

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5258

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Payne Building

other \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street and number 362-364 N. Gay Street \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Baltimore \_\_\_ vicinity

county \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name State of Maryland, Department of Juvenile Services

street and number One Center Plaza, 120 W. Fayette Street telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21201

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Land Records Office liber 3034 folio 448

city, town Baltimore Block 1266 Lot 7 tax ID number \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District  
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Recorded by HABS/HAER  
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
 Other: Gay Street Historic District (B-3994)

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	_____ sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	_____ structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

**Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory**  
1 (B-3994)

---

## 7. Description

Inventory No. B-5258

---

### Condition

excellent     deteriorated  
 good         ruins  
 fair          altered

---

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Payne Building at 362-364 N. Gay Street occupies the north end of a three-building complex of buildings situated at the southwest intersection of N. Gay and Orleans streets in the area historically known as Old Town in the City of Baltimore, Maryland. The four-story, rectangular brick commercial building was constructed ca. 1895. The property, which has been vacant since the 1980s, is in a state of disrepair and slated for demolition.

The *circa*-1895 four-story commercial building is oriented on an east-west axis, facing east toward Gay Street.<sup>1</sup> The building at 360 N. Gay Street appends the south elevation, and Orleans Street borders the building to the north (Photograph 1). A small grass area stretches from the rear of the building to a high concrete retaining wall that lines Orleans Street between the building and the street.

The Payne Building measures four stories in height and three bays wide, making it the largest of the three buildings within the complex (Photographs 1 and 2). The building rests atop a rough-cut granite foundation. The first and second stories exterior walls of the east elevation are clad in tan-colored brick, while the third and fourth stories consist of red-colored brick; the remaining visible exterior walls of the north and west elevations consist of red-colored brick. The built-up tar-and-gravel flat roof features an interior brick chimney near the northern roof edge (Photograph 3). Brick corbels form four evenly spaced rectangular projections on the façade (east elevation). The third projection (from the south) retains the masonry pyramidal finial; the remaining decorations that historically topped the projections have been removed (Photograph 3). A frieze of continuous brick corbels as well as a metal dentiled cornice accentuate the roof line (Photographs 1 to 3).

The east elevation (façade) of the Payne Building contains the former storefront at the first story (Photograph 4). Two sets of paired double-leaf glass and frame doors occupy the center of the elevation (Photograph 5). The lights of the two-light wood frame doors are covered over with plywood and steel security mesh at the exterior; however, the single-light transoms, as well as the frames, remain. Traces of the numbers "364" are visible on the northernmost transom (Photograph 12). The entries are separated by an iron pilaster (Photographs 5 and 6). Two projecting storefront windows, the panes of which are concealed by plywood, flank the central entries. An iron dentiled cornice tops each window, as well as surmounts the central entry (Photographs 4 to 6). Each end of the cornice is accentuated by a decorative metal pediment that tops three floral scrolls (Photograph 7). Brick piers frame each window and continue up to separate the bays of the upper three stories. The three bays of the second and third stories each contain a set of paired double-hung, wood sash windows; the lights of which are concealed with plywood. Each paired window is framed by a rough-cut granite sill and lintel that forms a continuous band between the second and third stories (Photograph 2). The words "Wheel," "Rims," and "Shafts" are painted in each bay above the third-story openings (Photograph 2). The fourth story consists of three bays, each containing an arched window opening; plywood conceals the window details and openings (Photographs 2 and 3).

---

<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this form, N. Gay Street runs north-south so that the building is oriented on an east-west axis.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5258

Name Payne Building  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

---

The north elevation of the Payne Building contains a front (east) block largely concealed by three massive billboards (Photographs 2 and 3); an angled three-bay, four-story block that leads to a projecting three-sided bay; and a three-story, two-bay west block (Photograph 10). The three-bay angled block contains a large overhead metal steel garage door in the first story. The second and third stories each contain two eight-over-eight light, double-hung, wood sash windows. The fourth story historically contained two additional windows of the same type; however, the windows have been removed. An overhead metal garage door connects the first stories of the third (westernmost) bay and the three-sided projecting bay (Photograph 11). The second and third stories each contain an eight-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood sash window, while the fourth-story former window opening is empty. The easternmost bay of the three-sided projecting bay contains the same configuration as the westernmost bay of the three-bay angled bay; the fourth-story window, however, contains a decorative segmented brick arch lintel. The center bay of the projecting bay contains a single window opening in the first story (concealed by a steel plate) and a four-over-four-light, double-hung, wood sash window in the second and third stories; the fourth story is devoid of openings (Photograph 11). The three-story, two-bay west block conceals the westernmost elevation of the lower three stories of the projecting bay; the fourth story consists of a single window covered in plywood. The first story of the west block contains two former window openings covered in steel plates. The second and third stories each contain two evenly spaced four-over-four-light, double-hung, wood sash windows (Photograph 11).

