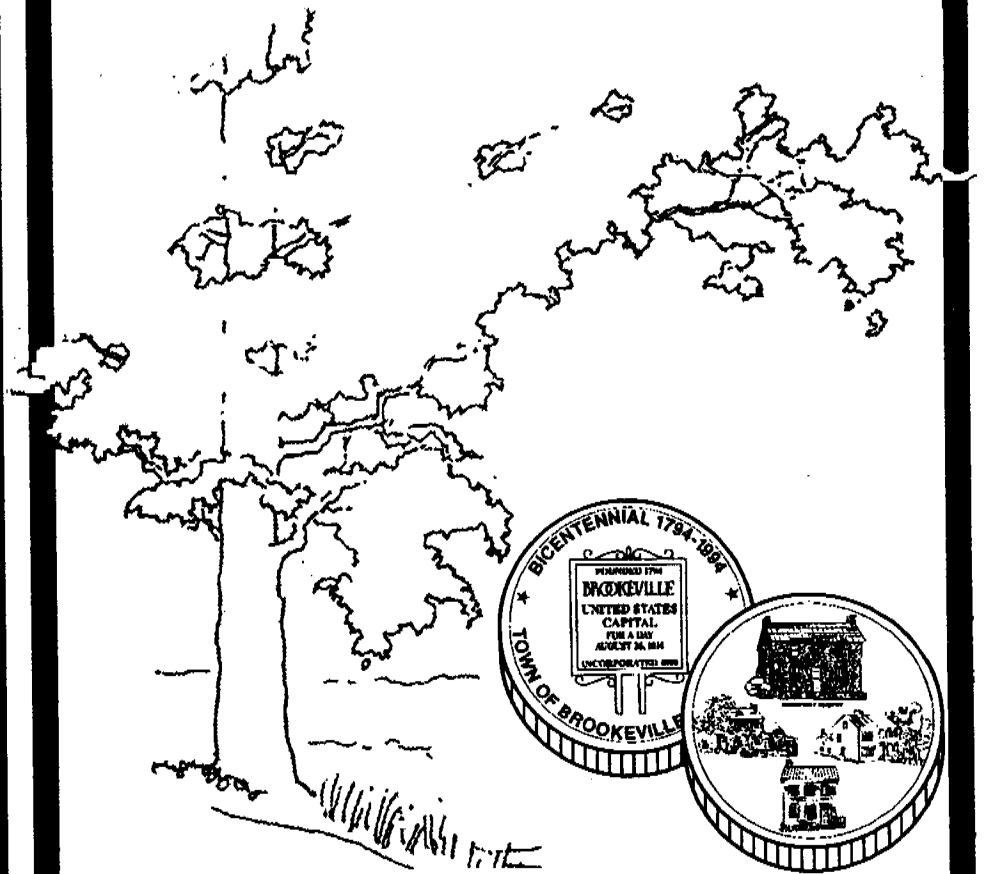


WALKING TOUR

Town of Brookeville

Est. 1794



Some Facts About Brookeville

Location:

Brookeville is situated on Maryland Route 97 (or Georgia Avenue) two miles north of Olney, Maryland, and 18 miles north of the District of Columbia. Its other main street, Market Street, connects with Brighton Dam Road on the east and intersects with Brookeville Road on the west.

Size:

Brookeville is a residential rural village comprising 60 acres. Apart from residences, there are a post office, small plumbing business, church and related buildings, and a former two room public school dating from the mid-19th century.

The Town's major public building is the Brookeville Academy built in 1810. A major restoration and renovation project, undertaken by the Town and the Friends of the Brookeville Academy, is underway in order to preserve it as an historic site and to adapt it for use as a community center serving the surrounding area.

Population:

The population is approximately 125, roughly 70% adults and 30% children. Its residents span in age ranging from two years to the late eighties.

Governance:

The Town was incorporated in 1890. Since that time its form of governance has been a three-member Commission, elected for a term of two years. A part-time Clerk-Treasurer handles day to day administrative matters.

In 1979, Brookeville was placed on the National Register of Historic Places as an Historic District. In 1986, the Town adopted an Historic Preservation Ordinance which provided preservation protection for the entire Town through Montgomery County's Historic Preservation Commission and established the Town on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

Natural Features:

The Town is bordered on three sides by the Reddy Branch Stream. While some early pictures reveal large meadows and long views, today's streetscapes and borders contain very mature trees and hedges.

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Introduction

This walking tour was created for the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Town of Brookeville in 1994. It is intended to provide a lasting record of the built environment of the Town as it exists 200 years after its founding. It is a guide to the wealth of architectural style and variety found within this small community of approximately 49 buildings which comprise the town in 1994.

This guide is somewhat unique in that the tour is given in two voices: the architectural descriptions are intended to impart a greater technical understanding of the buildings and their style; *the anecdotal comments (written in italics) insert a more human element into the bricks and mortar.* Hopefully those who visit Brookeville with guidebook in hand will leave with a better sense of the Town's diversity and enough understanding of its architecture to place it in the wider context of buildings throughout the county.

To assist the visitor, a glossary of architectural terms which may be unfamiliar is included (page 28). A word which is underlined in the text marks the first use of any term found in the glossary.

Introductory Anecdotal Comments

With the passing of years, houses change owners. To "old timers" who remember "back when," the houses will forever be referred to by the names of those associated with them in the past, while more recent arrivals to Brookeville remember the houses by the owners during their time.

Many of the memories of former Brookeville residents center around simple pleasures, such as Sunday walks to Olney...or sledding in the Howard meadow across from Valley House, behind the Jordan house, or from the Linton house across the field into the yard at 308 Market Street. Brookeville was also the kind of summer retreat where many people came to live and enjoy the fresh air and "chalybeate springs."

Many of the houses have (or had) nice front porches where we sat to enjoy a summer breeze before the sound, smell and dirt of traffic made it too unpleasant to be there.

Hopefully, some of us will live to see some relief from the traffic, so that we will once again be able to enjoy our porches, walks and cleaner air.

A Brief History of Brookeville

The Town was founded in 1794 by Richard Thomas on land inherited by his wife Deborah Brooke from her father Roger Brooke IV, son of James Brooke, an influential Quaker settler and the largest land holder in what was to become Montgomery County. The community originally consisted of four houses: the Caleb Bentley House (now know as Madison House), the Miller's cottage, the Blue House and the Valley House. To this core, Thomas laid out an additional 56 lots of 1/4 acre each sited along two major streets, Market and High, and two side streets, North and South.

By the early 19th century, the Town had grown more to include many more houses, two mills, a tanning yard, stores, a post office, two schools, a blacksmith, a constable, two physicians, two shoemakers, a seamstress and a carpenter. During the early part of the 19th century, Brookeville was a center of commerce and education, serving the surrounding, largely agricultural area. The Brookeville Academy was a regionally prominent center of learning, drawing students from Baltimore, Washington, and Frederick. The Town also played an important role in the development of the science of agriculture. Several of its citizens were part of a network of progressive agronomists. One, Thomas Moore, initiated a number of improvements in farming methods that were practiced both locally and nationally.

