

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Stuckey Farm Inventory Number: S-519
 Address: 6402 George Riggin Road City: Westover Zip Code: 21871-3764
 County: Somerset USGS Topographic Map: Kingston
 Owner: Susan G. Stuckey & Donald L. Green Trust, same address Is the property being evaluated a district? yes
 Tax Parcel Number: 0064 Tax Map Number: 0059 Tax Account ID Number: 03-041832
 Project: Great Bay Wind Energy Center Agency: _____
 Site visit by MHT Staff: X no yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property located within a historic district? yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes District Name: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context _____

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes X no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None
 Documentation on the property/district is presented in: N/A

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Stuckey Farm, located at 6402 George Riggin Road near Rehobeth, is a two-story, early-twentieth century four-square house and associated farm. Somerset Count tax assessment records note the house was built in 1925, and is located on 131 acres of actively farmed land. The Stuckey Farm is improved by a farm complex dating largely from the early to late-twentieth century. The property is currently used for soybean and poultry farming. The American four-square frame farmhouse, built with a rusticated block foundation and broad pyramidal roof, has undergone several alterations to its materials and form. The agricultural outbuildings range from early twentieth century livestock barns to late twentieth century chicken houses.

The house is two bays wide and two bays deep, with aluminum-sided walls, and a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house is situated atop a raised poured concrete block foundation. An enclosed wraparound porch is located on the first story of the east (street) and south facades. An entry door is located at the north end of the east façade, and another at the west end of the entry porch. A hipped roof dormer with paired, louvered windows is located on the roof of the east façade. Fenestration is irregular on all facades of the house, generally comprised of one-over-one sash windows. The porch displays paired, sliding sash windows. A canted window bay is located on the south window on the second story of the east façade. A full-story canted bay is located on the west end of the south façade of the house. The west façade displays a one-story enclosed porch addition with offset entry and low-pitched roof clad in asphalt shingles.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u>	Considerations: <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> <u>F</u> <u>G</u> <u>None</u>
Comments: _____	
Reviewer: <u>Smith, Susan</u>	Date: <u>5/1/14</u>
Office of Preservation Services	Date: <u>5/1/14</u>
Reviewer, NR Program	Date: _____

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORMContinuation Sheet No. 2

A farm complex of early-to-late-twentieth century frame buildings is located west of the house, and is dominated by a large two-story frame hay barn constructed circa 1910. Currently supported on a poured concrete foundation, the braced frame skeleton of the barn, assembled with wire nails, is sheathed with vertical boards covered with corrugated metal. The barn is covered by a steeply-pitched gable-front roof covered with corrugated metal as well. An early twentieth century lightning rod system remains on the roof. The east (main) elevation is defined by an asymmetrical arrangement of boarded over window openings. A center door provides access to the ground floor, and the rectangular, boarded up window openings are located to each side. Another door provides access to the loft, which is also marked by boarded over window openings. A pair of boarded over access doors pierce the east gable end. The edge of the roof is finished with extended eaves and open soffits.

A one-and-a-half story concrete block wing dating from the second quarter of the twentieth century, initially built for hogs, extends from the south side of the hay barn. Distinctive to the concrete block addition are rounded outer corners and rounded corners on each of the metal nine-pane window openings. The concrete block addition has a monitor-type roof pierced by a series of six four-pane windows. The concrete block wing covers the south side of the hay barn, while the other two sides to the north and west are defined by boarded up window openings. The interior of the early twentieth century barn has a center aisle flanked by square posts that support beams that underpin the second floor joists. The interior first story framing retains a coat of whitewash. A reused Federal-era six-panel door is located on the second floor of the barn.

A bi-level frame granary dating from the early twentieth century stands to the north of the hay barn. Supported on concrete block foundation, the exterior is clad with corrugated metal, and the steeply pitched gable front roof is covered with corrugated metal. The edge of the roof has extended eaves with open soffits. The east (main) elevation of the granary is pierced by a pair of door openings fitted with board doors. There are two small, boarded over window openings between the two doors. Another board door centered in the gable end provides access to the granary loft. The granary interior is floored with narrow tongue-and-groove boards, and the side walls are covered partially by a tongue-and-groove board knee wall.