The Payne Building is angled so that the building at 360 N. Gay Street conceals the west and south elevations.

The interior of the Payne Building contains several distinctive decorative elements despite the deterioration caused by decades of disuse. The ceiling retains evidence of the bead board ceiling, and built-in shelves line the north and south walls (Photographs 12 to 14). Evenly spaced iron support columns are situated to the north of the wood steps that provided access to the second floor (Photograph 13). The remaining interior was inaccessible due to safety concerns.

## INTEGRITY

The Payne Building retains integrity of location on the west side of N. Gay Street. Integrity of setting has been compromised due to the construction of the Department of Juvenile Services complex to the south at 300 N. Gay Street. The building has suffered a slight loss of integrity of materials and workmanship through the concealment of the former windows and entries with plywood and removal of windows; however, the building retains its overall footprint and the majority of exterior detailing, including the brick and metal detailing, thereby retaining integrity of design. The overall mass and scaling of the building and the retention of the footprint, as well as the evidence of the former storefront, contributes to retention of integrity of feeling and association as a late-nineteenth-century commercial building.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. B-5258

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1895

Architect/Builder

Construction dates ca. 1895

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Payne Building was constructed ca. 1895 for use by the E. Scott Payne Company, a purveyor of hardware, steel, and iron parts. The building continued to serve as a hardware store throughout the twentieth century, until the property fell into disuse in the 1960s. The property occupies a prominent location in a group of three buildings situated at the north end of the 300 block of North Gay Street, at the northern edge of the Gay Street Historic District (B-3994). The Payne Building is a contributing property to the historic district (listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003) in the area of architecture for its notable collection of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century small-scale urban commercial architecture that conveys the area's history as a local commercial corridor.

### HISTORY OF GAY STREET AREA

The area that includes the Payne Building was part of a larger settlement originally known as Jones Town, which was authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732 as an independent city before it was incorporated into the Baltimore city limits in 1745. After that time, the area that now encompasses 362-364 N. Gay Street and lands further to the west was commonly called "Old Town."<sup>2</sup>

The area was initially developed as agrarian, but its location to downtown Baltimore and the Inner Harbor rapidly fostered commercialization and industrialization. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the development of Old Town was proceeding rapidly. Most residents consisted of working class people, such as "flour millers, blacksmiths, stay makers, tanners, and brass founders."<sup>3</sup> Between 1820 and 1865, the overall land use pattern within Old Town, including Gay Street (then known as Bridge Street), began to shift. Immigrants replaced middle class residents, and commercial and industrial brick buildings replaced the frame

<sup>2</sup> Sherry Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980), 8.

<sup>3</sup> Betty Cosans and Daniel G. Roberts, *An Archival Investigation of Archeological Resources Associated with Interstate Route 83, Gay Street to I-95, Baltimore, Maryland*. Submitted to Interstate Division for Baltimore City, Maryland Department of Transportation by John Milner & Associates, Inc., 1982: 41-42.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5258

Name Payne Building  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

---

dwellings after the 1812 ban on wooden construction.<sup>4</sup> Mixed-use buildings that combined residential space with commercial and retail uses replaced single-family, owner-occupied buildings. Gay Street began to emerge as the principal commercial thoroughfare, with small retail enterprises that included a shoemaking shop, bakery, and tailor's shop, occupying the first floor of multi-story buildings.<sup>5</sup>

Despite the emergence of businesses and retail at the street level throughout the area, the Gay Street area prior to the Civil War largely retained the residential character established during the eighteenth century. Conversely, by the late nineteenth century, the area had lost almost all of its residential buildings as part of the industrial boom that swept Baltimore in the wake of the Civil War. The street's advantageous location for industries resulted in increased congestion, noxious fumes, and noise that prompted the majority of remaining residents to relocate elsewhere. The 1865 Baltimore City Directories note a shoe store, tobacconists, a brush factory, a weaver, a wholesale grocer, and a hardware store within the Gay Street area.<sup>6</sup>

