

NPS Form 10-900
1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No.

**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 Grace Keiser Maring Library

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1808 South Madison Street not for publication

city or town Muncie vicinity

state Indiana code IN county IN code 35 zip code 47302

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

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

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 the 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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	-	buildings
-	-	sites
-	-	structures
-	-	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION Sub: Library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant/Not in Use Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY

REVIVALS: Georgian Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Slate

other _____

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheet

8. Function or Use

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 patterns of our history.
- B** Property is 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 has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
See Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1930 - 1955

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Person(s) (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Houck and Smenner (Architects) / AJ Glaser (Builder)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
zone	Easting	_____	Northing	zone	Easting	_____	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

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 Jonathan Spodek

organization Ball State University date February 15, 2004

street & number Department of Architecture (AB402) telephone (765) 285-1900

city or town Muncie state IN zip code 47306

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 City of Muncie

street & number 300 N. High Street telephone (765) 747-4853

city or town Muncie state IN zip code 47305

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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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Grace Keiser Maring Branch Library is a one story, brick Georgian Revival building located at the north east corner of the intersection of Madison Street and Memorial Drive in Heekin Park in Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana. The building was constructed in 1930 as the first branch library for Muncie Public Library. The library is a symmetrical structure on a concrete foundation. The exterior is red brick with limestone detailing and is covered by a side-gabled slate roof. Although vacant since 1999, the interior of the building contains the original wood trim and circulation desk on the first floor and a large open room with support spaces in the basement. This library has remained relatively unaltered since its original dedication and retains a high level of historic integrity.

Exterior

The building's main block is a rectangular, five-bay, symmetrical structure measuring 61'-6" by 32'-0", facing west towards Madison Street with a small central rear projection. The exterior is composed of a red brick veneer accented by the limestone trim around the door and windows. There is a limestone belt course dividing the basement from the first floor. This feature accents the elevated first floor entrance at an intermediate level between the basement and first floor levels. The windows are prominently and symmetrically placed on the façade. A wood cornice accents the roof trim with copper gutters above. The narrow end walls have parapets which enclose the steep, gabled slate roof. Two end chimneys protrude from the north and south gable end façades.

East Façade (front)

The main entrance is located on the east façade. There are six concrete steps leading up to the wood six paneled door with a fan light above. The door surround is limestone with a pediment above the entry flanked by decorative pilasters. The name of the library is carved into the frieze and an urn and vine design is located in the pediment. Flanking each side of the entry are bronze lamps and two narrow wood three-light windows at the entry vestibule level.

The entire façade is symmetrical and the wood windows express the symmetry. They are evenly placed on this façade within a blind arch with limestone blocks at the spring points of each arch. There are four twelve-over-twelve wood windows topped by a limestone jack arch with a pronounced keystone, and a limestone sill. Centered under each of the first floor windows are sets of paired casement windows in the raised foundation.

Features that accent this façade include the wood cornice and copper gutter system around the roof line. Another stylistic feature on this elevation is the gable end parapet walls with chimneys rising above the roofline.

West Façade (rear)

The west façade contains the symmetry of the front façade but is accented by a Palladian window located on the central axis in the rear projection from the building. The window contains a fan-light over the main fifteen-over-fifteen window with tall narrow, six-over-six light windows on either side. The limestone surround features an arch with a pronounced keystone, fluted pilasters that flank the small windows, and a decorative sill runs the length of the window. Above the Palladian window is a round six light circular attic window accented by four limestone keys and brick rowlock surround.

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There are four windows symmetrically placed on the rear façade that are the same as the ones on the front façade. They are evenly placed on this façade within a blind arch with limestone blocks at the spring points of each arch. The windows are twelve-over-twelve wood windows topped by a limestone jack arch with a pronounced keystone and a limestone sill. The basement windows are located directly under the first floor windows and are sets of paired wood casement windows. There is a brick wall screening the entry way leading to the basement on this elevation.

