth century. The Bottlemay House is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B). Although the Fraleys were long-time residents of Gaithersburg and the owners of a well-known local trucking business, they did not have a significant effect on local or national history. Finally, the Bottlemay House does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). The Bottlemay House is an example of an I-house constructed in 1920. The Bottlemay House is representative of the vernacular architecture common in Gaithersburg in the early twentieth century, a period in which the town experienced an expansion of its residential neighborhoods. Many houses from this period, including the Bottlemay House, are modest, architecturally conservative buildings that were designed for middle-class households and are best understood in a larger context. The Bottlemay House was not evaluated for its potential to yield historical information (Criterion D).

FOOTNOTES

1. The City of Gaithersburg, Gaithersburg: A History of A City (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), 11-12, 31.
2. Richard K. MacMaster and Ray Eldon Hiebert. A Grateful Remembrance: The Story of Montgomery County, Maryland 1776-1976 (Rockville, MD: Montgomery County Historical Society, 1976), 201-211.
3. The City of Gaithersburg, Gaithersburg: A History of A City (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), 94.
4. Elizabeth B. Witgall, ed.. Gaithersburg: The Heart of Montgomery County (City of Gaithersburg, MD, 1978), 83-91.
5. David Sutton, "G'burg Architecture Reflects Times," The Gazette (Montgomery County), 29 April 1992.
6. Steve Dryden, "Gaithersburg," Bethesda Magazine (November/December 2009): 100-112.
7. City of Gaithersburg, 2003 Master Plan: Historic Preservation (City of Gaithersburg, MD: 2007). 26-31. Available online: http://www.gaithersburgmd.gov/Documents/masterplan/historicj>res_element_100107_adopt.pdf.
8. [Ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). 1920 United States Federal Census [database online] (Provo, UT, [Ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) Operations, Inc., 2004), Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Enumeration District 136, Sheet 6B.
9. Montgomery County Land Records, Liber PBR 294, Folio 30, 19 May 1920.
10. Gail Littlefield and Judy Christensen, The Ernest and Daisy Fraley Home Inventory of Historic Properties Form (Gaithersburg, MD: ArcHistory, n.d.), 8.1.
11. Montgomery County Land Records. Liber PBR 294. Folio 30, 26 July 1920.
12. Sanborn Map Company, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland (New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, November 1924).
13. Montgomery County Land Records. Liber PBR 428. Folio 34, 30 May 1927.
14. Gail Littlefield and Judy Christensen, The Ernest and Daisy Fraley Home Inventory of Historic Properties Form (Gaithersburg, MD: ArcHistory, n.d.). 8.1.
15. "Ernest L. Fraley Aided in Hauling Firm By His Sons," undated newspaper clipping, Janet Manuel Files/Gaithersburg Historical Association (included as an appendix to The Ernest and Daisy Fraley Home Inventory of Historic Properties Form).
16. [Ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). Social Security Death Index [database online] (Provo, UT, [Ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) Operations, Inc., 2004).
17. Gail Littlefield and Judy Christensen. The Ernest and Daisy Fraley Home Inventory of Historic Properties Form (Gaithersburg,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended

Eligibility- not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

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MD: ArcHistory, n.d.), 8.1-8.2.

18. Montgomery County Land Records, Liber LEK 35864, Folio 749.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended

Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

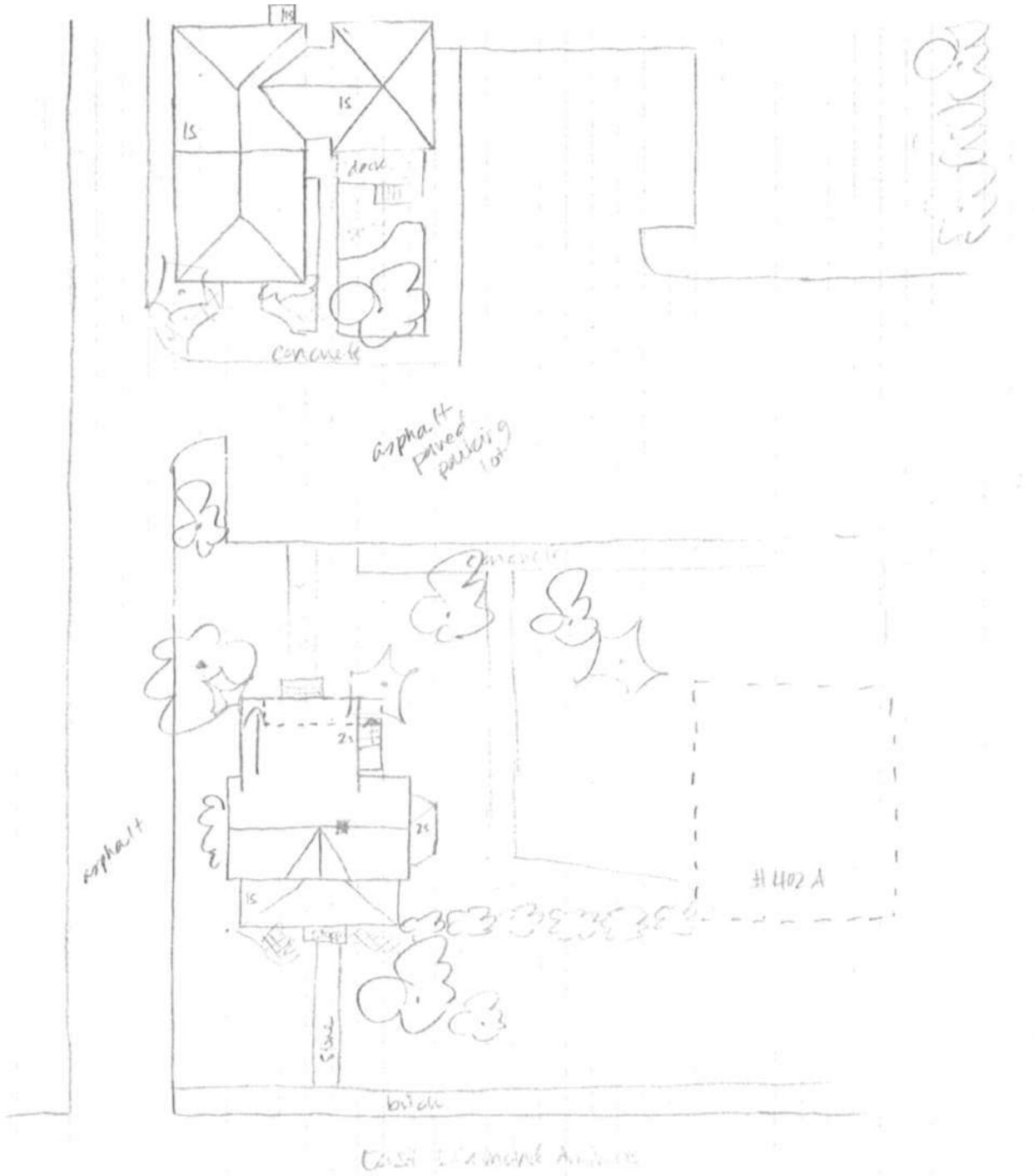
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

