



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

Note: PIFs are prepared by applicants and evaluated by DHR staff and the State Review Board based on information known at the time of preparation. Recommendations concerning PIFs are subject to change if new information becomes available.

DHR No. (to be completed by DHR staff) 053-0925

1. General Property Information

Property name: Montcalm Farm

Property address: 16473 Hillsboro Rd.

City or Town: Purcellville, VA

Zip code: 20132

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: Loudoun County, VA

Category of Property (choose only one of the following):

Building Site Structure Object

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: 185.19

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban Suburban Town Village Hamlet Rural

Briefly describe the property’s overall location and setting, including any notable landscape features:

Located just north of Purcellville, Virginia, Montcalm Farm encompasses 185 acres within Loudoun County’s AR-1 zoning district (See attached Exhibit 1: Location Map). The property is situated west of Hillsboro Road (Route 690), a rural two-lane corridor that gently follows the rolling terrain of the Loudoun Valley. Montcalm Farm lies at the foot of Short Hill Mountain, with its fields and farmstead extending across the lower slopes into the adjoining valley. To the west, the Blue Ridge Mountains provide a dramatic visual backdrop, reinforcing a distinctive sense of place characteristic of Loudoun’s equestrian and agricultural landscape. Adjacent parcels to the east, south, and west are protected by conservation easements, while the Mountainside Development Overlay District (MDOD) to the north limits future development, thus preserving the property’s rural context.

The landscape is a harmonious blend of open farmland, wooded areas, and scenic pastures. Fields are cultivated with winter wheat, soybeans, and feed corn, while woodlands contain both old-growth hardwoods and a tree nursery. Rolling topography channels surface water into the farm’s pond, which serves as both a visual centerpiece and an ecological resource within the larger agricultural setting. Together, these elements support active farming and equestrian uses while maintaining the property’s scenic rural character.

Approximately a dozen historic structures are dispersed across the property (See attached Exhibit 2: Resources Map), reflecting both functional farm planning and picturesque siting. These structures include the primary “telescoping” house complex with surrounding barns, outbuildings, and ancillary structures. As seen from Route 690, a large pond reflects these structures, creating a compositional focus within the surrounding fields. Traditional farm features such as post-and-rail fencing, reinforce the agricultural character. The property retains a strong rural quality, with minimal suburban encroachment, and conveys a palpable sense of continuity, where historic land use, natural features, and built elements together illustrate nearly three centuries of farming and equestrian activity.

3. Architectural Description

Architectural Style(s): Coursed fieldstone, massing, and corner fireplaces are suggestive of Mid-Atlantic Georgian. Successive residential additions are representative of what Gerald Foster calls a "Telescope House" on Page 88 of his [American Houses: A Field Guide](#)

If the property was designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: N/A. Vernacular design with traditionally mid-Atlantic and Quaker massing, features, and details.

If the builder is known, please list here: Building A (Log Cabin) unknown; Building B (Stone Kitchen) and C (Main House) built during Thomas and Ann Gregg ownership/residency. Building D (Ballroom) built during Harrison and Lydia Osburn's ownership/residency.

Date of construction (can be approximate): Building A (Log Cabin) circa 1755; Building B (Stone Kitchen) circa 1800; Building C (Main House) 1822 (an 1822 Coronet Head One Cent coin was discovered during a window repair); and Building D (Ballroom) circa 1865

Narrative Description (Please do not exceed one page in describing the property):

Briefly describe the property's general characteristics, such as its current use (and historic use if different), as well as the primary building or structure on the property (such as a house, store, mill, factory, depot, bridge, etc.). Include the materials and method(s) of construction, physical appearance and condition (exterior and interior), and any additions or other major alterations.

Montcalm Farm's historic domestic and agricultural buildings are clustered near the center of the farmstead. The primary residence is a multi-part "telescoping" house composed of several connected structures constructed in successive periods between the late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries.

The earliest section is a Log Cabin (Building A), believed to date to the mid-eighteenth century based upon its appearance on a 1758 Plat in Loudoun's Deed Book A, Page 232, 1758. The Log Cabin is constructed of hewn log walls with traditional corner notching and resting on a stone foundation, with a footprint approximately 14'-6" x 17'-2". Original 18th Century nails can be seen in the overhead beams. This structure originally functioned as a standalone dwelling and later served secondary domestic uses. It was restored in 1982 by craftsman Michael Picchione of Maple Crest Co. and won recognition by the Loudoun Preservation Society.

To the west of the Log Cabin is the 1 1/2 story Stone Kitchen (Building B), constructed of locally quarried fieldstone with lime mortar, followed by the principal two-story, stone Main House (Building C), which dates from 1822 (note: an 1822 "Coronet Head" One Cent coin was discovered during a window restoration project in 2016). The Main House is built of coursed rubble stone, set on a stone foundation, and exhibits restrained vernacular Mid-Atlantic Georgian proportions. Exterior features include a gable roof, symmetrically arranged fenestration, and simple stone lintels and sills. Interior finishes historically included plaster walls, wood floors, and modest trim reflective of rural Loudoun County construction of the period.

A wood-frame addition known as the "Ballroom" (Building D) was added circa 1865, extending the dwelling and completing the telescoping form. This addition is of stucco over wood-frame construction and reflects post-Civil War domestic expansion. Together, Buildings A through D form a single, integrated residence exceeding 5,000 square feet, unified by functional circulation and long-term domestic use. Despite incremental additions, the overall form, materials, and workmanship retain a high degree of historic integrity. The complex is representative of what Gerald Foster calls a "Telescope House" on Page 88 of his [American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home](#).

Additional contributing structures on the property include multiple historic barns, a tenant house, and agricultural outbuildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Notable among these are a large Dairy Barn (Building K) constructed in 1913 using lumber milled from the property's wooded acreage along Route 690, the Milk Bottling House (Building J), and a two-story Tenant House (Building N) rebuilt in the 1930s following a fire. These structures reflect Montcalm's evolution from mixed farming to a specialized dairy operation in the early twentieth century.

