

Capsule Summary

Kolb Property
MIHP # F-5-167
West Side of Linganore Road
Frederick
Ca. late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries
Private

The property includes three dwellings and two collapsed outbuildings. The buildings are located in a wooded landscape consisting of mature trees, and heavy overgrowth of shrubs and vines. All three extant buildings sit parallel to Linganore Road. The collapsed outbuildings are located south of the principal dwelling, in a heavily wooded portion of the property. The principal dwelling is a two-story, wood-frame building. Asphalt shingles cover the majority of the lap siding. The building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a stone foundation, and terminates in a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. Visual observation suggests a full-width porch extended across the front (east) elevation. Brick chimneys extend from each gable end; the stack no longer is extant for the chimney at the south end of the building. Most windows and doors no longer are extant. The two other dwellings on the property are constructed of concrete block.

Site inspection and archival research suggest that the rural complex was developed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Based on analysis of limited documentation and site survey, research suggests small rural properties incorporating primary dwellings and multiple small-scale specialized agricultural buildings emerged as a property type during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Archival research and site investigations did not yield information on the type of farming practiced on the property. Barns, chicken coops, corn cribs, and other similar agricultural outbuildings, if originally constructed, no longer are extant. The property no longer retains built resources associated with Frederick County's agricultural context.

Archival research suggests the existing dwelling was constructed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century by members of the Kolb family. The property transferred ownership several times before it was acquired by its current owner, Oakdale Investments, LLC, in 2011.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-167

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Kolb Property
 other N/A

2. Location

street and number West side of Linganore Road, near the intersection with Plantation Drive not for publication
 city, town Frederick vicinity
 county Frederick

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

name Oakdale Investments, LLC
 street and number 1355 Beverly Road, Suite 240 telephone 703.734.9730
 city, town McLean state VA zip code 22101

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 8359 folio 128
 city, town Frederick tax map 68 tax parcel 14 tax ID number 301247

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	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u>0</u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. F-5-167

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.

Summary

The property includes three dwellings and two collapsed outbuildings. The buildings are located in a wooded landscape consisting of mature trees, and heavy overgrowth of shrubs and vines. All three extant buildings sit parallel to Langanore Road. The collapsed outbuildings are located south of the principal dwelling, in a heavily wooded portion of the property.

Domestic Buildings

Principal Dwelling (ca. 1870)

The principal dwelling is a two-story, wood-frame building. Asphalt shingles cover the majority of the lap siding. The building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a stone foundation, and terminates in a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. Visual observation suggests a full-width porch extended across the front (east) elevation. Brick chimneys extend from each gable end; the stack no longer is extant for the chimney at the south end of the building. Most windows and doors no longer are extant. Those that remain appear to be two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Openings are either uncovered or covered in plywood. Overgrown vegetation covers much of the dwelling.

The east elevation is three bays. The remnants of the full-width porch are visible. The primary entrance is centered on the elevation; the door no longer is extant. Two windows flank the primary entrance. Both window openings are covered in plywood. At the second floor, the remains of the two-over-two-light, double-hung sash are visible in the central window. The south window opening is covered in plywood while the north opening is uncovered.

The one-bay north and south elevations are similar. On the south elevation, one window is found on each the first and second floors of the east end of the elevation. A wood window opening is located in the gable end. The wood sash remain at the first floor and in the gable window on the north elevation. Plywood covers the second-floor window opening.

The asymmetrical west elevation (rear) features an off-center door. Visual observation suggests a stoop or porch defined the entrance. The door no longer is extant. The two first-floor windows, which flank the entrance, are covered in plywood. The two second-floor window openings are uncovered.

In plan, the dwelling is two rooms deep with an enclosed, straight-run, central stair. The second floor was not accessible.

Concrete-block Dwelling 1 (ca. 1940)

A single-story, concrete-block building is located north of the principal dwelling. The building occupies a square footprint and rests on a concrete-block crawl space. The roof has collapsed into the building interior. The dwelling faces east; the principal entrance is centered on the east elevation. Two window openings flank the entrance; the sash no longer are extant. One window opening is located on each the north and south elevations; the sash no longer are extant. Most of the west (rear) elevation no longer is extant. An entrance, defined by a concrete-block stoop, is located at the south end of the elevation.