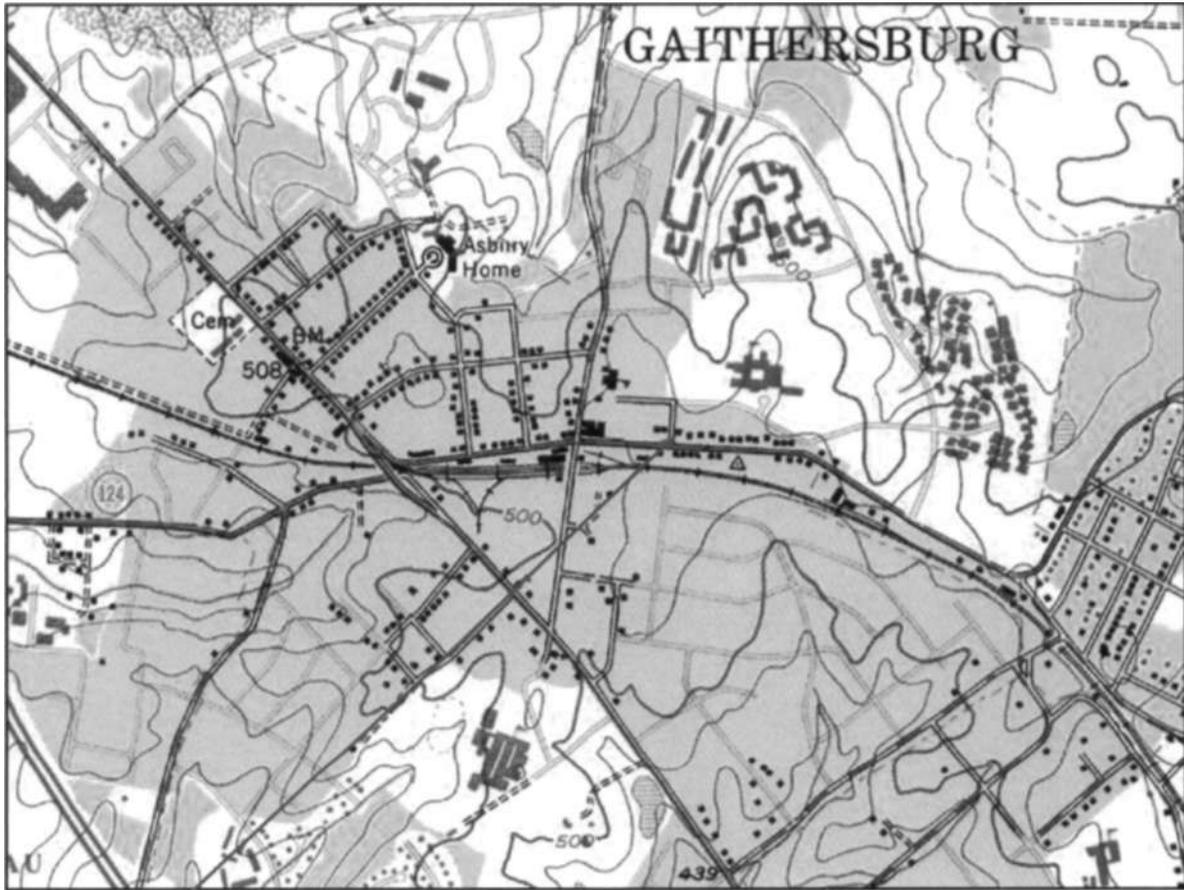
Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

**RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
THE BOTTLEMAY HOUSE M:21-69**



Date <u>1/2010</u>	Not to Scale
I.D. # _____	Name/Address <u>1212 Diamond Avenue</u>



