

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bradley Nash Farm

other names _____

2. Location

street & number Old Furnace Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Harpers Ferry

☐ Vicinity

state WV

code WV

County Jefferson

code 037

zip code 25425

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ 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 ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying office/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying office/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. State/Federal Agency 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 the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ 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	
5		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
6		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Properties of Harpers Ferry National Historical
Park

number of contributing resource previously listed in the National Register

6

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Defense/military facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape/park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/bungaloid

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete block

walls Weatherboard/German siding

roof Metal

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Physical Description:

The Nash Farm consists of approximately five contiguous town lots in a relatively undeveloped section in the northwest corner of the town of Harpers Ferry. Surrounded by wooded lots, the Nash Farmstead is situated on a grassy hill overlooking the Potomac River. The residence is located along Old Furnace Road, but is screened from view by large evergreens. Fruit trees and flowerbeds also form part of the domestic landscape. The building complex is located in the southeast corner of the property. The buildings all date from the 1920s-1930s, and are of frame construction. The complex includes a house, dairy barn, milk house, a small "chapel" created from a springhouse, a secondary dwelling and sheds. The buildings are currently vacant and used for storage.

The Nash Farm main house is a 1½-story frame, gable end dwelling on a concrete block foundation. The west elevation, fronting on Old Furnace Road, is three bays wide in a window/door/window pattern. The half-glass, 6 light door has a pedimented entrance porch supported with square columns on a poured concrete base. Windows have 6 over 6 sash unless otherwise noted. The three bay depth of the house is approximately the same as its width, with a low-pitched roof, giving the building the feel of a bungalow without many of the elements of the bungalow style. The north side elevation has a three part window with a fixed single pane center and 4 over 4 sash on either side, in addition to two 6 over 6 windows. The south elevation has one three-part window of the same design. Both elevations have two full-size 6 over 6 sash windows in the upper story. The rear (east) elevation has a walkout basement story with a multi-pane glass enclosed, hipped roof porch. The roof is metal, with two interior brick end chimneys. The exterior is covered with wooden German siding.

The interior of the main house has a central hall pattern with most of the living area on the first and basement stories. The interior woodwork, wall treatments, and appliances appear to date from a 1960s renovation.

Outbuilding Descriptions:

In addition to the main house the Nash Farm complex includes a frame gambrel roofed dairy barn, a frame milk house, and a two-story frame secondary dwelling. In addition, there is a small gothic styled ornamental building, which was probably originally a springhouse.

The dairy barn is located north of the house. It is six bays deep with a concrete block foundation, narrow gauge wood siding and metal roof with two aluminum round vents. The milkhouse located between the house and barn, is a one-story gable-roofed building, which has been converted into an apartment. It has wood siding and a standing seam metal roof with three

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round vents, each with a weather vane decorated with a cow figure and the word "James." A greenhouse addition has been added to the north elevation of this building. Just northeast of the barn is a two-story frame tenant house, two bays wide, and one bay deep, with lapped wood siding. East of the tenant house, along the northern tree line is a frame shed complex, for small machines, wood, etc., with unpainted vertical siding. To the south of the main house, located in a wooded area on the side of a ravine is a small frame, one room building with German siding and a metal covered gable roof. A door and window are located in the east elevation, and windows are on the west and south elevations. On the north elevation a previous door opening has been covered and replaced with a stained glass window. Around the window and rising above the roofline is a Gothic styled three-part arch made of wood. This ornamental has the appearance of a chapel or shrine, but may have begun as a typical farmstead spring house.

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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)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **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.
- ☐ **D** Property as yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community planning and development
Military

Period of Significance

1851-1977

Significant Dates

1862
1928
1951

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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 files (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:

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Statement of Significance:

The Bradley D. Nash Farm is significant under National Register Criterion A as a Historic Landscape associated with events, which occurred during the Siege of Harpers Ferry in September 1862. The Nash farm complex is also significant under National Register Criterion A as a small farm developed during the early 20th century. Within the town's setting, it contributes to Harpers Ferry's landscape. The property's significance in the Harper's Ferry community continued through its association with Bradley D. Nash, twice mayor of Harpers Ferry, park historian, and important agent in the development of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (formerly Monument). Nash's close association with West Virginia Congressman Jennings Randolph, whose efforts in the 1930s and '40s helped create the Harpers Ferry National Monument, was crucial to the continued congressional support of the Park.

