

Capsule Summary

Name of Property: Phelps and Shaffer
MIHP number: PG:LAU-1-21-2
Location: 900 Montgomery Street
Laurel, Prince Georges County, Maryland 20707

Date of Construction: 1891
Access: Private

Property Description: The building at 900 Montgomery Street is a 2-story, 2-bay building on the southwestern corner of Montgomery and Ninth Streets in Laurel, Maryland, that has functioned as both a commercial and a municipal structure. Constructed in 1891, the building has a stone masonry foundation and is constructed of brick masonry. The front façade on the first story is covered with stone masonry, and the second story façade is covered with decorative sheet metal. The building's original roof was a shed roof with one interior brick chimney, but its roof has been built up so that it is now stepped from the front to the rear of the building.

The lot on which the building stands is flat, with a concrete driveway and narrow paved parking area adjacent to it on the west and in the rear of the building. The adjacent lot to the west is vacant, and a metal chain link fence separates the two lots. There is no decorative landscaping on the lot.

Summary Paragraph on History: The building at 900 Montgomery Street has several associations, with one as the second location of Phelps and Shaffer Department Store, and the other as the second home of the Laurel Volunteer Fire Department. Phelps and Shaffer had this building constructed in 1891 to house their store, which had previously been located at 906 Montgomery Street. Phelps and Shaffer's first store building sat strategically in the western end of the town, where the town originated, in proximity to the homes of the Laurel Cotton Mill employees and their families. After being vacated by the store, the building was sold at auction to a private owner prior to being sold to the Volunteer Fire Company, where it remained for over twenty years before relocating. The building was sold to the Mayor and City of Laurel, after which it served as the City Hall and Jail. It is currently owned by a private corporation.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG:LAU-1-21-2

1. Name of Property

historic Phelps and Shaffer (preferred)
other Laurel Volunteer Fire Company

2. Location

street and number 900 Montgomery Street not for publication
city, town Laurel vicinity
county Prince Georges

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

name Cummings LLC
street and number 11673 Farside Road telephone
city, town Ellicott City state Maryland zip code 21042-1531

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Tax Department website liber 22732 folio 575
city, town Laurel tax map tax parcel tax ID number 10 1071745

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: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/>	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/>	objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	1	Total
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<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 type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			0	

7. Description

Inventory No. PG:LAU-1-21-2

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Summary

The building at 900 Montgomery Street is a 2-story, 2-bay building on the southwestern corner of Montgomery and Ninth Streets in Laurel, Maryland, that has functioned as both a commercial and a municipal structure. Constructed in 1891, the building has a cut rubble stone foundation and is constructed of brick masonry. The front façade on the first story is clad with stone masonry, and the second story façade is covered with decorative sheet metal. The first story stone cladding wraps around the building's northeastern corner. It appears that the building's original stepped roofline was repaired with new brick. One interior brick chimney constructed of new brick sits in the rear of the building.

The lot on which the building stands is flat, with a concrete driveway and narrow paved parking area adjacent to it on the west and in the rear of the building. The adjacent lot to the west is vacant, and a metal chain link fence separates the two lots. There is no decorative landscaping on the lot.

Comprehensive Description

The building's front, or northern, elevation consists of 2 arched windows with elliptical fanlights and segmental stone arches over each window. Both windows have been infilled with modern glass block. The second story has 5 double-hung windows with 2-over-2 lights and decorative pilasters between each window and at the building's corners. The top of the early commercial-style metal façade forms a parapet roof and has finials at each end, double brackets across the building's width, and modillions on the upper cornice.

The building's eastern elevation consists of (from left to right) 1 double-hung window with 2-over-2 lights, a single-leaf metal storm door with 4 lights in the top half, 2 identical double-hung windows with 2-over-2 lights in the elevation's middle section, a small opening in the brick wall that is boarded up, and a wide door opening with a double-leaf all-glass door and glass transom. Plywood boards are behind this door opening. In the brick wall above the first-mentioned window, the single-leaf door, and the next window are patched areas that indicate previous window openings that have been filled in. These suggest original window openings that were placed high in the merchandise wall of the early department store, perhaps to allow for wall shelving below them. It is possible that they were filled in and replaced with new window openings cut into the wall at a different location when the building was converted for municipal use. Another opening that has been filled in sits at the right end of the elevation near the northeastern corner of the building. The window opening has been infilled with brick, and an installed plaque reads, "Merrill L. Harrison Norris J. Beard Building."