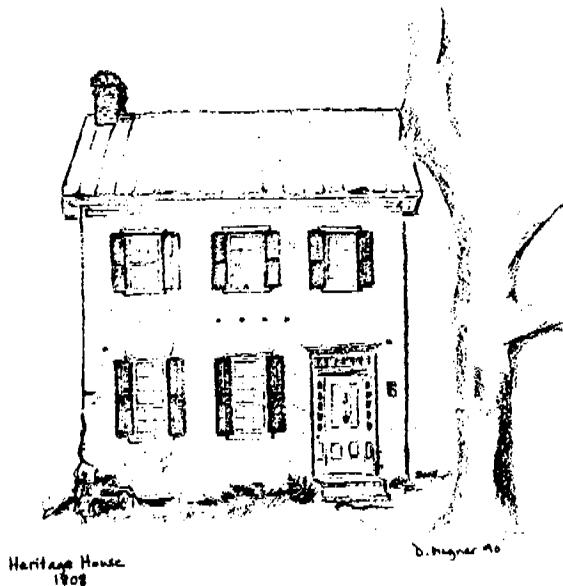
It was in the home of one of these progressive farmers, Caleb Bentley, that President James Madison and his staff sought refuge following the British invasion of Washington during the War of 1812. For two days during the British occupation of the capital in 1814, the President conducted the business of the Federal government from the Bentley home.

Following its historic role as the nation's "capital for a day", Brookeville continued to thrive. By 1890 it had become an incorporated town. The advent of the automobile in the early 20th century changed mobility patterns and, with it, changes in demographics and markets. This led to the eventual demise of the Town's commercial base. Brookeville nonetheless remains a unique collection of period structures existing in the same relationship to one another and to the roadway as when they were originally constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Fortunately there are many people still living in the area with ties to this historic community and their memories enrich the Town's continuing history.

1. **301 Market** The tour of historic and architectural Brookeville begins at the cross-roads of the Town - the junction of Market and High Streets. Here at the head of High Street (Georgia Avenue) is a charming, architecturally eclectic structure dating to the first quarter of the 19th century. The house was owned by the Robertson-Howard family from 1815 until 1949. Remnants of its original Federal style are evident in its 3 bay brick construction and 6-over-6 pane windows, but elements of the Italianate style which was popular when the house was enlarged toward the middle of the 19th century now predominate. These features include the flat roof and the decorative brackets under the eaves. The elaborate one story front entrance and other changes were completed in the late 1940s. The house is surrounded by huge trees, and the property is enclosed by an ornate wrought iron fence. (Between this house and the next one once stood the 19th century store of Henry Howard.)

For years, this was the Howard House, then the Cassanges House during whose time the original roof line was changed.

2.
307 Market



Continuing the row of very early 19th century houses is 307 Market Street which was constructed prior to 1809. With its three bay front facade with the door to one side, this simple 2½ story brick structure with gable roof and chimney in the end wall, is a textbook example of Federal style architecture so prevalent in the early years of our nation. The multi-paned, shuttered windows are 6-over-6 panes in the second story and 9-over-6 panes on the first floor. The simple wood panelled front door is surrounded by a transom and sidelights. The charming residence has a 2½ story ell with German lap siding

and a one story porch which extends to the rear of the main block. A small one story addition extends off the end of the frame section. The dining room/kitchen addition dates from 1892 at which time an end chimney was removed to make room for an interior stairway. This was once the home and shop of one of Brookeville's early blacksmiths, Greenbury Murphy. The Town's first store, owned by W.J. Hicks, was located on or near this lot in the 19th century.

Formerly, the Parsly House, and later the Burroughs House. The old front porch used to get a lot of use, much as the side porch does now.

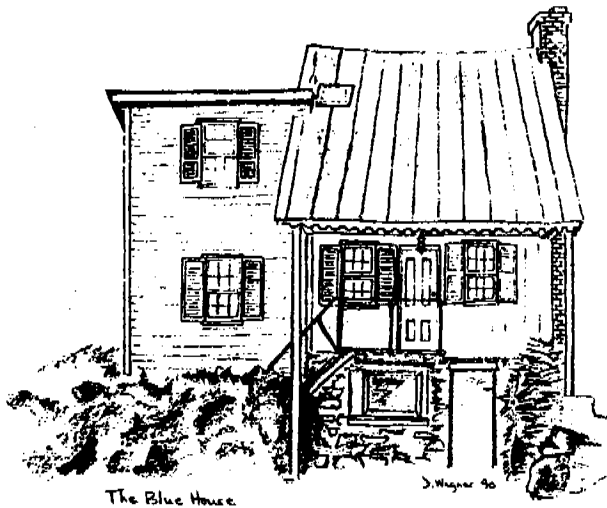
- 3.** The next house, built in the first quarter of the 19th century, served several important functions for the residents of Brookeville: it was Greenberry Murphy's blacksmith shop in the early 19th century and the harness shop of Samuel and Louisa Hopkins in the 1870s. It is another good example of the 2½ story, three bay, central door, gable roofed house which was so popular in the 1800s. The house has wood lap siding, a stone foundation, and an asbestos shingle roof. The windows are 6-over-6 panes and the central entrance has a wood panelled door and a three-light transom. The one story porch across the front has a half-hipped roof which is supported by four square columns with a wooden railing between them. There is a two story addition with end chimney extending from the rear.

The family of Charles Hawkins, Sr. have great memories of growing up here, particularly of many songfests around the piano.

- 4.** Next door is another structure which dates to the last decade of the 19th century. It is a simple 2½ story frame dwelling with a standing seam tin roof. It is three bays wide and, with its 6-over-6 pane windows, central door, and stone foundation is very typical of the housing style of the 19th century. It awaits restoration.

This unfinished house was the home of Charlie and Will Marlow, bachelor brothers of Martha Benson. Mr. Charlie, neatly dressed in khaki clothes and safari hat, quietly went about working the Benson garden and trimming and mowing the lawns with very little to say to anyone. Few people met Mr. Will and although many pots of soup were sent to him by way of his sister, this writer never met him and only saw him at the time of his death.

5.
313
Market
Street



The little house on the curve (formerly known as the Blue House) is one of the four surviving late 18th century dwellings in Town. The original 1½ story log section on the right has a steeply pitched, standing seam tin roof which overhangs the porch. The log is now covered with frame siding and a large brick chimney is on the outside wall. There is a two story, flat roofed, one bay frame addition to the left of the log portion. The windows are mostly 6-over-6 panes with wooden shutters. The front door in the center of the porch is a simple wood panel door. The house was the location of Mrs. Case's Candy Shop in the 1880s which delighted local children and grown-ups alike. The Cases also owned the house at 301 Market Street and land records seem to indicate that there was a connection between these two houses. The house underwent renovation in 1994.

This house has had many owners or renters. One family raised pigs in the basement which escaped one day and ended up rooting in the neighbor's garden. Recently, a wonderful photo of a three-piece orchestra on the front porch (circa 1880s) was found in the rafters. No one has yet identified the players!

