This small 1-story frame building is two bays wide and about three-long. Its gable-front facade bears a paneled door with a 1-light transom and molded architrave in the right bay and a pair of 1/1 windows sharing a molded architrave in the left bay. This facade has an elaborately-carved bargeboard. The rear gable end of the building has the same bargeboard, and a pair of 1/1 windows in the right bay, as well as a small 6-pane window in the attic gable. A small brick stovestack rises from within the left side of this gable end. The left hand side of the building has one door in the far left bay, and the right hand side has no openings.

This building was the original office building used by Dr. Edward Elisha Stonestreet from 1852 to 1903 in Rockville. The building, now used as a medical museum, and set up to resemble a 19th century doctors' office, stands on the grounds of the Beall-Dawson House (M: 26-10-1).
Stonestreet Medical Museum
(within West Montgomery Avenue Historic District M: 26-10)

This building is now on the grounds of the 1815 Beall-Dawson House and the Headquarters of the Montgomery County Historical Society.
Stonestreet Medical Museum is the original office building used by Dr. Edward Elisha Stonestreet from 1852 to 1903 in Rockville, Maryland.

Set up to suggest a 19th century country doctor's office, the Museum contains displays of medical, surgical, dental and apothecary instruments, equipment and furniture of the period. A small library of 19th century medical books is being developed.

The collection, which is constantly growing, contains such unusual items as a circa 1850 stethoscope, a phonendoscope, Civil War army issue amputation kit, dental key, phlebotomy instruments, auriscope and a family/physician apothecary chest.

The building is now on the grounds of the 1815 Beall-Dawson House and the Headquarters of the Montgomery County Historical Society.
Easement

M: 26-10-95
Easement

M: 26-10-95