Although the newer window openings replaced the original higher openings, alterations were made to these window openings as well, possibly to replace older windows with new ones. Evidence of this is the patching of the brick masonry work around all sides of the existing three windows and the two door openings. Besides the patching of brick on both sides of the windows there is evidence of the removal and replacement of window sills and lintels above and below the windows as well. The existing three windows have brick sills and lintels, while the front infilled opening with the plaque has what appears to be a sandstone sill and a granite lintel, suggesting that the building's original sills were of sandstone. The eastern elevation's second-story contains (from left to right) 4 windows with double-hung sashes with 2-over-2 lights. The windows appear to be original and have sandstone lintels and wooden hood molds with pediments and decorative rosettes, similar to those found on the Laurel Wreath Lodge, which was designed by the same architect during the same time period. No patching of the brickwork appears around the openings.

The first story of the building's western elevation contains (from left to right): 2 double-hung windows with 2-over-2 lights, a projecting, 1-story, hipped-roof addition with a small boarded up window opening, 2 small fixed windows with divided lights, 1 double-hung window with 2-over-2 lights, and 1 double-hung window with 2-over-2 lights set into a projecting building section at the rear of the building. There are 2 areas of infilled brickwork above the windows in the central portion of the elevation, suggesting, again, the removal of windows placed high on the department store's first-story merchandising wall. As with the eastern elevation, the newer windows were cut into the brick wall in a lower location. The window in the rear projecting section appears to have been cut into the wall at the same time. The projecting section contains 1 single-leaf door on its northern elevation.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG:LAU-1-21-2

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

The western elevation's second story contains (from left to right) 1 double-hung window with 2-over-2 lights, 1 single leaf door that opens onto a metal fire escape platform with metal stairs leading to the ground, 1 double-hung window with 2-over-2 lights, 1 small fixed window, 1 double-hung window with 2-over-2 lights, and 1 double-hung window with 2-over-2 lights in the rear projecting building section. The windows have no hood molds, as this elevation was not an exterior one facing the street. All of the windows appear to be original, with no brickwork patching around them and their sandstone sills and brick lintels intact.

The projecting rear building section appears to be original because of the original window on the second story. It is possible that this section contained the original interior stair tower of the department store. Another interior stair tower appears to be at the location of the projecting 1-story addition.

8. Significance

Inventory No. PG:LAU-1-21-2

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

1891

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

Not evaluated

Narrative Discussion of History

General History

The City of Laurel was developed by members of the Snowden family, one of the founding families of Maryland, and their relatives from Attleboro, Massachusetts. Laurel is located on land that was originally patented to Richard Snowden in 1715 as "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" in Prince George's County, Maryland. At the time, Snowden's estate already was approximately 3,000 acres in size, extending from Old Columbia Pike to the present city of Laurel and from south of Greencastle and Van Dusen Roads to north of Sandy Spring Road. The 1715 patent increased the already substantial Snowden land holdings, and by 1743 the estate had grown to 9,265 acres.

Manufacturing activity on the Patuxent River dates back to 1736 when the Snowden family established the Patuxent River Iron Works. Almost a century later in 1811, Nicholas Snowden constructed a stone grist mill building on the banks of the Patuxent River as well as a dam across the river at the location of what is now Ninth Street in Laurel. In 1824, a Mr. Johnson leased the Snowden mill, which reportedly employed approximately 100 people at the time, and converted it from a grist mill to a factory for spinning yarns, known as the Cotton Manufacturing Motive of Laurel.

Nicholas Snowden died in 1831, and his estate, Montpelier, was subdivided among his children. His wife received what was called the Bank Quarter, which contained the bank of iron ore. A leftover undivided portion along the Patuxent River, contained approximately 100 acres, the Snowdens stone mansion, the mill buildings, several log houses, and a well-used farm where successive crops of tobacco and corn had been cultivated. The parcel's location was invaluable because of the exceptional water power provided by the river.

The 1835 completion of the Baltimore and Ohio (B & O) Railroad Company's new railroad line through Laurel, located just over one mile east of the mill, also contributed to the attractiveness of the mill location. The railroad, which was to connect Baltimore with Washington D.C., promised easier access to new markets for raw materials and finished products. Access to other markets was previously gained by the Washington-Baltimore Turnpike, a road that had been chartered by the state of Maryland in 1812 which was located just one mile east of the mill.

