

Capsule Summary

Inventory No. F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House
1612 Shookstown Road
Frederick County, MD
Ca. 1825
Access: Private

The Catharine Brunner House, located at 1612 Shookstown Road, in Frederick stands along the south side of the road, facing east toward Carroll Creek. Once part of a farmstead and mill seat, the house now occupies "Lot A" a .89-acre parcel within the Rock Creek Estates subdivision. The subdivision covers what was once the Catharine Brunner Farm. Currently the landscaped lot includes a ca. 1825 brick house with several additions including a log wash house and possible quarter, a frame garage, and a frame car port. Brick patios and pathways incorporate gardens to the east side of the house. The mill and agricultural buildings are no longer present. The surrounding property on the south side of Shookstown Road consists of housing dating from the 1960s. The lot immediately to the west of the Catharine Brunner house contains a ca. 1920s bungalow dwelling, and immediately across the road is another older dwelling.

The Catharine Brunner House, though probably not eligible under National Register Criterion C because of significant alterations in the 1970s and 1980s, is an interesting example of early 19th century Federal-influenced architectural style with significant alterations through time that are representative of the stylistic trends of those later periods as well. When it was constructed ca. 1825, the house was the expression of a prosperous entrepreneurial family, set upon the hillside overlooking their busy merchant mill. The Brunner family name in the Frederick area was well-known and respected, having been a part of the town's development since its earliest beginnings in the mid-18th century. The mill burned in the 1880s and was never rebuilt, the mill site is now occupied by a modern home, and the surrounding associated farm land was subdivided and developed in the 1960s. Still, the Catharine Brunner House stands as a monument to the kind of success many German immigrants found in the New World.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-262

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Catharine Brunner House (preferred)
other Maloney House

2. Location

street and number 1612 Shookstown Rd. __ not for publication
city, town Frederick __ vicinity
county Frederick

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

name David J. Maloney, Jr. and Barbara J. Maloney
street and number 1612 Shookstown Road telephone
city, town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 412, P. 1830
city, town Frederick liber 1145 folio 505

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			<u>0</u>	

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The Catharine Brunner House, located at 1612 Shookstown Road, in Frederick stands along the south side of the road, facing east toward Carroll Creek. Once part of a farmstead and mill seat, the house now occupies "Lot A" a .89-acre parcel within the Rock Creek Estates subdivision. The subdivision covers what was once the Catharine Brunner Farm. Currently the landscaped lot includes a ca. 1825 brick house with several additions including a log wash house and possible quarter, a frame garage, and a frame car port. Brick patios and pathways incorporate gardens to the east side of the house. The mill and agricultural buildings are no longer present. The surrounding property on the south side of Shookstown Road consists of housing dating from the 1960s. The lot immediately to the west of the Catharine Brunner house contains a ca. 1920s bungalow dwelling, and immediately across the road is another older dwelling.

A large and imposing building, the Catharine Brunner House is an L-shaped, two story five bay dwelling constructed of brick. An extension to the rear, part of the original construction, had a double porch along its south elevation, which is now enclosed. Additions were made to the building over time, most in the 20th century. A flat-roofed one story brick addition was attached to the south gable end of the house, probably in the 1920s or '30s, and then removed and reconstructed in the 1980s with a gabled roof. Extending from the west gable end is a one story, flat-roofed frame addition with German siding that appears to also date from the 1920s or '30s. To the northwest corner of the house, at the rear is a two story flat-roofed brick addition which has a half-gabled peak on its east side to continue the north slope of the roof of the original L-extension. It too appears to date from the 1930s. This addition incorporated an older one story addition to the end of the L-extension that appears to date from the 1890s.

The house has a Flemish bond façade, a treatment typical in brick houses predating 1850. The side and rear walls are common bond brickwork with a 5:1 stretcher to header row ratio, typical of the 1820-1850 period. A brick corbeled cornice finishes the eaves, also typical of the second quarter of the 19th century. Above the windows are jack arches constructed of one course of vertically set bricks.

Windows have narrow frames with six over six sash, except for the first story front elevation where the windows were replaced, probably in the 1880s with two over two pane sash. On either side of the front door are jib doors. Further study would be necessary to determine whether the jib doors were installed with the two over two windows, or whether they were an earlier component. A distinctive feature of the house is the set of dormers with gabled roofs fronted with wooden stepped parapets. Such parapeted dormers are seen frequently in and around Frederick, mostly on houses dating from the 1820s and 1830s. Early 20th century photographs show that the dormers on the Catharine Brunner House had double hung sash with round arched upper sash. Those sash have been replaced with nine over six light rectangular sash.

The front entrance is located in the center bay of the east elevation. The door has nine panes of glass over two panels. The door appears to date from ca. 1930. Above the door is a single pane transom. The current front porch was added in the 1980s, but is reminiscent of an original or early porch that was discernible from outlines of its columns on the brick walls. It is a three bay porch supported by four round Doric columns. Previously there was a small gabled entrance porch that was dated 1932 along with the signature of the carpenter. Entrances onto the now-enclosed south double porch of the L-extension are original with six panel doors with low-relief molded panels and three light transoms.

Large brick chimneys are located inside the gable ends and at the interior of the L-extension. The roofing material is asphalt shingles, except at the front roof slope which retains older imbricated slate roofing.

The interior features a central entrance and stair hall. The staircase retains its original rounded gooseneck handrail, paneling and trim. At the back of the staircase, a six panel door opens to the basement stairs. To the south of the passageway is a double parlor, which was converted to a single room, and one of its two fireplaces removed in the 1970s. The parlor woodwork was replaced at this time as well. To the north of the passage is a dining room with a mantelpiece with fluted colonettes and a central molded tablet set in ogee panel. The rear wing contains the kitchen at the west end of the house and a butler's pantry adjacent to the dining room.

The second floor retains for the most part original doors, trim and mantelpieces. The mantelpieces feature colonettes with molded frieze panels and mantel shelves.

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Additional Buildings:

To the east of the house is a side-gabled log wash house/summer kitchen/quarter, covered with German siding. It has an exterior brick chimney on the north gable end. It has a door and a window in its east wall. The window has a single six-light sash. A gabled hood supported with diagonal braces covers the door. The roofing material is wood shingles. The interior is unfinished, consisting of one room with a stairway leading to a half story loft above. The log walls are whitewashed and there is a brick fireplace in the north wall. A tongue and groove flooring for the upper level, exposed as ceiling for the first story, appears to have been added in the 1930s.

Near the southwest corner of the property is a frame shed-roofed garage. Its north, south and east elevations are covered with German siding, and the west wall consists of beaded tongue and groove vertical siding. Three sets of side-hinged garage doors open from the west side. Single sash six light windows are present on the north and east elevations. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal.

A wood frame gabled carport stands to the west of the house at the end of the driveway. Four square, cased corner posts provide support. The gables are sheathed with German siding.

Between the carport and the house stands a wood frame pergola.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates ca. 1825 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates ca. 1825; ca. 1930; 1970s; 1980s

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary Statement of Significance

The Catharine Brunner House, though probably not eligible under National Register Criterion C because of significant alterations in the 1970s and 1980s, is an interesting example of early 19th century Federal-influenced architectural style with significant alterations through time that are representative of the stylistic trends of those later periods as well. When it was constructed ca. 1825, the house was the expression of a prosperous entrepreneurial family, set upon the hillside overlooking their busy merchant mill. The Brunner family name in the Frederick area was well-known and respected, having been a part of the town's development since its earliest beginnings in the mid-18th century. The mill burned in the 1880s and was never rebuilt, the mill site is now occupied by a modern home, and the surrounding associated farm land was subdivided and developed in the 1960s. Still, the Catharine Brunner House stands as a monument to the kind of success many German immigrants found in the New World.