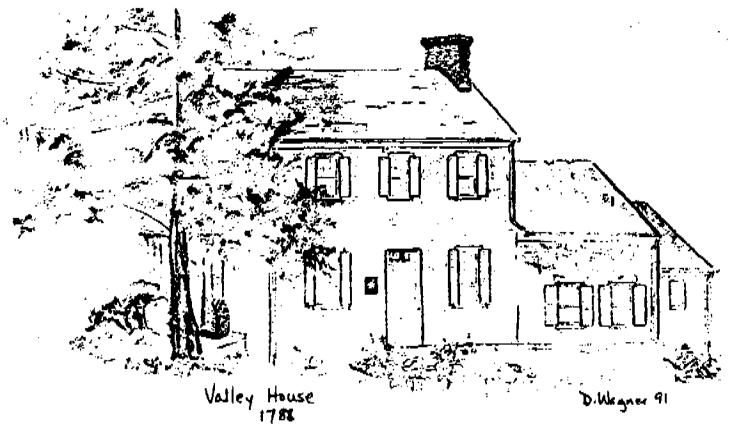
6. The last houses on this side of Market Street before leaving Town are the 1950s brick houses set back from the street around the bend in the road. The houses were built by and still owned by the family of Lewis and David Yinger, master brick layers whose work made such an imprint on the Town during the second half of the 20th century. The land itself figured actively in the milling operations of early Brookeville.

This is another of the Brookeville properties built by the Yinger family, this one by Lewis Yinger with additions and changes by David Yinger.

7. Turning back into Town, the first house the visitor comes upon on the right hand side of Market Street is one of the oldest in the community - Valley House. One of the four remaining late 18th century buildings in Brookeville, Valley House is a handsome 2½ story structure of local stone. It may have been built by the founders of the Town prior to Brookeville's founding in 1794. With its simple symmetrical form, gable roof, and center entrance with wood panelled door surmounted by a four-light transom, it is a fine example of the vernacular Georgian style of the period. The house is noted for its interesting architectural features such as the unusual framing of the dining room windows, the six pane windows, and the original ceiling beams and fireplaces inside. A new kitchen addition of matching stone was added in 1993.

The house is nestled in the shade of a state champion sycamore and other magnificent trees overlooking the Reddy Branch Creek. Not surprisingly there was a milling operation on the site in the 19th century: the large millstone in the backyard is reminiscent of that era. Also on the property, and probably of an age similar to the house, are the stone springhouse and a log smokehouse.

How you think of Valley House depends on how long you have been in Brookeville! In the 1800s, it was the home of the Vestry of St. John's Church in Olney. Many remember it as the (Doctor) Iddings House where teeth were pulled and other treatments offered, and Dr. Iddings delivered babies, too! Older neighbors remember going to



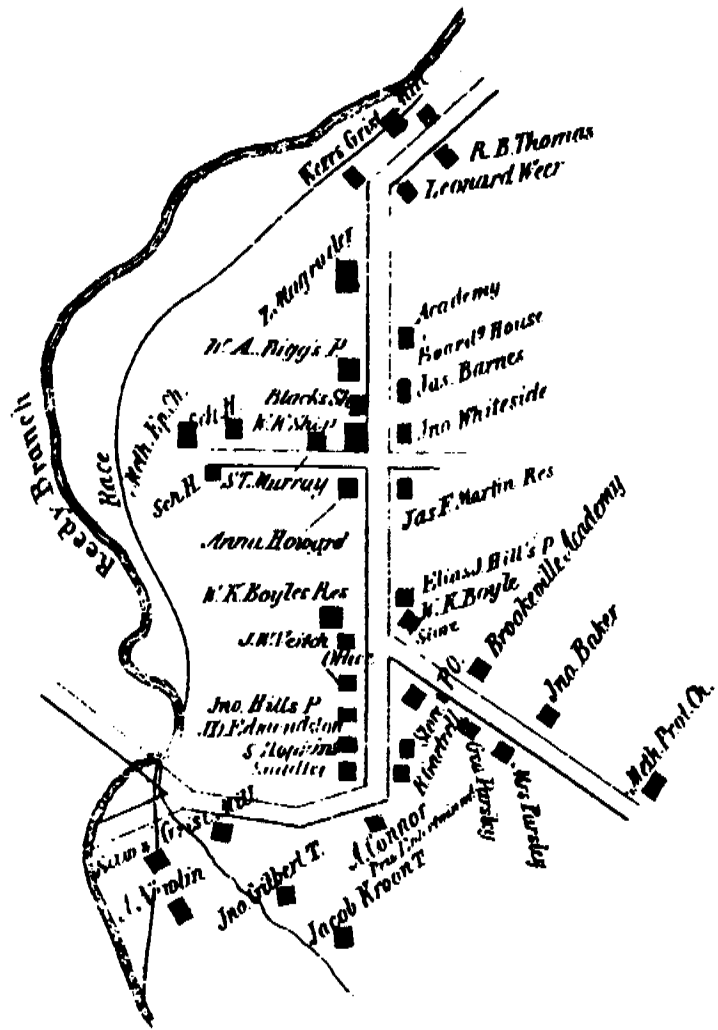
the old spring house for water or fresh milk. Ambassador and Mrs. Butterworth owned the house in the 1940s-1960s and rented it out to many people, including Olney Theater actors and the Dr. John Weske family. You may have seen Dr. Weske's wonderful sketches of Brookeville. In the 1960s, some of us remember one of the Graham family sons riding the lawn mower wearing a top hat!

- 8.** Continuing into Town, the next house was constructed circa 1878. **316 Market** With its center gable in the front and steeply pitched roof, this house is a charming example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture which swept the county in the last part of the 19th century. The well-maintained building with its standing seam tin roof, retains its two pane windows, stone foundation, wood lap siding, and arched four-pane window in the center front gable. A full width front porch, which now has a cinderblock foundation and side entrance, invites friends and neighbors to stop and relax. Also on the property are several small frame farm outbuildings with tin roofs. It is interesting to note that all of the houses on the south side of Market Street between Valley House and the junction with High Street were built on the Allen B. Davis Tract, a parcel of land of approximately 15 acres which was undeveloped until the late 1800s.

Another one of the Musgrove houses, this one of Charlie and Daisy. After Charlie's death, Daisy married Marshall Magruder who could be seen most days delivering fresh eggs or poultry to village residents. He was a favorite of the children - always with chewing gum and time to talk. They nicknamed him "Boots" because he always wore high top boots.

- 9.** The house next door was built circa 1890 but greatly modernized in the mid-20th century with the enclosure of the front porch and installation of aluminum siding. The decorative cornice brackets under the front eave and the six pane windows remain from the period of the house's construction. The interesting offset gable roof is similar to that of 206 Market Street. Behind this dwelling is 312 Market Street, a one story concrete block, gable roof house built in the 1940s. **314/312 Market**

The present family has occupied both of these houses for many years, but some of us still remember them as the Ernest Parsly residences.



