

ALVIN & MILDRED JENSEN HOUSE

1609 S. Crest Road
Spokane, WA 99203

*Designed by Whitehouse and Price, Architects
Built in 1941*



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Sixth Floor
808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, Washington 99201-3337*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **ALVIN & MILDRED JENSEN HOUSE**

2. Location

Street & Number 1609 S. Crest Road
 City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99203
 Parcel Number 35291.2215

3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other

4. Owner of Property

Name Don Z. Ting & Heather L. Roy-Ting
 Street & Number 1609 S. Crest Road
 City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99203
 Telephone Number/E-mail (509) 624-9251

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse
 Street Number 1116 West Broadway
 City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99260
 County Spokane

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
 Date Federal State County Local
 Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

FINAL DRAFT 6/19/2002

13. Signature of Owner(s)

14. For Official Use Only:

Date Received: _____ Attest: _____

Date Heard: _____ City Clerk

Commission Decision: _____ Approved
as to Form: _____

Council/Board Action: _____ Assistant City Attorney

Date: _____

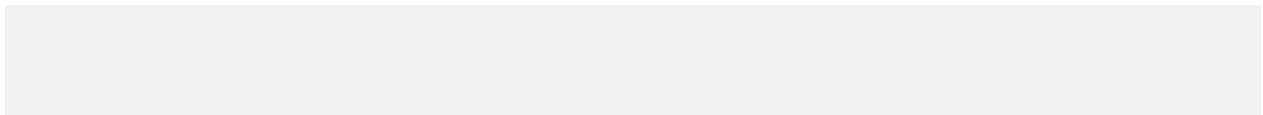
We hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

CITY ADMINISTRATOR, City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

OFFICER, City/County Historic Preservation Officer
City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201



NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary Statement

Built in 1941, the architect-designed Alvin & Mildred Jensen House is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with Georgian influence. Designed as a two-story box with a hip roof, the house is clad in exterior red brick veneer with contrasting white gloss trim and has a dark gray slate roof. It is located in the Rockwood Historic District and is sited on a steep slope that affords the home a panoramic view of part of northeast Spokane. The Jensen House is in excellent condition and retains integrity in location, design, workmanship, materials, and association with its design as a single-family residence in Spokane.

2002 -- Current Appearance and Condition

Site

The Jensen House is located on part of Lots 8 and 9, Block 4 in the Rockwood Addition Replat. Platted one and one-half miles southeast of downtown Spokane, the Rockwood Historic District is a residential neighborhood characterized by tree-lined streets, domestic architecture built from 1900 to the 1960s, and Rockwood Boulevard, a curvilinear road that follows the natural topography of the hillside as it climbs south from East Eleventh Avenue to Twenty-ninth Avenue. The Jensen House is fronted on the west by Crest Road, a private, narrow dead-end drive that services seven residences sited on the east side of a steeply wooded hillside. The Jensen House is built on the west half of a pie-shaped parcel that measures 105 feet on the west, 182 feet on the north, 185 feet on the south, and 187 feet on the east boundary which borders Rockwood Boulevard.

Exterior

The Jensen House is a two-story rectangular box with a low-pitched hip roof. The footprint of the house measures approximately 52 feet wide and 36 feet deep with nearly 1900 square feet each on the first and second floors. A one-story, front-facing, three-car garage is attached to the house on the north elevation. The roof of the garage and house are covered with dark gray-colored slate tiles and have copper rain gutters and down spouts. A brick chimney rises from the roof on the south slope. A dentiled brick cornice accentuates the boxed eaves of the house. The house and garage are clad in red brick veneer laid in common bond. The foundation of the house is constructed of poured concrete. Symmetrical fenestration patterns embellish the facade, south, north, and east (rear) elevations of the house.