Concrete-block Dwelling 2 (ca. 1940)

A single-story, concrete-block dwelling is located north of concrete-block dwelling 1. The dwelling is a three-bay, single-story building that occupies a square footprint. The building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A chimney is centered in the roof's ridge. The main entrance is centered on the east elevation and is flanked by two window openings; the sash are no longer extant. The north and south elevations are each one bay. The window opening on the

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north elevation is covered in plywood; the opening on the south elevation is uncovered. The two-bay west elevation features a covered window opening and an entrance. A poured-concrete and concrete-block stoop provides access to the entrance.

Ruined Buildings

Collapsed Building 1 (ND)

A partially collapsed building is located south of the principal dwelling. The wood-frame building features a poured-concrete retaining wall and foundation. The roof is sheathed in corrugated-metal panels; roof type is indiscernible. Use and type of building could not be determined.

Collapsed Building 2 (ND)

A wood-frame building is located south of Building 1. Wood-framing is visible. Other visible materials include poured-concrete, brick, piping to suggest the building might have had plumbing, and corrugated metal. The original type and use of the building is indiscernible.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-5-167

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" 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 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. 1880 to ca. 1950 **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates late nineteenth / early twentieth centuries

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

Site inspection and archival research suggest that the rural complex was developed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Archival research and several surviving buildings and building ruins suggest that previous occupants engaged in agriculture on a modest scale through the late twentieth century. Based on analysis of limited documentation and site survey, research suggests small rural properties incorporating primary dwellings and multiple small-scale specialized agricultural buildings emerged as a property type during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The rural properties may not have been well-suited for the cultivation of agricultural products and may have been occupied by migrant or tenant occupants. This property type represents the broad evolution in rural domestic patterns from earlier subsistence farmsteads to single lots having an exclusively residential use in a rural setting.

Project Background

This property was documented as a prerequisite to its removal as part of the development of the Westridge, Woodridge, Hamptons West, and Hamptons East residential communities. Preliminary review of project development plans by the Frederick County Community Development Department identified documentation of four existing rural domestic properties, including the Kolb property, as a condition to their demolition. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) forms were prepared for each of these properties for submission to the Frederick County Community Development Department.

Historical Project Area

The project area, which is located northwest of New Market and south of Mount Pleasant, is in close proximity to twentieth century residential developments surrounding Lake Linganore. The area was sparsely populated during the nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, at least four mills operated along the Linganore Creek (Lake 1873).

Historic maps record few property owners in the general project area during the nineteenth century. However, census records identify many more residents in the area, suggesting that a segment of the area's population were tenants.

A review of historic U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps suggests few buildings were constructed along Linganore Road during the twentieth century. Buildings first are depicted on U.S.G.S quadrangle maps 1909, even though maps as early as 1903 are available for the area. Between 1909 and 1943 three buildings are depicted along Linganore Road, including the two dwellings on the west side of Linganore Road that are the subjects of the current investigation and one dwelling on the

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east side of Linganore Road. The area became noticeably more populated between 1944 and 1953, particularly the east side of the road.

Growth in the area exploded during the second half of the twentieth century when the Linganore Corporation received county approval in 1968 to construct the first Planned Unit Development (PUD) in the county (Lake Linganore n.d.). The community includes 15 “villages,” or neighborhoods (Lake Linganore Association n.d.).

Historic Overview

In general, the four properties identified for documentation share a similar overall development history. This general context is presented for each property along with site specific data.

Farming and commodity production and processing have been important in the Frederick County economy from the eighteenth century to the present. Changing markets, technologies for agricultural and food preservation, and advances in transportation were factors that influenced the commodities produced and the design of associated agricultural infrastructure. The county’s agricultural economy shifted from an eighteenth century focus on wheat production for export to South American markets through the Port of Baltimore, to the cultivation of tomatoes and corn for regional canneries in the years following the Civil War, to “truck farms” focusing on perishable commodities shipped by train to regional urban centers, to commercial dairies made possible by advances in transportation, sanitation, and refrigeration. Properties associated with this dominant pattern of agricultural economics include substantial farms with frequently substantial building complexes consisting of main dwellings, secondary dwellings, domestic outbuildings, and substantial barn complexes that were modified and expanded over time to reflect architectural fashion and agricultural technology. Large-scale agricultural operations such as farms that supported local canneries or commercial dairies often included tenant houses. Such dwellings generally were simple family structures with minimal ornamentation.