BROOKEVILLE

MARTENET & BOND
1865

10. Built circa 1865, this is a 1½ story center gable Gothic Revival style structure now covered in asbestos shingles. The front gable has a lovely arched nine pane over four pane window and is covered with patterned wood shingles, remnants of the original siding. The central front porch, which has a shed roof, is just one bay wide and has square columns. The foundation is stone. This was the location of Benson's Store in the 1920s.

Mr. Benson had a wonderful garden behind this house, including lima beans and other vegetables, and chickens too. He had a store at the rear that was very important to the neighborhood, particularly for the ice he sold or delivered - the days before refrigeration! In later years, we became accustomed to daughter Martha sitting by the window crocheting and keeping watch on our side of the hill.

11. Next is a simple, well-maintained three bay, 2½ story gable roof house now clad in asbestos shingle siding with an asphalt shingle roof. There is a full width one story porch with turned porch posts across the front facade which adds a graciousness to the house. The six pane over six pane windows and four pane transom over the central entrance door complete the picture of a lovely nineteenth century vernacular structure. The house is situated on a nicely landscaped lot on a rise above the road and is surrounded by mature trees.

Even though the present owners have been here since 1951, they and others still refer to it as the Boyd house or Doc Sullivan's. The entire back yard used to be a garden under the Aubrey's ownership and, like several other homes, included an "outhouse." Today it is a very active gathering place for continuing generations of a large family, and many of today's local children have memories of the owners' daughter teaching them to swim in the family pool.

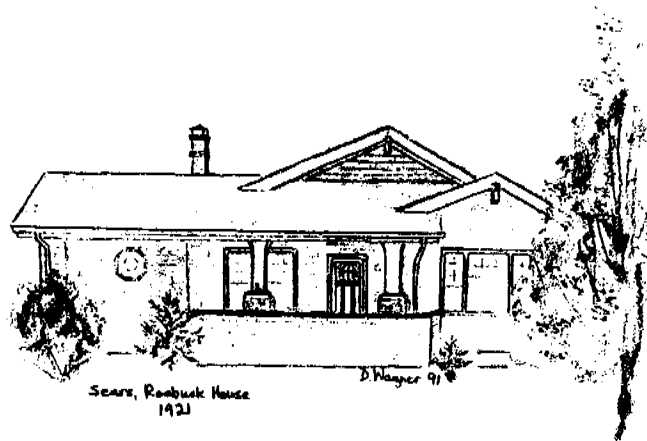
12. One of the most unusual houses in Brookeville, both in style and history, is located at 306 Market Street. The current house on the property, which replaces an earlier structure that burned, is an irregularly shaped dwelling which began as one story. A recessed second story was added as were a three bay extension on the rear of the house which has a west-facing porch and brick terraces in the rear. There is a full width porch across the front with a shed roof and simple square posts. The house has asphalt shingle roofing and aluminum siding, and there is a central corbelled chimney. Some of the uniqueness in design occurred due to the various uses of this building over time. In the 19th century, in addition to functioning at times

as a house, it also served as an ice house. In connection with the funeral parlor located across the street (at 309 Market), it was also used as a stable and storage area for funeral coaches.

Owned in years past by Seth Griffith, it was Eddie Federline who added the back room and made the beautiful back yard and stone wall. Removing the old rear garage and barn took away favorite places for local boys to hide and smoke their first cigarettes.

- 13. 2 High Street** At the corner of High and Market Streets is a house of interest primarily in terms of 20th century architecture. The corner portion of the house, with its low roof line and wonderful porch with massive stone-based half columns, is a Sears catalog house, the only one in Town. The deeply overhanging eaves are supported by fine examples of Craftsman-style brackets. A one story addition with cedar shingles was added on the south side in 1950. Its shallow gable roof ties in well with the earlier section. The grounds have lovely plantings and provide a haven from the activity of High Street. (It is interesting to note that in the early 19th century this was the site of Stabler's store. Later it was the store and post office under Rufus Gartrell, and in the 1840s this was the site of the blacksmith shop of Oscar and William McCauley.)

Owned by Seth Griffith in the 1920s and the Stanley Downs family in the 1950s. We're told some local boys somehow managed to get one of Mr. Griffith's carriages on the roof, which of course he didn't find right away, not thinking to look on the roof! The same boys were ordered to return it intact to its correct place. A later owner liked cats and had many, many, many cats. She also kept Eddie Federline's rooster, which began crowing at 3:30 am and continued on, every half hour, until late morning.



- 14. 6 High Street** This is another example of the center gable Gothic Revival style house so common throughout Montgomery County in the second half of the 19th century. The 2½ story home has a spacious one story porch across the front, a standing seam tin roof, and 2-over-2 pane windows which are probably original to the house. An arched 6 pane window peaks out of the center gable. The grounds also include some interesting early outbuildings including two board and batten buildings and an early 20th century garage. In the 1870s this was the shoemaker's shop of George Parsley.

In the early part of this century, this was the Ober and Mary Dailey house. After their death, their daughter Nellie and son-in-law Dick Howes lived downstairs and rented the upstairs - sometimes to Olney Theater actors - John Colicos and his family among them. You may remember when Salem United Methodist Church, before owning Orndorf Hall, had their Oyster Suppers here and all the ladies brought serving dishes from home.

- 15. 8 High Street** Next along High Street is a brick 2½ story Colonial Revival structure built circa 1950 which has a small one story addition on the south side. This house serves as the parsonage for the Salem United Methodist Church. (In 1879 Mrs. Parsley had a seamstress shop here.)

This is the parsonage for Salem, and ministers and their families have come and gone since it was built in 1953.

- 16. 10 High Street** The next building on High Street is Orndorff Hall. This impressive two story brick building was built circa 1927 as a Montgomery County public school. When the school closed, the building was purchased and donated to Salem U.M. Church for use as a meeting hall.

- 17. 12 High Street** Salem Church has played a prominent role in the community since the early part of the 19th century. Originally housed in a building across the street by the cemetery, the current beautifully proportioned and detailed church was constructed in 1910. Its steeply pitched roof and distinctive bell tower, as well as the multi-section arched stained glass window on the front and single lancet stained glass windows on the other facades, make it a familiar and much-admired landmark to all who pass through town. The fanciful woodwork, typical of Stick Style architecture of the period, includes decorative features in the open upper portion of the bell tower. These are re-