The Bottle May House; M: 21-69

402 East Diamond Avenue

Gaithersburg, MD 20877

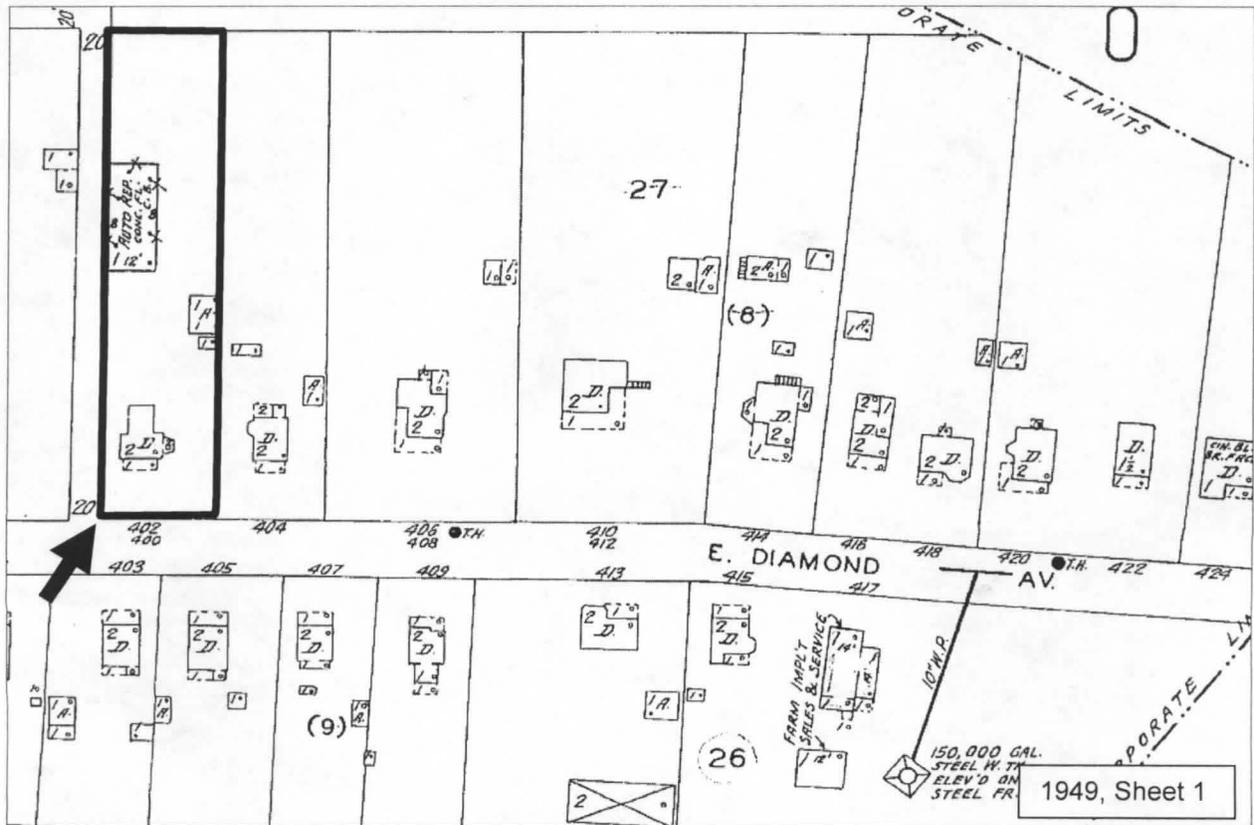
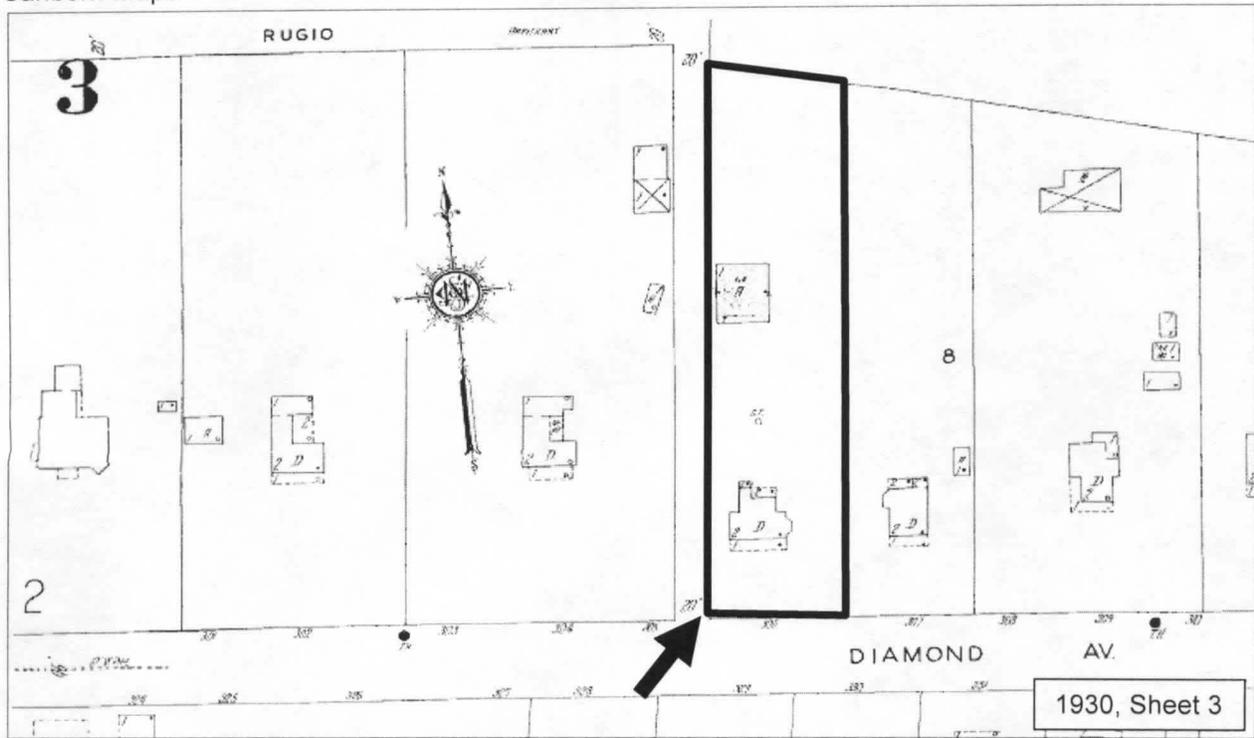
Eastern Maryland/D.C. (DC, MD) Quadrangle [Gaithersburg]