The buildings are generally in good condition, with evidence of ongoing maintenance and adaptive reuse consistent with the property's continued agricultural and equestrian functions. Alterations to the buildings have been largely incremental and utilitarian, undertaken to support continued occupancy and farming operations rather than to modernize or stylistically transform the structures. As a result, the property retains substantial integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Montcalm Farm remains a visually cohesive historic farmstead whose landscape, buildings, and spatial organization clearly convey its long-standing agricultural use and architectural development over more than two centuries.

[NOTE: See next page for a duplication of the Architectural Description listed on a 1989 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form (File #53-925; Negatives # 5578; 5956)]

The following is the Architectural Description from a 1989 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form (File #53-925):

"The Marsh House consists of three defined structures: a two-story stone and scored stucco residence with interior end chimneys with a mid-19th-century hall-parlor plan frame and stucco addition; a 1 1/2-story stone kitchen with an interior end stone chimney connected to the east end of the main house; a log single-story separate structure with an exterior end stone chimney which is east of the stone kitchen. The earliest stone section of the house may date from the late 18th century. It has a box cornice with molded trim, 2/2 double sash windows with plain pegged trim, and a triple-light transom over the door. The mid-19th-century frame addition built to the west of the the main section has a box cornice with returns, floor-to-ceiling height sidelights with a transom above. A front porch with square posts and paired scroll eaves brackets extends across the front of the house and stone kitchen. A single-bay Victorian frame porch at the rear features decorative sawnwork. The stone kitchen has 6/6 double sash windows and a batten door. The log outbuilding has V notching and plaster chinking.

Much of the interior woodwork is still intact. The original house had an unusual three-room plan with corner fireplaces at the west end and a single fireplace at the east end. An interior partition has been removed, creating two equal size rooms. Double architrave trim frames each door and window. Paneled reveals are seen at exterior doors and all windows. A molded chair rail surrounds each room. Doors have six raised panels. The front room has a Greek Revival mantel, while the rear room mantel has plain pilasters, a broad plain frieze, and a heavy shelf mantel, while the rear room mantel has plain pilasters, a broad plain frieze, and a heavy shelf. Mantels on the second floor are more decoratively carved with paneled pilasters, fluted central frieze panels, and molded shelves. Six-panel doors have original graining and brass elbow locks and latches. The hall-parlor plan addition features a main stair with scroll brackets, a heavy turned newel, and turned balusters. The large adjacent "ballroom" has a small black marble mantel and four-panel doors. The attic reveals peeled and pegged pole rafters with hewn purlins in the older section and sawn rafters with a ridge pole in the later section. The original west gable end is exposed in the attic with its attic windows and finely scored stucco. It serves as the division between the two sections of the main house.

The stone kitchen is connected to the house by an unusual long and narrow storage room entered from the front porch. The rooms above the kitchen reveal openings in the roof for dormers which were probably removed when the tin roof was put on.

A frame and stone barn is located northwest of the house."

In a bullet list, include any outbuildings or secondary resources or major landscape features (such as barns, sheds, dam and mill pond, storage tanks, scales, railroad spurs, etc.), including their condition and their estimated construction dates.

SECONDARY RESOURCES AND MAJOR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

(Note: See Attached Resource Map)

- A. LOG CABIN: Condition: Restored circa 1985 (Recognized by the Loudoun Preservation Society)
- B. STONE KITCHEN (uncoursed rubble fieldstone masonry). Condition: Stone is structurally sound but flooring and plaster ceiling are failing.
- C. MAIN HOUSE (coursed fieldstone). Condition: Good. Minor deviation in floor elevations. See 2024 structural engineer's report.
- D. BALLROOM ADDITION (wood-framed). Condition: Differential settlement of foundation will require house lifting and foundation repair.
- E. PIG STY (log-cabin style structure, clad with vertical wood planks): Condition: Situated in a flood plain and in need of lifting and a proper foundation. Standing seam metal roof will need to be repaired/replaced.
- F. RUN-IN SHED #1 (wood-framed). Condition: Good. Constructed in the early 1990s.
- G. BANK BARN (timber-framed). Condition: Good.
- H. CORN CRIB (timber-framed). Condition: Good.
- I. MACHINE SHED (timber-framed). Condition: Poor. Seeral bents have failed and tree trunks on either long side have led to inward lateral displacement.
- J. MILK BOTTLING HOUSE (coursed fieldstone). Condition: Good.
- K. DAIRY BARN (timber-framed). Condition: Good.
- L. CALF BARN (CMU, gambrel roof). Condition: Good.
- M. RUN-IN SHED #2 (wood-framed). Condition: Good
- N. TENANT HOUSE (wood-framed). Condition: Fair. In need of proper water-resistant barrier and replacement of siding (presently aluminum). Roof in need of replacement.
- O. POND

4. Property's History and Significance (Please do not exceed one page)

Briefly explain the property's historic importance, such as significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property.

If the property is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

[NOTE: The narrative below is informed by a comprehensive historical analysis prepared by the applicant over the course of a decade, incorporating deed research, archival records, and published sources. The complete body of research exceeds the space allotted, but this document can be provided upon request.]

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF MONTCALM FARM

Montcalm Farm is an approximately 185-acre property located along Hillsboro Road (Route 690) in western Loudoun County, Virginia. This land was originally within the Northern Neck proprietary, a 5.28-million-acre grant conveyed by King Charles II in the late seventeenth century. Prior to European settlement, the region was likely used seasonally by the Manahoac people, though no permanent Native settlements are documented on or immediately adjacent to the property.

In the early eighteenth century, Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, began subdividing the Northern Neck. Among these parcels was the Kittoctin Creek grant of 1731, encompassing land along the eastern slope of Short Hill Mountain. Acquired by Francis Awbrey and transferred in 1732 to Colonel John Tayloe, this tract included present-day Montcalm. A 1757–1758 plat of Tayloe's land depicts a dwelling on the portion later designated as Lot 29, suggesting that Montcalm's Log Cabin (Building A) may date to the mid-eighteenth century.

In 1773, this acreage was acquired by James McIlhany, Sr., a prominent Loudoun County landholder and colonial official. While the McIlhany family resided primarily at their nearby estate, which they called 'Ithaca,' Montcalm Farm appears to have been operated by tenant farmers during this period. Early agricultural clearing and stone removal informed later construction on the site.