Salem United Methodist Church D. Wagner '91
1910

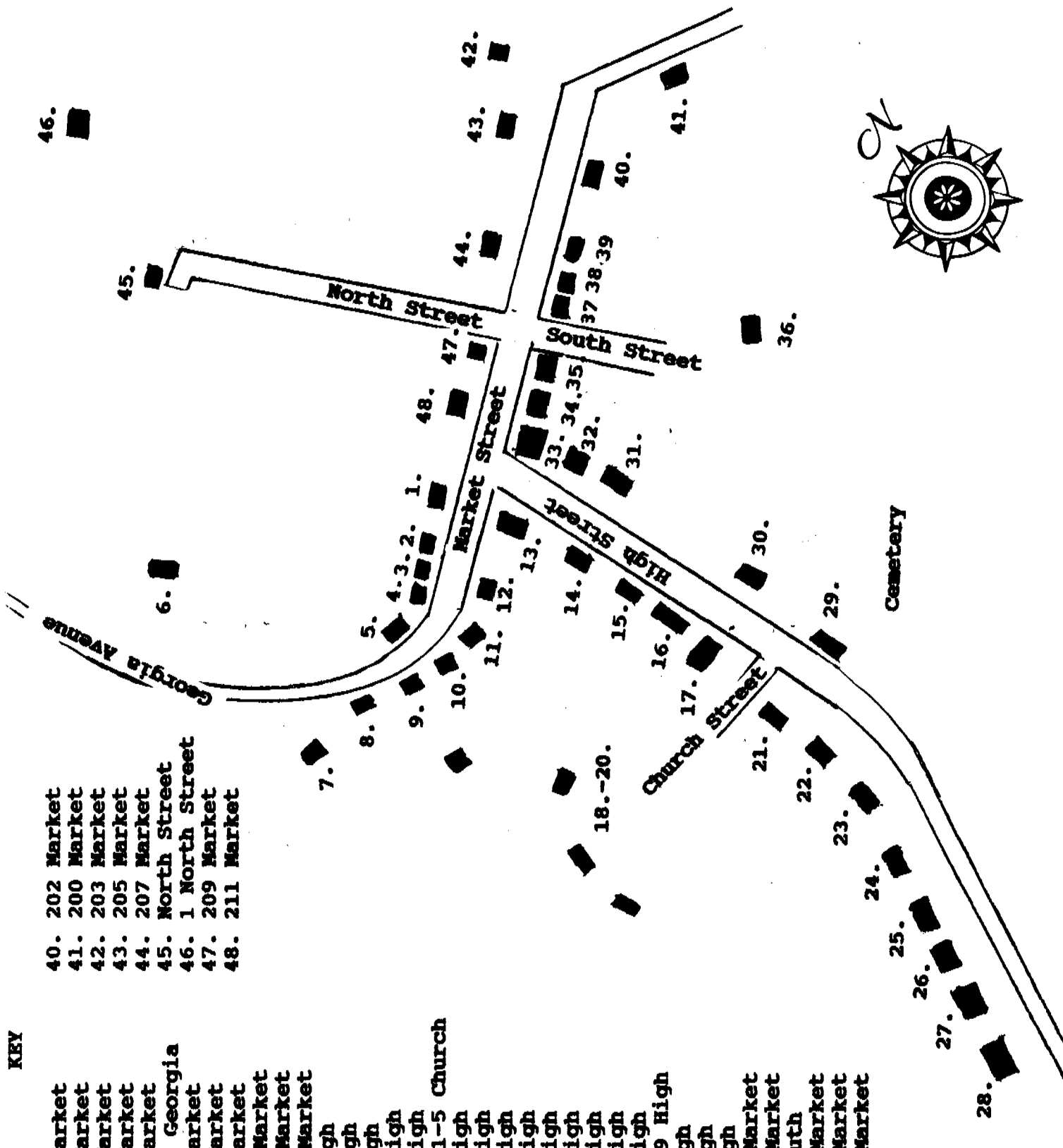
flected in the bracketing of the entrance portico and the woodwork of the front gable. Begun as a Methodist Protestant church it became Salem United Methodist in 1939. Although this is currently the only church in Brookeville, there was a Methodist Episcopal Church at the end of North Street from 1832-1890s. When that building was torn down, the stones were used to build walls for the cemetery, garden, and sheep shed at Greenwood.

Salem United Methodist Church stands as a quiet, "picture-card" reminder of the need for focus and peace in our lives. Over the years, its walls have enfolded so many people who have come in times of sorrow and pain, or in joy and celebration.

The Orchard (1-5 Church St., 14-28 High St.)

This tract of land along the west side of High St. was part of the Deborah Brooke inheritance (c. 1790). Piece by piece, lot by lot, the land was bought and sold. In the early 1900s, the Linton family owned a large part of it, and today five of their descendants own homes here. Most of the people living among the 10 properties on what was Deborah Brooke's Orchard have many memories and stories, having lived so much of their lives in, or around, Brookeville.

Somewhere on the gently sloping land behind the High St. houses, there was a nice spring house covering a spring which furnished a lot of good fresh water.



KEY

- 40. 202 Market
- 41. 200 Market
- 42. 203 Market
- 43. 205 Market
- 44. 207 Market
- 45. North Street
- 46. 1 North Street
- 47. 209 Market
- 48. 211 Market

- 1. 301 Market
- 2. 307 Market
- 3. 309 Market
- 4. 311 Market
- 5. 313 Market
- 6. 19801 Georgia
- 7. 318 Market
- 8. 316 Market
- 9. 314 Market
- 10. 310 Market
- 11. 308 Market
- 12. 306 Market
- 13. 2 High
- 14. 6 High
- 15. 8 High
- 16. 10 High
- 17. 12 High
- 18.-20. 1-5 Church
- 21. 14 High
- 22. 16 High
- 23. 18 High
- 24. 20 High
- 25. 22 High
- 26. 24 High
- 27. 26 High
- 28. 28 High
- 29. 15 High
- 30. 7 & 9 High
- 31. 5 High
- 32. 3 High
- 33. 1 High
- 34. 212 Market
- 35. 210 Market
- 36. 1 South
- 37. 208 Market
- 38. 206 Market
- 39. 204 Market

18.-20. 1, 3, and 5 Church Street Turning down Church Street there are three interior lots with houses built between 1989 and 1991. Two are good examples of late 20th century ramblers and the third, with its fanciful gable and palladian windows, is a 'post modern' house.

1 Church St.: This gold frame house, still in the Linton family, stands about where the old Linton house stood. It must have been a sad day, filled with so many memories, when it was burned down to make way for a new, more livable house.

3 and 5 Church St.: These are the two most recently built homes on the Linton tract.

21. 14 High Street Here we find a three bay, 2½ story, gable roofed house with a full width one story front porch which was probably built around the turn of the 20th century. There is an interesting two story bay projection on the south side of the house which adds a lovely distinctive quality. Also noteworthy are the full length 2-over-2 pane windows on the first floor of the front facade leading out to the spacious porch.

22.-28. 16-28 High Street These homes are mid-20th century additions to the Town. Sitting back from the road on large lots, most are one story brick ramblers built circa 1950. Some were constructed by the Yinger family, local masons, and several by builder Charles Hawkins, Sr.

Much of the work on these brick houses was done by master carpenters Frank Hawkins, Charles Hawkins Sr. and Charles Hawkins, Jr. and by master masons Lewis Yinger and David Yinger, all Brookeville neighbors. So many memories here...

