

Capsule Summary

Storms-Rippon Farm Dwelling
MIHP # F-5-170
10801 Gas House Pike
Mount Airy
Ca. 1871
Private

The rural building complex is located on the south side of Gas House Pike and accessed by a dirt and gravel drive. The property is heavily forested and crossed by small streams. The topography is characterized by rolling hills and rock outcroppings. Buildings on the property include a dwelling, two domestic outbuildings (a privy and a chicken coop), and three agricultural buildings. The parcel also contains the remains of four collapsed buildings. Archival research and field survey did not identify the original uses associated with the building ruins. The two-story, frame, vernacular dwelling is the result of two major phases of construction. The original principal block is a two story, three-bay, single-pile, asymmetrical structure occupying a rectangular footprint and terminating in a gable roof.

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. 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. Indeed, small scale agriculture appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century activity on the parcel.

Several families owned the five-acre parcel located on the south side of Gas House Pike known as the Storms-Rippon Farm. The dwelling likely was constructed by Rachel A. Storms and John T. Storms, who acquired the property in 1871. Between 1947 and 2011 when it was acquired by Oakdale Investments, LLC, the property changed ownership multiple times.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-170

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Storms-Rippon Farm

other N/A

2. Location

street and number 10801 Gas House Pike __ not for publication

city, town Mount Airy __ 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 Virginia 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 69 tax parcel 68 tax ID number 296049

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 type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	0	6
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	0	4
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	0	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	0	10
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	0	

7. Description

Inventory No. F-5-170

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 rural building complex is located on the south side of Gas House Pike and accessed by an approximately 0.25-mile dirt and gravel drive. The property is heavily forested and crossed by small streams. The topography is characterized by rolling hills and rock outcroppings.

The residential complex is removed from the road and occupies a shallow hillside clearing. Former agricultural buildings line the access drive, which terminates at the main dwelling, located at the northern end of the farm lot. The farmstead currently is vacant and in deteriorated condition. Buildings on the property include a dwelling, two domestic outbuildings (a privy and a chicken coop), and three agricultural buildings. The parcel also contains the remains of four collapsed buildings. Archival research and field survey did not identify the original uses associated with the building ruins.

Domestic Buildings

Dwelling (ca. 1870)

The two-story, frame, vernacular dwelling is the result of two major phases of construction. The original principal block is a two story, three-bay, single-pile, asymmetrical structure occupying a rectangular footprint and terminating in a gable roof accented by gable returns. A single-story, open shed porch spans the first level of the south (front) elevation. The front porch has a wood floor; wood posts support the porch's shed roof, which is ornamented by scalloped woodwork along the frieze. Window openings house a variety of original and replacement units including one-over-one-light, vinyl replacement units; two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units; and four-light units. Original windows are defined by wood sills and simple board surrounds. The majority of windows lack intact glass.

A lower-scale, two-story frame kitchen addition was appended to the rear, north elevation of the principal block. Both the principal block and ell are supported by stone foundations. The kitchen addition was expanded through east and west shed additions.

The house incorporates a variety of cladding materials including wooden lap siding, vertical board, and asbestos shingle. The side-gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Brick chimneys are found in the gable ends of the principal block and kitchen addition.

The south elevation of the principal block houses the primary entrance centered in the elevation.. Overgrown vegetation obscures most of the first floor. Second-floor sash no longer are extant.

An enclosed, straight-run stair divides the first floor of the principal block into two rooms. The kitchen is located in the ell addition. The poor condition of the building prohibited investigation of the second floor.

Privy (ca. 1960)

A wood-frame, single-story privy clad in T1-11 wood siding is located west of the dwelling. The building terminates in a shed roof sheathed in corrugated plastic. The east elevation features the building's entrance; the door no longer is extant. A one-over-one-light vinyl-sash window is found on the west elevation. The north and south elevations are blind.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-170

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

Chicken Coop (ca. 1950)

A partially collapsed chicken coop is found northwest of the dwelling. The one-story, wood-frame building is clad in wood planks. Roofing materials are corrugated metal.