The front of the house faces west and features a center two-story box bay, a center entrance with a pair of paneled wood doors, and a symmetrical design with multi-paned double-hung windows and multi-paned casement windows. Louvered wood window shutters are attached to the facade's northern-most and southern-most windows on the

second floor. A flat arch with radiating voussoirs caps the front entrance. A pair of multi-paned wood casement windows with an elliptically arched leaded-glass fan light is located above the front entrance on the second floor. A brick curved arch with radiating voussoirs and a center keystone cap the fanlight. A brick belt course separates the first and second floors of the house. A twelve-foot-wide, bronzed aluminum-and-glass greenhouse with a glass shed roof extends four feet out from the first-floor adjacent north of the front door. An eight-foot-high *Arborvitae* hedge forms an evergreen wall in front of the home's facade. An asphalt driveway/parking area separates the west side of the evergreen hedge and Crest Road.

A three-car garage is attached to the north elevation of the house. Three symmetrically placed, individual single-entry, metal-paneled garage doors form the facade fenestration pattern of the garage. A three-foot-high brick retaining wall extends north and west from the garage to frame the north side of the driveway which is located in front of the garage.

The south elevation of the house is dominated by a partially exposed basement level due to a steep slope and drop in grade towards the rear, east elevation of the house. A round, one-story, bow-front wing extension with multi-paned wood casement windows and French doors is attached to the south elevation at the first floor. A wood deck wraps around the wing extension. A wood staircase by the deck descends down to an extension of the deck at the rear of the house. The east, rear elevation of the house has an exposed basement level. The exposed exterior walls of the basement, first floor and second floor of the house are clad in red brick veneer. Symmetrical fenestration patterns complete the design of the east elevation and feature multi-paned wood casement windows with blind arches on the first floor and multi-paned double-hung sash windows that are flanked by louvered wood window shutters on the second floor. Three basement windows are located just above a poured concrete foundation wall and are covered with brick lattice-work. The north elevation of the house is dominated by an attached three-car garage. A brick terrace surrounded by a brick wall and a brick planter is located adjacent to the north elevation of the house.

Interior

The interior of the Jensen House features a foyer, kitchen, library, living and dining room on the first floor, and four bedrooms and two and one-half bathrooms on the second floor. The front entry doors open to a formal, oval-shaped foyer with a grand staircase that winds up to the second floor and a cathedral ceiling with a brass and crystal chandelier. The foyer is illuminated by a second-floor, multi-paned, wood casement window on the west wall at the top of the stairs. The floor of the foyer and the living room, dining room and kitchen is constructed of solid oak planks. The walls are made of plaster and lathe.

The woodwork (except the kitchen and library) is white-painted pine and the ceilings are eight feet high in all rooms except the foyer. The foyer opens to a large living room and dining room that are located along the rear, east wall of the house. Rising two stories above grade on the hillside at the rear of the house, the two rooms command an excellent view to the east and northeast. The living room measures 17 feet wide and 30 feet long and has a marble-faced fireplace on the west wall. The dining room measures 13 feet wide and 19 feet long and opens to a narrow hall that leads west to a kitchen located in the northwest corner of the first floor. The kitchen is illuminated by a glass-enclosed greenhouse wall on the west. A round wing extension that forms a library is located on the south wall of the first floor in the southwest corner of the house. The library is clad in paneled Philippine mahogany wainscoting and built-in bookshelves.

The second floor of the Jensen House partially surrounds the open staircase and foyer and has four bedrooms and two and one-half bathrooms. The floors are covered with wall-to-wall carpet in the bedrooms and tile or vinyl in the bathrooms. The woodwork is painted pine and the ceilings are eight feet high.

Built below the garage floor is a recreation room, and a bedroom and bathroom designed for use by domestic help. The rooms are accessible by an exterior entrance on the east elevation at the terrace level and by an interior staircase that ascends to the first floor hall and kitchen in the house.

A wood deck surrounds the round wing extension on the south elevation of the house and drops down to grade at the basement level on the east, rear elevation of the house. The deck rings a rectangular-shaped, in-ground gunnite swimming pool. A brick terrace is located at the northeast corner of the house. An outdoor fireplace is located on the north end of the terrace. The fireplace, which is designed for burning wood and can be used with a grate for outdoor cooking, is constructed of basalt rock with exposed mortar. The structure measures five feet wide, seven feet tall, and four feet deep and has a cast concrete base, raised hearth, and chimney. The firebox is lined with bricks and is accented with a surround made of aggregate panels. A decorative colored sandstone panel is inset above the firebox.