By 1895, a number of Jewish immigrants founded clothing businesses within the area and were common until the garment business shifted to other areas of the city at the end of the 1920s. By 1902, the area was wholly commercial, with some light industry. Gay Street's relative isolation east of downtown attracted some light manufacturing industries, such as tanneries, livery services, furniture manufactures, and sweatshops. In addition, hardware stores, shoe shops, wholesale food shops, insurance, and banking industries were also present.<sup>7</sup>

The construction of the Fallsway in 1914 increased the accessibility by automobile to the east and west sections of Baltimore, but it also resulted in the isolation of the Gay Street area that includes the Payne Building from the rest of the city. Further, the completion of the Orleans Street Viaduct in 1935 destroyed several businesses and dwellings and effectively cut Gay Street at the northwest corner of Gay and Exeter streets, immediately north of the Old Town Insurance Company. After 1935, the area suffered a slow decline so that by 1951, virtually all of the buildings within the 300 block of Gay Street and the surrounding blocks were empty.<sup>8</sup>

### HISTORY OF THE PAYNE BUILDING, 362-364 N. GAY STREET

Prior to the construction of the Payne Building ca. 1895, the property at 362 N. Gay Street included a three-story brick dwelling and a three-story brick back building owned by A.B. Mintov & Sons. The property at 364

<sup>4</sup> Elaine Kiernan, *MHT Documentation for the Gay Street Historic District*. Prepared for the Maryland Department of General Services by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., February 1998, 8.3.

<sup>5</sup> Stephanie Foell and Judith Robison, *Gay Street Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. Prepared by Robison & Associates, Inc., January 2003, 8.2.

<sup>6</sup> Foell and Robison 2003, 8.2; Kiernan 1998, 8.4.

<sup>7</sup> Foell and Robison 2003, 8.3.

<sup>8</sup> Kiernan 1998, 8.8.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5258

Name Payne Building  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

---

N. Gay Street included a three-story brick store and dwelling as well as a two-story brick back building owned by James Deavareaux, who operated a feed store.<sup>9</sup> The 1880 and 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps illustrate the same two buildings.<sup>10</sup> The buildings operated independently until 1891, when the two lots were conveyed to Ebenezer Scott Payne and Robert Kempf Payne.<sup>11</sup> Shortly thereafter, the Payne brothers constructed the present four-story, three-bay brick building in order to house their hardware company, which sold materials that included "bar iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, builders' and horseshoers' supplies, and automobile accessories."<sup>12</sup> Notable details included the iron support columns as the interior as well as the brick detailing at the exterior of the façade. The 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates the present four-story brick building.<sup>13</sup>

The Payne Building remained under ownership and operation of the E. Scott Payne Company throughout the first three decades of the twentieth century.<sup>14</sup> In 1936, the property was sold to Charles L. Haslup, who maintained operation of the hardware store under the name Haslup & Wilcox.<sup>15</sup> The company continued operation of the hardware store until 1964, when Gertrude Anna Haslup, a widow, sold the property to Charles and Sarah Mogul on September 17, 1964.<sup>16</sup> Shortly thereafter, the building was vacated and has remained vacant since this time. The Department of Juvenile Services acquired the three-building complex, which includes the Payne Building, in the late 1990s. The Department of Juvenile Services continues to own the Payne Building at 362-364 N. Gay Street in 2012. The property remains vacant and is currently slated for demolition due to safety concerns resulting from its vacancy and disuse.

---

<sup>9</sup> Kiernan 1998, n.p.

<sup>10</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Map of the City of Baltimore, Volume 3*. (Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, New York, 1880 and 1890).

<sup>11</sup> Baltimore City Superior Court Land Records Liber RO 1605, Folio 508.

<sup>12</sup> *The Iron Age*, Volume XCVII (David Williams Company, New York, January-June 1916), n.p.

<sup>13</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Map of the City of Baltimore, Volume 3*. (Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, New York, 1902).

<sup>14</sup> Kiernan 1998, n.p.