The Nash Farm is part of the Multiple Property Documentation, "Historic Properties of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." The Nash property illustrates the following property types developed as part of the multiple property submission: Military Sites associated with the context of Harpers Ferry in the Civil War, and Farms, Residential and Community Resources, associated with the context of Community Development, 1865-1955. The period of significance for the Nash Farm extends to 1977 because of the activity of Bradley Nash in the development of the Harpers Ferry community as mayor, and in the development of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. The predominant significance of the property however, was more than 50 years ago.

Resource History

Throughout the half century prior to the devastating years of the Civil War, the expansive economy of Harpers Ferry was based on the United States Government owned arsenal and musket factory. Most of the land within the town boundaries was Government-owned, including the lower town and along the banks and islands of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, excepting the Wager Reservation on the point at the Ferry crossing. On Camp Hill, above the lower town, the Federal land continued between Washington St. and the southern cliffs over the Shenandoah River to Boundary Street, and between Washington St. and the northern cliffs over the Potomac River to the Old Furnace Road. In 1851, the town of Harpers Ferry, Virginia was incorporated, and by 1852, the U. S. Government began selling some of the residences and lots in the Camp

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Hill area.¹ Government officials had designed and laid out the town of Harpers Ferry in blocks of town lots defined by named streets on a grid system. The northwestern-most block of lots, Block 3, where the Nash Farm complex would eventually be located, was purchased at the 1852 land sale by Thomas Jenkins and remained undeveloped.² The planned streets which bordered Block 3, North Cliff Street, Van Wert Street and Paulding (Pauling) Street were never constructed, although they appear on every map of Harpers Ferry, even today.³

During the 1862 siege of Harpers Ferry by the Confederate forces of Maj. Gen. T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson, Maj. Gen. McLaws, and Brig. Gen. Walker, the Block 3 property was located on the northern end of the Union's western defensive line along the Bolivar Heights ridge. It is likely the undeveloped lot was wooded, providing shelter, and a spring located on the lot would have provided fresh water. The steep northern cliffs, and the location of the fortifications of Fort Duncan and Maryland Heights directly across the Potomac River, would have allowed the lot to be considered a protected location. Colonel Dixon Miles commanded the Union defensive forces. Unfortunately for the Union troops, while the Confederates under Jackson and A. P. Hill approached the left side of the Bolivar Heights defenses from the south and west, McLaws overpowered the small Union force on Maryland Heights. McLaws then placed rebel cannon on the exposed right of the Union defense and forced their surrender.⁴ Further research, including archaeological investigation, would be necessary to confirm any use of the subject lot for encampment or defensive works.

In 1866, Thomas Jenkins sold the Block 3 lot to Christian Nichol for \$621. Within three years Nichol was in financial trouble and his lot was sold at public sale to Francis Zoll for \$1,200. Nichol was in debt to Zoll in the amount of \$1,100, to which most of the purchase price was presumably applied. An 1869 advertisement for the sale of the property, found in the Virginia Free Press, gives some insight into the relationship between Nichol and Zoll, and the reason for the tremendous jump in property value for the Block 3 parcel. According to the advertisement, the property for sale consisted of, "Nine Acres of Virgin Soil, Lying East and North of the town of Bolivar . . . is improved by convenient fences and a substantial Tenement House, Brewery, And suitable buildings for a large Brewery" It appears that Christian Nichol, following his purchase of the property in 1866, took out a mortgage with Francis Zoll under two Deeds of Trust, "The

¹"Harpers Ferry Historic District," National Register Nomination Form, 1979, Item 8, Page 2.

²This deed was unrecorded, however it is referenced in Jefferson Co. Land Record Liber 1, Folio 308.

³See attached maps, 1869 Map of Harpers Ferry, S. Howell Brown, and Jefferson Co. Tax Assessors map.

⁴"Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," National Register Nomination Form, 1981, Item 8, Page 6.

