

VLR-6/16/93 NRHP-8/12/93

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 processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name LEVEL LOOP

other names/site number VDHR file no. 81-34

2. Location

street & number South of VA State Rte. 724, 1 mile west of Brownsburg;
1/2 mile east of McClung's Mill not for publication N/A
city or town Brownsburg vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Rockbridge code 163 zip code 24415

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 for additional comments.)

Wayne C. Miller

6 July 1993

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources _____
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 commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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)

- 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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Storage</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Storage</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone
roof WOOD: Shake
walls BRICK
other WOOD

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more 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)

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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 characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1819-1910

Significant Dates c.1819

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 145.4 acres

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

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing, Zone, Easting, Northing. Contains 4 rows of UTM reference data.

X 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 Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian

organization Va. Department of Historic Resources date May 5, 1993

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone 804-786-3143

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

=====
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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mrs. Jen Wade Heffelfinger

street & number Level Loop telephone 703-348-555

city or town Brownsburg state VA zip code 24415

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act 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 Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1

LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge County, Virginia

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Level Loop is a 145.42-acre farm located one mile west of Brownsburg in the scenic countryside of northwestern Rockbridge County. The property is bisected by Route 724, south of which is the level loop--a long field bordered by Hays Creek--from which the property takes its name. The focal point of the farm is the dwelling house, an architecturally formal two-story brick structure erected around 1819. The house preserves a high degree of architectural integrity, having undergone only minor alterations since the early nineteenth century. It is noted for its fine regional Federal woodwork, particularly an exceptional carved mantel in what is now the dining room. The facade's Flemish bond brickwork and molded brick cornice are features characteristic of the region's early nineteenth-century architecture. Located close to the road, the house is in a fenced yard containing three contributing outbuildings as well as a contributing structure, the stone chimney of an early outdoor kitchen. Two additional contributing buildings include an early twentieth century bank barn and granary. A noncontributing building, a modern tenant's house, sits south of Route 724, east of the main house.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Level Loop is set in one of the most beautiful and unspoiled rural regions of the Commonwealth, an idyllic countryside of old houses, barns, pastures, creeks, and woodlands, all with a backdrop of the mountains defining the Shenandoah Valley. The property is located one mile west of the picturesque village of Brownsburg, a registered historic district, and about a half mile east of McClung's Mill, an early gristmill complex. In the distance, to the west, is a panoramic view of Jump Mountain, a local landmark. The farm takes its name from the long level loop of Hays Creek, which frames the farm's principal pasture. Above the creek is a steep, wooded hillside. The house is set close to Route 724 in a fenced yard dotted with large shade trees, fruit trees, and boxwood. Behind the yard to the southeast is a barnyard with pastures beyond. The property is roughly bisected by the country road with pastures located on the north side of the road. These pastures maintain the rural vista from the front of the house. The whole scene, in all directions from the house, is devoid of any visual intrusions whatever.

The dwelling house is a two-story, five-bay I house with a rear ell. Although it has been speculated that the ell is an early addition, its brickwork is bonded into the front portion, indicating it is part of the original construction. The consistency of the interior woodwork reinforces this notion. The re-entrant angle of the ell is filled with a flat-roofed, two-story, early twentieth-century addition containing a modern kitchen.

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**LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge County, Virginia**

The principal walls of the house are laid in Flemish bond with tooled joints, all of which are in a remarkably good state of preservation, even retaining traces of early penciling. The walls are set on a coursed rubble limestone foundation. At either end of the front section are exterior end chimneys with stepped haunches. Interestingly the bond in the chimneys changes to an irregular American bond although the chimneys are clearly original. Typical of many brick houses in the region, the house has a molded brick cornice, in this case a two-course cyma recta curve.

The windows are topped by simple rowlock courses or header courses and have square sills and architrave frames. Most of the six-over-six sash appears to be early. The facade windows and those on the east end are hung with louvered shutters, probably twentieth-century replacements of earlier ones. One window on the second floor of the east end has been bricked up. Several of the basement windows preserve their original wooden bars.

The brickwork on the facade changes immediately above the first-floor windows into three courses of running bond which is interrupted at intervals by filled joist pockets. This suggests that the house originally had a one-story front porch sheltering the entire length of the first floor. Additional scars in the brickwork indicate that this porch was replaced by a porch with a higher roof, covering only the front door and the immediately adjacent windows. This was later replaced by a simple dwarf portico with flat roof and paired columns. The present dwarf portico with pedimented roof and square columns was added between 1968 and 1971 and was designed by Charlottesville architect Thomas Craven.

