United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>historic name:</th>
<th>Ripon Lodge</th>
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<td>common name:</td>
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2. Location

<table>
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<tr>
<td>city/town:</td>
<td>Ripon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state:</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>county:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>code:</td>
<td>037</td>
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<td>zip code:</td>
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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet.)

Signature of Certifying Official: Susan Pierce
Date: 6/29/98

State or Federal agency and bureau
Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official: Title
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau
Date
4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)

_____ x private

_____ public-local

_____ public-State

_____ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

_____ building(s)

_____ district

_____ site

_____ structure

_____ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

8

4

buildings

2

sites

1

structure

11

objects

4

TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing

_____ N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____ 4
7. Description

Architectural Classification: Vernacular

Materials
- Foundation: Stone
- Walls: Wood
- Roof: Seamed Metal, Asphalt
- Other:

Narrative Description
(See continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

-x- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

-x- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

-x- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Transportation

Period of Significance

1833-1940

 Significant Dates

N/A

 Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A
Ripon Lodge Farm Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Jefferson County, WV

County and State

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-Americans

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

9. Major Bibliographical References

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_____ previously listed in the National Register
_____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
_____ designated a National Historic Landmark
_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  #
_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

_____ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
_____ Federal agency
_____ Local government
_____ University
_____ Other

Name of Repository: ________________________________
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 194.40 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

BERRYVILLE QUAD MAP

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Verbal Boundary Description
(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Patricia Perez, with

Organization: Katherine Jourdan, WV SHPO Date: June 1998

Street & Number: Route 1 Box 113 Telephone: 304/876-0922

City or Town: Shenandoah Junction State: WV Zip: 25442

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Morgan, II

Street & Number: P.O. Box 130/US Route 340 Telephone: 304/725-6670

City or Town: Rippon State: WV Zip: 25441
**Ripon Lodge Farm Boundary Increase**  
**Jefferson County, WV**

### Name of Property

Ripon Lodge is a significant example of stone construction, well preserved buildings and unobstructed views of the Shenandoah Valley. In addition to the main house and immediate outbuildings listed in 1984, the farmland and outlying farm related outbuildings are also significant as an early agricultural complex and representative of the successful development of the Shenandoah Valley and the Eastern Panhandle. Despite regional development, demolition and abandonment in the county and surrounding areas, Ripon Lodge Farm continues to operate much as it did in the 19th century. The original farm buildings are still in use and additional supporting structures attest to the farm's continued agricultural use.

Ripon Lodge commands a scenic hilltop overlooking the Shenandoah River Valley and the Blue Ridge Mountains. The rolling farmland of the area covered with top Shenandoah soil is one of eastern West Virginia’s most significant agricultural and scenic areas. The soil on Ripon Lodge Farm is of a higher quality than most and is called Hagerstown Loam. The farm is only slightly rolling and drainage is rarely a problem. The geology is classic Karst and there are scattered low areas. The farmland within the boundaries is used as pasture, crop land and a tree lot.

The original nomination in 1983, only included 27 acres, the stone farmhouse, outdoor kitchen, smokehouse and school/ice house. The stone farmhouse is sited at the crest of a hill down a 1/3 mile long road. One need only continue on that road past the house to discover a well maintained and historically significant farm complex. The boundary extension of 167 acres would include the entire 194 acres currently associated with the farm, and the following contributing and noncontributing resources.

### Contributing Resources:

**BARN  c. 1833**

Located south and west of the main house, past the managers house, the barn at Ripon Lodge is a subtype of the standard Pennsylvania barn. An open-forbay barn, the building has a native fieldstone foundation with frame upper stories. The barn is land banked, with the lower level opening into a feed lot and the large center barn door opening into the upper level. The roof is gabled and is covered with a standing seam sheet metal roof.