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Land to be sold under these Deeds, to secure to Francis Zoll the principal sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars, with interest from the 20th day of June 1866”⁵

Whether the Zoll family continued the Brewing business is unknown, but they held the lot for sixteen years until 1885 when John Zoll sold it to J. Garland Hurst for \$500. Hurst was a local businessman active in the Harpers Ferry land speculation market. The substantially depreciated sale price of 1885 indicates the Brewery was probably no longer located on the lot, although deeds would continue to refer to the lot as “the Brewery property” for years to follow. The Zoll to Hurst deed of 1885 also included “2 acres of unimproved land lying just east of the Brewery lot . . . ,” this being Lot 7 of Block 2. The two parcels would be sold separately in 1902 and 1903, following the bankruptcy of J. G. Hurst, and continue through several separate owners until 1928 when Mary Blaine Barker (Mrs. W. E. Barker) purchased the properties from Richard Rutherford, and began developing the small cliff-top farm.⁶ The location of the “tenement house” and brewery complex has not yet been determined, but they were probably along the river for good access to water and transportation.

The configuration of the current buildings associated with the Nash farm complex appears to date from the 1920-30s development of the 9½-acre farm by Mrs. Barker. The small dairy barn and milk house indicate a modest dairy operation. The tenant house indicates a hired dairyman carried on daily operation of the farm. Mrs. Barker lived, presumably with her husband, as deeds do not indicate she was a widow, in the modest quasi-bungalow styled dwelling. In 1951, Mrs. Barker sold the first of several parcels to Bradley D. Nash, “7.07 acres with dwelling house and other buildings.” In 1954, Nash purchased “wooded land number 7 in Block 2.”⁷ These two parcels comprise the principal area of the farm complex throughout the Barker and Nash years [defined as USA Tract 102-23 on attached plat from Jefferson Co. deed 693/426].

Several other non-contiguous parcels, which were later part of the Bradley Nash property given to the National Park Service, were also purchased by Mrs. Barker and subsequently sold to Bradley Nash (see attached USA plat for reference).⁸ The Brackett lot [USA Tract 102-22] was originally part of the Smallwood Farm purchased by the

⁵Virginia Free Press, March 4, 1869, microfilm collection, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Library, Harpers Ferry, WV.

⁶Jefferson Co. Land Records, for the Brewery property 4/234, O/341, 93/240, 112/170, 130/218; for Lot 7, Block 2 O/508, unrecorded deed Nov. 1902, 95/468, 113/88.

⁷Jefferson Co. Land Records, 185/187(1951), 202/542(1954).

⁸Jefferson Co. Land Records, 81/130(1885) and 132/536(1929) for Brackett lot; 148/201(1938) for Wager/Root lots.

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Storer College trustees in 1867 as a potential site for the college. The 1869 Storer College Catalogue declared: "For various reasons, among which is a desire to encourage the settlement of the friends of the School in its immediate vicinity, the farm referred to above [the Smallwood Farm] has been offered for sale, with the exception of twenty-five acres, reserved for a cite [sic] of future College buildings."⁹ The 1885 deed from Storer College to N. C. Brackett and Lura Lightner includes a plat of the Brackett/Lightner lot and the adjoining lots. The plat shows the Brackett/Lightner and neighboring Pennock parcels, equaling nearly 25 acres according to current tax maps, which appear to have remained un-subdivided and undeveloped with the exception of a forty-foot right-of-way bisecting the lots. It is possible that these were the parcels reserved for the future college campus that was never realized. The forty-foot right-of-way was never improved, and in 1929, Louise Brackett, N. C. Brackett's widow, sold the seven-acre parcel to Mary Blaine Barker.

A second parcel of lots [USA Tracts 102-25, 26, and 27], located on Old Furnace Road and bisected by the border between the corporations of Harpers Ferry and Bolivar, were purchased by Mrs. Barker from Sarah Jane Dinkle in 1938.¹⁰ These tracts do not fall within the nomination boundaries.

The farm complex, during the years of the Nash ownership, gradually became linked with the dynamic personality of Bradley D. Nash. Nash and his wife, Ruth, established their residence on the Barker farm in 1951. That same year, nearly a decade after passing H. R. 3524 "to provide for the establishment of the Harpers Ferry National Monument," the United States Congress finally passed the appropriations bill necessary to begin Park operations.¹¹ Nash became immediately involved in the development of the park. Bradley Nash, a World War II veteran, had worked for many years in Washington D. C., in a variety of management positions in several Federal departments. His personal contacts, including a close friendship with West Virginia Congressman Jennings Randolph, must have proved a useful asset in garnering continued congressional interest in the tiny historical park in the mountains of West Virginia. At a 1973 ceremony, which dedicated the flagstaff at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park to Bradley Nash, Senator Jennings Randolph was the keynote speaker. Park Historian, S. Preston Smith also spoke saying "Bradley Nash has been involved in the development of the National Park Service

⁹Storer College Catalogue, 1869, Storer College Collection, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Library, Harpers Ferry, WV.