In 1795, McIlhany sold Montcalm Farm as part of an approximate 339 acre tract to Stephen Gregg, Sr., a Quaker farmer from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Stephen Gregg died shortly thereafter, leaving his son Thomas Gregg to establish Montcalm as a homestead. During Thomas's ownership, the farm expanded architecturally and agriculturally, with the Stone Kitchen (Building B) and Main House (Building C) likely constructed between 1795 and the early 1820s. After Thomas and his wife Ann died in 1826, the property was briefly leased before being repurchased in 1829 by James McIlhany, Jr., marking the first recorded use of the name "*Montcalm*."

McIlhany, Jr.—a Princeton-educated planter and prominent politician—resided at Montcalm while serving multiple terms in the Virginia House of Delegates (discontinuously between 1825 and 1832) and later the Virginia Senate (1839-1842). During this period, Montcalm functioned as both a productive agricultural enterprise and the residence of a politically influential family. Following the death of his first wife, McIlhany sold the farm in 1844 to his nephew and son-in-law, James McIlhany Kilgour, under whose ownership Montcalm remained a substantial mid-nineteenth-century farmstead.

In 1858, three years before the Civil War, Kilgour sold Montcalm to Harrison and Lydia Jane Osburn. Loudoun County—divided in political sentiment between Unionist Quaker communities and Southern-aligned planters—experienced significant disruption during the war, including troop occupations and agricultural losses. Although the Osburns' church supported gradual emancipation, the 1860 Slave Schedule lists seven enslaved individuals residing on Montcalm, likely housed in a now-lost tenant structure near Short Hill Mountain.

Following the war, Montcalm's Ballroom Addition was constructed around 1865, completing the property's distinctive telescoping house form. Despite wartime disruption, agricultural activity in western Loudoun recovered quickly, and Montcalm continued as a working farm. Harrison Osburn died at Montcalm in 1891, and Lydia Jane Osburn remained on the property until her death in 1909.

In 1911, Montcalm Farm was sold at public auction to Edgar Heston Hirst, a Purcellville lumber merchant who revitalized the property. (Note: Edgar Hirst was the great grandfather of the present-day owners.) Under Hirst's ownership, Montcalm transitioned into a modern dairy operation, aided by access to Washington, D.C., markets via the Washington & Old Dominion Railroad. New agricultural buildings—including a dairy barn and milk bottling house—were constructed, fields improved, and Montcalm became one of Loudoun County's leading milk producers during the early twentieth century.

Following Edgar Hirst's death in 1918 and his widow's death in 1920, their daughter Helen Hirst (later Helen Hirst Marsh) inherited Montcalm. Managed for decades by family friend Joseph Lee Lodge, the farm continued dairy production through the mid-twentieth century, employing share tenants and adapting to evolving agricultural practices. After World War II, consolidation in the dairy industry led to Montcalm's gradual decline as a commercial dairy.

Helen Hirst Marsh assumed direct management of Montcalm in 1951, becoming the first woman elected to the Purcellville Town Council later that year. The farm continued to operate through tenant arrangements into the late twentieth century, preserving its historic buildings, agricultural landscape, and long continuity of rural land use. Today, Montcalm Farm is owned and operated by the fourth generation of the Hirst/Marsh family. The property reflects nearly three centuries of agricultural development, architectural evolution, and association with prominent Loudoun County families, embodying the layered history of western Loudoun's rural landscape.

Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property, such as deeds, census and tax records, and/or published articles and books. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.)

- [Deeds of Transfer from 1795 to Present](#) (Loudoun County Clerk of the Circuit Court in Leesburg, VA)
- [US Slave Schedules from 1810 to 1930](#)
- [US Census Reports from 1820 to 1930](#)
- [History of "Montcalm Farm"](#) by Helen Hirst Marsh, 1957
- [Some Virginia Families](#) by H.M McIlhany, Jr., 1903
- [Loudoun Discovered: Communities, Corners & Crossroads, Vol. 4](#) by Scheel, Eugene M., 2002

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: Public\Local _____ Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: *Montcalm Farm, LLC (John Christopher Marsh, Managing Member)
organization: *Montcalm Farm, LLC (MFLLC)
street & number: 16473 Hillsboro Rd.
city or town: Purcellville state: VA zip code: 20132
e-mail: michael.h.marsh@gmail.com telephone: (718) 314-0005