The stenciled name of “William Turner” appears on beams in the barn, establishing the approximate construction of 1833. The construction of the barn consists of hand hewn massive beams with pegged joints. It is an excellent example of its type for Jefferson County. Currently used for hay storage, the barn contains its original granaries and livestock shelter on the lower level. Maintained since its construction, it remains an important element in the workings of Ripon Lodge Farm and reflects the time period of the 1830s.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  

**Ripon Lodge Farm Boundary Increase**  
Name of Property  

**Jefferson County, WV**  
County/State  

<table>
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<th>Section number</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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**GRANARY/CORN CRIB**  
c. 1840s  
The granary is of frame construction with a gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal. Open bays allow for a wagon to drive into the structure and access the corn cribs to each side. There is an overhead loft. The building is on stone piers and is typical of the period prior to the Civil War and Jefferson County. Maintained and well used, it is used for hay and equipment storage.

**FARM MANAGER’S HOUSE**  
c. 1910  
This two-story stucco over frame house with a stone cellar and foundation, is located to the south and west of the main house. The style of the house is Foursquare, with a full porch, with wooden Doric columns and balustrade rail. The roof is hipped with a green painted standing seam roof. The windows are 2/2 double-hung sash, with a center hip dormer. The managers house demonstrates the continued agricultural operation of the Ripon Lodge Farm into the twentieth century, and the scope of farming necessitating assistance of a manager.

**MONTH - MAN HOUSE**  
c. 1850/1870  
This small frame two-story, one-room building was intended for migrant and tenant labor. Referred to as the “month-man house,” it was built after the Civil War and the loss of slave labor, to house occasional labor during harvest and other labor intense periods of the farming year. Remnants of an earlier log house once adjoined the building. Archaeological research has not determined if the log portion was former slave quarters, or if there were other structures nearby. A garden space is discernible next to the building. The building is sheathed in horizontal and vertical boards with a corrugated sheet metal roof.

**LIVERY BARN**  
c. 1890  
This barn has vertical board siding with a gable metal roof. There is a small loft overhead for hay storage and outside access to the loft. Framing is hand-hewn post and beam with wood pegs used in its construction.  
This frame building has feed and tack rooms, plus stalls for horses. There is room for carriage storage and its location is just south of the main house and to the west. A door located on the south side of the barn originally had a drive through porte cochere with the land sloping up to the door providing easy access for the carriage.

**PRIVY**  
c. 1920  
Small frame building with clapboard siding, single wood plank door, and window/vent to sides. Gable sheet metal roof. Interior has “two-hole” accommodations. Tall, and larger than usual, this outhouse has windows for ventilation and an area designed for ease in cleaning in the back.
Ripon Lodge Farm Boundary Increase

Contributing Buildings Continued

LIVESTOCK SHED/RUN  c. 1940
This small wood sided, metal roofed shed was originally used as a hog pen. It has a shed roof and is open on one side. Built of wood beams and vertical board siding, it remains as a run through for livestock.

SILO  c. 1900 Contributing structure
A medium silo built at the front of the barn was built to store grain for farm livestock. Constructed of cement block, it originally was roofed with sheet metal. An elevator would have been used to load grain in the top, and delivery was at the bottom on the barn side of the silo.

TRACTOR SHED  c. 1930
This building was originally intended for horses and small tractors. It is of frame construction with vertical board siding, stained red. A flat standing seam metal roof and two large swinging doors mounted on strap hinges characterize this structure. A small open bay is on the east side of the building. The building faces south.

CHICKEN SHED  c. 1930s
One story, one bay, plank, shed asphalt roof, open sides to the west.

Contributing Sites
GRANARY FOUNDATION  c. 1880 Contributing Site
Located near the railroad tracks, local records indicate a grain storage business and coal tipple operated during the ownership of the Longs’ from 1916 to the 1940s. Used as a railroad siding of sorts, the granary provided an important resource to the farm as well as surrounding farms. The rough stone foundation currently has a L-shape, with the stone walls being approximately 4-5 ft in height to meet the railroad grade.