North/South Facades

The north and south facades contain a central chimney flanked by two windows on either side. The chimneys are placed at the center of the gable end of the building and protrude out a half foot from the exterior walls. The two chimneys step in half way up the wall with limestone triangles accenting the reduction in width. Above the parapet wall, the chimneys have a limestone band several brick courses from the chimney's top. At the first floor, the chimney is flanked by two wood eight-over-eight double hung windows on either side. The windows are set in blind arches like the front and rear façades and share similar limestone details as those windows. The basement windows on these elevations are situated directly under the upper windows and are the same double casement windows as the front and rear facades. The brick extends above the roofline forming a sloped parapet wall capped by a limestone coping.

Interior

The main entrance to the library is through a small vestibule centrally placed on the west side of the building at a level half way between the first floor and the basement. This vestibule has a stair leading down to the basement and one up to the first floor. Windows wrap around the stairs and vestibule at the first floor level.

The first floor is simply organized with central reading room flanked on each side by two reading rooms of equal size. The three primary spaces of the first floor are divided by partial walls capped by walnut windows. A semi-circular circulation desk is centrally located at the west end of the main reading room. Behind this desk is a small office. The 14-foot tall ceilings are accented by a run-in-place plaster cove at the ceiling and stain finished walnut trim throughout the first floor. The south reading room has a centrally placed fireplace with a walnut mantel with Georgian urn detailing.

The basement has no formal organization. The primary space is the Community Room taking up the northern third of the lower level. The remaining spaces include a kitchen, toilet rooms, storage rooms and a mechanical room. The basement is utilitarian in nature with no significant detailing or ornament.

Site/Context

The library is set on the southwest corner of Heekin Park. The park was meant to be a "natural park" which had the majority of its space devoted to trees and open areas. The library's immediate site follows this natural theme. The area around the library has sporadically placed landscape features. The parking area is located at the rear of the building with a drive way that leads to Memorial Drive. There is a concrete sidewalk that leads around the south side of the building from the parking lot to the main entrance. To enter the library from Madison Street there is a flight of stairs leading up the hill from the sidewalk along the street. A secondary entrance, on the east façade, leads into the basement.

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Integrity

The overall appearance and integrity of the Grace Keiser Maring Library has not been compromised over time. The structure is well intact and contains most of its original fabric. No major alterations have been made to the structure. Some minor modern features have been added to meet the library's needs including florescent light fixtures, changes to the mechanical/heating equipment, updating kitchen cabinetry and appliances, and restrooms upgrades. On the south side of the west façade, two sets of windows have been altered to provide ventilation into the basement restrooms. Horizontal louvers have been added to one set of pair windows at the basement level for cooling the boiler room. Several metal grates have been placed over the basement windows. These minor alterations are reversible. The location of the building and the unaltered architectural features provide the structure with a high level of integrity.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The Grace Keiser Maring Branch Library holds local historical significance meeting the National Register Criteria A and C. The library played an important role in the development of Muncie Public Library system and influenced the south side of Muncie, meeting National Register Criteria A. In 1930, it was constructed as the first branch library in Muncie. Since the buildings dedication, it served the residents of south Muncie as an educational resources and a social/civic meeting place. The small, but architecturally stylistic structure meets National Register Criteria C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of Georgian Revival civil building in the city. The building was designed by Houck and Smenner, a respected local architecture firm.

History and Background

The public library movement's initial emphasis was to construct central or main libraries. But a need for more facilities was becoming evident in the middle 1920s. Additional resources were required to meet the needs of residents of rapidly growing cities and outlying rural areas. The branch library was the solution to this need.¹ The goal of the branch library system was "to bring people and books together."² The branch libraries were designed to be more comfortable for the local citizens because the buildings were not as formal as the main library.³

Muncie, like other cities, was growing and had a need for a new branch library on the south side of the city. In 1923 a petition to the library board containing five hundred signatures of south side residents verified this need.⁴ Unfortunately money constraints did not allow for the construction of a branch library in 1923. A bequest from Grace Keiser Maring in October of 1926 gave the city the money needed to begin the planning and construction of the library.