Legal Owner's Signature: _____

Date: _____

•• *Signature required for processing all applications.* ••

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

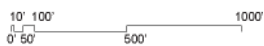
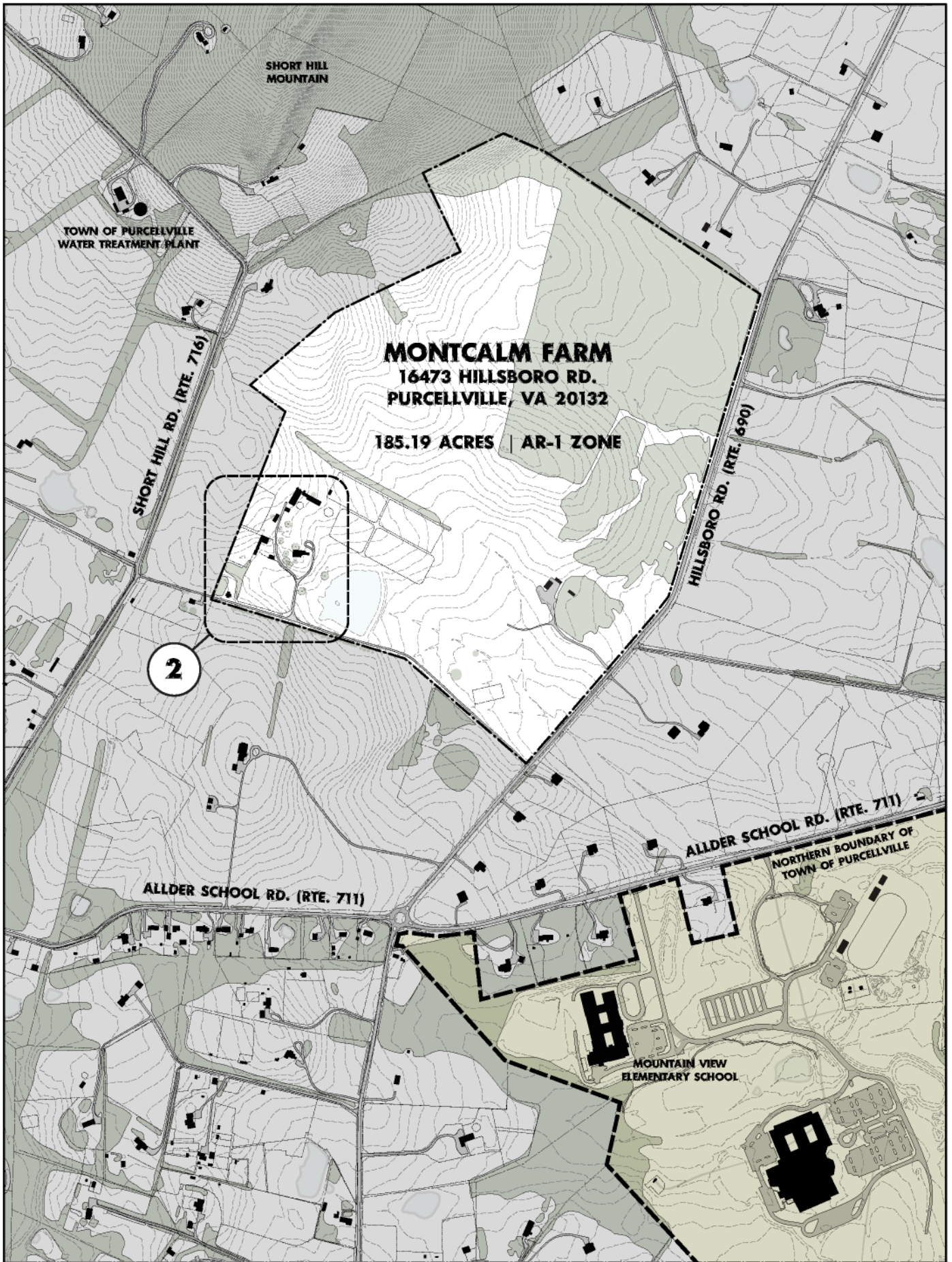
Contact person: Michael Hirst Marsh, Member of MFLLC
Daytime Telephone: (718) 314-0005

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title: Michael Hirst Marsh, Member of MFLLC
organization: Montcalm Farm, LLC (MFLLC)
street & number: 16473 Hillsboro Rd.
city or town: Purcellville state: VA zip code: 20132
e-mail: michael.h.marsh@gmail.com telephone: (718) 314-0005
Date: 3/1/2026

PLEASE DO NOT ATTACH CONTINUATION SHEETS TO THIS FORM. THANK YOU!

**Property Ownership Note: An ownership consolidation from five siblings to two siblings is nearing completion. At the time of submission (approximately March 2026), Montcalm Farm (Parcel A-1; Loudoun County PIN #520280696) will be owned and operated by Montcalm Farm, LLC with two Members: John Christopher Marsh and Michael Hirst Marsh. The property has been continuously owned by the Hirst/Marsh Family for over 114 years (originally purchased by Edgar Heston Hirst on July 1, 1911). It is recognized by the Commonwealth of Virginia as a Virginia Century Farm, having remained in continuous agricultural use by the same family over one hundred years.*