The gable roof is covered by modern wooden shakes. Its original covering probably was much trimmer wooden shingles. Sometime in the late nineteenth century the roof was extended at the gable ends using a plain eaves board.

The house is entered by a six-paneled door with architrave frame. The door preserves an early iron box lock. Above the door is a rectangular transom containing an elegant interlacing tracery of ogee arches. The center passage is dominated by a graceful two-run stair with landing. The stair has a spiral newel, rectangular balusters (three to a tread), and paneled spandrel. The stair brackets, with their scrolls and acorns, are based on the bracket design published by Owen Biddle in *The Young Carpenter's Assistant*, plate 30 (Philadelphia, 1805), a patternbook widely used in Virginia. This bracket design is repeated as a frieze on the landing fascia and fascia of the second-story landing.

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**LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge County, Virginia**

Other woodwork in the center passage includes a chair rail with a frieze decorated with a clusters of diagonal fluting. The door trim is bold symmetrical architrave with turned corner blocks. In the architrave trim is pulvinated reeding.

The principal room in the house is to the west of the center passage. Although currently used as a dining room, it probably was originally the parlor. The focal point of the room is a remarkable Federal mantel, decorated with almost bizarre gusto in a regional interpretation of mantel designs published by Owen Biddle. The general form of the mantel with its entablature supported on slender paired colonnettes follows a design on plate XXII in Biddle's *Young Carpenter's Assistant*. The central panel at Level Loop, however, is ornamented with a bold patera instead of classical figures. Although Biddle showed swags ornamenting the frieze in the book, the frieze at Level Loop is decorated with vertical strips decorated with many so-called thumb-nail gouges, a curious ornamental treatment found on several elaborate Rockbridge County mantels. These include Fruit Hill (DHR 81-14), Liberty Hill (DHR 81-35), and the McChesney House (DHR 81-6). The latter mantel is reputedly signed by a maker named Swope. Although lacking the thumb-nail gouges, the parlor mantel at Hope Dawn, Bedford County (DHR 09-34) is remarkably similar in general character to Level Loop. A most interesting folk device on the Level Loop mantel and not found on any other of the above-mentioned mantels, although it does occur regionally, is the fylfot (a pinwheel-like form with bulbous arms), placed immediately above the pairs of colonnettes. The fylfot, normally associated with the material culture of Pennsylvania Germans and Moravians, is seen only spasmodically in the Shenandoah Valley.

Inside the dining room fireplace a three-part cast-iron firebox liner. The firebox, decorated with a series of stylized ribbed leaves or plumes, fluted pilasters, rosettes, and other folk-art motifs is signed "Vesuvius Furnace," and is a rare example of a Rockbridge County-made iron firebox still in place.¹

Like the center passage, the dining room has a chair rail with diagonal flutes in its frieze, although these flutes continue in unbroken succession. The door and windows openings are framed by exceptionally bold symmetrical architrave trim with turned corner blocks. The corner blocks are framed by a thin raised molding, a rare but effective device. The crown molding in this room was added in 1949. In the center of the ceiling is a simple plaster ceiling medallion.

The room opposite the dining room is less important in the hierarchy of spaces and thus is much more simply decorated. Instead of symmetrical architrave trim with corner block, the openings are framed by plain mitered architraves. The mantel a relatively standard Federal type has paneled pilasters supporting an entablature lacking any carved ornament.

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**LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge County, Virginia**

The room in the ell, called the "middle room," is treated more interestingly with a mantel framed by built-in cupboards with paneled doors. The mantel has paneled pilasters supporting an entablature. The pilasters are decorated with chevron-form ornaments. The presence of the cupboards suggests that this room was originally the dining room. At some point the western cupboard was converted to a door leading to the rear room. This relatively small room, occupying the back of the ell has a very large fireplace which appears to be a cooking fireplace, framed by large plain mantel. The room may thus have served as a winter kitchen before the addition of the present kitchen. This room also preserves exterior doors on the east and west walls--the western door retains a large old wooden latch.