Outbuildings

Outbuilding (ca. 1960)

A single-story, wood-frame outbuilding clad in board-and-batten siding is sited adjacent to the privy. The building terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Openings consist of a hinged, wood door on the east elevation and a six-light, fixed-sash window on the south elevation. The north elevation is blind.

Wood-frame Building (ca. 1960)

A single-story, semi-enclosed, wood-frame building clad in T1-11 wood siding is located south of the collapsed building. Plywood sheathing partially covers the roof. Visual observation suggests the building might have been used to shelter small animals.

Wood-frame Animal Shelters (ND)

A single-story, wood-frame chicken coop is attached to a wood-frame stable. The building complex is located on the west side of the access drive, south of the collapsed building. The chicken coop is clad in wood planks and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The northeast corner of the building attaches to a wood-frame animal pen with stalls. Cladding materials are wood planks and corrugated metal and metal panels. The roof no longer is extant.

Ruined Buildings

Collapsed Building 1 (ND)

A corrugated-metal roof and plywood remain of a collapsed building located west of the dwelling.

Collapsed Building 2 (ND)

A wood-frame collapsed building is located on the east side of the access drive, northeast of the dwelling. Additional materials include corrugated metal panels. Visual observation suggests the building might have been a prefabricated shed.

Collapsed Building 3 (ND)

A wood-frame, collapsed building with gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal is located south of the animal shelters. Type and use of building could not be determined.

Collapsed Building 4 (ND)

The remains of a building are found southeast of the dwelling near the access road. Remains include a poured-concrete and stone foundation. Original building use could not be determined.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-5-170

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. 1870 to ca. 1950 **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates ca. 1871

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 through the mid-twentieth century. Archival research and several surviving outbuildings 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 Storms-Rippon Farm, 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.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-170

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Gas House Pike, east of Boyer's Mill experienced limited development during the late nineteenth century through the mid twentieth century. Fewer than a dozen buildings are depicted on early twentieth century U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps. Generally, the few buildings identified on the historic quadrangle maps were constructed adjoining Gas House Pike, rather than removed from 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.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-170

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

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 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 dwelling 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

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-170

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

locally-based McMurry cannery Louis McMurry, owner of the cannery, eventually acquired approximately 3,000 acres for corn production (Sheetenhelm and Kuranda 1990).

Property History

Several families owned the five-acre parcel located on the south side of Gas House Pike known as the Storms-Rippon Farm. Two of the acres of the subject property were acquired by Rachel A. Storms and John T. Storms in 1871 (Frederick County Land Records [FCLR] liber CM 6 / folio 684). The Storms likely constructed the dwelling, which appears on the 1873 Lake Atlas of Frederick County.

Both John T., who was identified as a carpenter in the 1870 federal census, and his wife Rachel, died shortly after purchasing the property. The Storms had two small children, Mary, aged three, and Harvey, aged ten months, in 1870 (U.S. Federal Census www.ancestry.com). Legal challenges or issues concerning the estate apparently delayed the sale of the property for 23 years. The archival record is unclear regarding occupation of the dwelling during this 23-year period. Eventually, the property was acquired by Mary A. and Jimmie (Jerome) Rippon (also Rippeon) in 1894 (FCLR liber JLJ 7 / folio 315). The Rippsons consolidated two parcels, the approximately two acres they purchased from Hamilton Lindsay, the attorney for the heirs of Rachel Storms, and the approximately three acres acquired from Madison D. and Frances Day, to create an approximately five-acre parcel (FCLR liber CM 2/folio 524; Liber JW 7/ folio 315). Research suggests the Rippsons lived in the vicinity of the subject property before they acquired it. Mary and Jerome Rippon are identified in the 1870 and 1880 federal census living in the Mount Pleasant census district with their daughter Manirva J. The Mount Pleasant census district encompassed the Gas House Pike vicinity. Jerome worked on a farm in 1870 and his occupation was gardener in 1880. In 1900, Jerome and Mary Rippon own their own house in the Mount Pleasant census district; the occupation of the 60-year old Jerome was not identified. Jerome's occupation was identified as "none" in the 1910 census, suggesting he may have been retired by 1910 (U.S. Federal Census www.ancestry.com). The Rippsons maintained ownership of the property until 1912 at which time the parcel was acquired by Thomas Sim Nusbaum and Ella May Nusbaum (FCLR liber 302 / folio 402).