A less documented pattern of modest rural domestic properties is found in the county throughout these periods. Such properties frequently are associated with small parcels averaging five acres or less. Primarily residential in use, these properties often include modest principal dwellings, minor domestic outbuildings, and small scale agricultural sheds. House lots usually include small orchards and kitchen gardens. Census data records the owners of such parcels as employed in a variety of pursuits ranging from farmers to craftsmen to laborers.

Industry historically maintained a secondary role in Frederick County’s economy into the twentieth century. Changes in the agricultural sector, compounded with the consolidation of various industries, forced residents, particularly those engaged in agriculture, to search for jobs in or closer to nearby cities (Polglase et al. 2003:24). Consequently, population growth in the county during the first quarter of the twentieth century stagnated due to the changing economic conditions. Limited industrial growth in Frederick County during the early twentieth century prolonged the effects of the Great Depression on the county’s economy. This factor contributed to the county’s slow population growth during the 1930s.

Construction of Fort Detrick during World War II and the subsequent construction of Interstate 270 as part of President Dwight Eisenhower’s interstate highway system during the late 1950s spurred dramatic economic and population growth in the county (Polglase et al. 2003:24). Interstate access, supplemented by commuter rail, made Frederick County an increasingly attractive bedroom community to those employed in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. and Baltimore

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regions. Housing developments were constructed by merchant builders that catered to urban commuters in the post-World War II period. The demand for residential housing placed increased development pressure on rural property. Development pressures occurred concurrently with the introduction of improved consumer services, such as the supermarket. First introduced in 1936 by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company (A&P), self-service grocery stores decreased the need for small residential parcels integrating a level of subsistence agriculture. Increasingly restrictive land use policies and improvement in transportation, which facilitated access to stores, further diminished the need for rural property owners to produce their own agricultural products. The population and economic growth that occurred in the county during the postwar period continued through the end of the twentieth century and to the present.

Domestic Architecture in Frederick County

Modest, two-story, wood-frame dwellings are ubiquitous throughout Frederick County. Most dwellings constructed in the county during the second half of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century are related to the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse: a two-story, wood-frame dwelling with integral ell. Often an open porch spanned the principal block and the ell incorporated a two-story porch.

The majority of these vernacular dwellings were constructed with mass produced building materials, including ornamentation. Builder's guides, improved transportation, local availability of standardized materials, and builder's budget influenced the size and elaboration of the dwelling. Builder's guides afforded property owners the opportunity to choose ornamentation and customize such houses. Improved transportation, namely railroad access, facilitated the movement of building materials from one region to another and reduced construction costs. Mass production of building components standardized design and eliminated the necessity for skilled craftsmen to produce building parts.

Tenant Houses

Tenant houses constructed during the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are similar in design. In general, tenant houses constructed during the time period are modest, two-story, wood-frame dwellings. The use of exterior ornamentation is uncommon. The houses often occupy rectangular footprints and the integral ell with porch, typically, is absent.

Other examples of tenant houses constructed in Frederick County during the time period are documented in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. Previously surveyed tenant houses include the Curtis W. Thomas Tenant House (F-1-210) in Adamstown and the tenant house located on the Caidlyn Properties in the City of Frederick and documented in F-3-253.

Tenant houses constructed in the general vicinity of Lake Linganore include Tenant House 1 (F-8-144) and Tenant House 2 (F-8-145). Both of these dwellings were located on the north side of Gas House Pike. Much of the farmland along Gas House Pike during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was cultivated to supply corn and tomatoes to the locally-based McMurry cannery. Louis McMurry, owner of the cannery, eventually acquired approximately 3,000 acres for corn production (Sheetenhelm and Kuranda 1990).