The granary is extended on its north side by a shed roofed addition that served as a workshop. The shed roof of the workshop covers a wall of board-and-batten siding. The workshop joins the granary to a one-story, seven-bay garage. Its walls are clad in plywood and aluminum sheeting. It is topped by a low-pitched, side-gable roof clad in metal. A free-standing mid-twentieth century, single-story, gable-front, single-bay frame garage covered with aluminum siding and a medium pitched gable roof clad in asphalt shingles is located east of the seven-bay garage, directly behind the house.

A small, shed-roofed hen house also covered with corrugated siding and corrugated metal roof is located immediately west of the granary. The corrugated metal covers diagonal board sheathing common to the early twentieth century. A long, mid-twentieth century frame hog house of concrete block and frame construction is located west of the hen house. The sides of the building have concrete block knee walls with a band of window openings covered with plastic, topped with a medium-pitched corrugated metal roof. The interior is divided into hog pens with wood and metal stalls. A row of round poles with corner bracing support a common rafter roof.

A series of three, long, metal-clad chicken houses built during the mid-to-late twentieth century (1958, 1960 and 1991) is located north of the mid-twentieth century hog house. A large, gable-roofed manure shed with an open front facing south is located to the west of the hog house. Other buildings in the farm complex built during the late twentieth century include: a gable-roofed wood house erected with ground set posts, featuring open front and rear walls and covered by a medium pitched gable roof; a long implement storage building built atop a poured concrete slab and supported on stout poles, located south of the wood house; and an open-fronted wagon shed covered with a metal-clad roof. Two corrugated metal silos of mid-to-late twentieth century construction are located to the west of the pole shed.

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NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 3

HISTORY

Book/Page Number	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
27/137 (OTB)	12/20/1899	Marletta E. Clarke	Caroline J. Riggin	
50/190 (SFD)	1/22/1909	Caroline J. Riggin, widow of George W. Riggin	George W. Riggin and Maggie S. Riggin	137 acres
Last Will and Testament	1/14/1947	George W. Riggin	Nellie Riggin Green	
151/90 (BLB)	8/26/1950	Edgar A. Jones, Trustee	Carl C. Green, Jr. and Nellie R. Green	
158/266	12/30/1952	Edgar A. Jones, Trustee	Carl C. Green and Evelyn A. Green	
275/172	8/15/1973	Carl C. Green and Evelyn A. Green	Carl Green Farms, Inc.	
339/166	7/27/1983	Carl C. Green, et al.	Carl C. Green, Jr., Evelyn A. Green, Donald L. Green (partners trading as Green Acres Farm)	137 acres
388/439	3/28/1990	Carl C. Green, Evelyn A. Green, et al.	Carl C. Green, Trustee	
613/	1/21/1993	Susan G. Stuckey and Donald L. Green, Trustees of the Carl C. Green Trust	The Riggin Farm	131.02 acres

The American four-square farmhouse on the Stuckey farm, as well as many of the extant outbuildings, were built during the ownership of George Riggin, which began in 1909 and ended with his death in 1947. The frame farmhouse, built atop a rusticated block foundation, follows the American four-square house type that was built in large numbers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland during the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The agricultural complex west of the house grew as the owners and nature of production of the farm changed. The 1942 USGS Kingston quadrant map depicts two structures clustered west of the house (likely the hay barn and granary), and another structure located to the northwest at the end of a farm lane. The 1972 USGS Kingston quadrant map notes the house along George Riggin Road, a large agricultural outbuilding set back to the west of the house, and two long structures (two of the three chicken houses currently located on the property) to the north.

Throughout the early twentieth century, the farm grew a variety of crops and had a variety of animals including hogs, mules, milk cows, a bull and a steer.¹ When the Green family purchased the farm in 1951, they built a milking parlor as well as sheds and silos used to feed and raise their herd of Holstein cows. A number of buildings on the farm were destroyed by Hurricane Hazel in 1954, and some were rebuilt. The concrete block addition to the large barn was added around this time for Holstein calves separated from their mothers. By 1958, the family sold the herd of Holsteins and shifted its focus to hogs and chickens. The complement of barns and sheds west of the house were used for a variety of purposes related to raising hogs in the latter half of the twentieth century. The Green family also grew corn, soybean, barley, wheat, and tomatoes. The first (northernmost) chicken house was constructed circa 1958, and the second (middle) house a few years later circa 1960. The third, southernmost chicken house was constructed by the current property owners (the Stuckey family) in 1991. The houses are still actively used for the raising of chickens.