On the second floor there is a small front center space now used as a bathroom. The principal bedroom is in the northwest corner. Its mantel is a simplified version of the mantel below, with patera in the center panel and in the panels above the pilasters. Instead of the entablature being supported by paired columns as below, it is supported by paneled pilasters with curious diagonal reeding in the panels. The room also has a chair rail and symmetrical architrave trim with turned corner blocks framing the openings. The room in the opposite corner is more simply treated with plain mitered architrave trim framing the openings. The mantel is a simple Federal mantel with thin cornice, a plain wide frieze, and pilasters with swelled reeding. There is also a plain chair rail. The mantel originally had a window on either side. The window on the north side has long been bricked up. The rooms in the ell include a bathroom and another bedroom, both with simple detailing. There are additional spaces of little architectural interest over the kitchen addition.

The contributing resources include a complex of outbuildings and two farm buildings. Together these structures maintain the integrity of rural agrarian flavor of the property. The outbuildings, clustered near the rear of the residence, date from the mid- to the late-nineteenth century. The most distinctive is a board-and-batten smokehouse with a small cupola on its gable roof. Immediately to the south is a board-and-batten tool house, a two-section structure with a lean-to woodshed and an open wagon shed. East of that is a simple gable-roofed lumber shed. Also included among the outbuildings is the limestone rubble chimney of the original kitchen outbuilding located immediately behind the ell of the main house. Attached to the base of the chimney are bits of the kitchen foundation. The area around the outbuildings likely contains archaeological sites of other domestic structures but no archaeological testing has been conducted.

The contributing farm buildings include a large frame bank barn with forebay. The barn is covered by a gable roof and is sheathed with weathered vertical boards. An earth ramp on the north side leads up to the loft area. To the northwest of the barn is a large granary also covered

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**LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge County, Virginia**

with weathered vertical boards and a gable roof. The granary has a lean-to on the rear wall. Both structures appear to date from the late nineteenth century and likely replace original farm buildings. They are located immediately to the west of the residence.

The property has one non-contributing building: a twentieth-century tenant house on the south side of route 724, just east of the bridge across Hays Creek.

ENDNOTES

1. The *Vesuvius Furnace* was located in northeastern Rockbridge County and had its heyday in the 1840s and '50s, making cast-iron stoves, firebacks, and plows. It advertised the manufacture of firebacks in the *Lexington Gazette*, March 16, 1843. (Information from a telephone interview with Rockbridge County historian Royster Lyle, May 12, 1993).

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LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge County, Virginia

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Named for a long level pasture bordered by Hays Creek, Level Loop is a historic farm in the scenic countryside of Rockbridge County near the village of Brownsburg. The property's focal point is an architecturally significant, high-style, Federal brick dwelling erected circa 1819 for William Houston, a relative of the Texas pioneer and Rockbridge County native, Sam Houston. Like many of the county's finer early nineteenth-century farmhouses, Level Loop is in the I-house form and has a carefully crafted Flemish bond facade and molded brick cornice. The brick cornice is a regional motif introduced into the area by settlers from Pennsylvania. Noteworthy is Level Loop's bold interior woodwork, a provincial interpretation of the Federal style. Its outstanding feature is the carved mantel in the principal room. The mantel, an interesting interpretation of patternbook illustrations, is richly ornamented with thumbnail gouges, fylfots, and a patera. The farm preserves a small complex of late nineteenth-century outbuildings and farm buildings.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first recorded owner of Level Loop was James Houston, who was living there by 1775. Houston was of Scotch-Irish descent whose family, like many of Rockbridge County's settlers, came to the area from Pennsylvania. He was related to the Texas pioneer Sam Houston, born at Timber Ridge about ten miles to the east. The farm was known as Level Loop as early as 1803 when James Houston, "residing at Level Loop," insured "my plantation," including his house and a mill, with the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia.¹ The house was a one-story wooden dwelling. Following the death of James Houston, Level Loop became the property of his son William Houston who began construction of the present house circa 1819, probably finishing it by 1822.² The exact location and fate of the original house has not been determined.³

The fine quality of the present house symbolizes the high social status achieved by the Houston family by the early nineteenth century and is a document of the exacting standards of craftsmanship enjoyed by the area's prosperous farmers. The house is a formal, five-bay example of the I house, a Georgian form variation favored by the rural elite of the Shenandoah Valley in the decades following the Revolution.⁴ Level Loop was given added prominence by being constructed with a two-story rear ell. Like most of the larger I houses of Rockbridge County, Level Loop is built with finely crafted Flemish bond brickwork with its walls capped by molded brick cornices. Molded brick cornices, introduced into the area by settlers from Pennsylvania, are a distinguishing feature of many Federal-period brick houses in the county.