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Property History

Archival research suggests the existing dwelling was constructed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century by members of the Kolb family. The Kolb family was present in the area as early as 1858. The 1858 Bond map depicts a D. Kolb on the west side of Linganore Road. The dwelling likely was constructed while the property was under the ownership of Daniel Kolb, who acquired the 30-acre property in 1871. Indeed, a two-story frame dwelling was described in an 1872 equity case (Frederick County Land Records [FCLR] liber CM 4/folio 392). By 1873, members of the Kolb family occupied both sides of Linganore Road; Property owned by D. F. Kolb is depicted on the west side of Linganore Road, west of a creek and property owned by L.A. Kolb is depicted on the east side of Linganore Road. Both properties are depicted on the 1873 Lake Atlas of Frederick County in the vicinity of the alignment of the current day Plantation Road. Lewis Kolb acquired the property, identified in land records as "Farm 2" in 1873. In the 1880 federal census records, Lewis A. Kolb is living on the property with his wife Margaret and sons Clayton, Walter, and Reuben, and niece Hattie Hall (U.S. Federal Census www.ancestry.com). By 1910, Lewis Kolb had retired from farming (U.S. Federal Census www.ancestry.com). Reuben S. Kolb acquired the property, which contained 122 acres, from Charles C. Waters and Edgar H. McBride, the attorneys representing Bettie R. Kolb, in 1924 (FCLR liber 350 / folio 126).

Lewis A. Kolb owned property on both sides of Linganore Road. The archival record is unclear regarding the parcel on which Lewis A. Kolb and his family resided. The principal dwelling is characteristic of tenant houses constructed during the period. It is possible that the subject property was occupied by tenant farmers; whereas Lewis A. Kolb, identified as the property owner in land records, resided in a dwelling on property located on the east side of Linganore Road.

After the property transferred out of Kolb family ownership in 1929, the property was owned by Walter D. Main (Frederick County Land Records [FCLR] liber 368/folio 459). Walter Main increased the property acreage. When the property was acquired by the Linganore Corp. in 1969, it contained 101 acres (FCLR liber 806/folio 222). The property transferred ownership five more times before it was acquired by its current owner, Oakdale Investments, LLC, in 2011 (FCLR liber 8359; folio 128).

Research suggests many of the properties along Linganore Road were occupied by tenant farmers during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A comparison of the 1870 federal census records and the 1873 Lake atlas indicates more people were living in the area than owned property. While the 1880 federal census records do not provide property ownership status, the number of people counted in the federal census is greater than the number of people depicted on the 1873 Lake atlas (Lake 1873; U.S. Federal Census www.ancestry.com). Interestingly, in 1900, there was an increase in the African-American population in the area. By 1910, there are no African Americans living in the vicinity of the Kolb property. The reasons for the increase in the African-American population and its subsequent decline are unknown. Census records between 1920 and 1940 identify property ownership patterns that include a mix of renters and homeowners.

Archival research and site investigations did not yield information on the type of farming practiced on the property. Built resources on the property include three dwellings and the remains of two other buildings. Barns, chicken coops, corn cribs, and other similar agricultural outbuildings, if originally constructed, no longer are extant. The property no longer retains built resources associated with Frederick County's agricultural context.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-5-167

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 3.09 acres
Acreage of historical setting 122 acres
Quadrangle name Walkersville

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,00

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the property include the area immediately around the dwelling and outbuildings for a total of 3.09 acres.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kirsten Peeler, Senior Project Manager		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	July 2015
street & number	241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301.694.0428
city or town	Frederick	state	MD

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.