1

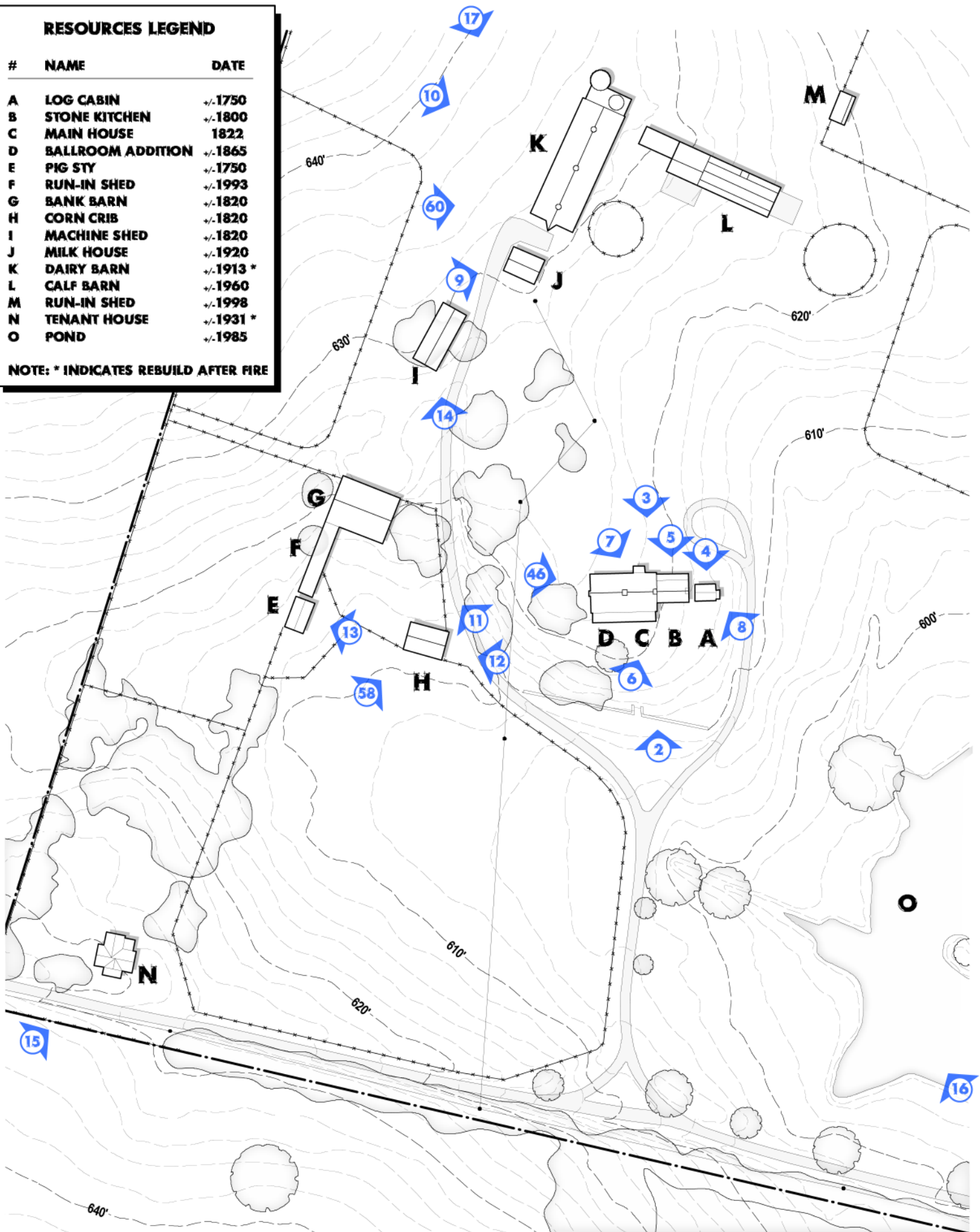
MONTCALM FARM - LOCATION MAP

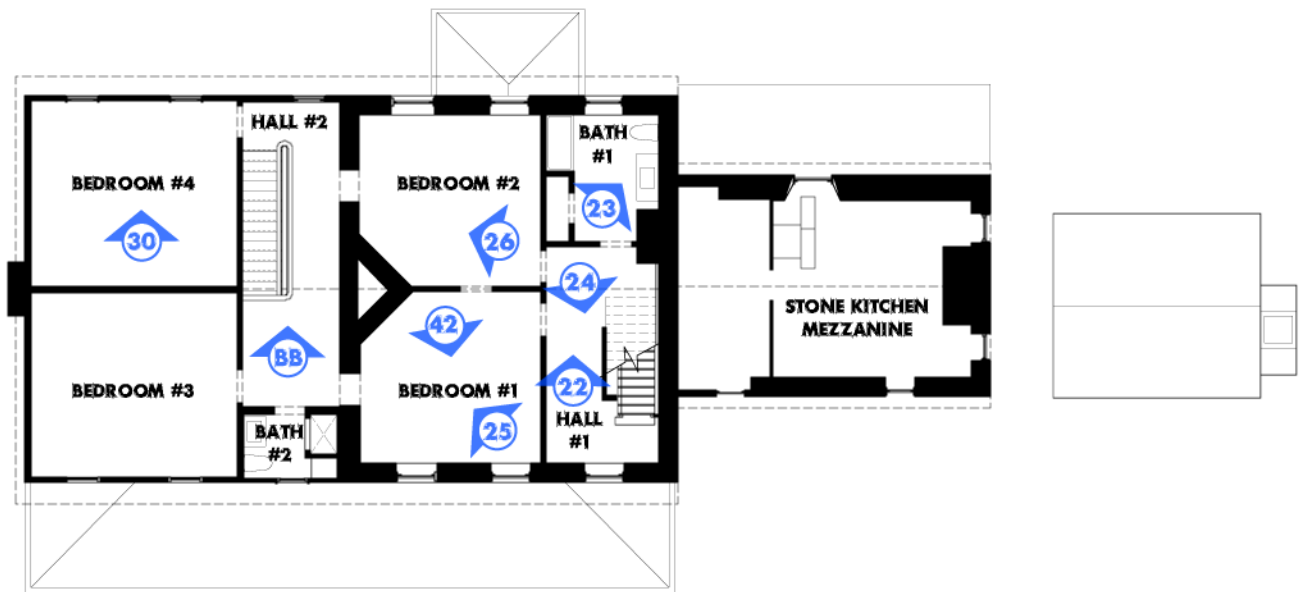


RESOURCES LEGEND

#	NAME	DATE
A	LOG CABIN	~.1750
B	STONE KITCHEN	~.1800
C	MAIN HOUSE	1822
D	BALLROOM ADDITION	~.1865
E	PIG STY	~.1750
F	RUN-IN SHED	~.1993
G	BANK BARN	~.1820
H	CORN CRIB	~.1820
I	MACHINE SHED	~.1820
J	MILK HOUSE	~.1920
K	DAIRY BARN	~.1913 *
L	CALF BARN	~.1960
M	RUN-IN SHED	~.1998
N	TENANT HOUSE	~.1931 *
O	POND	~.1985

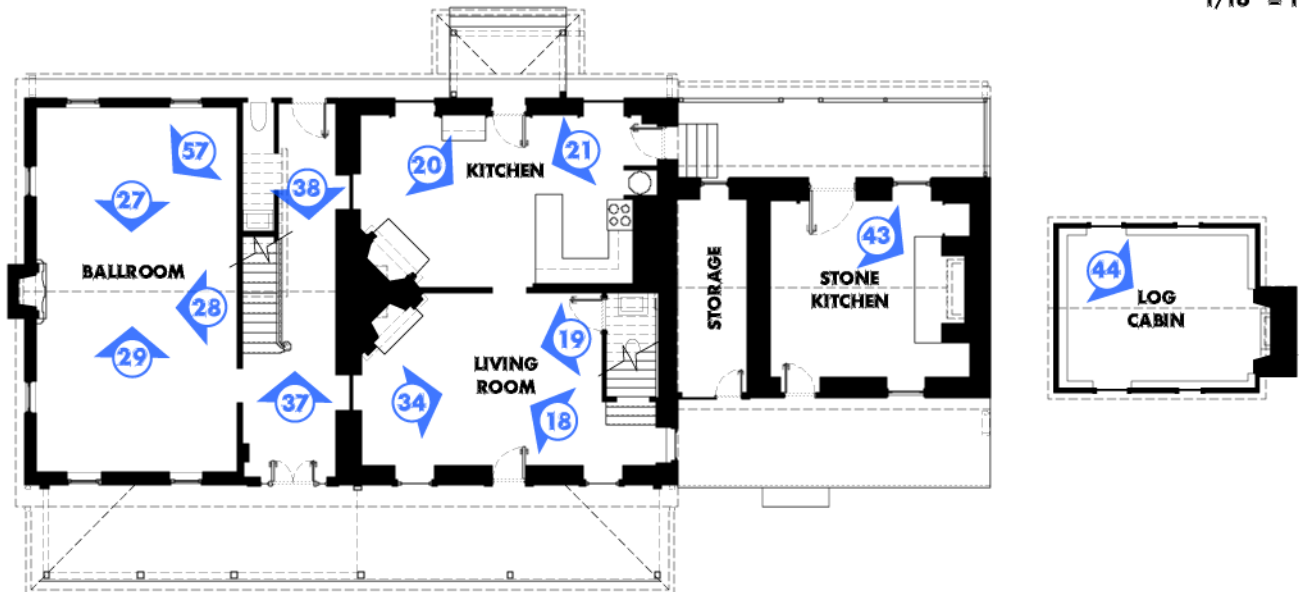
NOTE: * INDICATES REBUILD AFTER FIRE





5 EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"



4 EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"



3 EXISTING FRONT (SOUTH) FACADE

1/16" = 1'-0"