- Marie Linton's ("Linty's") wedding band found when the land was cleared at # 16

- Visiting "Linty" when you needed your spirits lifted with a clever verse or story or smile

20 High Street is a 1½ story brick cape cod with two front dormers constructed in 1948 and expanded in 1965. In the 1890s the Brookeville Creamery occupied this site.

- The community ball field and "home plate" where #20 now stands

In the early 20th century Fennington's Machine shop was located on the lot now occupied by 22 High Street.

- People who knew "Uncle Harry" Musgrove will always think of this as the Musgrove house. Harry and Emmalee had a sign out front, "Tourists," to welcome visitors. As in other communities, this disappeared with the emergence of motels. Until his death in 1992, Harry was an inspiration to all who passed by and saw him still cutting grass or waving to you from his porch.

Across from these houses, on the east side of High Street (Georgia Avenue), is the Salem United Methodist Church cemetery. From 1834 until 1910 this was the site of the church itself and the property has served as a cemetery since early in the 19th century.

- 29. 15 High Street** In front of the cemetery is the Howes Plumbing Company. This one story structure with standing seam tin roof and vertical board siding has served as a commercial establishment since 1922. Previously it was the location of the Howard Craver's Garage and machine shop.

The Howes plumbing shop, established in 1969 and the last of Brookeville's commercial properties, was Mr. Howard Craver's Garage. Stories abound about Mr. Craver's ability to "fix anything," and many people would not let anyone else touch their cars.

- 30. 7 and 9 High Street** Here two homes occupy one building, a lovely Colonial Revival structure dating from the 1930s. This two story, three bay frame building with an asphalt shingle gable roof has two entrance doors in the main block of the house and one story additions on both the north and south sides. The simplicity of its architectural style is enhanced by numerous details such as the returns of the eaves and the classical ionic porch columns. The house sits back from the road on a gracious lot and is surrounded by conifers and oaks. (In the 1860s the building on this lot served as the Brookeville & Washington Stagecoach Co.)

The showplace of Brookeville in 1940s-1960s, when the Willard Harveys kept a beautiful garden with flowers, azaleas, flowering trees, ornaments, and manicured lawn. It was always a treat if you stopped by in time for Grandma Harvey's wonderful sand tarts!

31.
5 High
Street



Brookeville Academy
1801 and 1948

The Brookeville Academy is certainly one of the most well-known structures not only in the Town but in Montgomery County. Construction of the fieldstone building began in 1810 when the first story was completed. The Brookeville Academy, whose home this was, was established in 1808 and chartered in 1815. The second story of this building was added in 1840, thus completing the main block of the current building. This two story structure has a shallow gable roof and two entrance doors on the south side. The windows are a particularly notable feature being 6-over-6 panes on the second story and 12-over-8 panes on the first story. Several 20th century additions have been added to the rear of the building to accommodate support facilities for contemporary use of the structure. After the Brookeville Academy moved to Merrywood, north of the Town, in 1868, the building had a variety of uses including serving as the Odd Fellows Hall in the 1870s, the American Legion Hall in the mid-20th century, and housing functions of St. John's Church. Increasingly it was used for civic functions and in the 1980s the Town purchased this historically significant site from St. John's Church in Olney. The building is undergoing substantial restoration/renovation work to allow for wider public use.

32. Next to the Academy is another example of a popular 20th century architectural style, the American Foursquare. Located on part of the property of the adjoining store/post office, this house was built by the Boswells when the store burned in 1924. A 2½ story square structure with hipped roof and central chimney, the house has a lovely one story full width porch across the front with ionic columns mounted on brick bases. The roofing is standing seam tin and the house is clad in vinyl siding.

This was the home of the Harvey Boswells for many years, who sat rocking on their front porch evening after evening, until just the lone figure of Mr. Boswell remained. After his death, it became the home of his son Wilton and his wife.

- 33.** This building is in many respects the hub of the Town. It has been the site of a continuous string of public service establishments for well over 100 years. Currently the home of the Brookeville Post Office, there was a long succession of stores operated from 1 High Street. These include those of the Bentleys, Parsleys, Gassoways, Metzses, Mobleys, and the Boswells who built the present building in 1926 following a fire in 1924 which destroyed the existing store. This is a handsome one story building with German wood siding, stone foundation, and numerous 3 pane over 1 pane windows. The standing seam tin roof has a particularly interesting line with intersecting jerkin-headed low pitched gables and a shed roof dormer on the front.

This building replaced a larger one which burned about 1924. Children growing up here remember fondly Boswell's store (which included a Post Office in one corner) where they could buy penny candies, ice cream and sodas. Before "chain" or "convenience" stores, many people bought, or traded for, their groceries here. Even as late as the 1950s, before the days of two-car families, you could buy most staples here. You could also buy kerosene or fill your gas tanks from the pumps out front. Later, the Post Office shared space with an antique shop.

- 34.** Turning east on Market Street, on the south side of the street behind the post office is a good example of another popular 20th century architectural style, the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The well-maintained house has blue wood German siding, an asphalt shingle roof, 3- over-1 pane windows, and a one story full width porch with ionic columns and square baluster railing. There is a one story shed-roofed rear addition. The house is sited back from the road and on a slight hill; the retaining wall along the street and at the entrance are of intricate stone work.

Some local tenant families remember bringing eggs here to Andrew Dailey's store to trade them for groceries. Andrew, his sons Herbert and Ober Dailey, and Len Musgrove (206 market St.), were known as master housepainters. Herb was also a well known prankster - no one every knowing who would be his next victim!

35. 210 Market Street This house of historic and architectural interest is sited above the road and surrounded by significant plantings. Although the 2½ story gable-roofed dwelling currently has somewhat the appearance of the Gothic Revival building with its center gable on the front, this feature was added in the 1930s when existing dormers and cedar shake roofing were replaced. The earliest section of the house dates from 1812-14 and may be the area between the two corbelled interior chimneys. The house has wood German siding with shingles in the gable ends and a standing seam tin roof. One especially interesting feature is the 3-sided, 2 story bay on the west side of the house. The windows are a mixture of 2-over-2 panes (on the front and in the bay), and the earlier 6-over-6 panes (in the gable ends, the front gable, the east side, and the rear dormers). The side and front gable windows are flanked by 2 pane sidelights.

There is a one story full width porch with ionic columns and a half-hipped roof across the front of the house. The windows leading on to the porch are full length, floor to ceiling, and the wood paneled main entrance door is surmounted by a one light transom. There is a two story clapboard addition on the rear which was added in the second half of the 19th century. There are numerous mysteries about the sequence of additions and changes to the house. There is no mystery, however, about the most noteworthy use of the house: from 1844-1864 it served as Mrs. Porter's School for Young Ladies.

Known as the Andrew Dailey and Laurie Riggs house in more recent years, it was Mrs. Porter's School for Young Ladies in mid-19th century. There is even a kind of old-fashioned graffiti which can still be seen on the third floor!