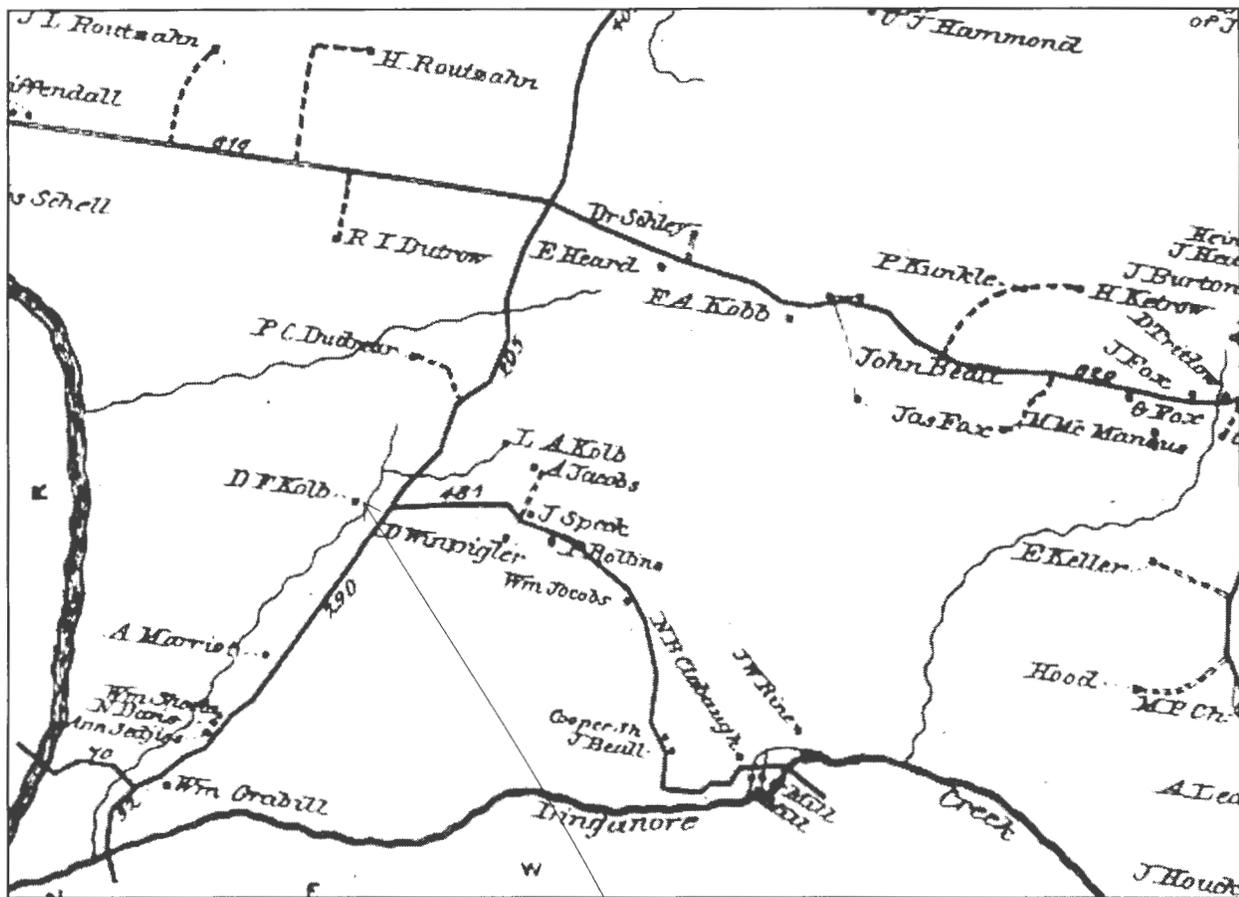
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-167

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1



Excerpt: 1873 Lake Atlas of Frederick County.



Kolb property

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-167

Name
Continuation Sheet

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Bibliography

Frederick County Land Records (FCLR)
Var. Deeds, wills, and equity cases.

Lake, D.J.
1875 *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland*. C.O. Titus & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lake Linganore
n.d. "Where it All Began." Electronic document, <http://www.lakelinganoreliving.com/history>. Viewed 22 January 2015.

Lake Linganore Association
n.d. "Villages of Eaglehead." Electronic document, <https://www.lakelinganore.org/>. Viewed 22 January 2015.

Polglase, Christopher, Jesse Kulp, Chris Heidenrich, and Michael Hornum
2003 *Phase I Archeological Survey for the Proposed Road and Water/Sewer Improvements at Lake Linganore, Frederick, County, Maryland*. Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for Whitman, Requardt and Associates, LLP.

Sheetenhelm, Deborah with revisions by Kathryn M. Kuranda
1990 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form prepared for the McMurry House (F-8-31). Available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

United States Federal Census
var. Available through www.ancestry.com.

Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button, Robert J. Hurry, Gordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furguson
1981 *The M/DOT Archeological Resources Survey, Volume 3: The Piedmont*. Maryland Historical Trust for the Maryland Department of Transportation and the Maryland Board of Public Works.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 3