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**LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge County, Virginia**

A more telling mark of the Houston family's social status, however, is Level Loop's exceptional interior woodwork. Although the woodwork is based on academic prototypes, it is freely adapted with the gusto of folk interpretation. A striking illustration of this phenomenon is the mantel in the principal room. Its form loosely follows a mantel design published in *The Young Carpenter's Assistant* (1805) by the Philadelphia architect Owen Biddle, but it is creatively embellished with thumb-nail gouges, fylfots, and a patera. The thumb-nail gouges are a curious local motif found on a number of elaborate mantels in the area, one of which is signed by a carpenter named Swope.⁵ Typical of folk interpretations, the carver (or carvers) of these mantels went against Owen Biddle's advice to take care "not to overload the work."⁶ Further influence from Biddle's patternbook is evident in the carved stair brackets. The scroll design with bud follows the design of a stair bracket published on plate 30 of *The Young Carpenter's Assistant*. The carpenter at Level Loop, however, was not content to reserve the motif just for the stair brackets but carried it over as a continuous ornament on the fascias of both landings.

Level Loop remained in the ownership of the Houston family until 1898 when it was sold to William E. Irvine. In 1903 it was sold to J. B. Hull who sold it to D. B. McClung. W. W. Heffelfinger, Jr. purchased the property from the McClung family in 1948. The present owner, Jen Wade Heffelfinger, is the widow of W. W. Heffelfinger. Mrs. Heffelfinger is an active preservationist and is one of the founders of Historic Lexington Foundation.

Level Loop remains a working farm and is an important component of the celebrated pastoral beauty of Rockbridge County. In addition, the farm helps preserve the rural setting of the Brownsburg Historic District, one mile to the east.

ENDNOTES

1. Declaration for Assurance No. 2043. *Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia*. Reel 3, Vol. 28. photocopy in archives of Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
2. Grace Pierce Heffelfinger, *The 'I' House: An Architectural Form in Rockbridge County, Virginia*. MA Thesis, State University of New York at Oneonta, Cooperstown Graduate Programs: 1972, p. 115.
3. The site of James Houston's house has not been determined. No archaeological testing has taken place at Level Loop.
4. The I-house form is characterized by a center passage framed by two equal-sized rooms. Owen Biddle published an I-house plan on plate 36 of *The Young Carpenter's Assistant*.
5. The signed mantel is in the McChesney House (Briarwood), Rockbridge County (DHR 81-06).
6. Biddle, Owen. *The Young Carpenter's Assistant* (Philadelphia, 1805). p. 28.

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**LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge County, Virginia**

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Biddle, Owen. *The Young Carpenter's Assistant*. Philadelphia: 1805.

Heffelfinger, Grace Pierce. *The 'I' House: An Architectural Form in Rockbridge County, Virginia*. MA Thesis, State University of New York at Oneonta, Cooperstown Graduate Programs: 1972.

Simpson, Pamela. *The Architecture of Rockbridge County*. Unpublished manuscript (Chapter 1) in archives (81-34) of Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

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Section 10 Page 9

**LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge County, Virginia**

UTM REFERENCES, continued

5	17	645830	4199390	6	17	646380	4199880
7	17	646480	4199640	8	17	646560	4199680
9	17	646750	4199490	10	17	646710	4199440

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point delineated by UTM reference A 17/646840/4199340, thence southwest some 450 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference B 17/646750/4199220, thence westerly some 1300 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference C 17/646380/4199130, thence westerly some 2500 feet along the north bank of Hays Mill Creek and around the bend to a point delineated by UTM reference D 17/645920/4199220, thence northwest some 700 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference E 17/645830/4199390, thence northeast some 2450 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference F 17/646380/4199880, thence southeast some 850 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference G 17/646480/4199640, thence east some 325 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference H 17/646560/4199680, thence southeast some 900 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference I 17/646750/4199490, thence southwest some 200 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference J 17/646710/4199440, thence southeast some 500 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