USGS Topographic Map, 1979

EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

M: 21-69
Bottlemay House, site
402 E. Diamond Avenue, Gaithersburg
Sanborn Maps

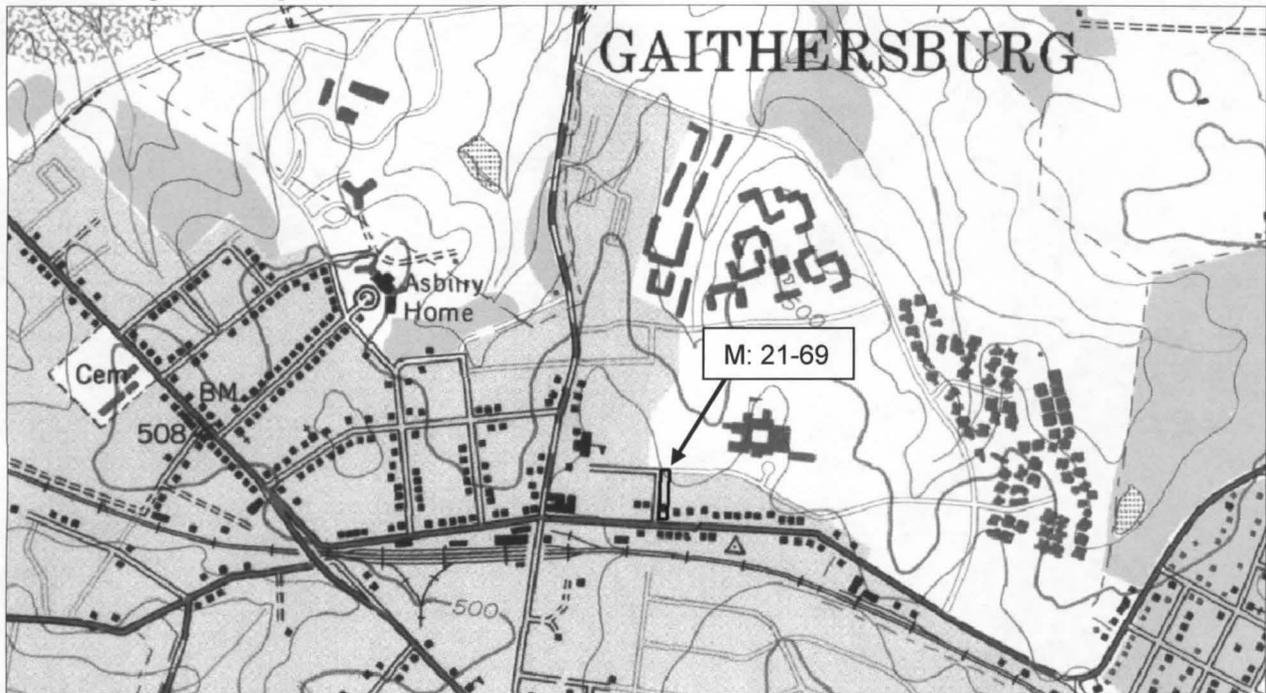
DEMOLISHED



JKC 2/12/2015

M: 21-69
 Bottlemay House, site
 402 E. Diamond Avenue, Gaithersburg
 Gaithersburg Quadrangle 1945, Photorevised 1979