RAILROAD STATION  c. 1870-1940s  Contributing Site
In the corner of the property, near the side road and the railroad tracks is the rectangular foundation of the Rippon Railroad station. Probably used for passengers, and small freight, the station is believed to be a small combination station. The foundation is clearly visible and is topped with concrete at ground level.
Noncontributing Resources:

MACHINE SHED  c. 1992
Post and beam building, sided with sheet metal and roofed with sheet metal. Used to store tractors, combines and other necessary farm machinery. This outbuilding is also large enough to facilitate repairs on such machinery and store necessary parts and tools.

GARDEN SHED  c. 1980
This small building sits in the main house side yard, behind the smoke house. It is built of wood frame construction and is painted white with a green standing seam metal roof. A dutch style, double door, hung with strap hinges, faces the east. The roof line cantilevers over the front of the building creating an awning of sorts. Used to house gardening supplies and small garden tractors, this building is used on a daily basis during most of the growing season.

GARAGE  c. 1988
The garage was built using post and beam construction, wood siding and a standing seam metal roof. It faces south and has room for three vehicles. No doors exist on the structure and it sits approximately 100 yards behind the main house. It has a small loft overhead for storage with a double window and vent space.

BUTLER BARN  c. 1981
Manufactured building. Made and marketed by the Butler Company, this building is for tool storage, small machine storage and provides necessary shop and workroom space for farm maintenance. Constructed of standing seam sheet metal and roofed with sheet metal, it has two bays with doors than can be raised and lowered, along with a standard door, on the front of the building. This building is situated across from the farm manager's house and next to the machine shed.

Summary:
The farm outbuildings depict a long history of agricultural use and a time span of architectural construction techniques: from the post and beam main barn of the 19th century, to the support buildings from the early 20th century, and finally the modern and recent construction of the noncontributing outbuildings.
The land and farm buildings at Ripon Lodge Farm are significant under Criteria A for Agriculture, Criteria C for Architecture and Criteria D for Transportation reflecting the time period of 1833 to 1940. This was the period when the farm was settled by William Turner in 1833, until the Allen family began to bequeath portions of the farm for further subdivision in 1940.

The original survey and National Register listing in 1983 focused on the main house and its immediate surroundings and overlooked many contributing farm resources. Only four buildings are recorded in the early listing: the main house, detached summer kitchen, smoke house, and a small board and batten schoolhouse. The boundary increase would include all the current acreage associated with the farm, and identifies the additional eight outbuildings, a silo (structure) and two potential archaeological sites - the granary foundation, and railroad station foundation. The potential exists for examination of slave cabins in the north east section of the farm, near the tree lot and month-man house.

History of the farm and its use:

Ripon Lodge Farm was part of the larger Wheatlands complex during the middle of the 1700s. Originally settled by Quaker families coming from Delaware County, Pennsylvania, some land had already been cleared before Henry Turner took up farming in the late 1700s. He later willed the land to his son William in 1833.

William Turner, constructed Ripon Lodge in 1833, and began farming in Jefferson County. The Main Barn has a hand carved inscription with Turner’s name and the date of 1833. The amount of clearing necessary to farm has not been recorded, but early descriptions of the Shenandoah Valley indicated that the Indians burned off large areas to encourage grass to grow for the buffalo. Streams, rock ledges, sinkholes, and marshes helped determine the layout of the farm. In the Rippon area, rock ledges usually lie in a northeast to southwest orientation, so plowing is usually easier in that direction. Ripon Lodge is relatively free of rocks or natural borders, so it is more suited to a geometric layout than most farms in Jefferson County.