Grace Keiser Maring and her husband Joel Madison Maring were prominent, philanthropic residents of the city of Muncie. Joel benefited from the great gas boom by founding Maring, Hart, and Cole Glass Factory and was the Director of the local Merchants National Bank. As the wife of a prominent businessman, Mrs. Maring devoted her time to serving as a member and leader of several social organizations. Her death came unexpectedly in 1926 at age 61, but her will carried out the work she began in life.⁵ In her will, Maring stated that she would "like to give a sufficient amount to build, or at least to help build a Branch library building providing the city will support and equip it."⁶

Mrs. Maring's estate provided \$2500 for this purpose. Mrs Maring's heirs and the Library Board of Trustees agreed that Heekin Park would be the ideal location for this first branch library. Permission to build in the park was granted by the Muncie Park Board . In 1999 due to the small size and the cost of maintenance and up keep of the building the Muncie Public Library decided to vacate the building at which point ownership reverted to the city of Muncie.

1 Arthur D. Mortimore, *Branch Libraries*. London: A Grafton Book, 1966, p. 8 and 13.

2 John Adams Lowe, "The Rural Library Building," *The Architectural Record* 1919, p. 451.

3 Ibid.

4 Elizabeth Hinkley Middleton, "The First Seventy-Five Years: A Sketch of the Muncie Public Library, 1847-1949." June 1949, History and Genealogy Center, Muncie, Indiana.

5 "Social Worker Dies Suddenly," *Muncie Morning News*, October 13, 1926, p.1, c.4.

6 Grace Keiser Maring. "Will," History and Genealogy Center, Muncie, Indiana.

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Criteria A

The library helped serve the educational needs of Muncie's south side, the industrial side of Muncie. It served the residential areas along the electric streetcar line. The library was located near Wilson Junior High and Garfield Elementary and was used as the main library for these schools. The branch library was planned to meet the need for a community cultural, education and recreational center. In addition to the usual facilities for adult and children's reading services, the Maring Branch was equipped with a community room and kitchenette which could be used for social and civic meetings. The community room became one of the most successful library services.⁷

As the library aged, residents continued to use the building in progressively larger numbers and with a greater frequency. By 1951, Garfield Elementary School modernized due to increasing enrollments, the city relocated the Muncie Boys' Club adjacent to the library, Madison Street YMCA was constructed, and new developments of housing were being constructed in the area.⁸ These changes increased the number of patrons using the library and the library board decided to increase the level of programming to accommodate the new population. The library became a part of a large block of community buildings in close proximity to one another along South Madison St.

Programs developed for the increasing numbers of library patrons included Children's Summer Reading programs, Adult Book Talks, Classic Film Series, and After School Enrichment.⁹ These programs changed over time due to the educational needs of the patrons. According to the library's annual report attendance during the summer at Maring functions was higher than attendance at Carnegie, the main library. The library staffed personnel to develop programs for children and adults. In 1993, the children's library planned and carried out programs including three overnight lock-ins, a series of programs for Cub Scouts groups to earn badges, an Appalachian music and toy program, visits from Pet Jungle, a Mexican Christmas Party. There were two after school programs per week that consisted of crafts, stories, films, games and guest. The library also provided several art programs including cartooning, paper mache, watercolor prints and clothes designing. For adults there were workshops for parents and teachers of the students in the local area.¹⁰

The library played an important role in education especially with their outreach programs to enrich the lives of residents of all ages the south side of Muncie. Although these programs were available at other library branches the location of the Maring Library and availability of community meeting facilities, proved conducive to the success of other organizations in the area. With the neighboring buildings such as Garfield Elementary and the Boys and Girls Club, the library completed an educational block on the south side of the city.

Criteria C

Local architects Houck and Smenner were commissioned to design the library and it was constructed by contractor A.J. Glaser. The firm of Houck and Smenner was already responsible for the design of numerous civic buildings throughout the city, including City Hall, Beth El Temple, and High Street Methodist Church.¹¹

7Naylor, Lewis C. "Grace Keiser Maring Branch Library," April 20, 1952, Library Records Box, History and Genealogy Center, Muncie, Indiana.