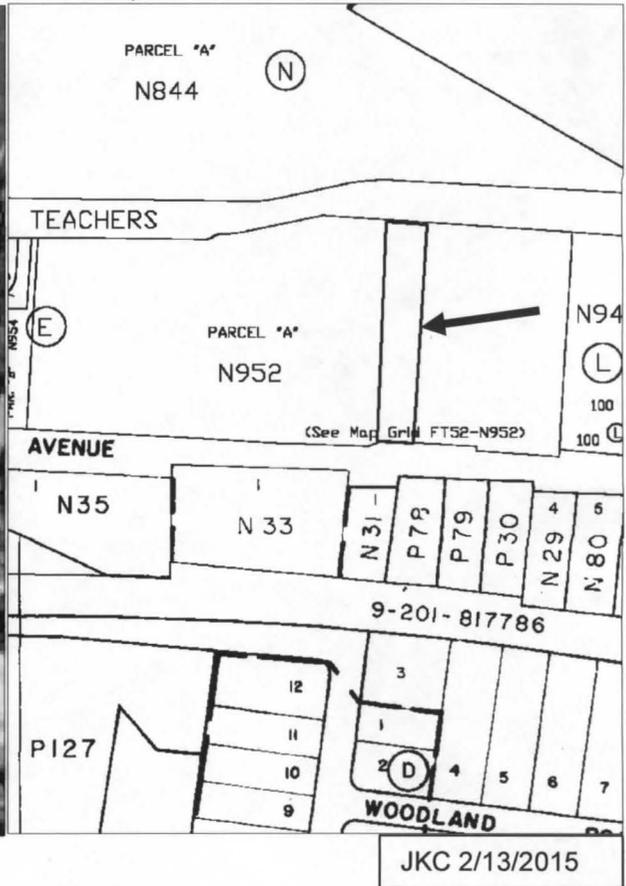
DEMOLISHED



1990s Aerial Photo



Tax Map FT562, N952, Parcel "A"





Luxury Apartments
Coming 2010

M121-69

THE BOTTLEMAY HOUSE

402 EAST DIAMOND AVENUE, GAITHERSBURG

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

1/5/2010

MD SHPD

MAIN FACADE, LOOKING NORTH

1/7



M:21-69

THE BOTTLEMAN HOUSE

402 EAST DIAMOND AVENUE, WASHINGTON

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

1/5/2016

MD SHPO

MAIN AND EAST FACADES, LOOKING NW

2/2



M: 21-69

THE BOTTLENECK HOUSE

402 EAST DIAMOND AVENUE, BALTIMORE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

ENT TRACERIES

1/5/2010

MD SHPD

EAST FACADE, LOOKING WEST

3/2



M: 21-69

THE BOTTLEWAY HOUSE

402 EAST DIAMOND AVENUE, GAITHERSBURG

HOMBORRY COUNTY, MD

ENT TRACERIES

1/5/2010

MD SHPO

FEAR FACADE, LOOKING SOUTH

4/7



M: 21-69

THE BOTTLEMAN HOUSE

402 EAST DIAMOND AVENUE, WATHELSVILLE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

ERT TRACERIES

1/5/2010

MD SHP 6

MAIN AND WEST FACADES, LOOKING NE

S/7



M: 21-69

THE BOTTLECAP HOUSE

402 EAST DIAMOND AVENUE, GAITHERSBURG

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

ENT TRAILERIES

1/5/2010

MD SPD

GRAVE / TEEN CENTER ← AT REAR OF PROPERTY

LOOKING NW

6/7



M: 21-69

THE BOTTLEMAN HOUSE

402 EAST DIAMOND AVENUE, GAITHERSBURG
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

EXIT TRAILERIES

1/5/2010

MD SHPD

GARAGE/TEEN CENTER AT REAR OF PROPERTY
LOOKING SE

7/2

GAITHERSBURG HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET

ADDRESS 402 E. DIAMOND AVE. MHT # m-21-69 SURVEY # 075
County: Montgomery LOT -, BLOCK -
Gaithersburg LIBER 5004, FOLIO 164

OWNER: Larry Sanders PRESENT USE: residence
ADDRESS: 8535 Emory Grove Rd. ORIGINAL USE: residence
CITY: Gaithersburg, MD BUILDER: unknown

STYLE: - DATE BUILT: 1910 PHYS. COND: fair

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:

FOUNDATION: brick covered
WALL STRUCTURE: Balloon
WALL COVERING: shingle over German siding

ROOF CONSTRUCTION:

ROOF STRUCTURE: Wood Truss
ROOF COVERING: asphalt shingle
ROOF STYLE: gable
EAVES: boxed cornice
CHIMNEYS: two

APPENDAGES:

ADDITIONS: rear
ELLS: -
PORCHES: front
SUPPORTS: turned post
OUTBUILDINGS: -

STORIES: 2 1/2 BAYS: 3 x 2 APPROX DIMENSION: 30 x 15

WINDOWS:

TYPE: d.h.S.
LIGHTS: 2/2
BAY WINDOWS: right
SIDE BY SIDES: -
GABLE TYPES: 4-panel light

ENTRANCES:

LOCATION: 2nd
DESCRIPTION: original

THREAT: zoning SURROUNDINGS: residential £-fc^^/fe»**t *

075

M:21-69

DESCRIPTION: A two-storey gabled roofed house with a front false dormer with small four-panel light. Original 2/2 windows throughout, paired in the first and third bay. Original three-bay wide fram porch supported by four turned post columns with unusual spindled corner brackets. Windows and doors surrounded by three inch surround, boxed cornice with plain frieze.

Recorded by:

C.Widell

November 21, 1982

Historic inventory Task Force