Willard R. and Lillie A. Hall acquired the property from the Nusbaums in 1917. The Halls were identified in the 1920 federal census, along with their two children, Reuben (aged 11) and Hattie (aged 7). A third child, Pauline (aged 3), identified as a granddaughter, was likely a daughter. Willard was identified as a general farmer in the 1920 and 1930 federal census records. The Halls were living on the "Road from McKaig to New London," the present-day Gas House Pike in the 1930 federal census. Lillie A. Hall, aged 62, was recorded in the 1940 census as a general farm operator. No other residents were included in the household, suggesting Willard had died by the time the 1940 census was taken (www.ancestry.com). Between 1947 and 2011 when it was acquired by Oakdale Investments, LLC, the property changed ownership eight times (FCLR liber 8359 / folio 128).

Small scale agriculture appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century activity on the parcel. Archival research has not yielded information on the identities of possible nineteenth-century tenants. The Rippsons did not farm the property; indeed, Jerome Rippon appears to have been retired during much of the ownership of the property. Evidence that the property was in agricultural production is presented in the 1920, 1930, and 1940 federal census records, which identify Willard Hall, and later his wife Lillie, as a general farmer. The type of farm is not identified.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-5-170

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.40 acres
Acreage of historical setting 2 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 extant outbuildings for a total of 1.40 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	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
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-5-170

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1



Excerpt: 1873 *Lake Atlas of Frederick County*.

↑
North

↑
Storms-Rippon Farm

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-170

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

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

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

Polglase, Christopher, Jesse Kulp, Chris Heidenrich, and Michael Hornum
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Sheetenhelm, Deborah with revisions by Kathryn M. Kuranda
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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

Inventory No. F-5-170

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 3

Photo Log

MIHP#: F-5-170

Storms-Rippon Farm

Frederick County, Maryland

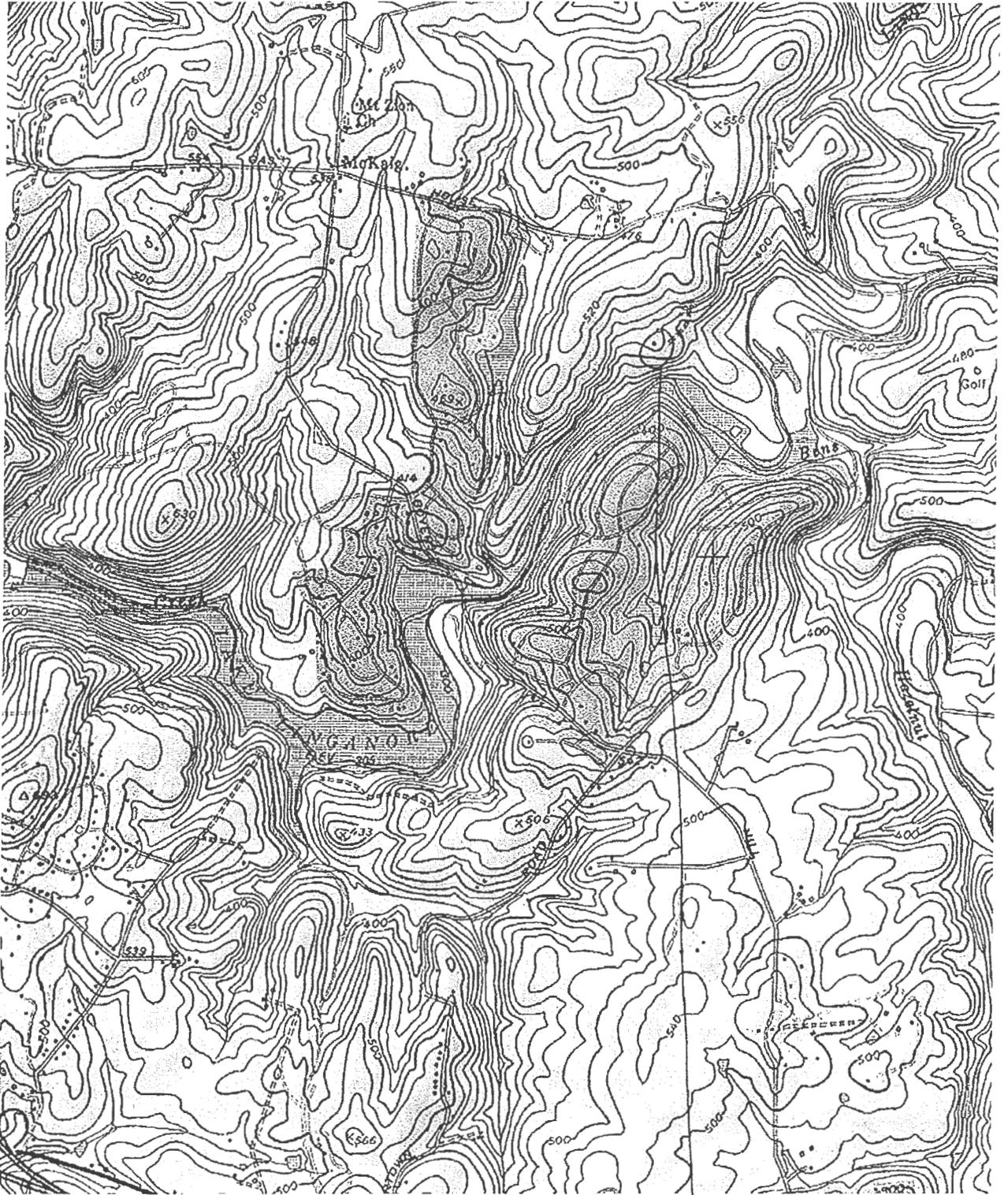
Photos taken by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Photos taken on: 28 April 2015