The commercial poultry industry on the Lower Eastern Shore

The broiler chicken industry on the Delmarva Peninsula began in 1923 when Cecile Long Steele, an Ocean City, MD housewife, received a delivery of more chickens than anticipated, and opted to raise the extra birds for meat (or as "broilers") and sell them. The Delmarva Peninsula was well-suited for poultry production due to relatively mild weather and sandy soils,

¹ George Riggin was noted as a "general farmer" in the 1920 and 1930 US Federal Census; all subsequent information in this paragraph is from email correspondence with Susan G. Stuckey whose parents owned the farm beginning in the 1950s.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 4

which provided an ideal environment for the growing of large fields of soybeans to serve as chicken feed.² Although Steele was the pioneer in broiler production on the Delmarva Peninsula, commercial poultry production on the Lower Eastern Shore of Maryland owes its origins to the efforts of Arthur W. Perdue and Perdue Farms. Perdue quit his job as a railway agent in Salisbury, MD in 1919, purchased fifty Leghorn chickens, and began a family-owned table-egg production business the following year. His business grew rapidly, and Perdue built his first egg hatchery by 1925. This hatchery allowed him to produce a larger volume of chickens while simultaneously supplying eggs to customers, who had begun to travel from other parts of the East Coast to purchase Perdue eggs. Due to his frugality, Perdue was able to remain profitable and continue to expand his poultry business throughout the Great Depression. By the late 1930s, the shift from farm-based poultry production to large-scale commercial production was significant enough to attract attention from the state government, and in 1937 the General Assembly of Maryland passed its first legislation related to poultry production and inspection.³

In the 1930s, agricultural journals encouraged farmers to construct broiler houses in close proximity to the farm house or other agricultural buildings for easy access, as well as protection from extreme temperatures. Air circulation and drainage were also emphasized for the health of the birds. The first broiler houses were small one-story frame buildings, no bigger than sixteen feet on any side, usually warmed by a coal stove. These early buildings were known as brooder houses, and held approximately 500 chickens that were trough-fed and watered by hand. By the 1930s and 1940s, broiler houses on the Delmarva Peninsula had grown into long, low, one-story structures with low-pitched gable roofs, usually 15-20 feet wide and up to 400 or 500 feet long, holding thousands of chickens. The larger broiler houses often featured a two-story structure in the middle with the ground level used for storage of feed and other materials, and an upper story that served as an apartment for the tenant workers.⁴ These "chicken house apartments" also fulfilled the goal of reducing the costs of production, since the workers lived in close proximity and did not have to travel, as well as minimizing the potential for the introduction of fungus or infectious diseases if the workers lived off-site.⁵

The construction of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge in 1952 allowed swifter distribution of poultry and other goods produced on the Lower Eastern Shore throughout the region. This increased the economic viability of commercial poultry production and allowed it to grow considerably.⁶ However, the frame broiler houses of the early twentieth century suffered widespread damage and devastation when Hurricane Hazel hit the Delmarva Peninsula in 1954, leading farmers to rebuild and modernize their poultry facilities, often using new plans provided by extension agents of the Federal government.⁷

By the late 1950s, the idea of vertical integrated commercial poultry production was being promoted throughout the Delmarva Peninsula by the University of Delaware Extension Service. Under this model, larger commercial poultry companies controlled the complete production process in order to ensure higher quality poultry, and provided a more rigid standard that would be more difficult for smaller, less efficient poultry farms to follow, thereby allowing larger companies to retain a competitive advantage. Perdue Farms was an early adopter of vertical integration in its production facilities, and built feed mills, grain facilities, hatcheries, processing plants, and a soybean refinery, in order to expand the company's influence and dominance on the Lower Eastern Shore. Larger, more comfortable and efficient poultry houses were also part of vertically integrated commercial poultry production. Poultry houses of the 1950s and 1960s were designed to be approximately 40 feet wide, and featured pole-type construction, ridge vents as well as fans for increased ventilation, adjustable windows or curtains, and improved insulation. New houses in this time period often housed up to 14,000 birds, and often included larger second floor apartments for workers.⁸

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Perdue purchased smaller, rival companies, and also entered into contractual agreements with local growers who raised poultry for the company (and were also responsible for providing housing and absorbing any financial burden due to market fluctuations). By the 1980s, poultry production among the major companies active on the Lower Eastern Shore (primarily Perdue, but also Tyson and Mountaire) was fully streamlined, and contract poultry growers

² Harvey, 2003: 5; Lanier and Herman, 1997: 218-219.