The location and easy access to the railroad and the turnpike were not lost on Snowden's heirs, which included son-in-law Horace Capron, Louisa's husband and a member of the Capron family of Attleboro, Massachusetts. Snowden had previously worked at a mill at Savage, Maryland, prior to turning his attentions to the lands of the former New Birmingham Manor. On January 28, 1836, Horace Capron joined other Snowden family members in a new business venture. Capron, along with Dr. Theodore Jenkins (brother-in-law of Capron and neighbor of the Snowdens at New Birmingham Manor), Elizabeth Snowden (Capron's mother-in-law), Osmond C. Tiffany (Capron's first cousin from another Attleboro, Massachusetts, family) A.E. Hall, and W.C. Shaw incorporated a new company, the Patuxent Company, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling cotton, iron, and other articles at the site of the mill and farm. The Snowden children's land holdings were combined and transferred when Horace Capron and his wife, Charles Hill and his wife, and Dr. Theodore Jenkins and his wife, conveyed their inherited lands to the Patuxent Company. Deeds for property and stock also were transferred by Osmond Tiffany, Comfort Tiffany, and several Capron cousins, who also were involved in mill activities elsewhere.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG:LAU-1-21-2

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

In 1835, at approximately the same time that the Patuxent Company was establishing its mill operations along the Patuxent River, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad Company completed its rail line, connecting the cities of Baltimore and Washington D.C. *The new rail line and depot were just one mile east of the company's mill and enabled easier transport of materials and finished products to and from the mill via Main Street.*

Shortly after its incorporation in 1835, the Patuxent Company constructed housing for its mill workers near the mill. Merchants established stores and businesses to support the employees and their families, and the town, known as Laurel Factory, started to grow. Laurel Factory grew quickly in the middle of the 19th century as businesses, churches, social halls, and schools were established to meet the needs of the fledgling community, first in the western end near the mill, then east of the mill as the town crept along Main Street toward the turnpike and railroad.

According to Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory, Laurel Factory had its own post office by 1851 as well as four dealers in dry goods, groceries, and hardware; two physicians; one hotelkeeper; and one factory. According to the 1861 Martenet map, Laurel property owners from established and prominent Maryland families included William M. Warfield and Thomas J. Talbot. Other local property owners included J.W. Whiteside, D.D. and W.W. Heath, K. Phelps, J. Carter, Boswell, George H. Hall, Susan Coale, Peter Bogert, Jesse Duvall, Thomas N. Young, and R. Collier. Main Street businesses indicated on the map include Jesse Duvall's store and post office, George Wheeler's Avondale Grist Mill, J. P. Tiffany's store, S. Heath's Machine Shop, J. Watson's blacksmith shop, H. Harrison's hotel, and William H. Warfield's store. The 1861 Martenet map does not indicate the name of the owner of the land at the southwest corner of what would become Ninth and Montgomery Streets, although William Warfield's large tract is in close proximity.

In 1875, Laurel Factory had been incorporated and its name changed to Laurel. The 1878 Hopkins atlas indicates that by this time the eastern end of the town surrounding the railroad had begun to develop, with larger parcels and houses on the eastern side of the railroad and smaller lots on the track's western side. Lots on both sides of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike had been subdivided as well. Lots along the northern and southern sides of Main Street had been subdivided and developed with both residences and businesses. The 1878 atlas indicates that a property and store owned by E.J. Phelps sat near the southwestern corner of Ninth and Montgomery Streets.

History of Resource

Although the town had grown eastward and businesses were located primarily along Main Street, Edward Phelps' dry goods store was located in the original, western end of the town, where mill activity was still centered. Montgomery Street later developed into a residential area; however the dry goods business continued in this location across from School Number 1 at Ninth and Montgomery Streets. Phelps' store was housed first in a small, wood-frame building, constructed in 1867, at what would become 906 Montgomery Street. By 1891 the dry goods store (also known as a department store) had prospered, and a new, two-story building was constructed nearby at the corner at 900 Montgomery Street. The building was designed and constructed in 1891 by Lawrence Adelbert Ellis of the firm of Ellis and Nichols, a firm that built many buildings in Laurel in the latter quarter of the century. Lawrence A. Ellis had become a local and well-connected real estate agent, architect, and builder. Originally from Pennsylvania, Ellis moved to Laurel, Maryland, in 1868. After first working as a carpenter for Charles F. Shaffer's lumberyard, Ellis trained to become an architect at the Maryland Institute of Art. He married the daughter of a local politician in 1875 and entered politics himself, serving as a town commissioner and later, President of the commission in 1881.