Historic Context

Interest in the far western region of the Maryland province began in the 1720s when fur traders passed through and intermittently inhabited the area. At the same time, Germans and Dutch from Pennsylvania and places further north traveled through Maryland's Piedmont and Great Valley sections enroute to settle lands in Virginia. John van Metre was the first of these travelers to actually acquire title to land in present day Frederick County in 1725.¹ But it was not until 1732 that Lord Baltimore opened the backcountry for settlement. Daniel Dulany, who administered Lord Baltimore's large land holdings, and other wealthy merchant-planters invested in western land for future development.²

In 1744, Daniel Dulany bought *Taskers Chance* from the heirs of Benjamin Tasker. He advertised the land for sale to Palatine Germans from Pennsylvania. Among the early arrivals was Johann Jacob Brunner, born in Schifferstadt, Germany, who arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on August 23, 1728, on the ship *Mortonhouse* with his wife, Barbara, and their two children, Peter and George Michael. In May of 1740, Jacob Brunner took the "Oath of Allegiance to Maryland."³ Between 1749 and 1754, an average of 6,000 Germans per year immigrated to Pennsylvania, many of whom, like the Brunner family, settled in Maryland. Very soon, however, German migration also came directly through Annapolis and Alexandria. Annapolis records indicate that Thomas Schley landed 100 Palatine families there in 1735, 150 passengers from Cowes were aboard the ship *Integrity* in 1752, 160 were aboard the *Barclay* and 300 on the *Friendship* in 1753, and 450 Palatine passengers were again on the *Friendship* in 1755.⁴

In 1745, Daniel Dulany laid out the town of Frederick on part of *Taskers Chance*. Daniel Dulany's vision for Frederick-Town was clear, having encouraged the development of the surrounding area with productive grain farms, his new town would serve as a regional market town; a place to gather agricultural products for refinement, shipment or local sale, and where goods could be purchased by town residents and the surrounding community.⁵ Placement of the town grid over part of Carroll Creek also ensured the necessary industrial development, particularly of flour and gristmills to process the grain for shipment to Baltimore. Jacob Bentz

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established his mill on the western edge of the town limits on Carroll Creek.⁶ Growth around Dulany's Frederick-Town was rapid enough that in 1748 Frederick County was carved from Prince Georges County.

Throughout the second half of the 18th century, Frederick-Town continued to grow in size and importance, both as a market town and as a political center, fueled by the production of wheat on the surrounding farms. As the importance of Maryland's port city of Baltimore grew exponentially, largely the result of growing demand for the agricultural products of the rich west-central farmland, so too did Frederick grow as the regional gathering point for those products. But transporting bulky whole grains was more expensive than shipping grain already processed into flour, meal or whiskey. Thus, Frederick County, the heart of the mid-Atlantic wheat belt, had more processing facilities than Baltimore City and Baltimore County. Refined products from the region were brought to Frederick for shipment by wagon to the port of Baltimore from whence they were shipped to New England, the West Indies, and Europe (via England).

The prosperity of Frederick during the first half of the 19th century, invigorated by road improvements and intensified agricultural production, manifested itself in a number of ways. Frederick "town" began taking on the appearance of a true urban center. Frederick's incorporation in 1817, by an act of the Maryland General Assembly, marked the beginning of regular boundary expansions to include additions and subdivisions.⁷ The survey of Frederick's corporate boundaries, begun in 1817 by Lawrence Brengle and completed in 1820 by Thomas Woodward, described a significantly enlarged city from its 18th century beginnings. The corporate boundaries, as described by Brengle in his 1817 field notes, reached as far east as the Monocacy River, south to Locust Level (Hughes' house), west to Prospect Hall (McPherson's) and Schifferstadt (Myers' stone house), and as far north as Rose Hill Manor (Graham's garden).

Arriving just south of Frederick in 1830, the B&O Railroad had a significant impact on growth in and around Frederick. However, it required a great deal of work on the part of Frederick's prominent citizens to ensure a direct connection to the railroad. The lay of the land determined the railroad's route from Baltimore, crossing the Monocacy River just two miles south of Frederick before turning west toward Point of Rocks on the Potomac River to avoid crossing the Catoctin Mountain range. After failing to secure a direct connection to the C&O Canal via the Monocacy River, Frederick merchants and farmers were deeply disappointed in being bypassed by the railroad as well. Determined to rectify the situation, an arrangement with the railroad company for a spur line north into town was made.

The presence of the railroad in Frederick spurred development as an industrial center. Primarily associated with the principal agricultural products of Frederick County and the region, industry in Frederick was still dominated by tanning, milling, and distilling. A stone building, which stood between the railroad depot and Carroll Creek on Carroll Street, reportedly operated "as a whiskey rectifying house" in the 1850s.⁸ In 1853, Frederick newspaper *The Examiner* reported "eight tanneries, which compose the largest and most valuable manufacturing interest of this City..."⁹ Isaac Bond's 1858 Map of Frederick City (see attached, 1858 Bond map) shows three foundries on the outskirts of the city, Brunner's old mill to the west on Bentz Street and the Isabella Gas Works on East Patrick Street near East Street (Love Lane). Frederick also numbered three brickyards, a lucrative business as brick building construction far outnumbered log, stone, or frame by 1835.¹⁰

Largely a result of the vastly improved transportation networks connecting Frederick to urban and overseas markets, the last decades leading up to America's Civil War were marked by expansion of commercial activity. But the sectional division of the United States between North and South in 1861 significantly interrupted Frederick's long period of growth and prosperity. Though the Civil War ended in April 1865, Frederick's economic, social, and political zenith was past. The area was certainly still prosperous, still continued to grow, but the regional focus shifted to industrial development in Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland. This was largely due to the multiple railroads directly serving these cities. The superior transportation routes led to growth of heavy industries and consequently population growth. Frederick's rail connections were branch or spur lines, which provided access to city markets

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for lighter agricultural or industrial products but were less useful for heavy industries. While Frederick grew, it did not experience the accelerated growth that the three larger cities did.¹¹

Throughout the second half of the 19th century, competition from Mid-Western grain resulted in Maryland sharing a smaller percentage of the whole amount of grain produced in the U.S. Frederick County maintained its agricultural base, however, and continued among the highest producers in the state of corn and wheat. But a gradual shift in production was beginning. The value of livestock in Frederick County in the 1860 Agricultural Census showed the county leading the state.¹² The high value of livestock suggests the prominence of dairy beginning to emerge in the county, which had the necessary access to city markets via the B&O Railroad, the Western Maryland Railroad (1869), and the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line (1872), which connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Littlestown, PA.¹³

Frederick city's industry remained based primarily in agricultural-related products. Milling continued at Brunner's City Mill on Bentz Street and at Kemp's Steam Flouring Mills on Carroll Street, but technological improvements in flour milling were becoming expensive. In 1878, James Gambrell, who owned Araby Mills south of Frederick, expanded and bought the steam-powered mill on South Carroll Street in Frederick. He installed roller mills there in 1882.¹⁴ This purchase allowed Gambrell to increase production to 45,000 barrels of flour per year.¹⁵

The end of the 19th century saw a renewed energy in Frederick's development. The city was well established with thriving agricultural markets, particularly the emerging dairy market, as well as a diversified light industrial base, and a growing number of wealthy citizens associated with the railroads, business, and legal community. City streets were paved and lit with electric lights, and telephone service was available to city residents.¹⁶ The century's end was punctuated with the formation of a hospital organization, dedicated to the construction of a state-of-the-art hospital on the north end of town, and the establishment of an inter-urban railway system that connected with the railroad hub city of Hagerstown to the west.¹⁷

In Maryland, by 1914, more people were working in industry than in agriculture, and more were living in urban areas than in the country.¹⁸ This trend away from agriculture and into the urban industrial sector happened nationally, not just in Maryland. In Frederick County, as many remaining farms converted to dairy and orchards a decrease of traditional local agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries occurred.¹⁹ At the same time the dairy and produce related industries rose in importance within the local economy. The outer edge of Frederick city expanded with additional light industry as well as residential subdivisions. Industrial development was primarily concentrated now on the eastern edge of town, along the B&O and Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-ways. Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore.