³ Omo-Osagie II, 2013: 42-43.

⁴ Harvey, 2003, 5-6; Lanier and Herman, 1997: 218-219.

⁵ Omo-Osagie II, 2013: 52.

⁶ Ibid. 6.

⁷ Harvey, 2003: 7.

⁸ Omo-Osagie II, 2013: 69-70.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

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built new poultry houses to the specifications of the companies.⁹ Though poultry houses were historically constructed to the industry standard and did not offer much in terms of architectural detail or variation, the transition of the industry to a vertical integration model ensured that poultry houses would appear almost entirely homogenous as part of the effort to increase production and maximize profit.

Chicken houses are included as contributing resources for a number of properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in Maryland.¹⁰ However, the buildings are usually smaller, shed-roofed structures included as part of a farm complex serving a single family, and were used for layer chickens as opposed to broiler chickens.

ELIGIBILITY

The Stuckey Farm is a complex of agricultural buildings associated with an early twentieth century American four-square farmhouse. The farm complex includes buildings that were constructed throughout the twentieth century, most of which have been expanded, modified, and/or repaired with use of modern materials. As a result, the site no longer retains sufficient architectural and historical integrity to warrant listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The pervasive use of corrugated metal siding and boarded-over window openings on the barn and granary make the buildings easier to maintain. However, the modern materials and window alterations disguise the historic exterior surfaces such as original window fenestration, doors, horizontal weatherboards or board and batten siding that are integral to projecting a true sense of the design, construction and original use of the buildings.

Though it has been used in part as a commercial poultry production facility for over five decades, the Stuckey farm is not NRHP-eligible in the context of commercial poultry farming on the Lower Eastern Shore. The older chicken houses on the property are good mid-to-late-twentieth century examples of these types of structures, but they are not unique in their construction or materials. Numerous examples of this building type are extant in Somerset County, often associated with a complement of agricultural outbuildings that better represent the early stages and development of the poultry industry on the Lower Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The farm is not associated with any significant events or persons in the history of Somerset County or the State of Maryland, and therefore is not NRHP-eligible under Criteria A or B.

⁹ Ibid, 79.

¹⁰ A search of the NRHP database on the Maryland Historical Trust website for chicken houses and poultry houses yielded approximately 30 results.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORMContinuation Sheet No. 6

REFERENCES

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USGS. 1972. *Kingston, MD*. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Prepared by: Grant Johnson, Paul Baker TouartDate Prepared: April 2014



Great Bay Wind Energy Center
Somerset County - Maryland

Historic Resources Assessment
February 2014

Notes: Basemap: ESRI USA Topomaps Online Map Service

- EDR Recommends NRHP-Eligible
- EDR Recommends Not NRHP-Eligible



MIHP Number: 6402 George Riggin Road
Property Name: Stuckey Farm
Ink Specifications: Epson UltraChrome HDR
Paper Specifications: Epson Ultra Premium Luster
DVD-R Gold Specifications: Verbatim Ultralife Archival Grade Gold DVD-R

Photo Number	Image File Name	Description of view
1	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_01	View SW toward north and east facades of house
2	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_02	View NW toward south and east facades of house
3	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_03	View NE toward auto garage
4	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_04	View NW toward seven-bay garage
5	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_05	View WNW toward former granary
6	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_06	View WSW toward former hay barn and wing
7	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_07	View NW toward hog house
8	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_08	View E toward frame wood shed
9	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_09	View SW toward implement shed and tractor barn
10	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_10	View NNE toward manure shed
11	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_11	View NNW toward landscape
12	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_12	View SW toward landscape
13	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_13	View NE toward farm from Rehobeth Rd.
14	6402 George Riggin Road_2013-08-28_14	View SW toward farm from Charles Barnes Rd.