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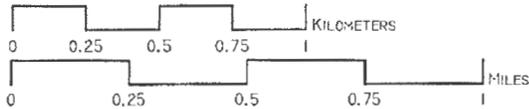
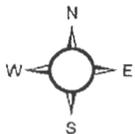
Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

F-5-170_2015-04-28_01	Dwelling, south elevation
F-5-170_2015-04-28_02	Dwelling, east elevation
F-5-170_2015-04-28_03	Dwelling, north elevation
F-5-170_2015-04-28_04	Dwelling, west elevation
F-5-170_2015-04-28_05	Privy and out building, east elevation
F-5-170_2015-04-28_06	Chicken coop, looking northeast
F-5-170_2015-04-28_07	Collapsed building 1, looking northwest
F-5-170_2015-04-28_08	Collapsed building 2, looking south
F-5-170_2015-04-28_09	Wood-frame building, looking southwest
F-5-170_2015-04-28_010	Wood-frame animal shelters, looking west
F-5-170_2015-04-28_011	Collapsed building 3, looking south east
F-5-170_2015-04-28_012	Collapsed building 4, looking north
F-5-170_2015-04-28_013	Dwelling interior, kitchen
F-5-170_2015-04-28_014	Dwelling interior, stair

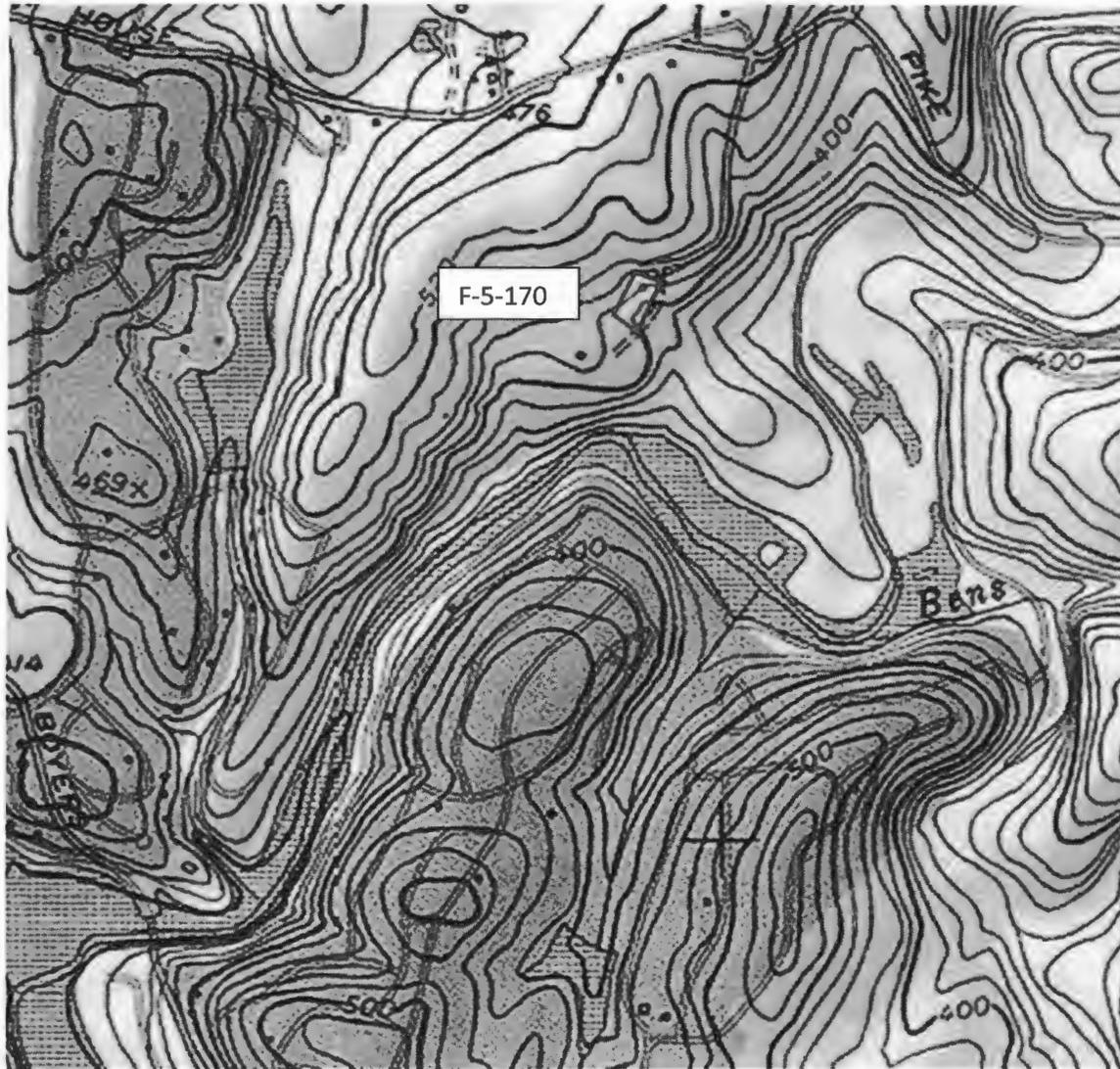


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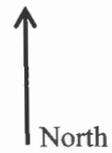
Service Layer Credits:
 Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
 Walkersville 7.5' Quad, Rev. 77, Pub. 80