EXHIBIT 1: AERIAL PHOTO OF HISTORIC CORE STRUCTURES LOOKING WEST



EXHIBIT 2: SOUTH (FRONT) FACADES OF TELESCOPING HOUSE COMPLEX



EXHIBIT 3: NORTH (REAR) FACADES OF MAIN HOUSE AND BALLROOM



EXHIBIT 4: LOG CABIN NORTH



EXHIBIT 5: STONE KITCHEN NORTH



EXHIBIT 6: MAIN HOUSE SOUTH DETAIL



EXHIBIT 7: MAIN HOUSE NORTH DETAIL



EXHIBIT 8: LOG CABIN SOUTH FACADE



EXHIBIT 9: MILK HOUSE LOOKING N-E



EXHIBIT 10: DAIRY BARN WEST FACADE



EXHIBIT 11: BANK BARN LOOKING N-W



EXHIBIT 12: CORN CRIB EAST FACADE



EXHIBIT 13: PIG STY EAST FACADE



EXHIBIT 14: MACHINE SHED LOOKING N-W



EXHIBIT 15A: TENANT HOUSE (HISTORIC)



EXHIBIT 15B: TENANT HOUSE (PRESENT DAY)



EXHIBIT 16: VIEW FROM POND LOOKING NORTH-WEST



EXHIBIT 17: VIEW OF DAIRY BARN AND MILK HOUSE LOOKING SOUTH-EAST



EXHIBIT 18: MAIN HOUSE LIVING ROOM LOOKING NORTH-WEST



EXHIBIT 19: MAIN HOUSE LIVING ROOM LOOKING SOUTH-WEST



EXHIBIT 20: MAIN HOUSE KITCHEN LOOKING SOUTH-EAST



EXHIBIT 21: MAIN HOUSE KITCHEN



EXHIBIT 22: MAIN HOUSE 2ND FLOOR HALL



EXHIBIT 23: MAIN HOUSE 2ND FLOOR BATHROOM LOOKING NORTH-EAST



EXHIBIT 24: MAIN HOUSE 2ND FLOOR HALL LOOKING SOUTH-EAST



EXHIBIT 25: MAIN HOUSE 2ND FLOOR BEDROOM #1 LOOKING N-W



EXHIBIT 26: MAIN HOUSE 2ND FLOOR BEDROOM #2 LOOKING N-W



EXHIBIT 27: BALLROOM LOOKING SOUTH



EXHIBIT 28: BALLROOM LOOKING WEST



EXHIBIT 29: BALLROOM LOOKING NORTH



EXHIBIT 30: 2ND FLOOR BEDROOM #4



EXHIBIT 31: BALLROOM DTL



EXHIBIT 32: REAR PORCH DETAIL



EXHIBIT 33: MAIN HOUSE LIVING ROOM



EXHIBIT 34: MAIN HOUSE LIVING ROOM



EXHIBIT 35: MAIN HOUSE KITCHEN



EXHIBIT 36: MAIN HOUSE KITCHEN

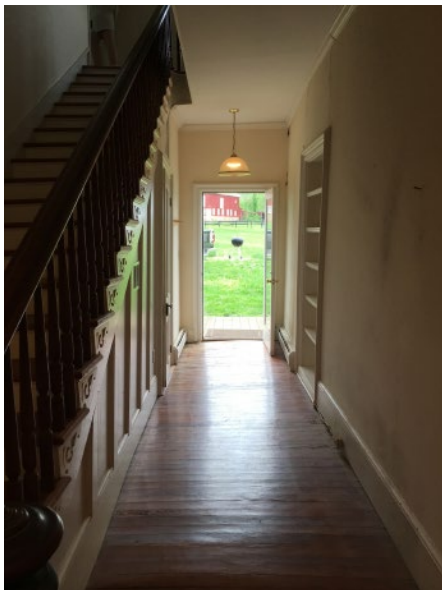


EXHIBIT 37: BALLROOM HALL - NORTH

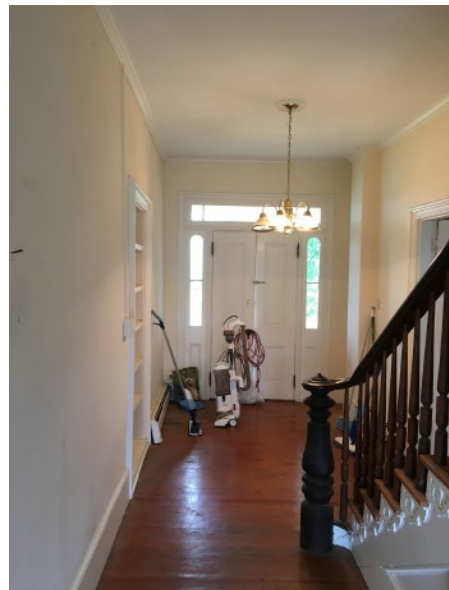


EXHIBIT 38: BALLROOM HALL - SOUTH



EXHIBIT 39: MAIN HOUSE 2ND FL. HALL



EXHIBIT 40: MAIN HOUSE 2ND FL. HALL



EXHIBIT 41: MAIN HOUSE BEDROOM #1



EXHIBIT 42: MAIN HOUSE BEDROOM #1



EXHIBIT 43: STONE KITCHEN LOOKING S-W



EXHIBIT 44: LOG CABIN LOOKING S-W



EXHIBIT 45: BALLROOM / MAIN HOUSE



EXHIBIT 46: BALLROOM WEST FACADE



EXHIBIT 47: BALLROOM / MAIN HOUSE



EXHIBIT 48: STONE KITCHEN SOUTH



EXHIBIT 49: STONE KITCHEN NORTH



EXHIBIT 50: MAIN HOUSE CELLAR



EXHIBIT 51: MAIN HOUSE ATTIC



EXHIBIT 52: MAIN HOUSE ATTIC



EXHIBIT 53: BALLROOM ATTIC



EXHIBIT 54: BALLROOM ATTIC



EXHIBIT 55: BALLROOM RIDGE BEAM



EXHIBIT 56: BALLROOM ATTIC



EXHIBIT 57: HISTORIC PHOTO OF BALLROOM (BEFORE WEST FACADE WINDOWS)



EXHIBIT 58: CORN CRIB (HISTORIC)



EXHIBIT 59: TELESCOPING HOUSE (HISTORIC)



EXHIBIT 60: DAIRY BARN (HISTORIC)



EXHIBIT 61: MILK HOUSE (HISTORIC)