<sup>15</sup> Kiernan 1998, n.p.; Baltimore Superior Court Land Records Liber MLP 7155, Folio 260.

<sup>16</sup> Baltimore City Superior Court Land Records Liber 1761, Folio 226.

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

Inventory No. B-5258

Baltimore City Superior Court Land Records Liber RO 1605, Folio 508.

Elaine Kiernan, *MHT Documentation for the Gay Street Historic District*. Prepared for the Maryland Department of General Services by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., February 1998.

Stephanie Foell and Judith Robison, *Gay Street Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. Prepared by Robinson & Associates, Inc., January 2003.

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

Acreage of surveyed property 0.15 acres  
Acreage of historical setting 0.279 acres  
Quadrangle name Baltimore East

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

---

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Payne Building at 362-364 N. Gay Street is Lot Number 7 of Block 1266 in the City of Baltimore, Maryland.

---

## 11. Form Prepared by

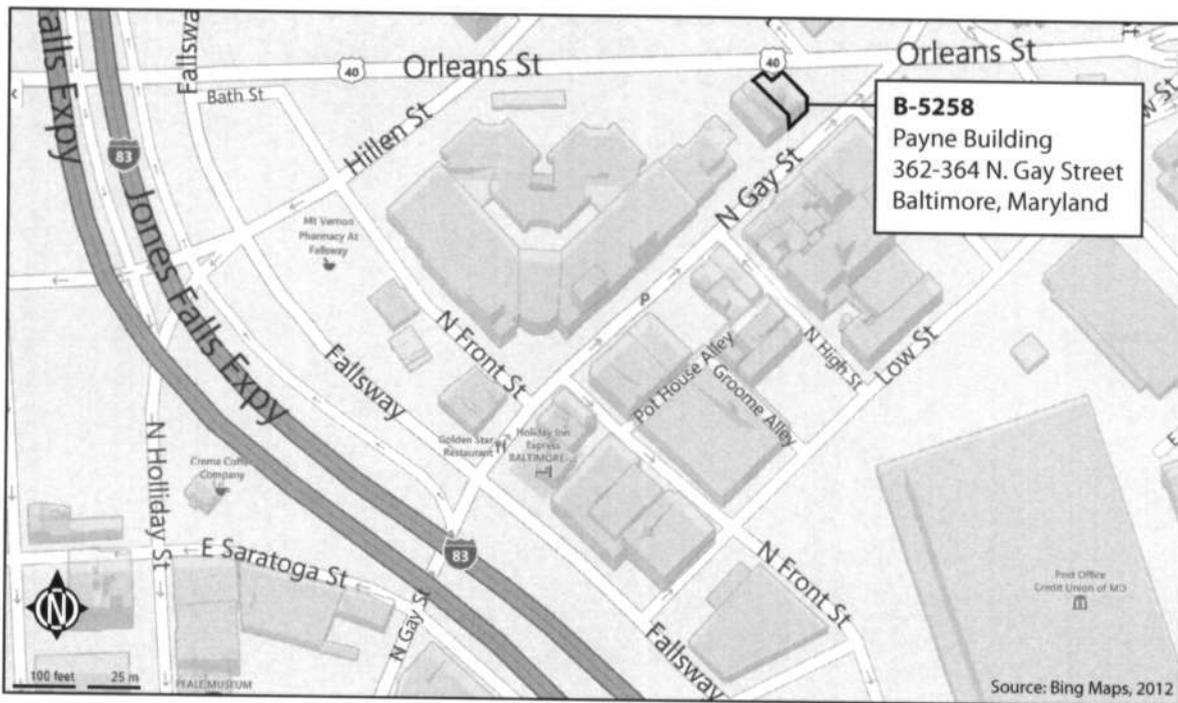
---

name/title	Emma Diehl/Sr. Architectural Historian		
organization	A.D. Marble & Company	date	August 20, 2012
street & number	10989 Red Run Boulevard, Suite 209	telephone	410.902.1421
city or town	Owings Mills	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600



# Payne Building (B-5258)

362-364 N. Gay Street  
Baltimore, Maryland



FIGS/Procs/MD/MDKI/B-5258.mxd  
August 13, 2001 10:06 AM

Source: USGS 1976; Baltimore East Quadrangle

## Payne Building (B-5258)

Digital Photo Log: All photographs printed using Epson Ultrachrome Pigmented Ink on Epson Premium Matte Photo Paper