6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD

STUCKEY FARM

SOMERSET COUNTY, MD

GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/13

DIGITAL FILE AT MD SHPO

VIEW SW TOWARD NORTH & EAST FACADES OF HOUSE

PHOTO # 1/14

6402-GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD-2013-08-28-01

S-519



6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD

STUCKEY FARM

SOMERSET COUNTY, MD

GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2013

DIGITAL FILE AT MD SHPO

VIEW NW TOWARDS SOUTH & EAST FACADES OF HOUSE

PHOTO # 2/14

6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD - 2013-08-28_0d

S-519

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Professional Paper

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61102 GEORGE BIGGIN ROAD
STUCKEY FARM
SOMERSET COUNTY, MD.

GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2013
DIGITAL FILE at MO SHPO
VIEW NE TOWARDS AUTO GARAGE
PHOTO #3 | 14

6402 GEORGE BIGGIN ROAD - 2013-08-28-03
S-519



6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD

STUCKEY FARM

SOMERSET COUNTY, MD

GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2013

DIGITAL FILE of MD SHAD

VIEW NW toward SEVEN BAY GARAGE

PHOTO #4 | 14

6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD_2013-08-28_04

S-519



6402 GEORGE PIGGIN ROAD
SNUKEY FARM
SOMERSET COUNTY, MD.
GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2013

DIGITAL FILE at MD SHPO

VIEW WNW TOWARD FORMER GRANARY

PHOTO #5 | 14

6402 GEORGE PIGGIN ROAD - 2013-08-28 - 05

S-519



6102 GEORGE RICHGIN ROAD

SKELVEY FARM

SOMERSET COUNTY, MD

GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2013

DIGITAL FILE AT VAO SHAO

VIEW WSW TOWARD FORMER HAY BARN & WING

PHOTO # 6/14

6102 GEORGE RICHGIN ROAD - 2013-08-28 - 06

S-519



6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD

STUCKEY FARM

SOMERSET COUNTY, MD.

GRANT SOHNSON

8/28/2013

DIGITAL FILE AT MD SHPO

VIEW NW TOWARD HOG HOUSE

PHOTO #7114

6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD - 2013 - 08 - 28 - 07

S-519

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6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD

STUCKEY FARM

SOMERSET COUNTY, MD.

GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2013

DIGITAL FILE AT MD SHPO

VIEW E TOWARD FRAME WOOD SHED

PHOTO # 8/14

6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD - 2013-08-28 - 08

S-519

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6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD

STOCKEY FARM

SOMERSET COUNTY, MD.

GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2013

DIGITAL FILE AT MD SHPO

VIEW SW TOWARD IMPLEMENT SHED & TRACTOR BARN

PHOTO #9/14

6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD - 2013-08-28 - 09

S-519

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Professional Paper



6402 GEORGE RIGGINS ROAD

STUCKEY FARM

SOMERSET COUNTY, MD.

GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2019

DIGITAL FILE AT MD SHPO

VIEW NINE TOWARD MANURE SHED

PHOTO #10 | 14

6402 GEORGE RIGGINS ROAD - 2019-08-28_10

S-519

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6403 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD
STUCKEY FARM
SOMERSET, MD,
GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2013

DIGITAL FILE AT MD SHPD

VIEW NNW TOWARD LANDSCAPE

PHOTO # 11/14

6403 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD - 2013-08-28-11

S-519



6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD

STUCKEY FARM

SOMERSET COUNTY, MD

GRANT JOHNSON

3/28/2014

DIGITAL FILE AT MD SHPO

VIEW SW TOWARD LANDSCAPE

PHOTO #12/14

6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD. 2013-08-28-12

S-519

Epson
Professional Paper



6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD

STUCKEY FARM

SOMERSET COUNTY, MO

GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2013

DIGITAL FILE AT MO SHPO

VIEW NE TOWARD FARM FROM REHOBETH RD.

PHOTO # 13 | 14

6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD - 2013-08-28-13

S-519

Epson
Professional Paper

Epson
Professional Paper



6402 GEORGE RIGGIN ROAD
STOCKEY FARM
SOMERSET COUNTY, MD.

GRANT JOHNSON

8/28/2013

DIGITAL FILE AT MD SHPO

VIEW SW TOWARD FARM FROM CHARLES BARNES PIA.
PHOTO #14/14

6402 GEORGE RIGGINS ROAD. 2013:08-28-14

S-519