Photo Log

MIHP#: F-5-167

Kolb Property

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

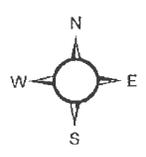
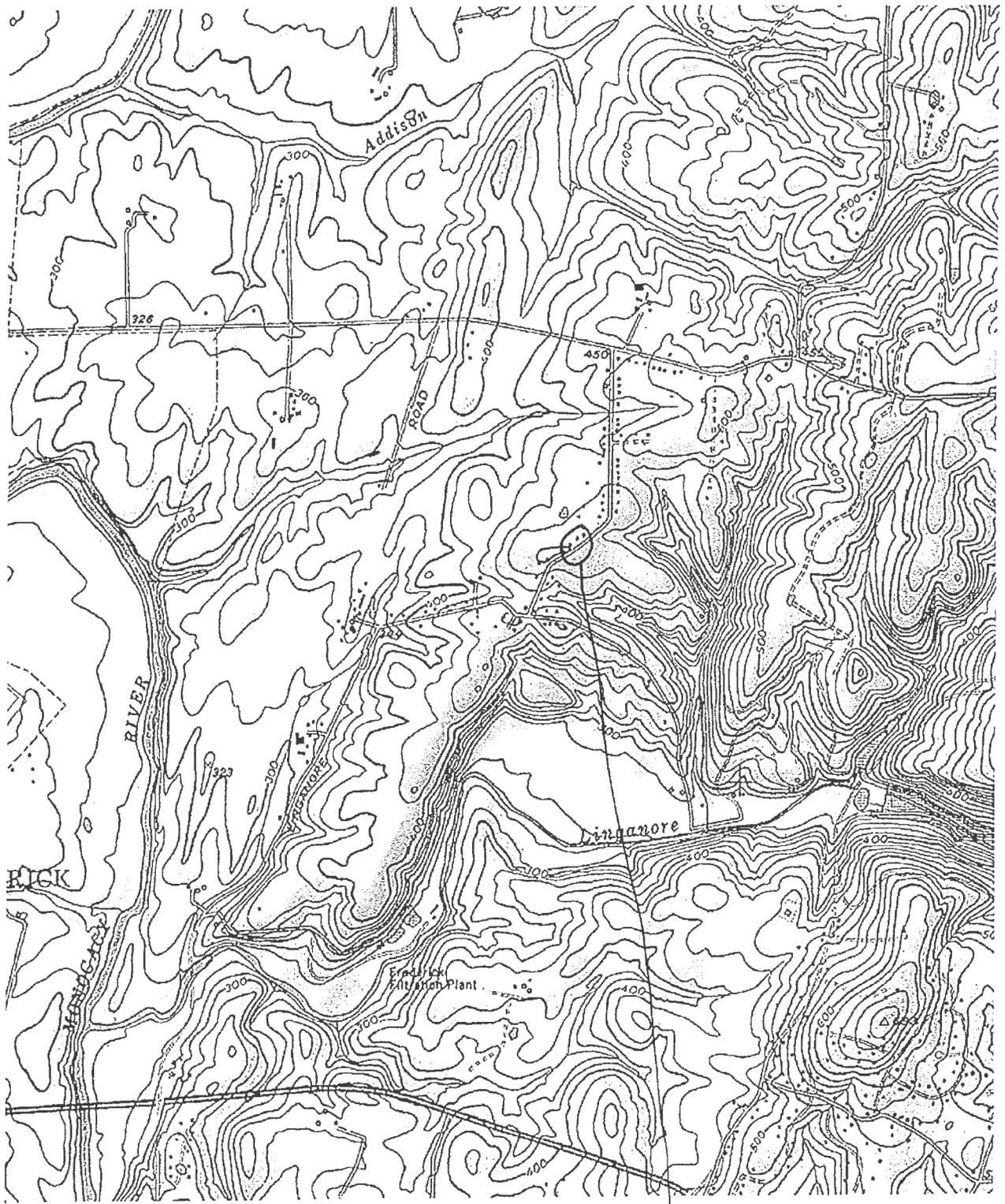
Photos taken on: 28 April 2015

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Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

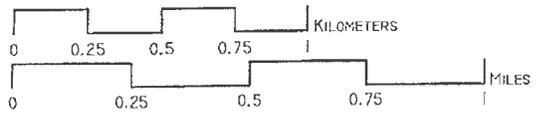
Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

F-5-167_2015-04-28_01	Principal dwelling, east elevation
F-5-167_2015-04-28_02	Principal dwelling, south elevation
F-5-167_2015-04-28_03	Principal dwelling, west elevation
F-5-167_2015-04-28_04	Principal dwelling, north elevation
F-5-167_2015-04-28_05	Principal dwelling interior, north parlor
F-5-167_2015-04-28_06	Principal dwelling interior, south parlor
F-5-167_2015-04-28_07	Principal dwelling, stair
F-5-167_2015-04-28_08	Concrete-block dwelling 1, east elevation
F-5-167_2015-04-28_09	Concrete-block dwelling 1, west elevation
F-5-167_2015-04-28_010	Concrete-block dwelling 2, east elevation
F-5-167_2015-04-28_011	Concrete-block dwelling 2, west elevation
F-5-167_2015-04-28_012	Collapsed building 1, looking southwest
F-5-167_2015-04-28_013	Collapsed building 2, looking south
F-5-167_2015-04-28_014	Collapsed building 2, looking north