The changing face of Frederick through the 20th century was indicative of the changing city economy. With each passing decade agricultural production and distribution became more peripheral and the business of retail sales of manufactured goods based on a growing urban and suburban population became the focus of the city. The automobile and trucking industry changed the way people lived, shopped, and delivered products.

Frederick City Architecture

Frederick City impresses the casual observer most with its vast array of brick buildings dating from the first half of the 19th century. These represent to various degrees the influence of the Federal and Greek Revival periods, and the buildings of this era dominate the city's streetscape. Certainly there are architectural emblems from before and after the early-mid 19th century, but the dominating idiom is the 1810-1860 period.

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Although Frederick was laid out in 1745, and there were buildings present shortly thereafter, the architectural character of the city reflects the 19th century principally, and brick is the material of dominance. This architectural presence from an approximate 50-year time period, roughly 1810-1860 suggests that the city emerged as a prominent and prosperous inland market town during the first half of the 19th century. The prosperity is rooted in the rich agricultural lands surrounding Frederick that produced record harvests of grain and other products, as well as significant amounts of iron ore to feed numerous furnaces and forges. Diane Shaw Wasch writes in her thesis, "City Building in Frederick, Maryland 1810-1860,"

Frederick's fortune had always been linked to the countryside's fruitful agriculture. An eighteenth-century Englishman marveled over the land, "heavy, strong and rich, well suited for wheat, with which it abounds." Fifty years and numerous travel accounts later, a visiting German noted that the "region has the reputation of rare fertility. The agricultural establishments all bear the stamp of prosperity." A resident could not help but notice the impact of agriculture on the local economy.²⁰

Jacob Engelbrecht a Frederick tailor and observer of just about everything that went on in the town noted in his diary on May 23, 1821 that "as I was coming from Baltimore yesterday I counted one hundred & two waggons, all going to Baltimore with flour. These I counted from morning till 12 o'clock AM [noon]"²¹ Frederick County was not only producing grain, but refining it into flour, which was then transported to Baltimore and other port cities for shipment.

Frederick thus became attractive to investors, planters, farmers, entrepreneurs and gentlemen. As a result, it was also attractive to craftsmen and laborers. This combined population built houses, shops, churches, taverns, industrial buildings, banks and offices. Shortly after its establishment, Frederick became the county seat for the newly formed Frederick County in 1748. Thus the town also sprouted a courthouse, jail and law offices. Of course it had a market house as well. To be sure, there were and still are plenty of substantial buildings from the 18th century, but Frederick seems to have blossomed and refined itself in the 1810-1860 period. Buildings from this period, mostly dwellings, exhibit all economic levels from high style town houses located prominently in such places are Court Square, Record Street and Church Street, to modest representations on the fringes of the central city, as seen on South Street, All Saints Street, East Street and South Bentz Street. Yet these dominating brick buildings are not alone in defining the architectural character of Frederick.

In the 1825 and 1835 Frederick County tax assessments, brick is by far the most prevalent construction material. In 1825, there were 216 brick buildings in Frederick City, which were 50.5% of the total count of buildings. The surrounding countryside showed brick construction lagging far behind with only 20 brick buildings, 16.1% of the total of 124. By 1835, the population of brick buildings in Frederick City had increased to 324, 59.2% of the total of 547. While the number of brick buildings in the surrounding Election District 2 doubled to 41, they were only 15.5% of the total collection of buildings.²² These calculations show that Frederick City by the first quarter of the 19th century displayed a preference for brick construction over other materials traditionally favored in the countryside. Thus Frederick's predominance of early 19th century brick buildings is and was historically distinctive within the larger setting of Frederick County. Brick construction in Frederick seems to have been used as much for modest houses as for large, stylish mansions.

To determine the period of construction for brick buildings, the following characteristics serve as identifiers. Eighteenth century brick buildings have principal elevations constructed in Flemish bond. Secondary walls generally have common bond with three or four courses of stretcher bricks between header rows. Molded brick water tables may mark the front and rear or all four elevations. Occasionally belt courses between the first and second stories are present. Upright, flaired courses of brick embellish the tops of openings. The masonry is typically clearly defined with joints often tooled or struck with lines. By the early 19th century, water tables and belt courses disappear as well as common bond with three courses of stretchers. From approximately 1820 to 1860 common

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bonding featured five stretcher rows between header courses. The appearance of the facades is smoother and less embellished. By the second decade of the 19th century, flat or jack arches are replaced by molded wooden lintels, often with decorated corner blocks with molded concentric circles in a bull's eye pattern. Brick construction transitions again in the mid 19th century. The use of Flemish bonding diminishes until there is almost no use of it on facades after about 1850. Instead prominent elevations are constructed with all-stretcher veneer, or with common bonding. The use of heavy wooden lintels above openings is characteristic, either with a flat surface or with a plain corner block without carving or trim. Nineteenth century brickwork was typically finished with a smooth joint and stained and striped or "penciled" as described by Jacob Engelbrecht in his diary noting the construction of his own new house in the summer of 1826.

Messrs. Henry Haller, Henry Hull & Edward Phillips (masons) this afternoon finished the masoning of my house next to the creek, Patrick Street, Fredericktown, Maryland. The cellar was commenced on the 31st of May, but afterwards remained idle for about one month. The brickwork took them about 13 days they are now about painting & penciling it. Thursday July 27, 1826.²³

Staining and striping or penciling was standard treatment for brickwork throughout the 19th century and even survived to some extent into the 20th century.

Late 19th century, brick masonry displays common bonding with even greater spans of stretcher courses between header rows. Flemish bonding comes back into style with the Colonial Revival period in the late 19th and early 20th century. Also in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, harder, smoother bricks were available as well as harder mortar with Portland cement, replacing early lime mortar. Sometimes in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, mortar joints were so thin that they were barely visible and were often called "butter joints."

The presence of commercial brick yards in Frederick may well have contributed to the predominance of brick construction in the town, along with the cosmopolitan attitudes that came about as Frederick ranked among the state's major cities from the late 18th century well into the 19th century.

Resource History

In 1773, at the height of Frederick Town's pre-Revolution expansion, Charles Beatty, a Gentleman of wealth who lived in the southern end of Frederick County soon to become Montgomery County, patented his large 780-acre survey of speculative land called *Tryall*.²⁴ The tract sat along Carroll Creek to the west of the town, which had been established in 1745 on part of Daniel Dulany's *Tasker's Chance*. At the time of Beatty's purchase, Frederick Town had "upwards of 2,000 inhabitants," with surrounding farmland "heavy, strong, and rich, well situated for wheat, with which it abounds..."²⁵

Daniel Dulany's early investment in land paid off with sales to German immigrants like the Brunner family. As early as 1746 members of the Brunner family purchased several parts of *Tasker's Chance* adjoining Frederick Town:

On July 28, 1746, Joseph, Henry, John, and Jacob Brunner all received deeds from Daniel Dulany [sic] for their respective lots on "Taskers Chance." The four lots lay parallel to each other, stretching in a northeasterly/southwesterly direction and covering much of the western part of today's city of Frederick. From south to north they succeeded one another beginning with Henry Brunner's "Carroll Creek" on the south and extending through father Joseph Brunner's "Schifferstadt" and John Brunner's "What You Will" to Jacob Brunner's "Rich Level"...on the north. Carroll Creek flowed through all four parcels.²⁶

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Like Dulany, Charles Beatty purchased land for resale, acquiring many other tracts between 1761 and 1797, but *Tryall* was by far his largest.²⁷ Surely his large tract would yield a great return through numerous sales of smaller farm parcels and mill seats along the creek.

Charles Beatty's land sales continued throughout the American colonies' War for Independence, despite his service in the war as a Colonel in the Continental Army, and through the 1790s until his death in 1804. In the year 1796 Beatty made ten land sales, beginning on March 10th with the sale of 119 ½-acres of *Tryall* to George Murdock. Murdock's purchase was followed on the same day by the sale of a tiny parcel of *Tryall* totaling one and three-eighths acres to John Brunner, "Miller."