A woodland path winds down a wooded hillside to a poured concrete staircase that descends down to the curb beside Rockwood Boulevard. The backyard is enclosed with a "cyclone" wire fence.

Original Design and Subsequent Alterations

The Jensen House has had few alterations since it was built in 1941. The house retains its original footprint, formal massing, exterior red brick veneer cladding, original multi-

paned casement windows, exterior doors, brick terrace and terrace walls, brick retaining wall, brick planter, and interior floor plan with interior finishes (except the kitchen and master bathroom).

In the 1950s, the original exterior red brick veneer cladding of the house was painted white and the exterior trim and garage doors were painted dark brown. In 1973, a gunnite swimming pool was installed in ground behind the house along with cedar plank decking and pathways. In 1974, the kitchen was remodeled. A window adjacent north of the front door was removed and a glass greenhouse that measures twelve feet wide and four feet deep was installed. In the late 1970s, a second-floor bathroom window on the east elevation was replaced with a bay window. In the 1990s, eight original double-hung, multi-paned windows on the second floor (two on the facade, three on the south elevation, one on the north elevation, and two on the east elevation at the rear of the house) were replaced with double-hung, vinyl-clad, wood-sash windows that have similar muntin-mullion configurations as the original units.

In the fall of 2000, a restoration program was started. To retard the threat of fire especially prevalent on the surrounding wooded hillside, the wood shake roof was recovered with a permanent installation of one-half-inch-thick, cut-slate tiles. Copper rain gutters and downspouts were installed to replace damaged gutter material. The white paint applied in the 1950s to the exterior brick veneer was removed with a low-pressure cold-water wash. The bricks were cleaned and rinsed and sealed with a protective coating by ProSoCo (recommended by the National Park Service). The bronzed aluminum and glass greenhouse in the kitchen is to be replaced with a more architecturally compatible wood-frame, multi-paned greenhouse to have a design similar to the existing library wing extension on the south elevation of the house. The greenhouse design was suggested by the Spokane Historic Landmarks Commission at an October, 2001 hearing. The proposed garden window is to be completed by Amdega Pacific, a subsidiary of Amdega Conservatories, Ltd. of England.

Area of Significance	Commerce, Industry
Period of Significance	1941 to 1946
Significant Date	1941
Architect	Whitehouse & Price, Architects
Builder/General Contractor	Gus J. Bouten Construction Co.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement

The Jensen House was built in 1941 for Mildred and Alvin Jensen, successful owner-operator of the Jensen-Byrd Company for more than 70 years. Jensen's positions within the company soared from sales manager to secretary-treasurer, to vice president and president, and culminated as chairman of the board during his seven-decade tenure. Originally organized in Sprague, Washington in 1883, and relocated and established in Spokane in 1895, the Jensen-Byrd Company is the longest-operating wholesale hardware business in the Spokane region and the Pacific Northwest's "largest [hardware] distributor" as reported in the August 17, 1989 edition of the *Spokesman-Review* newspaper. The company has been in business for over 119 years and is still in operation today. The Jensen House is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style and was designed by the prominent Spokane architectural firm of Whitehouse and Price. The house was constructed by Gus J. Bouten, founder of Bouten Construction Company, a general contractor that continues to operate in the Spokane area. The Jensen House is listed as a contributing property in the Rockwood National Register Historic District. Historically significant for its association with Alvin Jensen and the Jensen-Byrd Company and architecturally significant as the product of master Spokane architects, Harold C. Whitehouse and Ernest Price, the Jensen House is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories B and C.

Historic Significance--Category B

Historic Context

In 1900, Spokane was a burgeoning city with a population that had spiraled to over 100,000. The city's late 19th- and early 20th-century growth proved a catalyst for city commerce and propelled the development of hundreds of new businesses throughout the downtown core and surrounding area. The Jensen-Byrd Company was one such business.