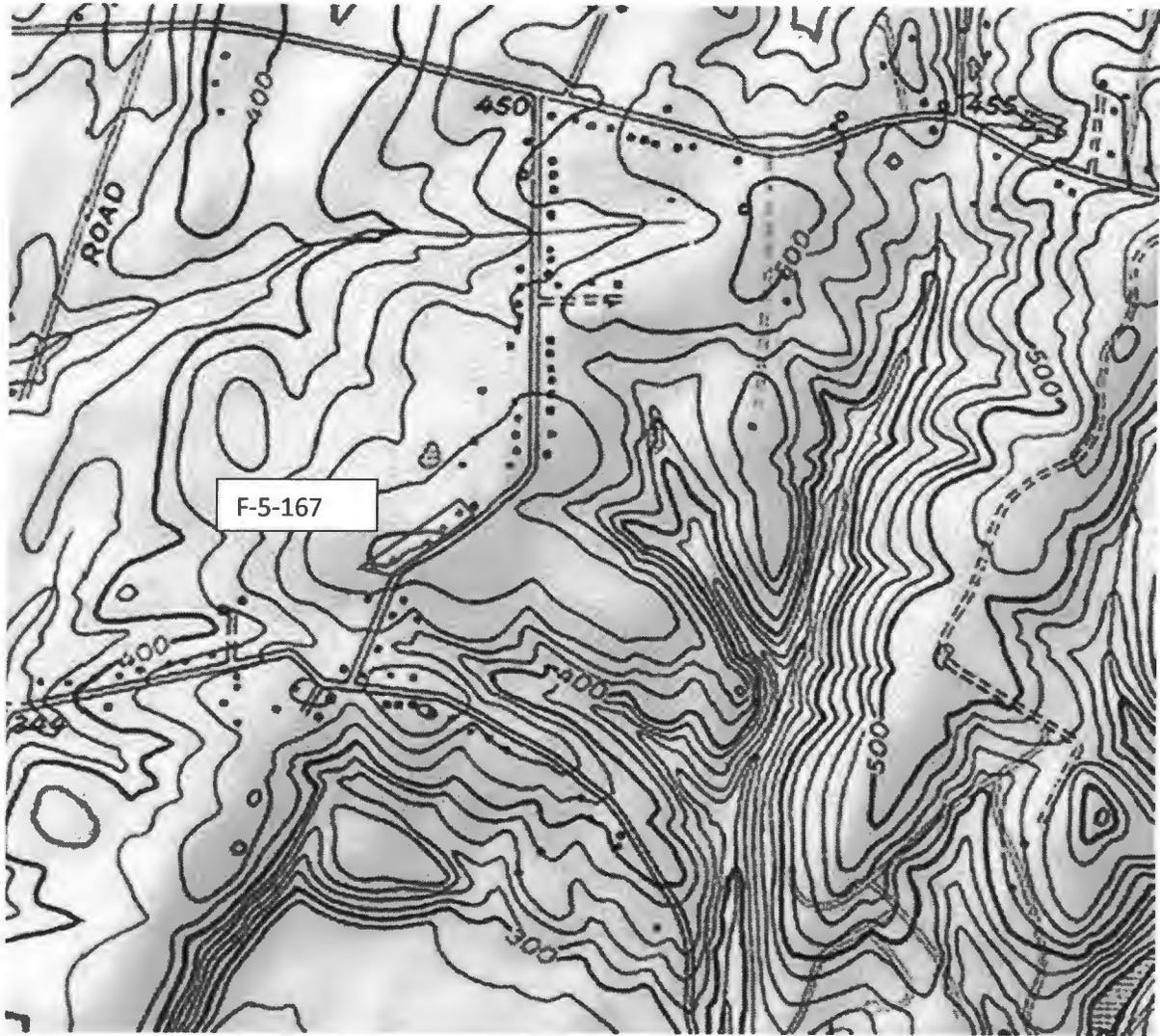


MSR: 1:24,000
 SRS: SPCS MD (FT) / NAD 83

Service Layer Credits:
 Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
 Walkersville 7.5 Quad; Rev. '77, Pub. '80