8 Ibid.

9 Maring Branch Library, Annual Report, 1961, History and Genealogy Center.

10 Cecilia Howard, Maring Branch Library Annual Report, 1993.

11 Mary Toshack, "The Heritage of Grace Keiser Maring," Rededication of the Grace Keiser Maring Branch Library, October 20, 1980, History and Genealogy Center.

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The style of the building is generally referred to as Colonial Revival, which was extremely popular in Muncie during the erection of the library. Specifically the structure falls into the stylistic category of Georgian Revival, a variation of Colonial Revival. According to the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory on Delaware County, conducted in 1985, there are only four residential examples of the Georgian Revival style and Grace Keiser Maring Library is the only civic building in that style. The rating in the inventory for the library is “O” for outstanding which means that the property has enough historic or architectural significance to be considered for an individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹²

The Georgian Revival style is declared as “an appropriate style for proclaiming Classical Revival ideals of the Virtuous Citizen.”¹³ It was utilized to bring dignity and a sense of refined taste to civic structures, such as libraries. Georgian Revival structures are characterized by their symmetrical composition and elaboration of the door and window features. The basic window is considered multi-paned, double hung and topped by a flat arch with a pronounced keystone. Palladian windows are also common of this style. The main, centralized entry consists of an accentuated classical pediment surrounds. Often, the door is paneled wood with a transom light above. Other common features include: a masonry string course, embellished cornice, and urn motifs.¹⁴

The Grace Keiser Maring Library exemplifies the Georgian Revival style and is an outstanding text book example exhibiting the above characteristic elements with the symmetry, window and door details, string course, and decorative detailing. The building remains architecturally unaltered since it was built in 1930. In addition the integrity of the site has been completely preserved in regard to its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and educational associations.

12 Department of Natural Resources, *Delaware County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, Indianapolis: Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 1985.

13 Alan Gowans, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression*, New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1992.

14 John J.G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945.*, New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1981, p. 19.

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Bibliography

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Department of Natural Resources, *Delaware County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*. Indianapolis: Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 1985.

Grace Keiser Maring. "Will," History and Genealogy Center, Muncie, Indiana.

Gowans, Alan. *Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1992.

Howard, Cecilia. Maring Branch Library Annual Report, 1993. Library Records Box, History and Genealogy Center, Muncie, Indiana.

Lowe, John Adams. "The Rural Library Building," *The Architectural Record* 1919. p. 451.

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Middleton, Elizabeth Hinkley. "The First Seventy-Five Years: A Sketch of the Muncie Public Library, 1847-1949." June 1949. History and Genealogy Center, Muncie, Indiana.

Mortimore, Arthur D. *Branch Libraries*. London: A Grafton Book, 1966.

Naylor, Lewis C. "Grace Keiser Maring Branch Library," April 20, 1952, Library Records Box, History and Genealogy Center, Muncie, Indiana.

"Social Worker Dies Suddenly," *Muncie Morning News*. October 13, 1926. p.1, c.4.

Toshack, Mary. "The Heritage of Grace Keiser Maring." Rededication of the Grace Keiser Maring Branch Library. October 20, 1980. History and Genealogy Center.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of Madison Street and Memorial Drive, proceed north 260 feet along the east curblineline of Madison Street. Then proceed east for 150 feet. Then proceed south 260 feet to the north curblineline of Memorial Avenue. Then proceed west along the north curblineline of Memorial Avenue back to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the lot historically and currently associated with the Grace Keiser Maring Library.

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Photographs

All photographs are of:

Grace Keiser Maring Library
Delaware County, Indiana
Holly Beach, Photographer

All negatives are stored in the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Photo #1 of 6

View of Front (West) Elevation, camera facing east.

Date: March 28, 2004

Photo #2 of 6

View of the West (front) and North (side) Elevations, camera facing southeast.

Date: March 28, 2004

Photo #3 of 6

View of the South (side) and East (rear) Elevations, camera facing northwest.

Date: March 28, 2004

Photo #4 of 6

View of basement meeting room, camera facing northeast.