Early deeds and maps show crop land, timber land and grazing pastures and depict the tree lot and field demarcation. An early hand drawn map exists in the Will Book 20, page 373, recording the lands of Henry Smith Turner and the original Wheatlands Farm. Ripon Lodge Farm was created by subdivision of this farm, and an aerial map from 1997 provides a good comparison between the hand drawn map and the contemporary map. Tax records recorded the sale and taxes on crops and livestock for personal use as well as sales for income from corn, hay, orchards and timber. Wheat, hams and horses were the main products for many years. Early agricultural development was not only for personal sustenance but sold or bartered in the local community. Farm records show the sale and trade of agricultural products as well as manufactured goods, i.e., black smithing, metal work, wood work. Records of ownership of as many as 15 slaves exist in the wills of William Smith Turner and his descendants, suggesting the farm was larger than most in the area. Tax records indicate sales and taxes on wheat and small grain as late as 1916.
The railroad bisected the farm about the time of the Civil War and added a new dimension to the local farm economy. The rail route provided access to the nearby farms creating a convenient inexpensive transportation method to markets. The intersection of the Wither-LaRue Road and the tracks, which is adjacent to the farm, became known as Rippon Station and was used by local residents for travel and commerce. A grain business developed, handling wheat from Rippon Lodge Farm and neighboring farms with a rail siding. The foundation of the grain storage buildings and station are still evident and local historians recall that business was very profitable for many years. Archaeological questions may be answered by the foundation remains if future excavation is done. Findings may answer questions regarding the construction materials and building techniques. Artifacts may be able to answer questions about the operations and connection with the railroad. Similar extant buildings have been located within the county on the Avalon Farm off US 51, west of Charles Town. There a small brick combination station rests away from the tracks, while a granary building is located directly adjacent to the tracks. Survey of other large farms may find similar rail related buildings.

The farm which had been roughly 495 acres passed from the Turner heirs (Saunders) to Mr. Lewis M. Long in 1916, when he bought the property at a bank sale. Long retained ownership until he gave the property to his daughter Mrs. Florence Long Allen in 1940. Her heirs divided the property of which was then 493 acres after her death in 1963. The present farm of 194.40 acres was sold by the heirs to Archibald Morgan in 1972. Upon the death of his wife in 1989, half of the property was given to his son, Archibald Morgan, II, who carries on the farming activities. Mr. Morgan, Sr. continues to live on the property.

Over time many buildings were constructed on the farm as support outbuildings. The main barn has post and beam construction a land banked configuration with the foundation being local sandstone. The granary, livery barn and month-man house are typical mid to late 19th century buildings of rough wooden planks. Later early 20th century buildings include the Farm Managers House, privy, livestock shed/run, tractor shed and silo. Farms with tenant or manager housing seems to be fairly typical in the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. Many of the homes for farm housing are represented by Foursquare styled homes.

Reforestation on Rippon Lodge Farm within the last 50 years has established mature stands of oak and walnut trees, replacing those once found on the farm. In approximately 1970, the Morgan family planted about 800 walnut trees on the site of the old tree lot. Their intention was to preserve the wood lot tradition with the hope that the native walnuts would someday return profits to the farm. Walnuts and red oaks were used by the early colonists to evaluate the quality of land, since the presence of the trees often indicated heavy rich soil. Rippon Lodge Farm has approximately ten acres of wood lot existing from the original layout. It is likely that the old 19th century oaks north of the house were preserved to provide some winter protection from the wind but also provided a yearly supply of acorns to fatten the hogs. The smokehouse is relatively large in size suggesting curing of hams was a major activity.
Maps record that sections of the property were set aside for apple orchards. Jefferson County and the eastern panhandle of West Virginia has long been associated with orchards. Apple cider was made and stored in the cellar of the main house at Ripon Lodge Farm. Tobacco was also grown and cured in the attic where nails are still evident.

Summary

This farm complex was a vital part of the early economy of Jefferson County from 1833 through 1940. The period of significance relates to the developing nature of the farm and the agrarian basis of the community, but the farm continues its agricultural production. The unobstructed views that the home commands of the scenic Shenandoah Valley are due to the expanse of rolling pastures, still in use as they were in 1833.