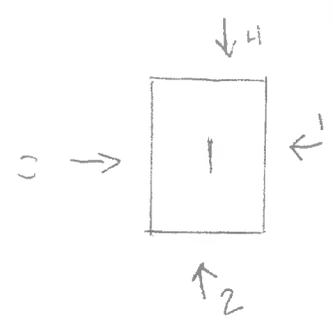
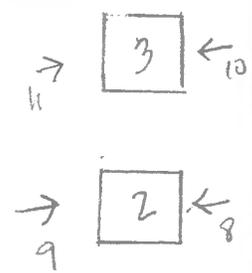
KOLB PROPERTY
 LINAMORE ROAD
 FREDERICK
 FREDERICK COUNTY, MD



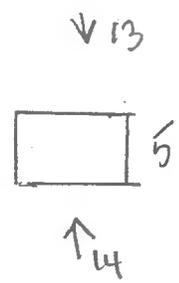
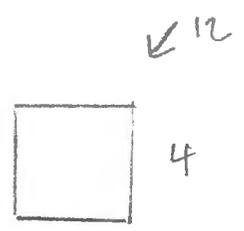
Kolb Property
MIHP # F-5-167
West Side of Linganore Road
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
Walkersville Quad



1. PRINCIPAL DWELLING
2. CONCRETE-BLOCK DWELLING 1
3. CONCRETE-BLOCK DWELLING 2
4. COLLAPSED BUILDING 1
5. COLLAPSED BUILDING 2



LINGASTORE ROAD



MHP # F 5-167
 KOLB PROPERTY
 WEST SIDE OF
 LINGASTORE ROAD
 FREDERICK
 FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
 APRIL 2015
 DRAWN BY: V. PEELEY
 NOT TO SCALE





MAP A F-5-167
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

RCGA
APRIL 2015

MD SHPO
PRINCIPAL DWELLING, EAST ELEVATION

1 OF 14



MHP # F-5-167
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
REGS.
APRIL 2015

PRINCIPAL DWELLING, SOUTH ELEVATION
2 of 14



MHA # F-5-167
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCA

APRIL 2015

MD SHPO

PRINCIPAL DWELLING, WEST ELEVATION

3 OF 14



MHP # F-5-167
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
PLANS
APRIL 2015
MD SHD
DWELLING, NORTH ELEVATION

4 of 14



MHP # F-5-167
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY MD

PCGA

APRIL 2015

MD SHED

PRINCIPAL DWELLING, INTERIOR, NORTH PARLOR

5 OF 14



MHP # F-5-107
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

RCSA
APRIL 2015
MD SAPP

PRINCIPAL DWELLING, INTERIOR, SOUTH PARLOR
6 OF 14



MHP # F-5-167
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCGA
APRIL 2015
MD SHPO

PRINCIPAL DWELLING, STAIR

7 05 14

MHP # F-5-167

KOLB PROPERTY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

DLGA

APRIL 2015

MD SAPO

CONCRETE-BLOCK DWELLING 1

EAST ELEVATION

8 OF 14



MAP # F-5-167
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCGA

APRIL 2015
MD SUPD

CONCRETE-BLOCK DWELLING 1
WEST ELEVATION

9 OF 14



MHP # F-5-147
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

RCGA

APRIL 2015

MD SHPO

CONCRETE-BLOCK DWELLING 2

EAST ELEVATION
10 OF 14



MHP # F-5-107
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
PCSA

APRIL 2015

MD SHPO

CONCRETE-Block DWELLING 2

11 OF 14 WEST ELEVATION



MIHA # F-5-167

KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCGA

APRIL 2015

MD SAPO

COLLAPSED BUILDING 1, LOOKING SW

12 of 14



MHP # F-5-167
KOLB PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

PCSA

APRIL 2015

MD SARD

COLLAPSED BUILDING 2, LOOKING S

13 OF 14



MHA A F-5-167
WOLF PROPERTY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

RCSA
APRIL 2015

MD SHPO

COLLAPSED BUILDING 2, WORKING 14

14 OF 14