Date: March 28, 2004

Photo #5 of 6

View first floor circulation desk, office and vestibule, camera facing southwest.

Date: March 28, 2004

Photo #6 of 6

View first floor reading rooms, camera facing northeast.

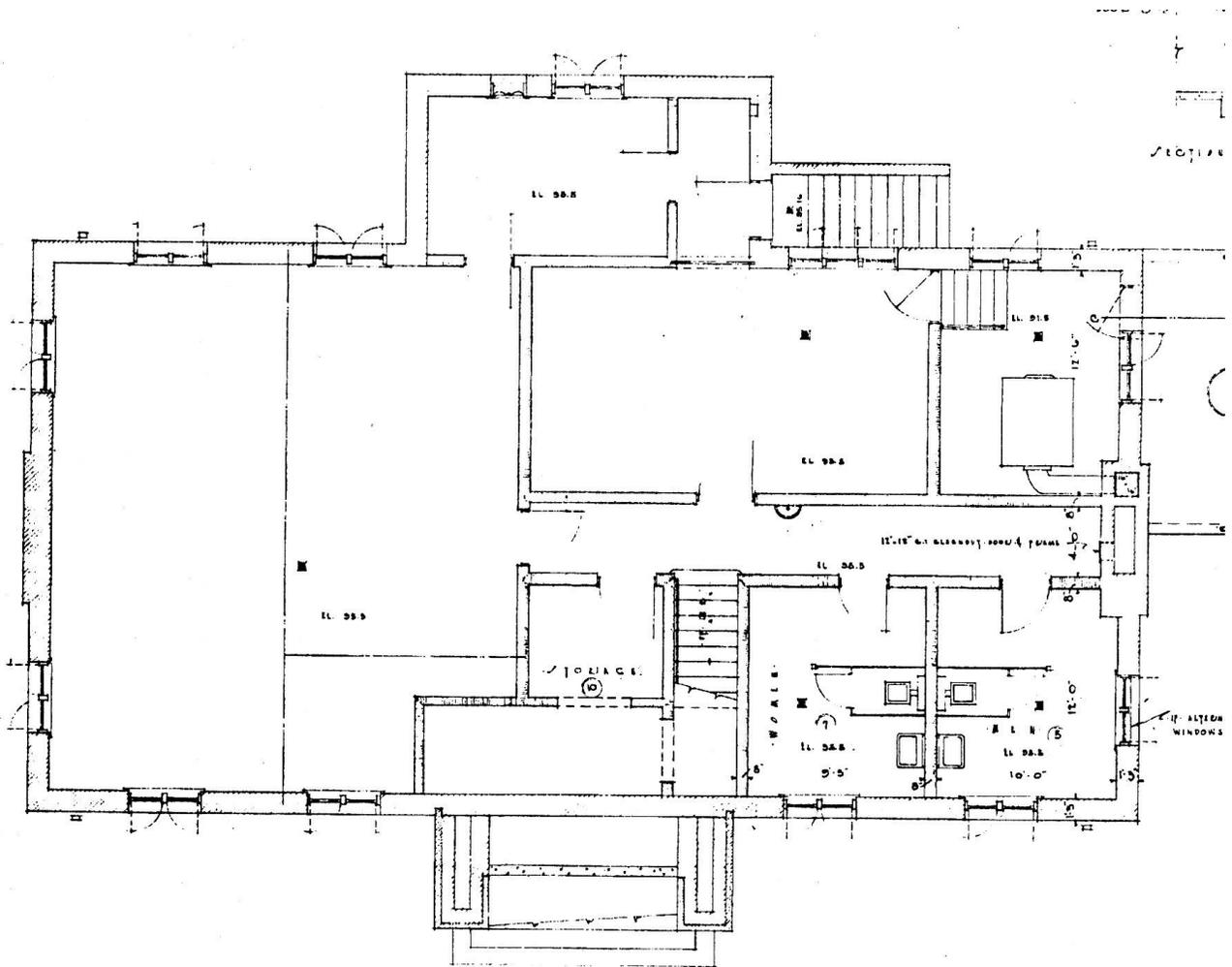
Date: March 28, 2004

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Basement Floor Plan 1929

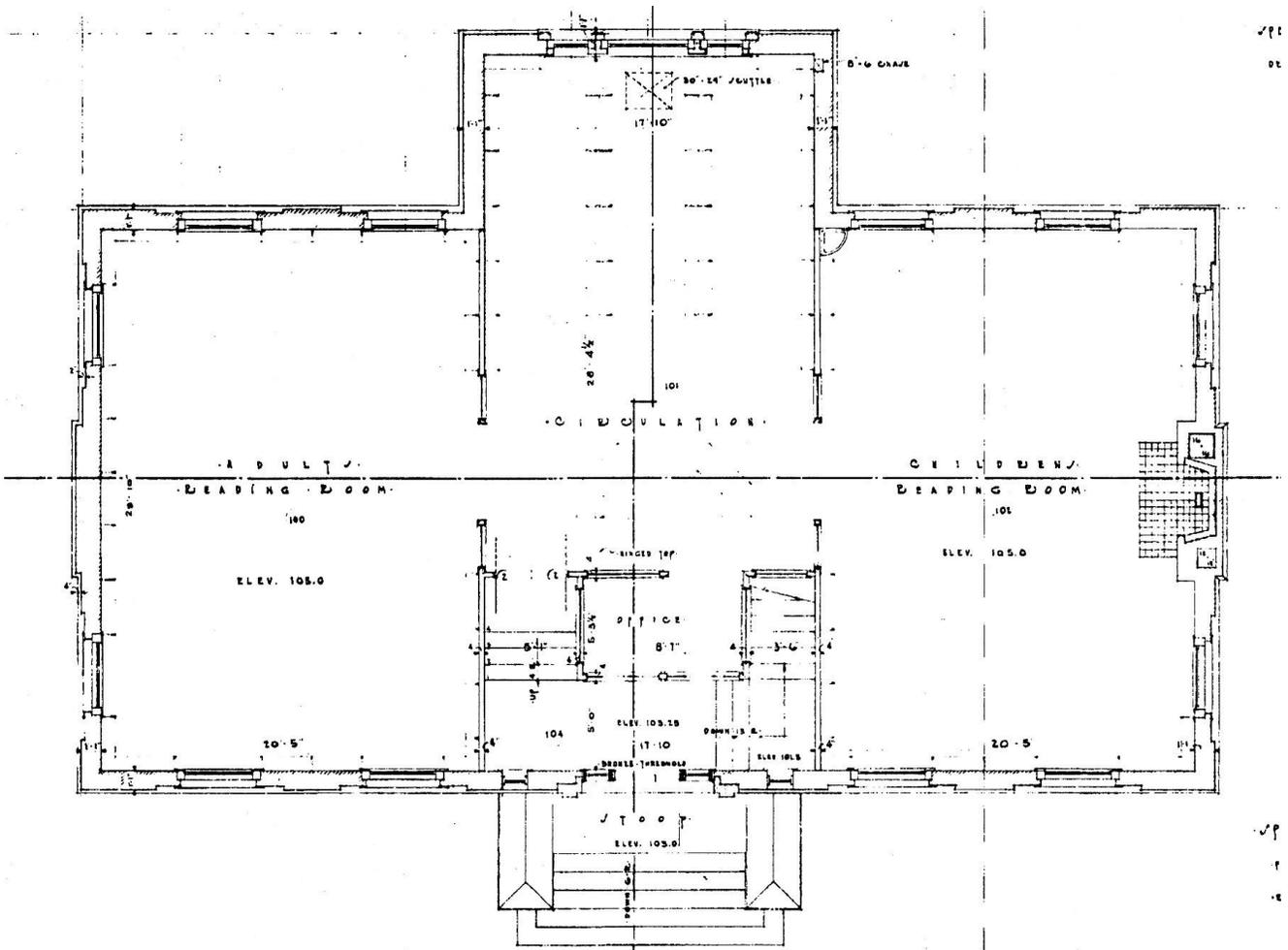


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First Floor Plan 1929