Photo File Name	MIHP #	Property Name	County	Photographer	Date of Photo	Photo Description	Photo Sequence
B5258_201207_01	B-5258	Payne Building	Baltimore City	E. Diehl	07/2012	Payne Building (right), east elevation, to northwest.	1 of 14
B5258_201207_02	"	"	"	"	"	Payne Building, east elevation, to northwest.	2 of 14
B5258_201207_03	"	"	"	"	"	East and north elevations, to west.	3 of 14
B5258_201207_04	"	"	"	"	"	Detail of first-story storefront, east elevation, to north.	4 of 14
B5258_201207_05	"	"	"	"	"	Detail of first-story entry, east elevation, to northwest.	5 of 14
B5258_201207_06	"	"	"	"	"	Detail of iron pilaster between first-story entries, east elevation, to northwest.	6 of 14
B5258_201207_07	"	"	"	"	"	Detail of northernmost storefront window, east elevation, first story, to north.	7 of 14
B5258_201207_08	"	"	"	"	"	Detail of first-story cornice, east elevation, to northwest.	8 of 14
B5258_201207_09	"	"	"	"	"	East elevation, second and third stories, to north. Note brick corbels.	9 of 14
B5258_201207_10	"	"	"	"	"	North elevation, to southwest.	10 of 14
B5258_201207_11	"	"	"	"	"	North elevation, to southwest.	11 of 14
B5258_201207_12	"	"	"	"	"	Interior, first floor, north end, to east.	12 of 14
B5258_201207_13	"	"	"	"	"	Interior, first floor, north room, to north. Note cast-iron support columns and wood shelving.	13 of 14
B5258_201207_14	"	"	"	"	"	Interior, first floor, south room, to west. Note wood shelving.	14 of 14



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

07.2012

MD SHPO

PAYNE BUILDING (RIGHT), EAST ELEVATION, TO NORTHWEST

PHOTO # 1 of 14



WHEELS

TRIMS

SHAETS

B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

07.2012

MD SHPO

PAYNE BUILDING, EAST elevation, TO NORTHWEST.

PHOTO # 2 of 14



WHEELS

TRIMS

SHARIS

How many women have to die before domestic violence is considered a crime?

Two smaller billboards with illegible text.

B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

07.2012

MD SHPO

EAST & NORTH ELEVATIONS, TO WEST.

PHOTO # 3 of 14



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

07. 2012

MD SHPO

DETAIL OF FIRST-STORY STOREFRONT, EAST ELEVATION, TO NORTH.

PHOTO # 4 of 14



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

07.2012

MD SHPO

DETAIL OF FIRST-STORY ENTRY, EAST ELEVATION, TO NORTHWEST

PHOTO # 5 of 14



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

07.2012

MD SHPO

DETAIL OF IRON PILASTER between first-story entries east  
elevation, to northwest.

Photo # 6 of 14



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

EDIEHL

07, 2012

MD SHPO

DETAIL OF NORTHERNMOST STOREFRONT WINDOW, EAST  
ELEVATION, FIRST STORY, TO NORTH,

PHOTO # 7 of 14



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

09.2012

MD SHPO

DETAIL OF FIRST-STORY CORNICE, EAST ELEVATION, TO NORTHWEST.

PHOTO # 8 of 14



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

07.2012

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION, SECOND & THIRD STORIES, TO NORTH. NOTE  
BRICK CORBELS.

PHOTO # 9 of 14

How many women have to  
die before domestic violence  
is considered a crime?



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

07.2012

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION, TO SOUTHWEST.

PHOTO # 10 of 14



How many women have to die from violence to change the law?



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E.DIEMC

07.2012

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION, TO SOUTHWEST

PHOTO # 11 of 14



DGC

B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

DT. 2012

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, FIRST FLOOR, NORTH END, TO EAST.

PHOTO # 12 of 14



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

07.2012

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, FIRST FLOOR, NORTH ROOM, TO NORTH. NOTE

CAST-IRON SUPPORT COLUMNS & WOOD SHELVING

PHOTO # 13 of 14



B-5258

PAYNE BUILDING

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

27. 2012

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, FIRST FLOOR, SOUTH ROOM, TO WEST. NOTE  
WOOD SHELVING.

PHOTO # 14 of 14