John Brunner, "Miller," may have been the son of Jacob Brunner the immigrant, whose father was Joseph Brunner of *Schifferstadt*.²⁸ In 1802 John Brunner sold 70 acres of Jacob Brunner's *Rich Level* (his *Tasker's Chance* parcel) to George Murdock. Murdock in turn sold to John Brunner, "Miller," 59 ¾ acres of *Tryall*.²⁹ This parcel included frontage along Carroll Creek where Brunner erected a mill by 1808 (see attached 1808 Varle Map). When John Brunner wrote his will in 1819, he described the tract he purchased from Murdock as part of his "dwelling plantation" and devised it to his daughter Catharine, wife of John Brunner (likely a cousin). Another Daughter, Mary, was given adjoining land, also part of the "dwelling plantation." Catharine Brunner was also given "the right and privilege in common with my daughter Mary...to the spring of water, next to, and on the North side of the Mill in the Meadow on the west side of Carrolls Creek and on the part of my dwelling plantation herein before devised to my daughter Mary, and that she the said Catharine...shall have free and uninterrupted right of Ingress, Egress and Regress to the said Spring of Water forever."³⁰

There was no mention of John Brunner's house on either Mary or Catharine's part of the dwelling plantation, though it likely was somewhere near the spring. Sometime after Catharine's inheritance of the property, she and her husband built a fine brick mansion house on the hill overlooking the mill. The small farm included a bank barn and outbuildings along with the stone mill. Though Brunner's mill had been on the tract since as early as 1808, apparently he did not actually own the water right along Carroll Creek. In 1843, Catharine Brunner (spelled Bruner) purchased the water right from Jonathon Myer for \$25. The extent of her water right began at a point on a "line drawn southwest from the south corner of Catharine Brunner's Grist Mill" running along Myers' adjoining property "to the confluence of Carroll Creek and the tributary thereof passing by Edward Trails Mill [Rock Creek]."³¹ (see attached 1858 Bond map detail) At the time that the 1858 Bond Map was drawn, the mill was noted as a "Merchant Mill" (M.M.) indicating the Brunners purchased grain from farmers to process and sell (rather than processing for the farmers). The map also showed the location of the "Mrs. C. Bruner" house.

When Catharine Brunner died around 1860, the property passed to her children John H. Brunner, Lewis Brunner, and Joshua Brunner.³² "J.H. & J. Bruner" were shown on the 1858 Bond map associated with a building on today's Baughman's Lane, perhaps living in the house as bachelors and operating the family mill nearby. The 1860 Census of Manufactures listed the Joshua and L. [Lewis] Bruner [sic] mill with three pair of burr stones and an annual output of \$16,805, which was likely the Brunner merchant mill.³³ It appears that Louis Bruner [sic] was also operating the City Mill (originally Bentz' Mill, later Zentz' Mill) in Frederick by 1850 and continued there through the 1880s.³⁴

In 1864, Lewis Brunner, John H. Brunner, and Joshua Brunner, sold "all the lots or parcels of ground, and all the rights and privileges which were devised to the late Catharine Brunner, the Mother of us Lewis, John H., and Joshua," to Charles A. and Catherine C. Brunner for \$21,000, holding a mortgage of \$14,000.³⁵ By 1878, Charles Brunner was in default of his mortgage and the property was ordered to be sold by the court. John H. Bruner [sic], probably the son of John H. and Mary Brunner – John H. having died in 1871, served as the trustee for the sale of the house and mill, by then 73 ½ acres, which he described in a newspaper advertisement:

The improvements consist of a fine two story Brick dwelling with back building attached, Bank Barn and stone spring House, Carriage House and corn shed, and other necessary outbuildings, there is a good well near the House and a splendid Orchard of choice fruit trees; the soil is among the best in the County, and the entire

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-262

Name Catharine Brunner House

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

premises are in exceptionally good condition. The Mill is of stone, with three pairs of burrs and has a good supply of water; The Mill machinery is of good character and in very good condition. There are also on the premises a Mill House two story brick, with back building attached, a well of good water, a good stable, carriage House & smoke House. A very large business has been done at this Mill in the past and the whole property is one of the most desirable House and Mill in the County. It is situated in the heart of the most fertile portion of the County with splendid facilities for transportation from Frederick City by competing Rail Roads.³⁶

Ezra Cramer was the highest bidder at the public sale with the purchase price of \$13,700.³⁷

Ezra Lewis Cramer (Sr.), according to Williams and McKinsey, "bought and sold many farms, meeting with much success, and was also a slave holder."³⁸ Cramer's son David (David Kemp Cramer) recalled spending "part of his early life...at the Brunner Mill, which his father bought, and which he helped run."³⁹ In 1886, the mill burned and was apparently not rebuilt. Ezra Lewis Cramer, Sr. reportedly died at "the old Burnt Mill farm" in 1900.⁴⁰ In 1901, a Court of Equity ordered the sale of the "Burnt Mill" property, then 63 ½ acres with "two sets of buildings together with two sets of draw lime kilns &c," which was purchased by J. Frederick Putman for \$6,700.⁴¹

Through the first decades of the 20th century, the "Burnt Mill" farm passed through several owners until in 1927 Frederick and Anna Harnwell purchased a 28-acre parcel with the subject brick house, barn, and outbuildings.⁴² The Harnwells made several additions to the house over their 32-year ownership. In 1959, their children sold the property to Rock Creek Estates for a planned subdivision, which surveyed a 36,000-square foot "Lot A" for the old house, which was sold first to Dale Jenkins and then to Gilcin and Catharine Meadors. It was during the Meadors ownership that much of the interior molding was replaced. In 1981, Catharine Meadors sold the property to David and Barbara Maloney.⁴³

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-3-262

Frederick County Land Records. MDLandRec.net, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Frederick County Patented Certificates, Plats.net, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Reed, Paula S. & Assoc. "Mid Maryland Agricultural Context Report." Chapter 6, Frederick, MD: Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2003.

Tracey, Grace L. and Dern, John P. *Pioneers of Old Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987.

Wasch, Diane Shaw. "City Building in Frederick, Maryland 1810-1860." Thesis, George Washington University, 1990.

Williams, Thomas J. C. and Folger McKinsey. *The History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Vol. 1 (1910) Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>36,258 sq. ft.</u>		
Acreage of historical setting	<u>59 1/2 acres</u>		
Quadrangle name	<u>Frederick</u>	Quadrangle scale:	<u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundary is defined by the outlines of "Lot A" of Rock Creek Estates, Frederick County Plat Book 3, page 184, as referenced in Frederick Co. Deed Book 1145, p. 505.

The current boundary is all that remains of the historic acreage associated with the subject house.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, MA, Historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	February 18, 2013
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 201	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Frederick	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the 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 purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-262

Name Catharine Brunner House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

¹ Patent for "Meadow," map #556, Tracey collection, Carroll Co. Hist. Soc., Westminster, MD.

² Many had, in fact, already acquired large tracts of western land beginning in the 1720s with an eye to future development.

³ Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743*, (Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987), pp. 269 & 280.

⁴ Kenneth Short, "Historic Architectural resources of Carroll County," draft Multiple Property Documentation Form, citing Porter p. 338, 345-6, citing Philip E. Pendleton *Oley Valley Heritage: The Colonial years 1700-1775*, (Birdsboro, PA: the Pennsylvania German Society and the Oley Heritage Association, 1994) p. 15; and Dieter Cunz, *The Maryland Germans: A History*, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University press, 1948), p. 918.

⁵ Diane Shaw Wasch, "City Building in Frederick, Maryland 1810-1860," (thesis, George Washington University, 1990), p. 4.