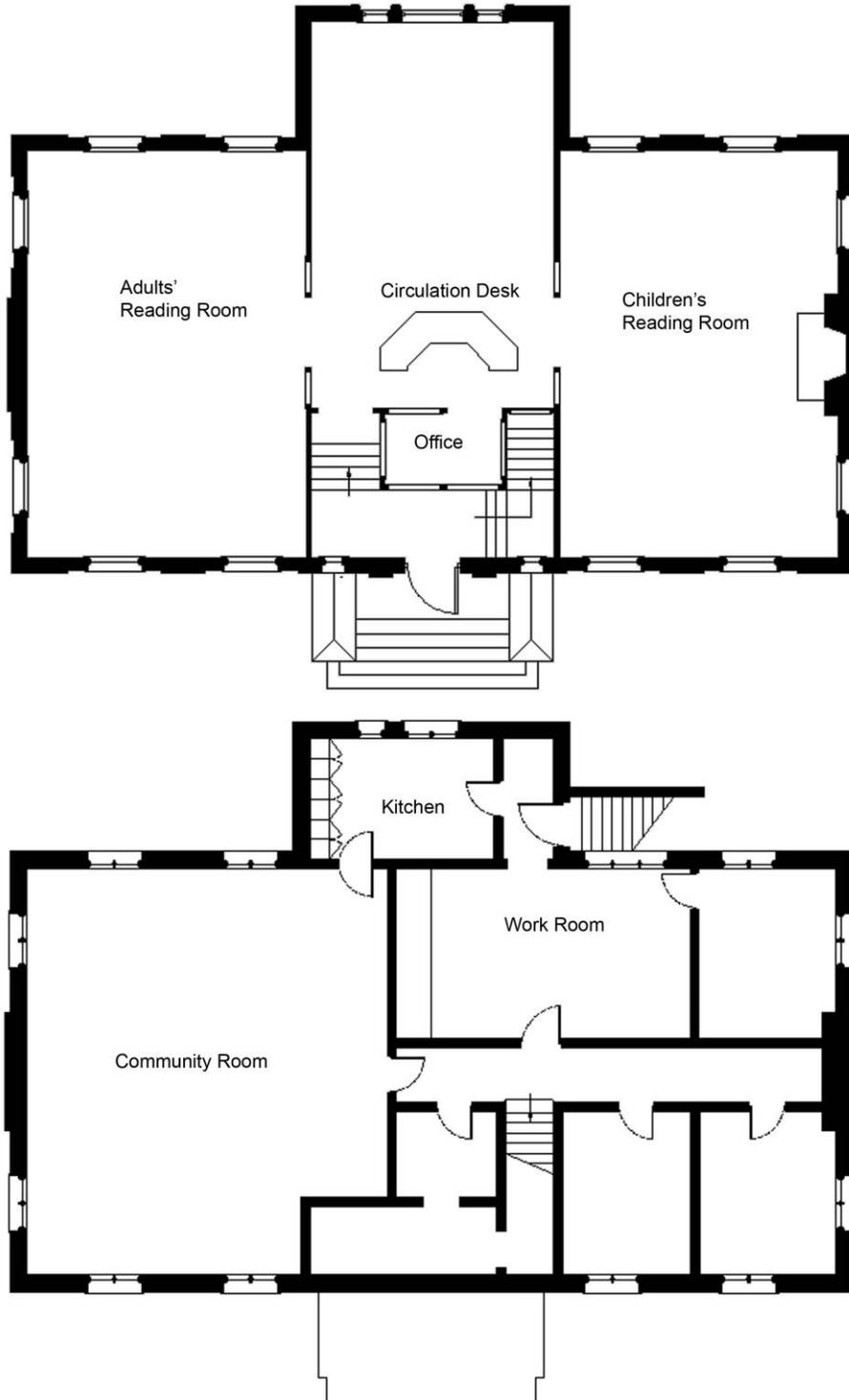


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**Current Floor
Plans, 2005**



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Historic Photo C. 1930