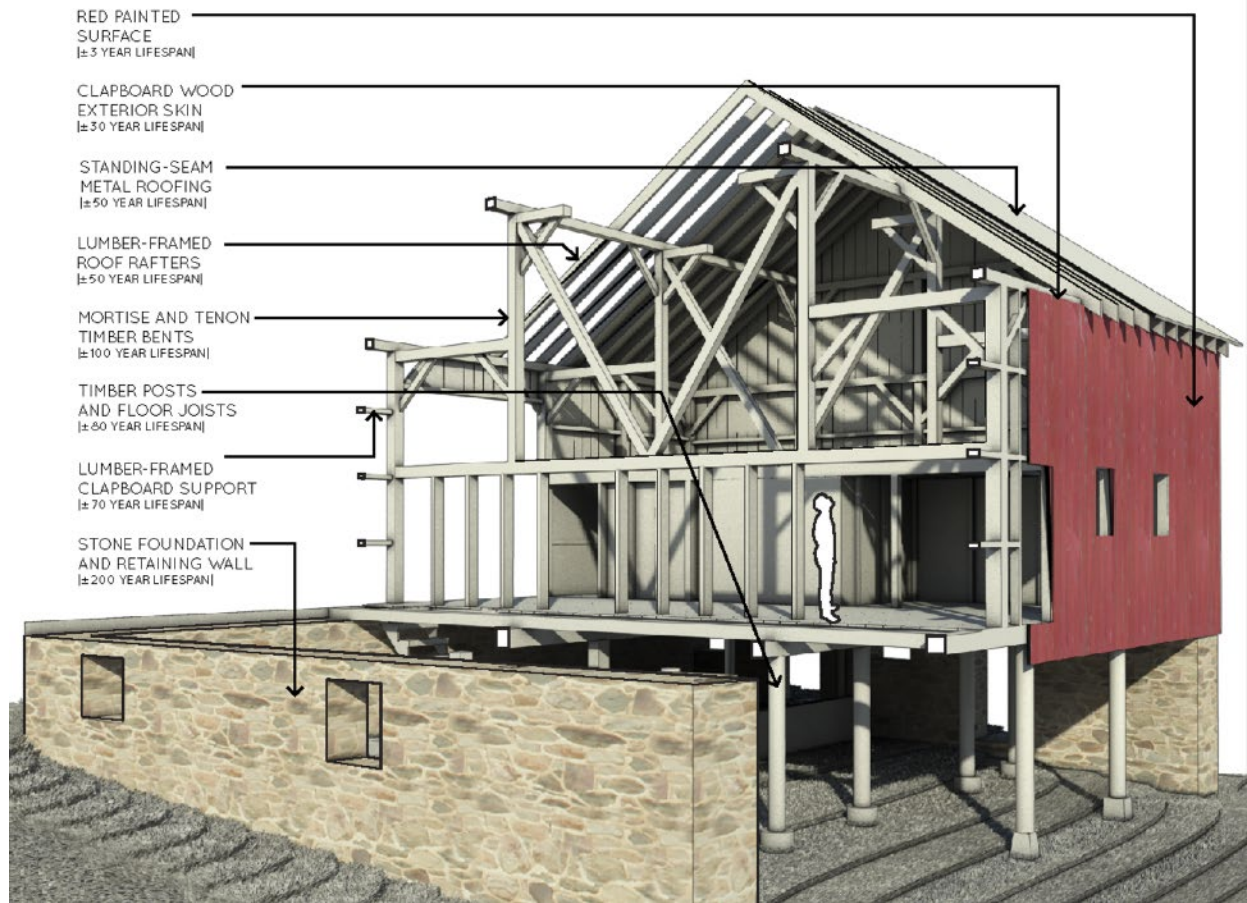


EXHIBIT 62: CUT-AWAY RENDERING OF BANK BARN TIMBER FRAMING

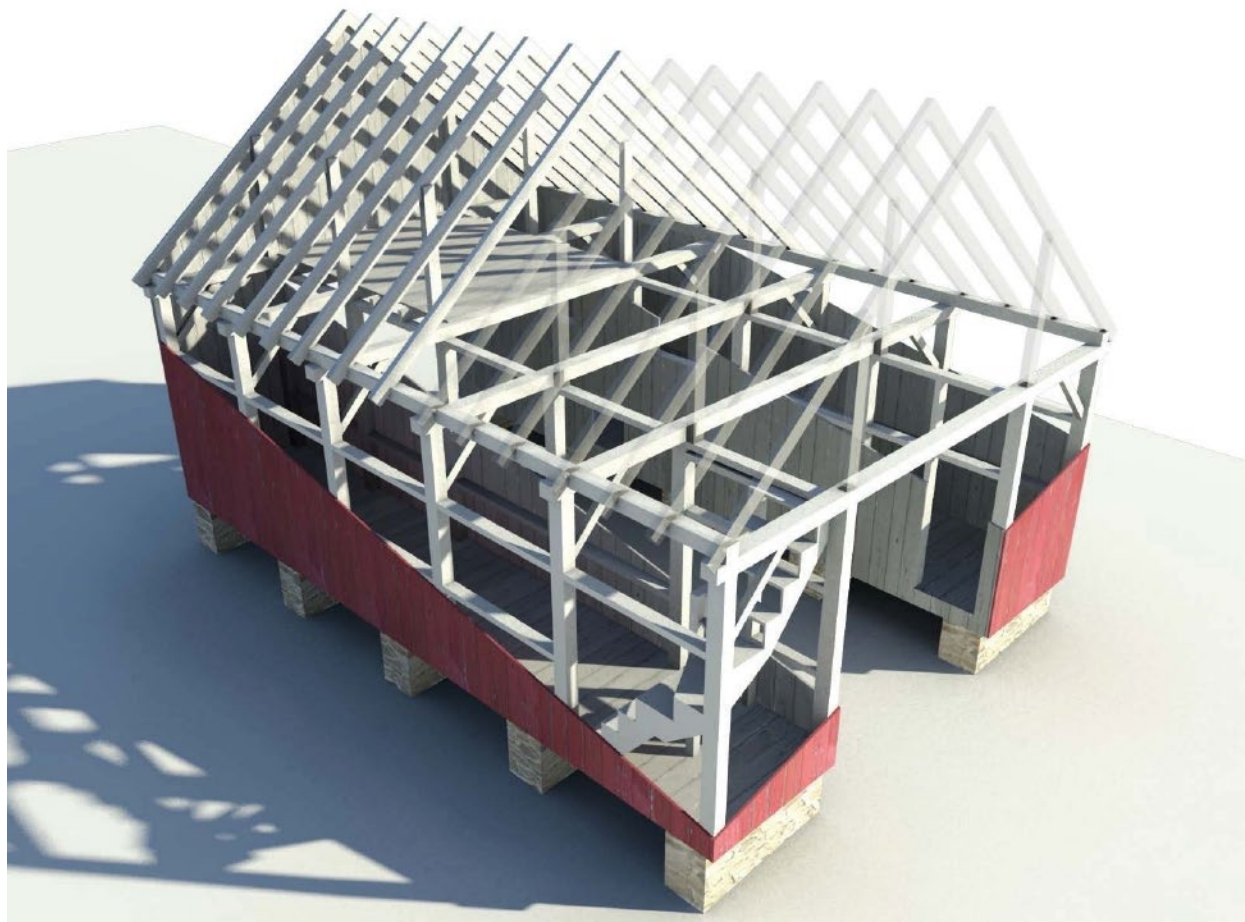


EXHIBIT 63: CUT-AWAY RENDERING OF CORN CRIB TIMBER FRAMING



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO A



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO B



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO C



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO D



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO E



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO F



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO G



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO H



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO I



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO J



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO K



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO L