STORRS-BIRSON FARM
 10801 GAS HOUSE AVE
 MOUNT AIRY
 FREDERICK COUNTY MD

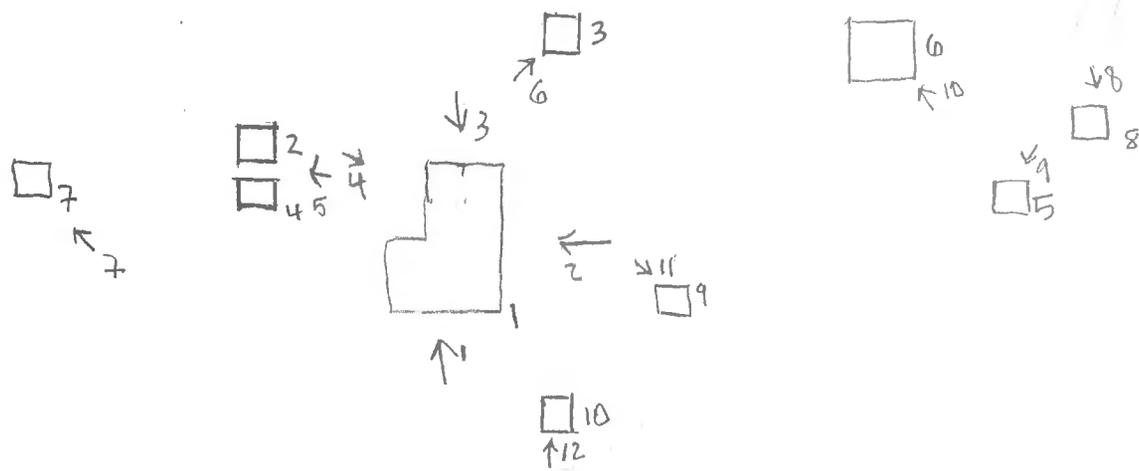


Storms-Rippon Farm Dwelling
MIHP # F-5-170
10801 Gas House Pike
Mount Airy, Frederick County, Maryland
Walkersville Quad



KEY

- 1. DWELLING
- 2. PRIVY
- 3. CHICKEN COOP
- 4. OUT BUILDING
- 5. WOOD-FRAME BUILDING
- 6. WOOD-FRAME ANIMAL SHELTER
- 7. COLLAPSED BUILDING 1
- 8. COLLAPSED BUILDING 2
- 9. COLLAPSED BUILDING 3
- 10. COLLAPSED BUILDING 4



MHP # F-5-170
STORMS- RIPPON FARM
10801 GAS HOUSE PIKE
MOUNT AIRY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

APRIL 2015

DRAWN BY: K. PEELER

NOT TO SCALE





MHT # F-5-170

STORMS - RIFFON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCSA

APRIL 2015

MD SHPO

DWELLING, SOUTH ELEVATION

1 OF 14



MHP #F5-170
STORMS RIPPON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCSA

APRIL 2015

MD SHAD
DWELLING, EAST ELEVATION

2 OF 14



MHP # F-5-170
STORNS RIPON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

RCGA
APRIL 2015
MD SHPO

DWELLING, NORTH ELEVATION

3 of 14



MHP # F-5-170
STORMS RIFTON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCA
APRIL 2015
MD SHPO
DWELLING, WEST ELEVATION
4 of 14



MIHP # F-15-170
STORMS RIPPON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY MD

~~PLAN~~

APRIL 2015

MD SAPO

PENY + OUTBUILDING, EAST ELEVATION

5 8 14



MWP # F-5-1A0
STORMY RIFTON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
PCSA
APRIL 2015
MD SUPD
CHICKEN COOP, LOOKING NE

6 of 14



MIST @ F-5-170
STORMS - RIPPOH FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY MD

RCGA
APRIL 2015

MD SHPO
COLLAPSED BUILDING, LOOKING NW

7 of 14



MHP # F-5-170
STORMS - RIPPON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY MD
REGIA

APRIL 2015
COLLAPSED BUILDING 2, Looking SOUTH

808 14



MIND # F-5-70
STORIS - RIFTON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
PCSA

APRIL 2015

MD SHPO

WOOD FRAME BUILDING, LOOKING SW

9 of 14



MHP # F-5-170
STORMS RIPPON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCSA

APRIL 2015

MD SHPO

WOOD-FRAME ANIMAL SHELTERS, LOOKING W
10 of 14



MIHA # F-5-110
STORRS RIPPON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCGA

APRIL 2015
MD SUPD

COLLAPSED BUILDING 3, LOOKING SE

11 OF 14



MURKIN F-5-170
RIPPOY-STORMS FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RECEIVED

APRIL 2015

OLD STAFF

COLLAPSED BUILDING 4, LOOKING N

12 OF 14



MAP # F-5-170
STORNS - RIPPON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCGA
APRIL 2015
MD SAPO
DWELLING INTERIOR, KITCHEN
13 OF 14



MHP # F-5-170
STORMS - RIPPON FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
RCGAS
APRIL 2015
DWELLING INTERIOR, STAMP

14 of 14