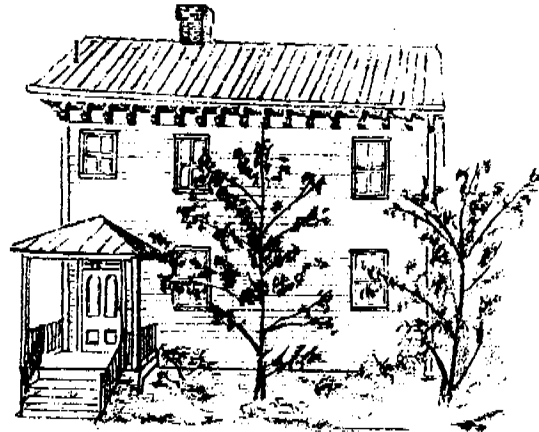
Mrs Porter's Cottage School
1814

36. Behind Mrs. Porter's at 1 South Street is a 1½ story rambler dating from the mid-20th century.

1 South Street

Built by Willard Harvey (7-9 High St.) but we associate it with Kenny and Helen Benson who remodelled it significantly in the 1950s

37.
208
Market



Isaac and Hannah Briggs House
ca. 1810

Continuing along Market Street is another row of early 19th century houses. The first, built by Isaac and Hannah Briggs in 1803, is a two story frame building with an unusual offset gable roof of standing seam tin. The offset perhaps indicates expansion of the house to the rear at some time. The irregular three bay front facade has decorative eave brackets and a wood panel door at the left side surmounted by a three light transom. There is a small porch at the door with a half hipped roof and simple wooden posts. Windows throughout the house are mainly 2-over-2 panes although there are some 6 pane windows on the west side. The structure formerly housed Whiteside Blacksmith and Wagon Repair Shop from 1840s to 1870s. Remnants of the fireplace remain in the basement.

Now a single family home, it was a two apartment home for many years. It was built by Hannah and Isaac Briggs, she a daughter of Roger Brooke and he a famous surveyor of his time. One elderly former resident even remembers when it was the home and shop of John Whiteside, carriage trimmer and blacksmith.

38. With its distinctive flat shed roof and bracketed pediment, this house is similar in shape to 314 Market Street. The two story house, which is nestled close to the road, has 3 bays across the front, 2-over-2 pane windows and a central doorway. The one story porch at the entrance door has elaborate wood fretwork. The house has a stone foundation and is covered with aluminum siding.

206
Market

Many of us remember Betty Dove who lived here. Some may still have her plaster animals and Christmas figurines she made and sold, along with her potholders. She was always a pleasant and welcome guest as she visited from house to house.

- 39.** Next along Market is another early 19th century dwelling built close to the road and attractively surrounded by a picket fence. The two story gable roof house has a high degree of decoration for a building of such simple lines. Its German wood siding is accented by decorative wood shingles in the gable ends and across the front under the eaves. Beneath the trim surrounding the 6-over-6 pane windows is distinctive "teardrop" molding. The half-width front porch has a great variety of decorative fretwork and brackets, giving the entire house an attractive ambiance. The property also contains two interesting period frame outbuildings.

Howard and Nellie Craver loved to travel and could tell you many stories of their travels through the USA. One pretty spot in Brookeville is down in the woods, now overgrown with brambles and thickets, where Mr. Craver watered his sheep at the spring.

Somewhere here, in the large lot to the left side, was the stately old boarding house and later rectory of St. John's Church which burned in 1912. Also, on the knoll at the curve in the street, another house stood and can be seen only barely in old photographs.

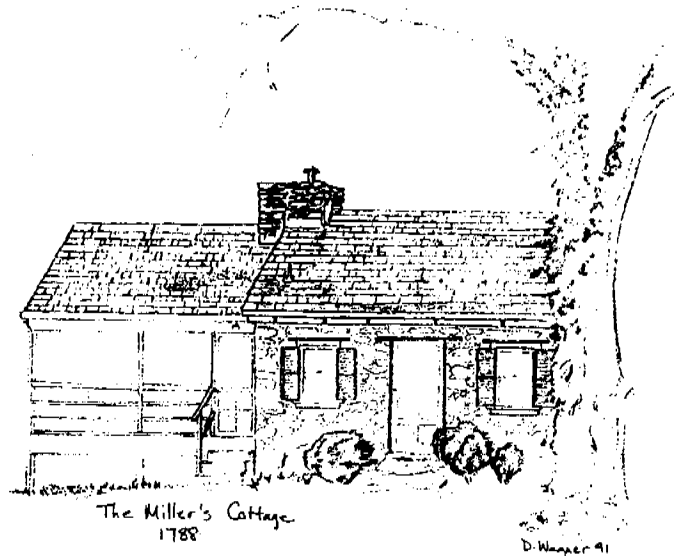
- 40.** Here is another example of 20th century architecture, this being a 1950s version of the Dutch Colonial style which can be compared to the earlier example at 212 Market. The garden and landscaping are particularly noteworthy.

Another of the houses built by Charlie Hawkins and David Yinger.

- 41.** The last house in Town at this end of Market Street is another of the very early town structures, dating from around 1800. An irregular 1½ story stone and siding structure located just at the curve of the road, the house has a standing seam tin gable roof and a mixture of window types. Its magnificent stone and brick chimney is a prominent feature of the east side of the house, the side that greets visitors as they enter Brookeville.

This family has lived in Brookeville probably longer than any other, most of the time in this house. What stories must be hidden in those walls, it having been a jail or "dungeon" on the first floor and tavern on the second! Would that someone could tell us more!

**42.
203
Market**



Heading back into Town is 203 Market Street. Built into the side of a hill on a promontory overlooking the Hawlings River valley, this small gable-roofed fieldstone cottage once served as the miller's house for the old Brookeville mill that dated back to 1794. The mill foundation is on adjacent property down the hill. Although reconstructed and remodeled in 1966, the miller's house retains its distinctive massive external stone chimney with a large brick stack, wood shingle roof and gable ends, and 6-over-6 pane windows. The porch was built in 1980 on the original foundation of a wooden addition. Among the many period features of the interior is the walk-in fireplace with crane on the lowest level.

Built as the miller's house for the old Richard Thomas Mill, this house always looks like it is full of stories...

**43.
205
Market
Street** The Madison House, as this house is known, is certainly the most famous structure in the Town. Constructed circa 1798 by Caleb and Henrietta Bentley, it was to this house President Madison fled on August 26, 1814, two days after the British burned Washington. This stately 2½ story brick home was built in several sections over a period of years. Constructed on a fieldstone foundation, the 2½ story right-hand section was Brookeville's first post office, opened in 1802, and also served as a 19th century store. The middle section, most



Madison House
1779

probably the original, is three bays wide and has massive brick chimneys on either end. The front door, located in this section, is wood panelled surmounted by a fourlight transom. There is a 2½ story two bay section to the left, completing the main block of the house. There is also a 1½ story ell to the rear of this section.

The home has a variety of multi-paned window configurations; the most striking are the 12-over-8 pane windows on the front and rear facades. The front windows retain their shutters. The gable roofs are covered with standing seam tin. On the grounds, which at one time contained a tanning yard, is a board and batten smokehouse.