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO M



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO N



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO O



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO P



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO Q



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO R



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO S



1982 VHLC FILE NO. 53-925: PHOTO T



VHLC FILE 53-925: U



VHLC FILE 53-925: W



VHLC FILE 53-925: X



VHLC FILE 53-925: Y



VHLC FILE 53-925: Z



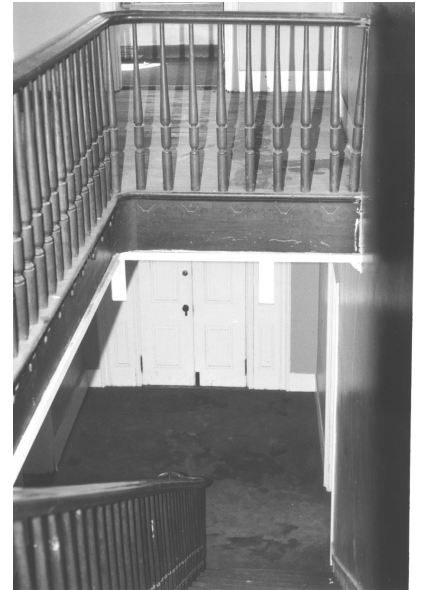
VHLC FILE 53-925: AA



VHLC FILE 53-925: BB



VHLC FILE 53-925: CC



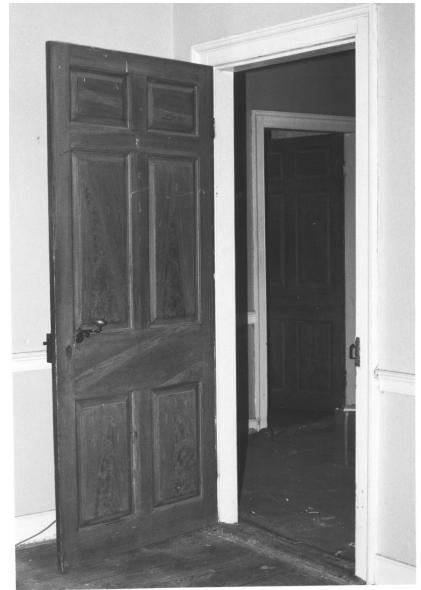
VHLC FILE 53-925: DD



VHLC FILE 53-925: EE



VHLC FILE 53-925: FF



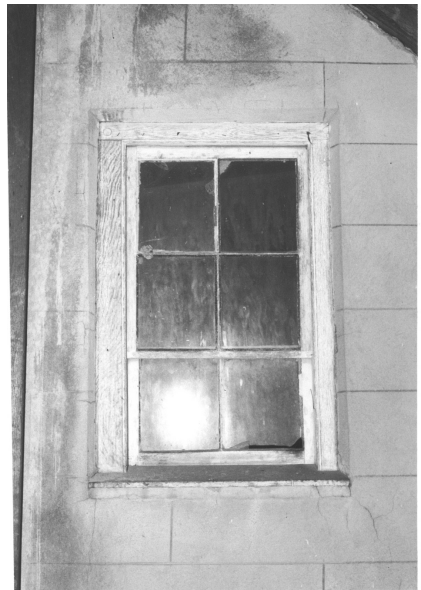
VHLC FILE 53-925: GG



VHLC FILE 53-925: HH



VHLC FILE 53-925: II



VHLC FILE 53-925: JJ