⁶ Timothy L. Cannon, Tom Gorsline, and Nancy F. Whitmore, *Pictorial History of Frederick Maryland: The First 250 Years 1745-1995*, (Frederick, MD: Key Publishing Group, 1995), p. 28; also known as Ramsburg's stone mill, Brunner's Mill, Zentz' Mill, or Old Town Mill; the mill is referenced in the "Book of Field Notes," an original manuscript which includes notes from 1821 survey, an 1870 survey, and 1899 survey, Engineering Office, Frederick City Hall, Frederick, MD. Sanborn Maps show the "L. Bruner Mill" dated 1718, although that date seems unlikely.

⁷ Thomas J. Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, CD-ROM, Vol. 1, (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2002), p. 485.

⁸ Cannon, Gorsline, and Whitmore, p. 162. This later became the Gambrill/Mountain City Mill.

⁹ *The Examiner*, Sept. 14, 1853, as cited in Douglas, p. 175.

¹⁰ Wasch, pp. 145-146. Based on the 1835 tax assessment, Wasch estimated 59% of buildings in Frederick City were of brick construction.

¹¹ Information on regional agricultural history from Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland Agricultural Context Report," Chapter 6, (Frederick, MD: Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2003).

¹² Livestock in Frederick Co. was valued at \$1,534,048, with Baltimore and Washington Counties close behind; Census Data for the Year 1860, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, Study 00003: Historical Demographic, Economic, and Social Data, US, 1790-1970. Ann Arbor: ICPSR.

¹³ Thomas J. C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, *The History of Frederick County, Maryland*, (1910) reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979) Vol. 1, p.402.

¹⁴ John W. McGrain, "'Good Bye Old Burr': The Roller Mill Revolution in Maryland, 1882," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 77, No.2 Summer, 1982, p. 158.

¹⁵ Scharf, p. 598.

¹⁶ "Frederick Historic District (expanded)," National Register documentation, 1988.

¹⁷ Herbert H. Harwood, Jr., *Blue Ridge Trolley, The Hagerstown & Frederick Railway*, (San Marino, CA: Golden West Books, 1970).

¹⁸ Bruchey, p. 396, citing U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufactures: 1914*, I, 553.

¹⁹ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland Agriculture Context Report," Chapter 6.

²⁰ Wasch, p. 87, citing John F.D. Smyth, *Tour in the United States of America*, 2 vols., (London: G. Robinson, 1784), 2:255. Gottfried Duden, *Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America... 1827*, ed. And trans. James W. Goodrich (Elberfeld Germany: 1829; Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1980) p. 31.

²¹ Jacob Engelbrecht, *Diary of Jacob Engelbrecht*, CD-ROM, (Frederick: Frederick County Historical Society, 2001) p. 40.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ MSA S1197-5282, Plats.net, www.msa.maryland.gov.

²⁵ Wasch, citing 1775 Tory prisoner John Smyth, p. 33.

²⁶ Tracey and Dern, p. 272.

²⁷ Plats.net; *Tryall* was actually a resurvey on a tract called *Resurvey on Stoney Spring*, which he had patented for 914 acres back in 1765 but which was found to have impinged on several "elder" surveys.

²⁸ Tracey and Dern, p. 273. Henry Brunner (immigrant, son of Joseph) also had a son named John Brunner, listed as "of Henry" in the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-262

Name Catharine Brunner House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

land records, and John Brunner (immigrant, son of Joseph) had a son John listed as "of John" or "John Brunner, Jr." of Berlin (Fred. Co.) and occupied as a tanner.

²⁹ FC DB WR 22, p. 399 (Brunner to Murdock, 1802) and WR 22, p. 539 (Murdock to Brunner, 1802).

³⁰ Frederick Co. Will Book HS 2, p. 233.

³¹ FC DB HS 18, p. 254.

³² FC DB JWLC 1, p. 688.

³³ 1860 Census of Manufactures, as cited in "Molinography of Frederick County," manuscript.

³⁴ 1850 and 1860 Census of Manufactures, as cited in "Molinography of Frederick County," manuscript; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Frederick City, 1887.

³⁵ FC Equity Case No. 4491, Book TG 7, pp. 404-417.

³⁶ FC Equity Case No. 4491, Book TG 7, p. 414.

³⁷ FC DB AF 1, p. 466.

³⁸ Williams, p. 1112.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

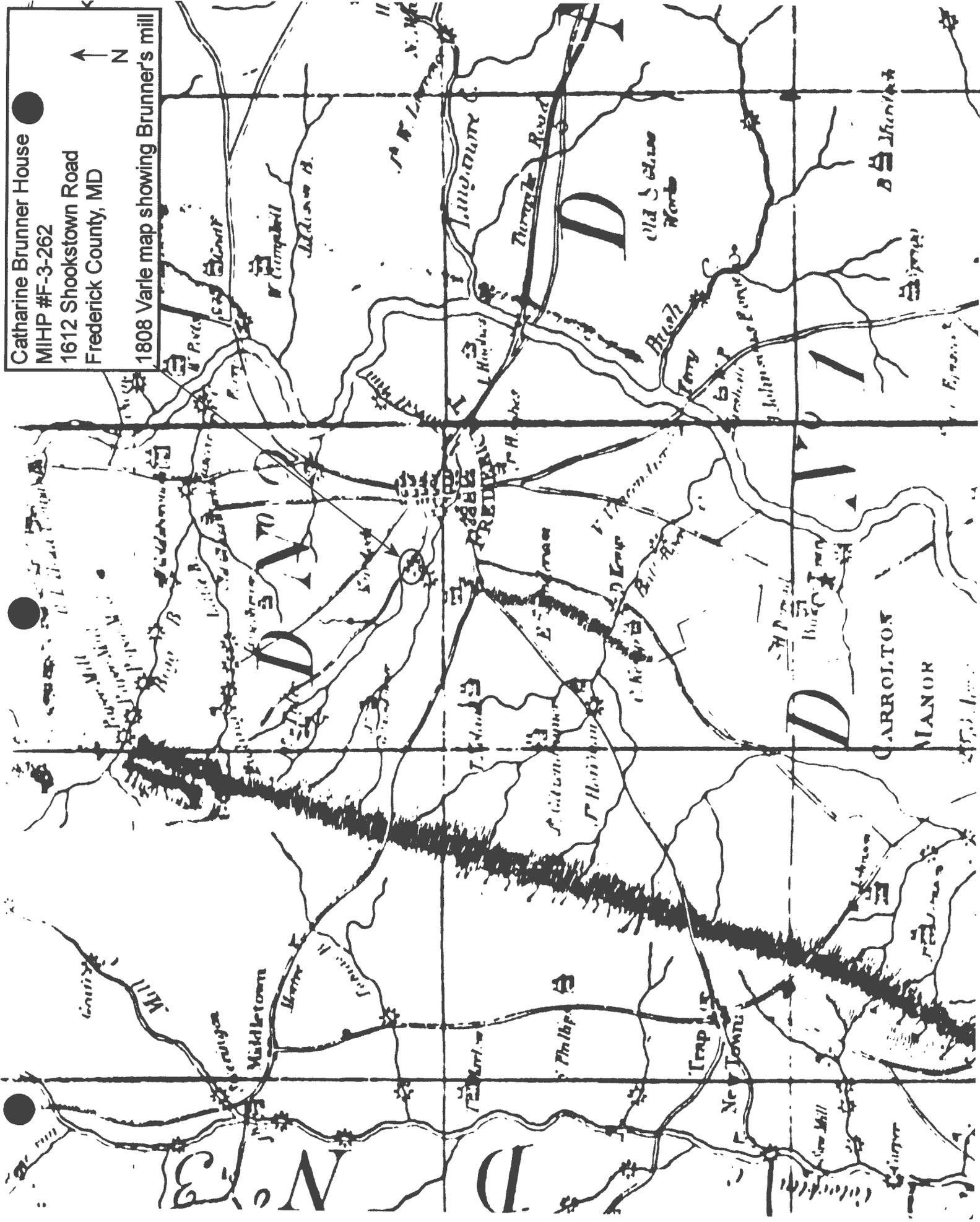
⁴¹ Description from FC Equity Case No. 7120, Book DHH 4, p. 133; FC DB DHH 11, p. 95.