We knew this house as the Will Jones House and then the Musgrove House - this being a time when you might be offered some of Miss Josephine's wonderful apple sauce cake or some other treat. Then it became the Archer house, whose sons enjoyed telling their friendly ghost and owl stories. During their time, the house became more publicized as the Madison House because of the night President Madison spent there when the British were burning Washington.

- 44.** Built circa 1840, this is a lovely example of the Italianate style of architecture which was popular in the second half of the 19th century. Noted particularly for its flat roof, central entrance, symmetry, and elaborate cornices and brackets, the house, constructed by Remus Riggs of Pleasant Hills, was certainly intended to be the home of a prominent citizen. The 2½ story white painted brick structure is built on a fieldstone foundation. The front entrance treatment is particularly grand with its flat roof, dentiled cornice line with brackets, the whole supported by pairs of square fluted wooden posts. The front door is a double wooden panelled door flanked by 6-light side-
- 207**
Market
Street



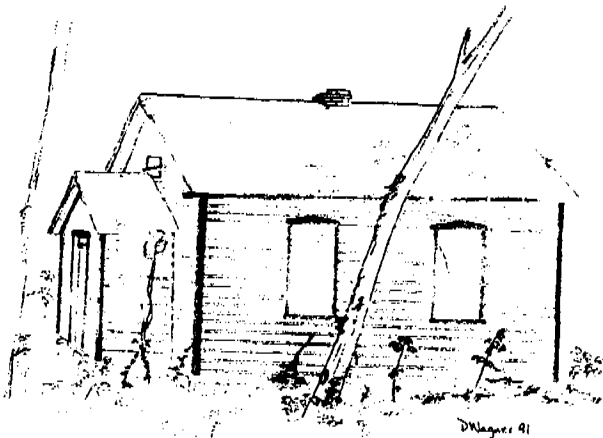
Jordan House
1870

lights and surmounted by a 5-light transom. This elegant design is reflected on the second level by a large central 6-over-6 pane window flanked by 2-over-2 pane windows, the whole surmounted by a triangular wood panelled pediment and supported by brackets. The small window on the third level repeats this design motif.

Attached to the rear ell of the house is the old office of Dr. Riggs which was moved to this location from the corner of North and Market Streets. In the 1870s there may also have been a blacksmith shop operated by J. Connor located on the property.

We still think of this as the Jordan House. They travelled widely and kept wonderful antiques. Even earlier, it was the John Henry Parsly house whose family has always maintained contact with the Town. The Jordans' pet parrot, Bella, is still alive and living comfortably in Olney with a family member.

**45.
North
Street**



Brookeville, Public School
1864 - 1910

Turning up North Street the visitor proceeds along a shady lane before reaching the circa 1865 schoolhouse. Built on a fieldstone foundation, it is a 1½ story, two room structure with white German siding. Its gable roof is covered with asbestos shingles. There is a single light transom over the door; the other windows have been boarded up. An interior stone chimney remains but an exterior stone chimney was removed in the 1980s.

46. At the end of North Street is a three bay home with German siding and tin roof built in the 1880s. The windows are primarily 6-over-6 panes. There is a one story frame addition on the west side and a modern porch addition west of that.
1 North Street

47. Returning to the main street, at the corner of North and Market is a 1½ story brick colonial revival house constructed in 1993.
209 Market

The newest house in Brookeville, it stands on a spot where a nice old house once stood, partly stone and frame. It was torn down many years ago, and recently the stone was "recycled" into a new addition on Valley House at 318 Market St., the stone of the two matching so closely.

48. The final house on a walk around Brookeville, this was begun as a small cottage circa 1820. The home now has the appearance of the Gothic Revival style reflecting the style prevalent in 1863 when the front block of the building was added. In 1928 a two story addition was built on the rear which enclosed the original cottage. The entire house is now covered in wood lap siding and has a standing seam tin roof. The front facade is 2½ stories with center gable. The house has a spacious one story front porch with brackets which reflect those found under the eaves. The front entrance has a wood panelled door with a transom and sidelights. The windows in the front section of the house are primarily 9-over-9 panes and there is a charming 6-pane arched window in the front gable.
211 Market

The property has numerous outbuildings, including a cottage, barn, and studio. The grounds contain significant old trees and the walk to the front porch is lined with boxwood.

Glossary

- Balustrade:** A railing system with top rail and spindles.
- Bay:** The regular division of the facade of a building, usually defined by windows or doors.
- Block:** Section.
- Board and batten:** Vertical wood siding with the joints covered by a narrow strip of wood.
- Bracket:** A small carved wooden element which supports horizontal pieces, such as a cornice, window, or door hood.
- Corbel:** A projection from the side of a wall.
- Cornice:** A projecting molding at the top of a wall surface, such as may be found below the eaves of a roof.
- Dentil:** Small square blocks closely spaced to decorate a cornice.
- Dormer:** A small window with its own roof that projects from a sloping roof.
- Eave:** The edge of a roof that projects beyond the face of a wall.
- Ell:** An extension or wing at right angles to the main structure.
- Gable:** 1. Triangular end portion of a building; 2. decorative member having the shape of a triangular gable.
- German siding:** Horizontal siding having concave upper edges.
- Hipped roof:** A roof with 4 pitched sides.
- Jerkin headed roof:** A roof having a hipped end truncating a gable.
- Lap siding:** Overlapping horizontal boards.
- Lancet:** A narrow pointed arch.
- Light:** A section of a window, the pane or glass.
- Palladian window:** An arched window flanked by two smaller square-headed windows.
- Pediment:** The triangular space forming the end of a roof in classical architecture, or the triangular cap over a window or door.
- Returns:** The termination of a cornice by a right-angled change in the direction of its moldings.
- Shed roof:** Containing only one sloping plane.
- Transom:** An opening over a door or window containing a glazed or solid sash.
- Turned posts:** Decoratively shaped, rounded.
- Vernacular:** Local adaption of, native.

"The appearance of the village is most romantic and beautiful. It is situated in a little valley, totally unobserved in woody hills with a stream flowing at the bottom on which are mills."

Ms. Margaret (Samuel Harrison) Smith, on the occasion of her having fled to Brookeville, in 1814.

"Brookeville is pleasantly located in one of the richest sections of Montgomery County, and is quite a fashionable resort in the summer for health and pleasure seekers. The restorative qualities of a strong Chalybeate Spring in the vicinity attracts many persons anxious to try its efficacy."

T.H.S. Boyd, History of Montgomery County, Maryland 1650-1879 (1879)

Chronology of Architectural Styles in Montgomery County, MD

Georgian - 1750-1800s	Colonial Revival - 1880-
Federal - 1800-1850	Bungalow - 1900-1925
Greek Revival - 1840-1860s	American Foursquare - 1900-1925
Gothic Revival - 1840-1890s	Dutch Colonial Revival - 1900-1940
Romanesque Revival - 1840-1900s	Stick Style - 1910-1930
Italianate - 1860-1880s	Craftsman - 1915-1930
Victorian - 1860-1910	Post Modern - 1980-

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