¹⁰Jefferson Co. Land Record, 148/201.

¹¹Henry T. McDonald Papers, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Library, Harpers Ferry, WV.

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program at Harpers Ferry since its inception.”¹² Smith went on to note that in 1960, Nash and his wife donated a portion of their property to the National Park Service, in the wooded ravine and along the cliffs beside and below the farm, as a Bird Sanctuary.

As a Trustee of Storer College in its last years of operation, Bradley Nash accumulated a great deal of knowledge of the history of the college. After the Harpers Ferry National Monument purchased the Storer College campus, Bradley Nash was hired as an Historian to research the college in 1963.¹³ Following two years of research for the National Park Service, Nash went on to become mayor of Harpers Ferry, twice. He held office from 1971 to 1977 and 1981 to 1987, earning the admiration and respect of those he served. In 1990 and 1991 Bradley and Ruth Nash donated their properties to the National Park Service, in exchange for a “life occupancy” on the farm complex parcel.

Resource Evaluation:

The Bradley Nash Farm complex is part of the Multiple Property Documentation Form “Historic Properties of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.” The Nash property is significant as a Military Site Property Type, in the Civil War context as a contributing element to the landscape of the Bolivar Heights defenses during the 1862 Siege of Harpers Ferry. The springhead located on the property would undoubtedly have been used as a source of fresh water by the Union troops manning the defensive line. The farm building complex is significant within the context of “Patterns of Community Development in the Post-Civil War Harpers Ferry area, 1865-1955.” Within this context the Nash complex of farm buildings fall under the Property Type heading, Farms, Residential and Community Resources.

The rural setting of the Nash farm complex within the boundaries of 1852 defined town of Harpers Ferry symbolizes the unfulfilled potential imagined for the town’s pre-war economy. However, the development of the small farm in the difficult years of the 1920s and 30s also demonstrates the hope for the future the local population of Harpers Ferry and Bolivar held to throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Aspirations for the future were demonstrated with the development of new industries, tourism and market-oriented farming.

¹²Martinsburg Journal, “Flagstaff Dedicated At Harpers Ferry Park To Mayor Bradley Nash,” April 14, 1973, from newspaper clippings portfolio, Harpers Ferry NHP Library, Harpers Ferry, WV.

¹³Morning Herald, “Nash Named Monument Historian,” February 18, 1963, Hagerstown, Maryland, from newspaper clippings portfolio, Harpers Ferry NHP Library, Harpers Ferry, WV.

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The development of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (Monument) was also pivotal to the economy of Harpers Ferry. The association of the farm buildings and attached lands with Bradley D. Nash, an important figure in the development of the National Park and the town of Harpers Ferry, adds to the significance of the Nash Farm.

The Nash Farm complex retains a great deal of integrity to its era of development as a small dairy farm. While some changes have been made to the interiors of the main dwelling and milk house, the outward appearance of the buildings have changed very little in the intervening years. Any changes that have been made to the farm complex would be associated with the ownership of Bradley D. Nash. Most of the surrounding lots remain heavily wooded and undeveloped, probably much as they were during the years of the Civil War.

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Major Bibliographical References:

Bibliography

Brown, S. Howell, Map of Harpers Ferry, 1869, Jefferson Co. Court House, Charles Town, WV.

"Harpers Ferry Historic District," National Register Nomination Form, 1979.

"Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," National Register Nomination Form, 1981.

Henry T. McDonald Papers, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Library, Harpers Ferry, WV.

Jefferson County Land Records, Jefferson Co. Court House, Charles Town, WV.

Newspaper clipping portfolios, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Library, Harpers Ferry, WV.

Storer College Catalogues, Storer College Collection, Harpers Ferry National Park Library, Harpers Ferry, WV.

Nash Farm

Jefferson County, WV

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.32 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Edith Wallace and Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., Architectural Historian
------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc.

date 6/99, rev. 12/00

street & number 105 N. Potomac Street

telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown

state Maryland

zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Harpers Ferry NHP

street & number P.O. Box 65

telephone 304-535-6298

city or town Harpers Ferry

state WV

zip code 25425

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

All of the property defined on Harpers Ferry Corporation Tax Map #1, as Block 3, Parcels 1 and 2; Block 2, Parcel 4.