⁴² FC DB 362, p. 479.

⁴³ FC DB 634, p. 578 (Harnwell to Rock Creek Estates, 1959); DB 637, p. 256 (Rock Creek Estates to Jenkins, 1960); DB 731, p. 198 (Jenkins to Meadors, 1965); DB 1145, p. 505 (Meadors to Maloney, 1981).

Catharine Brunner House ●
MIHP #F-3-262
1612 Shookstown Road
Frederick County, MD

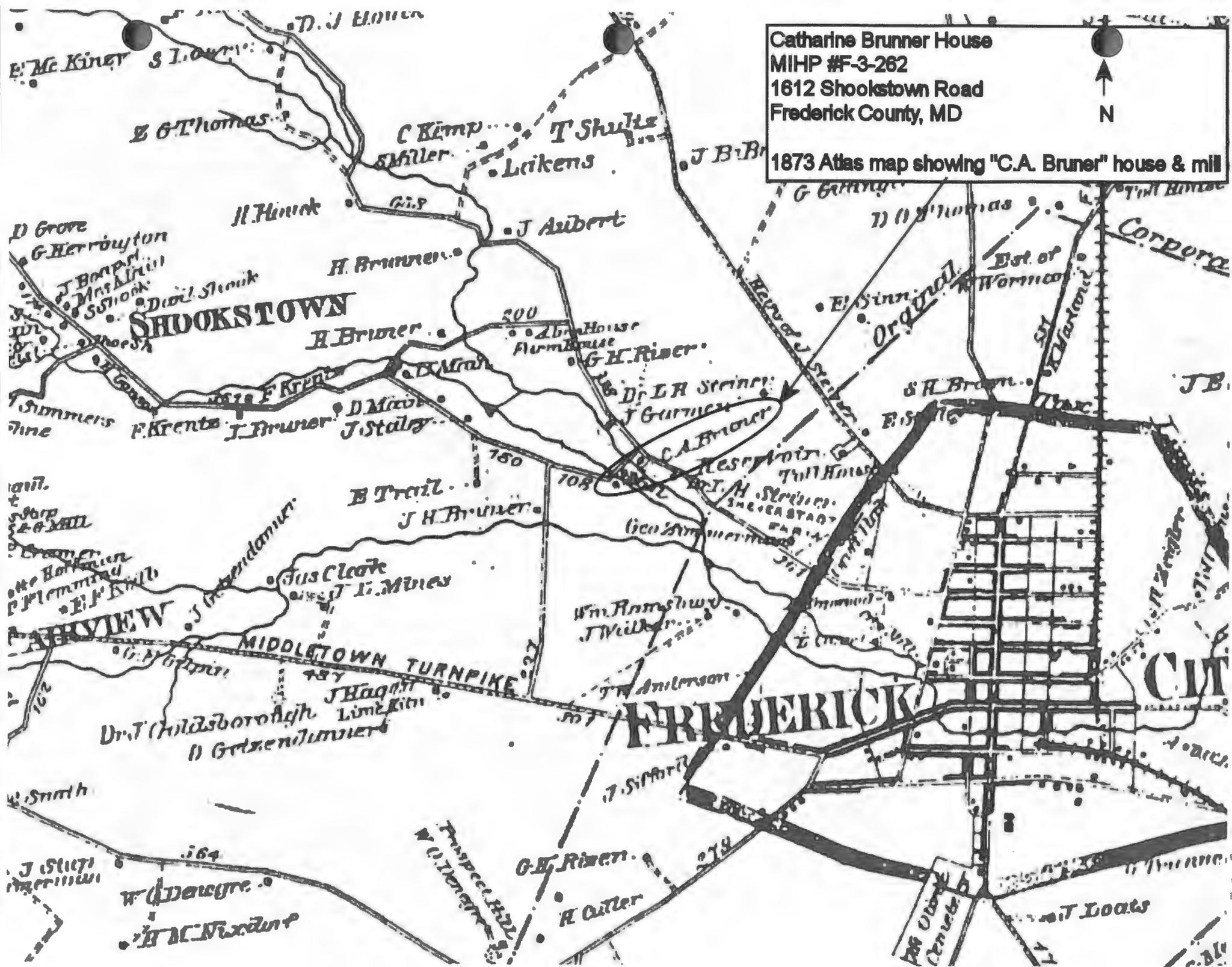
1808 Varle map showing Brunner's mill



Catharine Brunner House
MHP #F-3-262
1612 Shookstown Road
Frederick County, MD

1858 Bond map showing
"Mrs. C. Brunner" house & merchant mill





Catharine Brunner House
 MIHP #F-3-262
 1612 Shookstown Road
 Frederick County, MD

1873 Atlas map showing "C.A. Bruner" house & mill



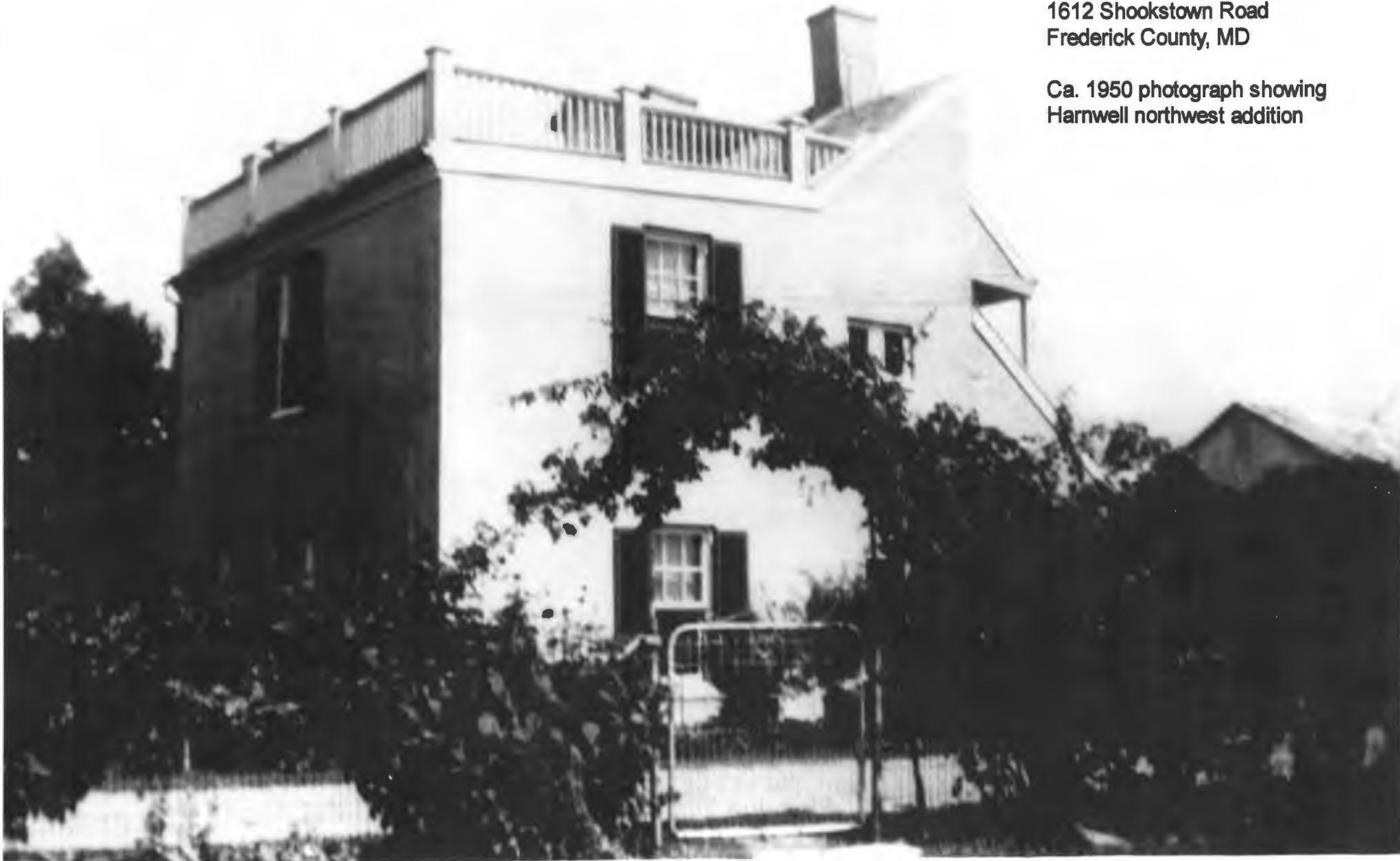
Catharine Brunner House
MIHP #F-3-262
1612 Shookstown Road
Frederick County, MD

Ca. 1935 photograph with east addition and portico
alterations completed by Frederick & Anna Harnwell.