Alvin Jensen and the Jensen-Byrd Company

Alvin L. Jensen spent all seven decades of his entire working and business career as a family owner, operator, and manager of the Jensen-Byrd Company. Alvin was born in 1892 in Sprague, Washington where his father, Ole C. Jensen, founded a hardware business. Ole Jensen and business partner Charles King named their hardware store the

Jensen-King Company and specialized in retail hardware and mercantile items needed by the little community. After a devastating fire destroyed most of Sprague, Jensen and King came to Spokane in 1895 and merged with the Wolverton-Byrd hardware company. Jensen and King renamed their new business the Jensen-King-Byrd Company. In 1925, O. C. Jensen's health failed, and his sons Scott and Alvin Jensen assumed leadership of the company. They purchased King's share of the business and re-organized as the Jensen-Byrd Company. In 1928, their father, O. C. Jensen, died, leaving the business to Scott and Alvin who became the respective president and secretary/treasurer of the company. In the 1930s, the Jensen brothers bought out J. C. Byrd, and Alvin Jensen was appointed the company's new vice-president in addition to his role as secretary-treasurer. Under Scott and Alvin's direction, the Jensen-Byrd Company prospered and grew, and in 1958, the company purchased the Spokane branch of the Marshall Wells Company, Jensen-Byrd's strongest competitor and the "nation's largest hardware wholesaler" (*SR, 31 August 1997*). After the purchase, the Jensen-Byrd Company quit retail, focusing solely on the wholesale hardware business.

The Jensen-Byrd Company continued to grow, and in 1981, the company bought the inventory of Seattle-based Pacific Marine Schwabacher, thereby adding six states, including Alaska, to its service area. In 1989, annual sales for the Jensen-Byrd Company exceeded \$50 million, pushing Jensen-Byrd into the ranks of one of the largest wholesale hardware distributors on the West Coast. According to company records, the company stocks nearly 40,000 items, including everything from screwdrivers to bicycles. It employs about 350 people, 260 of whom work or are based in Spokane. Except for a few shipments direct from manufacturers to Jensen-Byrd clients, all of the company's stock passes through Spokane at a rate of about 30,000 boxes of goods a week. The Jensen-Byrd Company continues to occupy its historic location in Spokane at West 310-324 Riverside Avenue, and a \$7 million warehouse built in 1987 and located on the West Plains.

During his career, Alvin Jensen's expertise as a successful businessman was fine-tuned as he was promoted from sales manager to secretary-treasurer, to vice-president then president, and finally to chairman of the board of the company. During the time he lived in the Jensen House from 1941 to 1946, Alvin Jensen displayed careful accounting, leadership, and dedication to the Jensen-Byrd Company, skills that helped elevate the Jensen's wholesale hardware business to the elite position as the "largest distributor in the [Pacific] Northwest" (*Spokesman-Review, 17 August 1989*). In 1982, Alvin Jensen and his wife Mildred Greenough Jensen moved from Spokane to Solano Beach, California. After a lifetime committed to successfully developing Spokane's largest and longest-operating wholesale hardware company, Alvin Jensen died in 1984 at the age of 92, leaving the Jensen-Byrd Company to his son Stanley Jensen. Written as a tribute to

Alvin Jensen and his family's leadership of the Jensen-Byrd Company, a The Jensen-Byrd Company, a Spokesman-Review article dated August 31, 1997, quoted Alvin's grandson, Mike Jensen, who said, "you see a lot of family-run businesses where one generation drops the ball. That hasn't been the case for us. We've been very dedicated. It's more than just an investment for our family." Today, the Jensen-Byrd Company continues to provide jobs to hundreds of people and contribute to the growth and development of the Spokane region after more than a century of successful entrepreneurship.