The 1983 National Register boundary included 27 acres with the main house, smoke house, summer kitchen and school house. Boundary extension would include the remaining 167 acres to the north, south, and west comprising a total of 194.40 acres; and the additional contributing buildings. An expanded boundary increase will put the farm in its proper perspective and context, reestablishing its significance as a working example of early agricultural development.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  

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<td>Boundary Increase</td>
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Section number 9  Page 2

Bibliography


Tax Records, Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, WV

Deed and Will Books, Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, WV

Interviews with Cricket Morgan, and Archibald Morgan, by Patty Perez, in 1997, and March 1998.
Boundary Description

PARCEL A:

Beginning at a point in the center line of SR 19 at its intersection with the easterly right-of-way line of the Shenandoah Division of the Norfolk and Western Railway; thence by the right of way line aforesaid, following existing fence lines the four (4) following courses and distances: (1) N 20° 02' E a distance of 808.0 feet to a post; (2) N 69° 58' W a distance of 62.7 feet to a post; (3) by a curve to the right of radius 5696 feet a chord N 38° 36' E a distance of 2345.9 feet to a point; and (4) N 50° 21' E a distance of 63.0 feet to a stake marking a new corner with the residue of East Rippon Lodge; thence by a new line and residual lands of East Rippon Lodge (Parcel B), S. 69° 57' E a distance of 2489.0 feet to a stake in the fence line marking the westerly right of way line of US 340; thence with the right of way line aforesaid following the existing fence line the three (3) following courses and distances: (1) S 20° 39' W a distance of 1000.5 feet to a stake; (2) S 22° 57' W a distance of 400.0 feet to a stake; and (3) S 34° 24' W a distance of 860.5 feet to a point in the line of lands now or late of Peer; thence with Peer following the existing fence line, N 58° 14' W a distance of 202.5 feet to a post marking a corner; thence with Peer and then with Heskett, S 24° 56' W a distance of 452.0 feet to a point in the center line of SR 19; thence with the center line aforesaid the two (2) following courses and distances: (1) N 82° 46' W a distance of 1410.0 feet to a point, and (2) N 71° 16' W a distance of 1413.1 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries reflect the property historically associated with Ripon Lodge, and the outlying fields and pastures. The boundaries do contain all the buildings and structures associated with the farm activities.
(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Ripon Lodge Farm Boundary Increase  Jefferson County, WV
Name of Property  County/State

Section number  Photo  Page  1

Name  Ripon Lodge Farm Boundary Increase
Address  US 340
Town  Rippon, WV
County  Jefferson County

Photographer: Jesse Morgan

Date: Spring 1998

Negatives: Mr. & Mrs. Archibald Morgan, Rippon, WV

Photo 1  Front or South Facade of Main House
Camera looking NE

Photo 2  East Side of Main House and Detached Kitchen
Camera looking NW

Photo 3  Smokehouse
Camera looking West

Photo 4  School House
Camera looking NW

Photo 5  Main Barn
Camera looking SE

Photo 6  Main Barn
Camera looking NW

Photo 7  Granary / Corncrib
Camera looking NW

Photo 8  Farm Manager's House, South Facade
Camera looking North

Photo 9  Month Man House
Camera looking SW
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<td>Camera looking East from Main House towards US 340</td>
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<td>View of Granary Foundation, by railroad tracks, and grove of trees</td>
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<td>Camera looking West towards railroad tracks</td>
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<td>View of Granary Foundations, right side of photo is parallel with tracks</td>
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<td>View of Granary Foundation</td>
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<td>Camera looking Southwest towards tracks</td>
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<td>Photo 21</td>
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<td>View of Corner were Rippon Railroad station once stood</td>
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<td>Camera looking West down Withers LaRue Road towards tracks</td>
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EAST RIPPON LODGE

PARCEL "A"

KABLETOWN DIST.  JEFFERSON CO.

WEST VIRGINIA

SCALE 1"=600'

1-11-72

REV. 1-15-72
RIPON LODGE BOUNDARY INCREASE
US 340
Rippon, WV
Jefferson County

SITE MAP
H OF VIRGINIA
ERAL RESOURC
STATE GEOLOGIST

VIRGINIA—WEST VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

RIFTON LODGE
FARM BOUNDARY
INCREASE
5/0000 FEET
(Va.)

A 18 249525 4348640
B 18 248600 4345862
C 18 248280 4344245
D 18 249260 4344825

FERRYVILLE
QUAD MAP
[INNER RED BOX
IS OLD BOUNDARY]