Catharine Brunner House
MIHP #F-3-262
1612 Shookstown Road
Frederick County, MD

Ca. 1950 photograph showing
Harnwell northwest addition

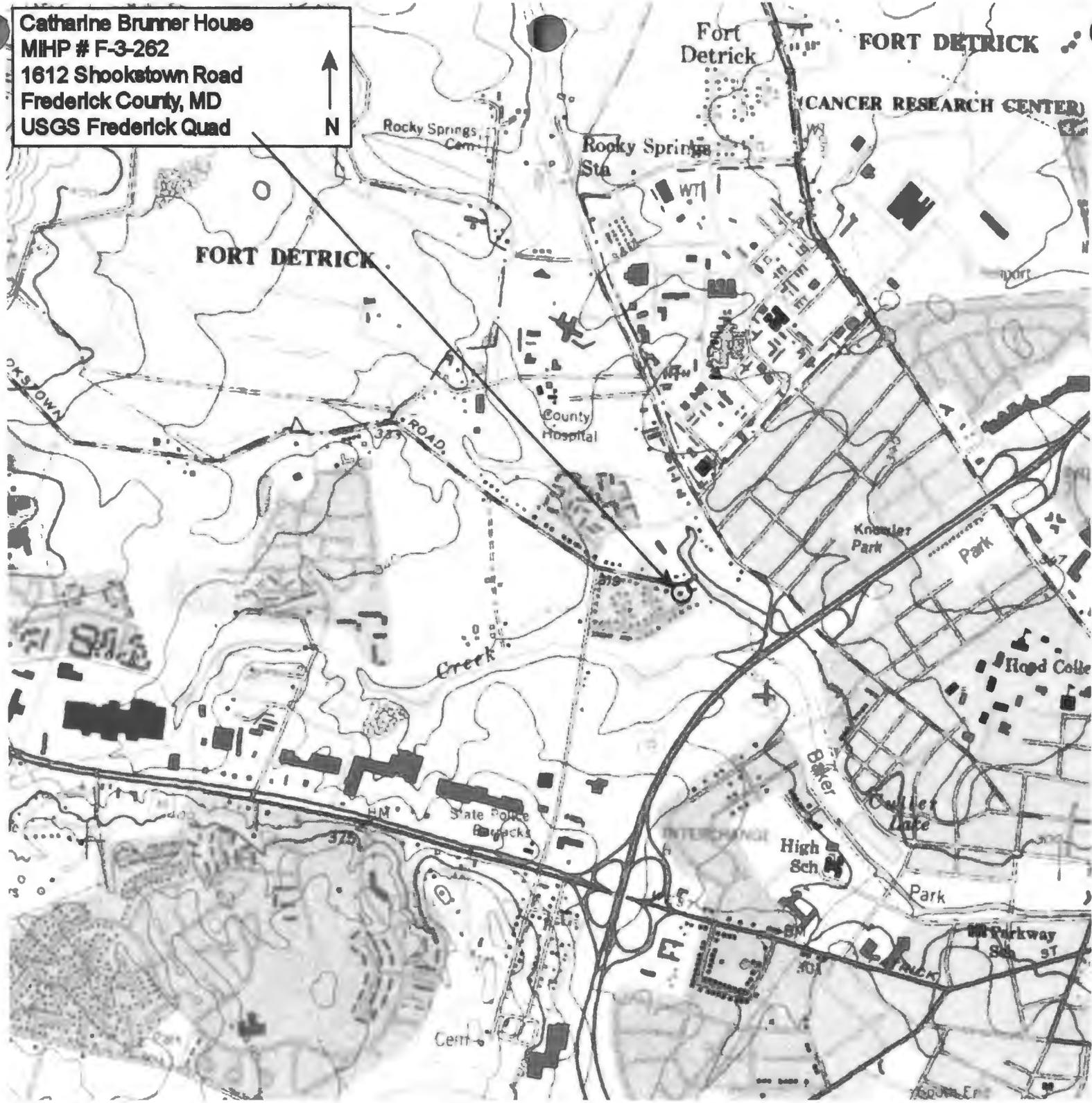


Catharine Brunner House
MIHP #F-3-262
1612 Shookstown Road
Frederick County, MD

Ca. 1950 photograph showing Harnwell south solarium addition and
two-story porch alteration



Catharine Brunner House
MIHP # F-3-262
1612 Shookstown Road
Frederick County, MD
USGS Frederick Quad



F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House
MHP #F-3-262
1612 Shookstown Road
Frederick County, MD
Site Plan and Boundary Map

Flood Hazard Certificate
 I, *Barbara J. [unclear]*, do hereby certify that as of the date shown herein, or
 a Date Map dated *June 15, 1978*, Community Flood No. *100-100-100*, published by the US Dept. of Housing and
 Urban Development, the area which embraces the record description of the subject
 OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY LIES WITHIN FLOOD ZONE *1*



The description shown herein is taken from a plat
 entitled, "A redivision of the common line between
 Lot 5, Block D, Pk. 3, Pg. 120 and Lot A, Pk. 3, Pg. 184,
 Rock Creek Estates," recorded among the Land Records
 in Plat Book 20, Page 177.

Barbara J. [unclear]
1612 Shookstown Road
 City of Frederick
 Frederick Election District No. 2
 Frederick County, Maryland