Architectural Significance--Category C

The Jensen House

On March 4, 1940, Alvin and Mildred Jensen bought a parcel of steeply wooded hillside in the Rockwood Neighborhood on Spokane's South Hill. The steep slope looked east and offered a panoramic vista of northeast Spokane. The property was private and secluded with the only access road being South Crest Road, a narrow, short sliver of asphalt that circles the hillside for about 600 feet and dead-ends just past the Jensen property. In 1940 when the Jensens bought the property, the only house sited on the east-facing slope was a large home located adjacent north of the Jensen property at 1520 S. Rockwood Boulevard (sometimes recorded as 1521 S. Crest Road), that belonged to Victor Dessert, a prominent Spokane hotelier.

The Jensens bought the parcel which was subject to provisions and regulations initiated to control land use and architectural design within the neighborhood. The covenants were permanently attached to the warranty deed (#427666A) and specified that "no residence shall be erected upon said lots that shall cost less than...\$7,500 to \$10,000" and that "said dwelling shall be of modern style of architecture, and no outhouse or barn shall be erected and used as a dwelling before the construction of the main dwelling house." The neighborhood was earmarked for residential use only and the covenants prohibited the construction of buildings intended for business purposes. The covenants included design guidelines that specified all setbacks be 35 feet or more, that the design for garages or outbuildings be architecturally compatible with the main house, and that "no apartment house, tenement house, flat building, lodging house or hotel shall ever be erected..."

The Jensens commissioned the architectural firm of Whitehouse and Price to design a house for their hillside lot. Listed in the book, *Building Through Time--The Life of Harold C. Whitehouse, 1884-1974*, the Jensen House was recorded as job number 1464 in 1939. Spokane building permit #63106, dated November 1, 1940, listed Gus J. Bouten as the builder and general contractor. The permit included an estimated building cost for the project at \$16,400--a sum which exceeded the minimum subdivision requirements for the area by \$6,400.

The Jensen House was completed in 1941 and was home to the Jensen family for six years. In August, 1946, the property was sold to Thelma and Gilbert Swanson, manager of the J. C. Penney Company. In 1948, Grace and Francis Lyle, a Spokane physician, bought the house. The Lyle family resided in the house for 17 years. Howard Investment Company president Clarence I. Paulsen and his wife Evelyn bought the house in 1965. In 1971, Spokane physician Peter La Rowe and his wife Anna purchased the property. They sold it to the current owners, financial planner Don Ting and his wife Heather Roy-Ting, in 1996.

The Colonial Revival Style

The Jensen House is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with Georgian influence. The term “Colonial Revival” refers to the entire rebirth of interest in architecture popularized during the 1700s when America’s original thirteen colonies were being settled and developed. Rachel Carley, in her book *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*, described the evolution and emergence of the Colonial Revival style in the 1880s.

“The style, which borrowed heavily from early American architecture--particularly Georgian and Federal buildings--was largely an outgrowth of a new pride in America’s past and a rapidly growing interest in historic preservation... In this early phase, the Colonial Revival style remained the exclusive domain of fashionable architectural firms and was favored for the large residences of wealthy clients. Designs incorporated characteristic features of Colonial buildings, including Palladian windows, gambrel roofs, pedimented porticos, columns, Classical detailing such as swags and urns, and crisp white trim.”

The style was adopted and built in Spokane from the late 1890s through the 1950s. Examples include one and one-half story Cape Cod cottages, “Dutch” Colonial dwellings with gambrel rooflines, and larger two-story houses with side-gabled or hip roofs. Some examples feature horizontal wood clapboard cladding and others are clad in blonde or red brick veneer. Identifying features of the style include a symmetrically balanced facade design with windows and center door, windows with double-hung sashes and multi-paned glazing, an accentuated front door (sometimes with a decorative crown supported by pilasters or extended forward and supported by columns), paneled doors, and fanlights or sidelights. Architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester (*A Field Guide to American Houses*) conclude that “about 25 percent of Colonial Revival [style] houses are simple two-story rectangular blocks with hipped roofs; porches are usually absent... This subtype, built throughout the Colonial Revival era, predominates before about 1910. On early examples, the colonial detailing tended to be highly exaggerated and of awkward

proportions... After about 1910, detailing became more 'correct' by closely following Georgian or Adam precedents."