Also included with this nomination, the lot defined on Harpers Ferry District Tax Map #6A, as Parcel 1 (contiguous with previously NR nominated Harpers Ferry National Historical Park property, Map #4, Parcel 6)

Boundary Justification:

The two parcels identified in this documentation are defined by their historic boundaries, as seen in attached plats, and as they were delineated at the time of their donation to the park by Bradley D. Nash. They are identified separately because they are non-contiguous to each other, however each is contiguous with previously nominated National Park property. A third parcel (USA Tracts 102-25, 102-26, and 102-27), also part of the Nash donation, has not been included because the property is not contiguous with any other park property, and does not appear to have any historic significance.

C. Boyd Faulkner.

Brackets & Lightner

Pennock & others.

Prospect

Avenue.

Pennock & others.

N. E. Brackets

Road

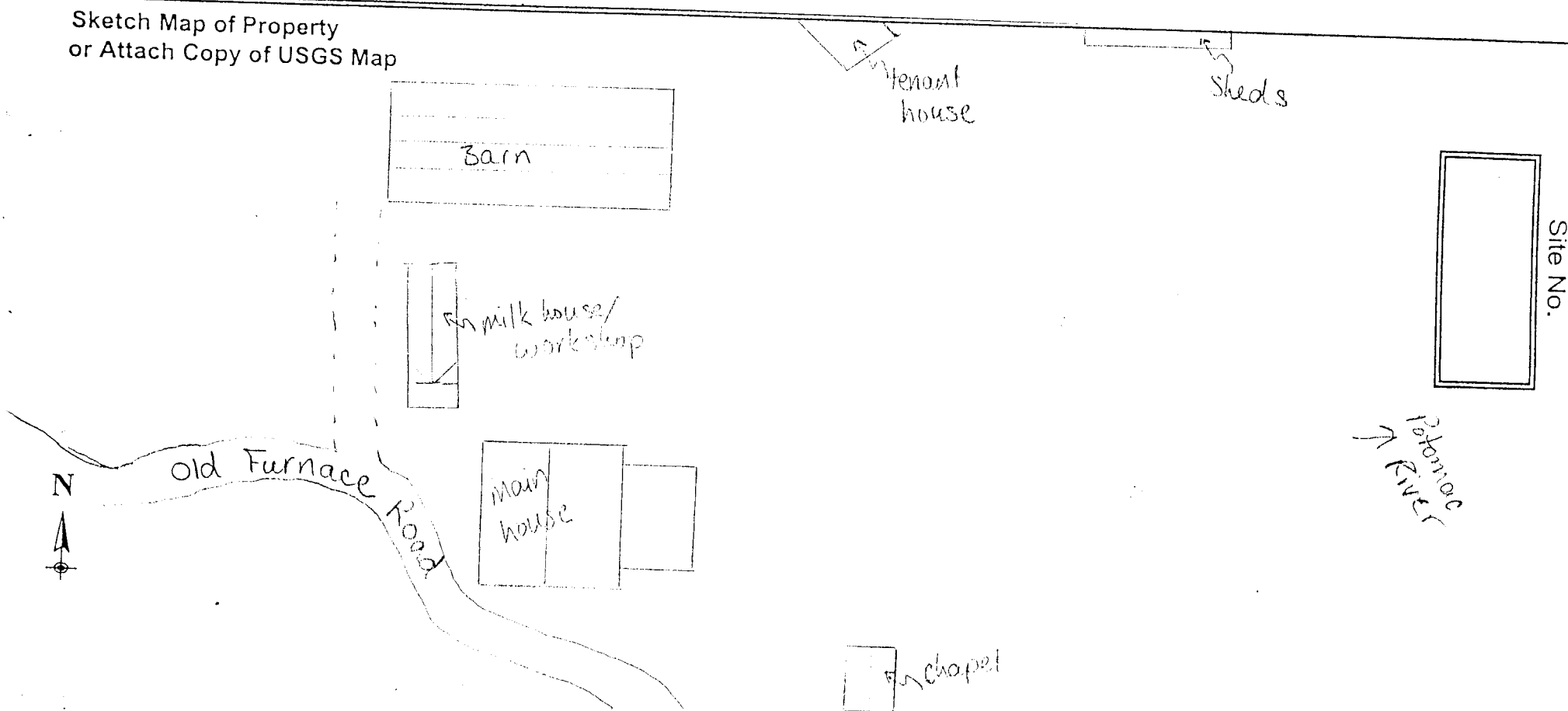
Turnpike

Old

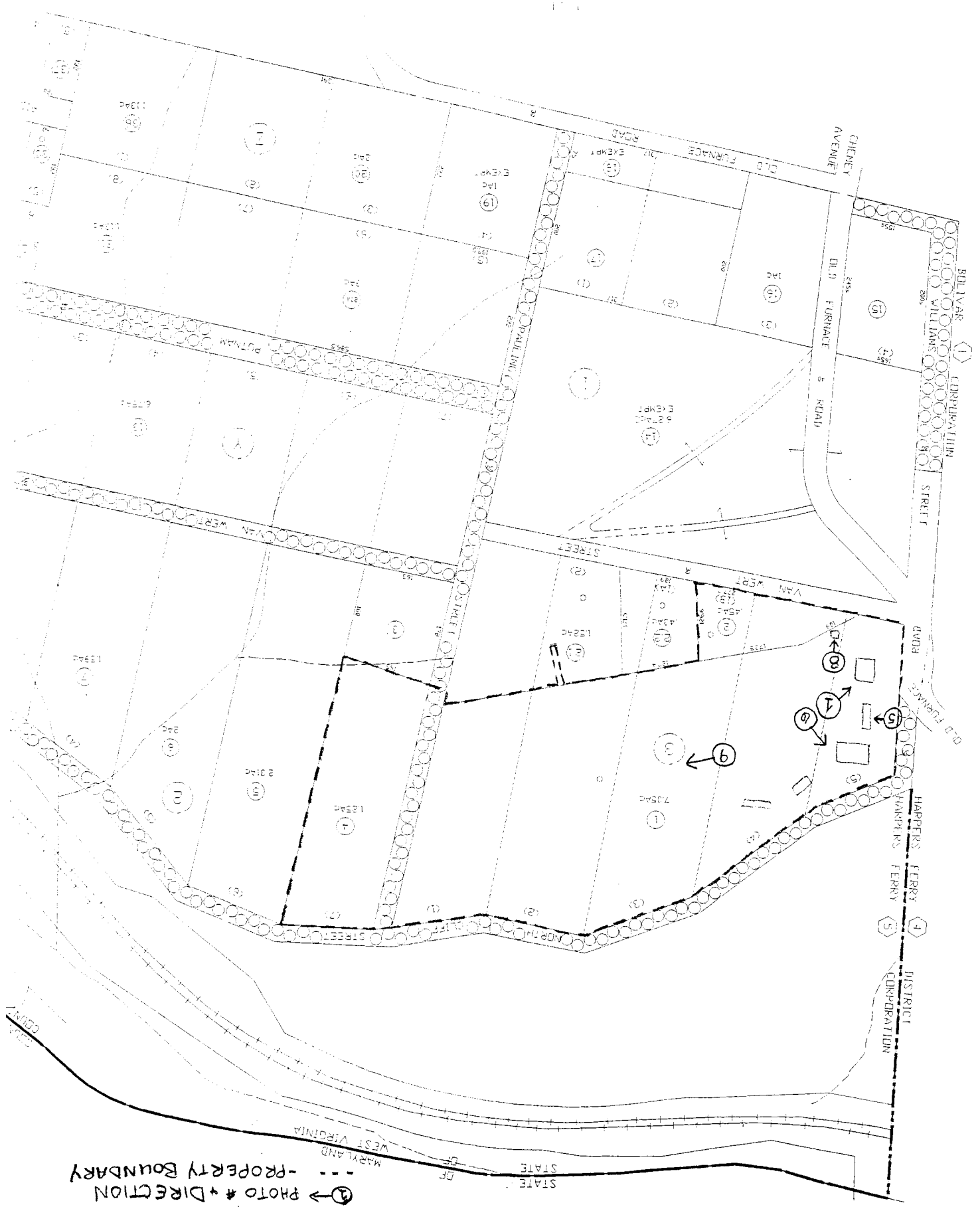
S. Howell Brown 1885

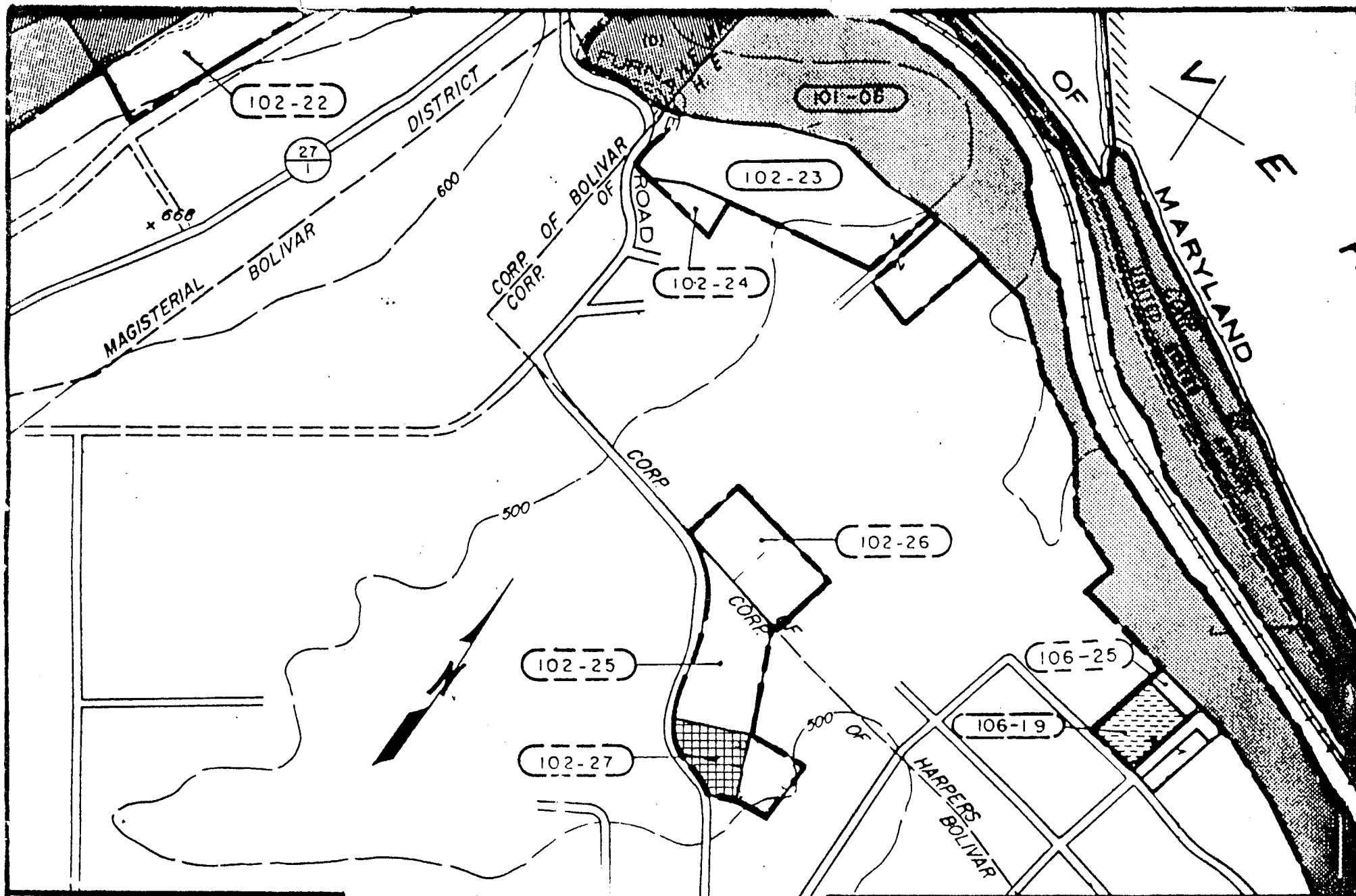
BRADLEY NASH FARM

Sketch Map of Property
or Attach Copy of USGS Map



HARPERS FERRY NHP
 BRADLEY NASH FARM
 HARPERS FERRY CORP. Tax Map #1
 PHOTO KEY
 PHOTO # + DIRECTION
 --- PROPERTY BOUNDARY