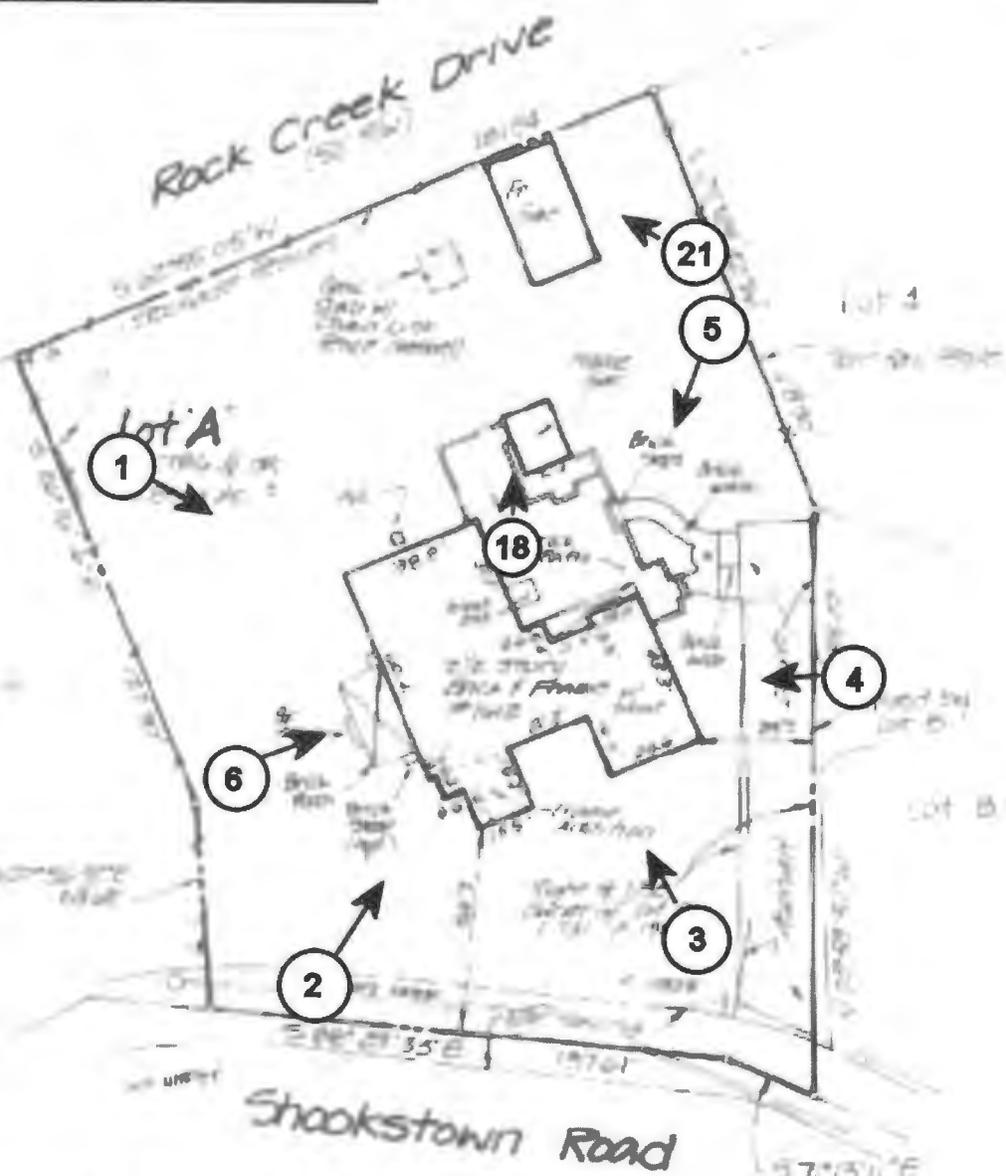
SCALE 1" = 50'

July, 1993

Catharine Brunner House
MHP #F-3-262
1612 Shookstown Road
Frederick County, MD
Photo Views, exterior

Flood Hazard Certificate

*July 1 Barlow & Abbey, Inc. Not at of the date shown herein, on
 this map dated June 15, 1978, Community Panel No.
 1, Frederick, Md., published by the US Dept. of Housing and
 Urban Development, the area which embraces the record description of the subject
 OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY LIES WITHIN FLOOD ZONE*



The description shows herein a view from a plat
 entitled, "A re-division of the common line between
 Lot 3, Block D, Pk. 3, Pg. 190 and Lot A, Pk. 3, Pg. 194,
 Rock Creek Estates" recorded among the Land Records
 in Plat Book 20, Page 177.

Home Location Survey
1612 Shookstown Road
 City of Frederick
 Frederick Election District No. 2
 Frederick County, Maryland



SAB 7-8

July 1978

Digital Photograph Log
Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Catharine Brunner House, MIHP # F-3-262
City or Vicinity: Frederick
County, State: Frederick County, MD
Name of Photographer: Edie Wallace
Date of Photographs: February 2013
Location of Original Files: MD SHPO
Number of Photographs: 21

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

F-3-262_2013-02-13_01

Main house, south and east elevations, view NW showing 1980s addition.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_02

Main house, east and north elevation, view SW showing ca.1930 addition.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_03

Main house, north elevation, view S showing ca.1930 additions.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_04

Main house, west elevation, view E showing ca.1930 addition.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_05

Main house, west and south elevations, view NE from house yard.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_06

Main house, east porch/main entrance detail.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_07

Main house, interior first floor, central stair hall, view W.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_08

Main house, interior first floor, detail of stair rail and riser decorative trim.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_09

Main house, interior first floor, double parlor converted to single room, view SE of south wall mantel.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_10

Main house, interior first floor, dining room, view NE of north wall mantel and door to ca.1930 office addition.

Catharine Brunner House, MIHP # F-3-262
Digital Photo Log, page 2 of 2

F-3-262_2013-02-13_11

Main house, interior second floor, NE bedroom, view N of north wall mantel.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_12

Main house, interior second floor, SE bedroom, view S of south wall mantel.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_13

Main house, interior second floor SE bedroom, view N of door to center hall.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_14

Main house, interior second floor, center stair hall, view NW toward access to back building.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_15

Main house, interior second floor, back building bedroom, view W of west wall mantel.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_16

Main house, second floor, enclosed recessed service porch, view W of door to bedroom.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_17

Main house, interior attic space, view NW showing intersection of main house rafters and back building.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_18

Out kitchen/wash house/slave quarter, east and north elevations, view NW.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_19

Out kitchen/wash house/slave quarter, interior first floor, view N of north wall fireplace.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_20

Out kitchen/wash house/slave quarter, interior loft room, view N of north gable end.

F-3-262_2013-02-13_21

Garage building, north and west elevations, view SE.



◀ || || | F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House
1612 Shookston Road
Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, South + east elevations, view NW
showing 1980s addition

1 of 21





◀ |||| F-3-262

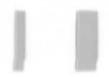
Catharine Brunner House
1612 Shookstown Rd.
Frederick MD

E. Wallace
Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, east + North elevations, view SW
showing ca. 1930 addition

2 of 21





F-3-262

Catherine Brunner House
1612 Shookstown Rd.
Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, N. elevation, view S showing
ca. 1930 additions

#3 g21



◀ |||| F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House
1612 Shookstown Rd.
Frederick MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, W elevation, view E. Showing
ca. 1930 addition.

#4 of 21



◀ |||| F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House
1612 Shookstown Rd.
Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

main house, west and south elevations, View NE
from house yard

|| #5 of 21



F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd.

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, East porch, main entrance detail

#6 of 21



◀◀||| F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

main house, first floor central stair hall, view W

7 of 21



F-3-262

Catherine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd

Frederick MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, first floor detail of stair rail and
riser decorative trim

#8 of 21



◀ |||| F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd.

Fredrick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, first floor interior, double parlor
converted to single room, view SE of South wall

9 of 21



◀◀||| F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House
1612 Shookstown Rd.
Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, interior, first floor dining room, view NE
of north wall mantel and door to ca. 1930 addition.

#10 of 21



F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, interior, second floor, NE bedroom
view N of N wall mantel

#11 of 21



◀◀ |||| F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, interior, SE bedroom, second floor
View S of S wall mantel

#12 of 21



F-3-262

Catherine Brummer House

1612 Shookstown Road

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, 2nd floor SE bedroom, view N. to
center hall

#13 of 21



◀ |||| F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

main house, 2nd floor central stair hall, view NW
toward access to back building

#14 03 21



◀ |||| F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd.

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

main house, 2nd floor, back building, bedroom,
view W of west wall mantel

15 of 21



◀ |||| F-3-202

Catharine Brunner House
1612 Shookstown Rd.

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, second floor, enclosed recessed
service porch, view w. Door to bedroom

16 of 21

||||▶



F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd.

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Main house, attic, view NW showing
intersection of main house rafters and
back building

17 of 21



F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House
1612 Shookstown Rd.

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Out kitchen/wash house/Quarter east and north
elevations, view NW

#18 & 21



◀ |||| F-3-262

Catherine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd.

Frederick MD

E. Wallace
Feb 2013

MD SHPO

Out Kitchen/Wash house/Quarters interior, first
floor, view N of N wall and fireplace

#19 of 21



◀ |||| F-3-262

Catharine Brunner House
1612 Shookstown Road
Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb 2013

MD SHPO

out kitchen / wash house / Quarter interior
loft area, view N

|| # 20 of 21



◀ |||| F-3-262

Catherine Brunner House

1612 Shookstown Rd.

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Feb. 2013

MD SHPO

Garage, N+W elevations, view SE

|| # 21 of 21 ▶▶▶▶