Within the context of Colonial Revival style homes built in Spokane, the Jensen House is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style influenced by Georgian traditions. Like 25 percent of all Colonial Revival homes that were studied across the nation by the McAlesters, the Jensen House is a simple, rectangular two-story box with a hip roof and no covered front porch. It is clad in red brick veneer and has a symmetrically balanced facade design with a central front entry and multi-paned, double-hung sash windows and casement windows. A leaded-glass fan light accentuates a multi-paned pair of casement windows located on the second floor over the front entrance of the home. Harkening back to Georgian-style homes built from 1700 to 1780, the Jensen House reveals influence from Georgian elements. These include brick exterior wall cladding, boxed eaves, a dentiled cornice with no eave overhang, and a slate tile roof. Lee and Virginia McAlester report that "in original Georgian and Adam houses the cornice is an important identifying feature. It is almost always a part of a boxed roof-wall junction with little overhang, and is frequently decorated with dentils or modillions" (*A Field Guide to American Houses*, 1989).

Whitehouse and Price Architectural Firm

The Jensen House was designed by the architectural firm of Whitehouse and Price. Harold Whitehouse (1884-1974) studied at the Boston Art Club and came to Spokane in 1907. He partnered with architect George Keith and together they were responsible for mostly residential work such as the Daniel Morgan House located at South Grand Boulevard and Manito Place. Whitehouse became interested in cathedral design, left his practice in 1911, and studied architecture at Cornell University. He returned to Spokane and formed a partnership with architect Ernest Price in 1914. Their firm was in operation until 1964 when Price retired. Whitehouse and Price designed hundreds of homes in Spokane in addition to commercial buildings in the Spokane region. Perhaps the most important building that Harold Whitehouse designed during his career was the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist in Spokane. Whitehouse and Price designed at least seven homes in the Rockwood Historic District that reflect the Colonial Revival style. These include houses located at 1803 and 1827 S. Upper Terrace, 815 E. Rockwood Boulevard, 711 East Plateau Road, 2221 S. Garfield Road, 609 E. 13th Avenue, and the Jensen House. In contrast to the other six homes, the Jensen House is the only dwelling in the group that is clad in red brick veneer, an architectural elements borrowed from early Colonial Georgian detailing.

Compare/Contrast

As a contributing property of the Rockwood Historic District, the Jensen House can be compared to six other Colonial Revival-style homes in the District that are clad in similar red brick veneer. These include the Andres House (1309 S. Ferris Court, built in 1925), the Roy Stone House (2325 S. Garfield Drive, built in 1938), the George Jones House (714 E. Highland Boulevard, built in 1940), the W. G. Graves House (816 E. Overbluff Road, built in 1929), the Dr. Welty House (537 E. Rockwood Boulevard, built in 1915), and the E. J. Cannon House (416 E. Rockwood Boulevard, built in 1909).

Like the Jensen House, all six comparative homes were designed by architects or home designers/builders and were constructed during the first four decades of the 20th century for prominent homeowners employed as business owners, attorneys, or physicians. Including the Jensen House, all seven homes follow rectangular footprints and have two-stories with hip roofs, red brick veneer exterior cladding, multi-paned windows, and a one-story wing(s). In contrast, the Jensen House is the only home with a round-shaped one-story wing. While the Graves House, Jones House, and Stone House all have attached garages, the Jensen House is the only home with an attached garage originally designed to hold *three* automobiles, and is one of the first three-car attached garages built in Spokane. All seven homes retain good to excellent exterior architectural integrity.

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Photos 1 and 2

West facade of Jensen House.



Photos 3, 4, 5 West facade of Jensen House.