PLAT

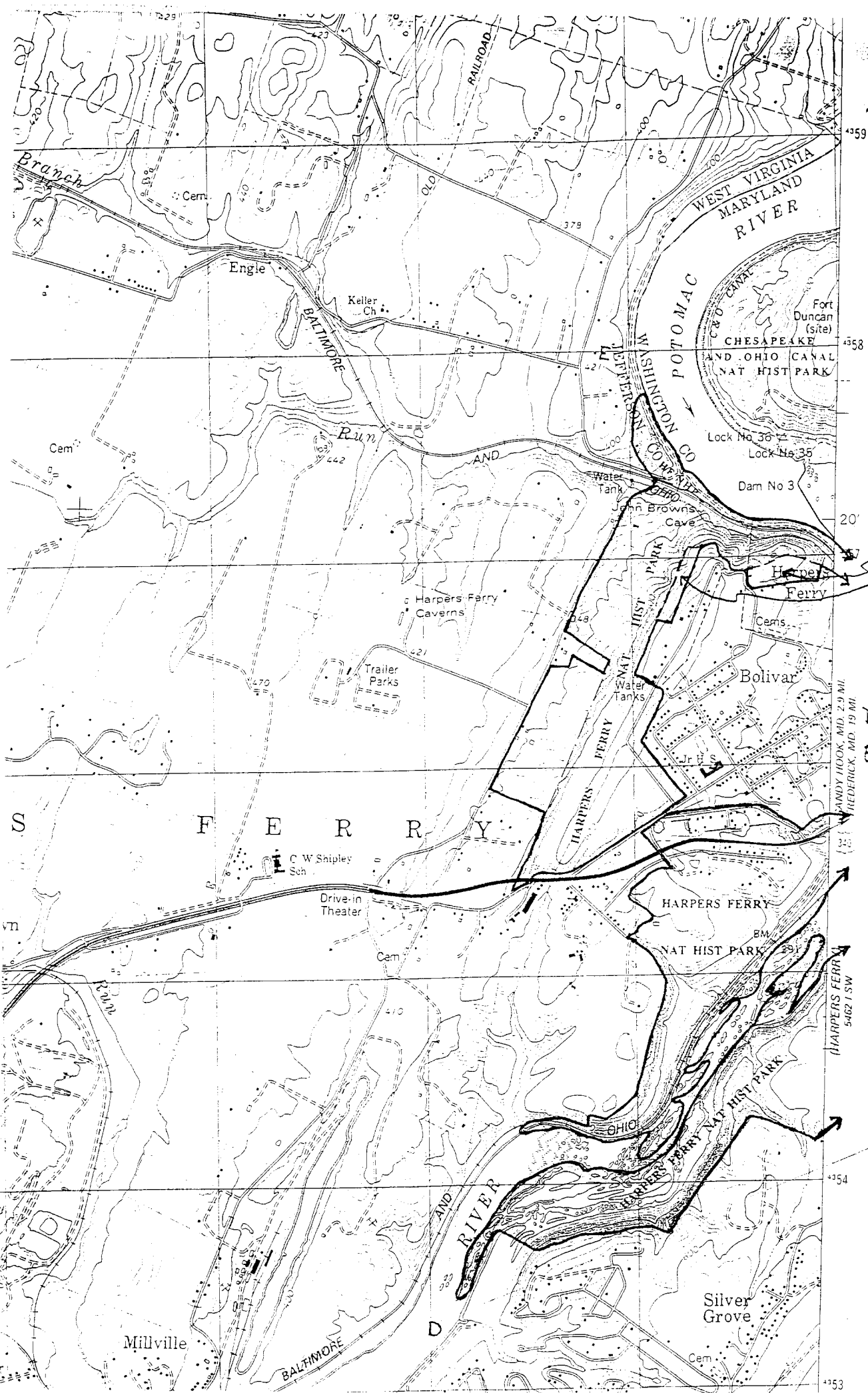
Scale 1"=400'

STREET



TRACT 102-27

LANDS OF BRADLEY D. NASH, ET UX



BRADLEY NASH
FARM PROPERTIES

HARPERS FERRY NH
UTM REFERENCES

D 18/261030/4353380

E 18/261880/4357920

HARPERS FERRY NHP UTM REFERENCES:

- A 18/266590/4357980
- B 18/265840/4355790
- C 18/263800/4354380
- F 18/263960/4356560
- G 18/264980/4358600
- H 18/269780/4355600
- I 18/266890/4353110
- J 18/266670/4353600
- K 18/267610/4355360
- L 18/269180/4356100