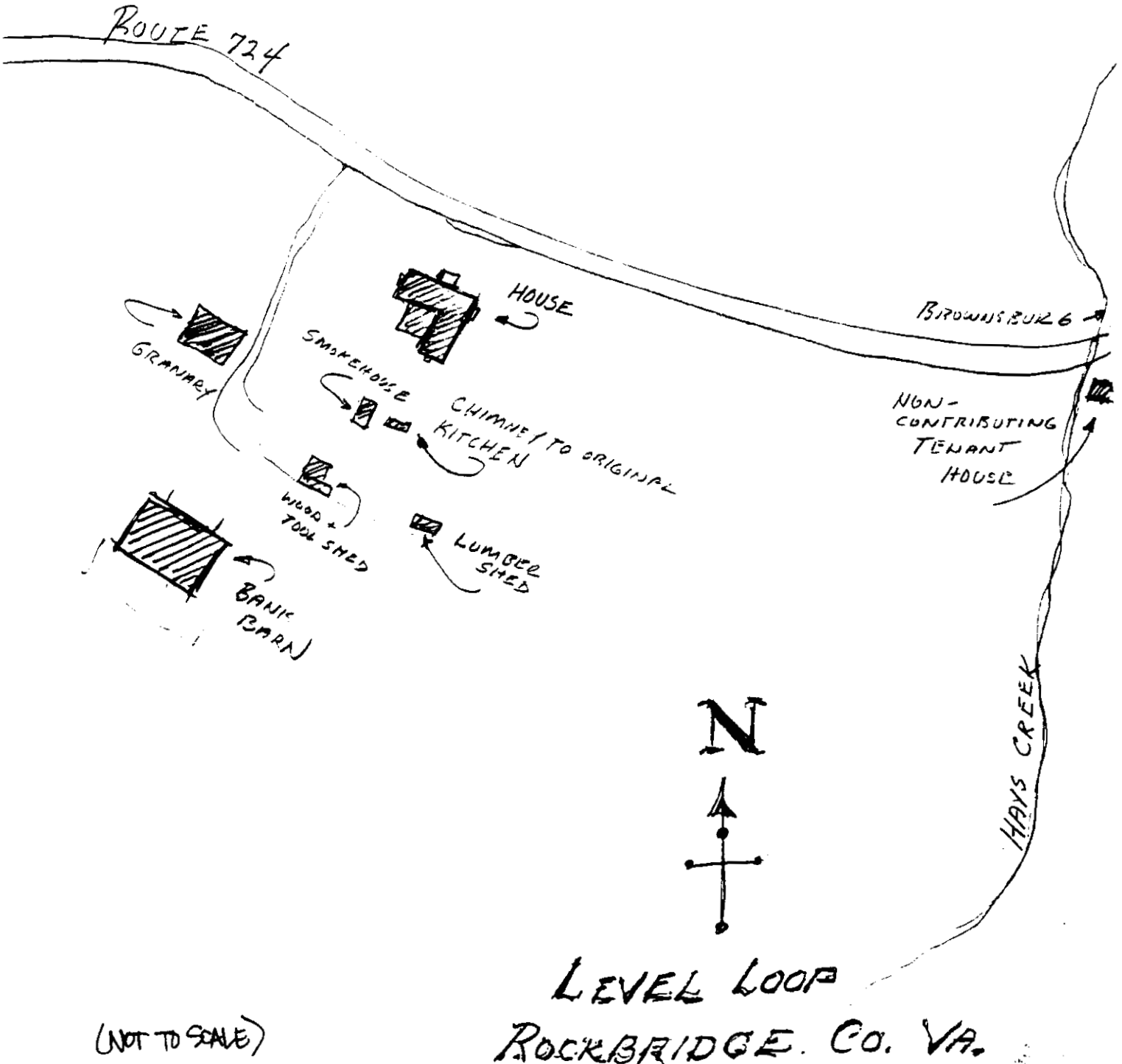
The boundaries for Level Loop contain the 145.42 acres currently forming the Level Loop farm. These boundaries include the curtilage with all its contributing resources as well as the field bounded by the loop of Hays Creek from which the property takes its name. The property is bisected by Virginia State Route 724 and the northern half of the property is included as it is an essential part of the pastoral views from the front of the house, which faces north. The bottom lands of Hays Creek extend into the northern portion of the property and can be seen from the house. The unspoiled rural surroundings included in the acreage are significant for maintaining the integrity of the historic agricultural setting.

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Section Sketch Map Page 12

LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge County, Virginia



(NOT TO SCALE)

LEVEL LOOP
ROCKBRIDGE CO. VA.

LEVEL LOOP
Rockbridge Co. VA
81-34^C

UTMS

A	17 646840	4199340
B	17 646750	4199220
C	17 646880	4199130
D	17 646970	4199220
E	17 645870	4199390
F	17 646380	4199880
G	17 646480	4199640
H	17 646560	4199680
I	17 646150	4199440
J	17 646710	4199440