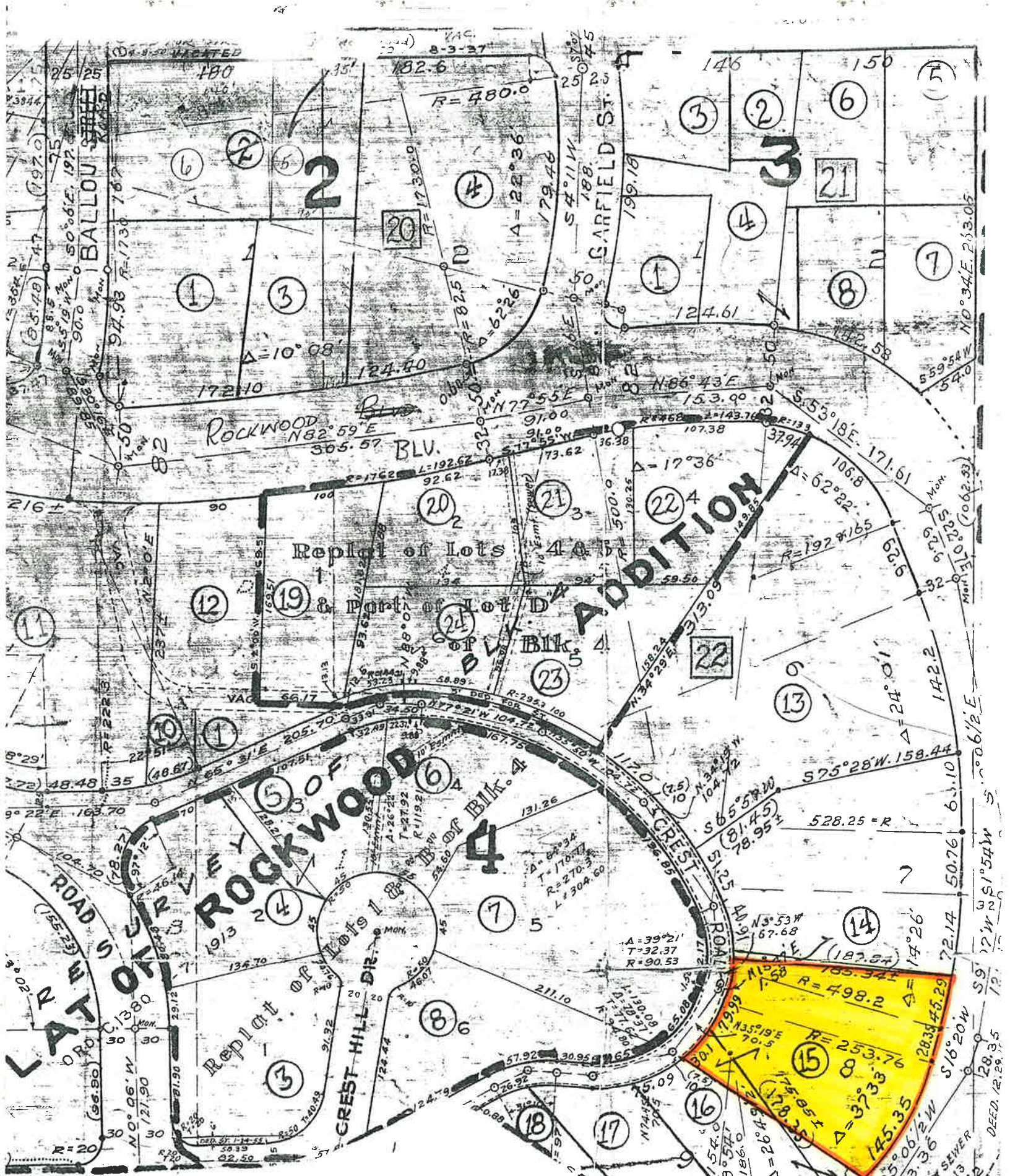


The Company has not been...
of existing in...
mainly in...
... and... to all... and...



Plat Map

1609 S. CREST ROAD



1609 S. CREST Rd.
 SPOKANE, WA.

362

(383-VOL.3)

345

346



1609 S. CREST ROAD

1952
MAP