Ellis' role as a town commissioner served him well in his following career as an architect and builder. He opened an office in the Free Quill Building on Washington Boulevard and was hired by property owners in Laurel, some of which had served on the commission alongside him. He designed and constructed a number of projects in the eastern end of town along Washington Boulevard as well as throughout Laurel, one of which was Phelps and Shaffer's new building at 900 Montgomery Street in 1891.

By the 1890s, the successful dry goods store was owned by both Edward Phelps and Charles F. Shaffer, Jr., and known as Phelps and Shaffer's. According to descriptions of the store, the basement contained oils and paints on one side and meal, butter, and other items on the other side, while the first floor contained groceries, including dry goods. A mezzanine contained the shoe department on the left and a china department on the right. A second floor housed a furniture department and carpets.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG:LAU-1-21-2

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Well before 1935, Phelps and Shaffer had moved their department store to another location (date unknown), and the building at 900 Montgomery Street was converted to a firehouse for the Laurel Volunteer Fire Department. The fire department had been established in 1902, and three stations were located in Laurel, with one at Eighth and Montgomery Streets, one at Fifth and Montgomery Streets, and another at Washington Boulevard. The fire service was consolidated in 1935 and moved to the former department store building at 900 Montgomery Street, where it stayed until 1954. At that time a new and larger station was constructed across the street from 900 Montgomery Street.

After the fire department was removed, the building continued to serve the city and became home to the City Hall, with the Police Department and jail in the basement. In the early 1970s when the City Hall was moved to "C" Street it became a home for Senior Citizens followed by the Laurel Hospital Auxiliary trifle shop until a tornado hit the building in 2001.

History of Resource

The building that housed 900 Montgomery Street was constructed on land that was originally patented to Richard Snowden as "New Birmingham Manor." Following the death of Nicholas Snowden in 1831 and the subdivision of New Birmingham Manor to family members, son-in-law Theodore Jenkins acquired a portion of the land (date unknown). On October 19, 1866, Theodore Jenkins (Trustee), Louis W. Jenkins, and Frank X. Jenkins sold Lot No. 9, consisting of 5 acres, to William H. Warfield for \$457.00 (DB FS 4, P. 219). Two years later on May 5, 1868, William Warfield and Lottie, his wife, sold the lot to Edward Phelps for \$450.00 (DB HB1, P. 293). Phelps held onto the land for almost thirty years, and had become business partners with Charles F. Shaffer, who purchased an interest in Phelps' land (date unknown). During that time, the two partners established the Phelps and Shaffer dry goods store on their land at 906 Montgomery Street. The business partners built a new building for their store in 1891 on the southwestern corner of Montgomery and Ninth Streets. Three years later on April 7, 1894, Edward Phelps and Savilla A. Phelps, his wife, and Charles F. Shaffer, Jr. and Annie, his wife, sold the new building and its corner lot to the business, Phelps and Shaffer Company, for \$3,000.00. The corner lot measured 55 feet wide by 88 feet deep (DB JWB 29, P. 268).

By 1914, the department store had relocated, and the lot and building were sold at auction on July 6, 1914, to Ernest D. Northam for \$1,050.00. Northam defaulted on the property two years later, and the property was conveyed to attorney James G. Boss, Jr. and William Stanley on April 11, 1916, for \$5.00 (DB 117, P. 145). William Stanley and Mary G. Stanley, his wife, sold the property to Milton and Ella Haynes on May 9, 1921 (DB 171, P. 213), after which they sold the property to the Volunteer Fire Company on October 1, 1935 (DB 423, P. 410). The Volunteer Fire Company owned the property for 24 years, after which it sold the building and lot to Mayor and City Council of Laurel on October 29, 1959 for \$10.00. Forty-five years later, the Mayor and City Council of Laurel sold the property to Cummings LLC on May 11, 2005 for \$275,000.00 (DB 2392, P. 535).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG:LAU-1-21-2

Capron, Horace. *Autobiography*. 2 vols., nd, typed copy, Maryland Historical Society.

Hopkins, G.M. *Atlas of 15 Miles Around Washington Including County of Prince George Maryland*. Philadelphia: F. Bourquin, 1878.

Martenet, Simon J. *Map of Prince George's County, Maryland*, 1861.

Poe, Gertrude L. *Laurel, Maryland: Centennial Souvenir Booklet*. Privately published by City of Laurel, Maryland, 1970.

Robison, Joseph R. Personal communication with author, May 1, 2008.

Spero, P.A.C. and Company. *Montgomery-Prince Georges Short-term Congestion Relief*. May 1998.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.11 acre

Acreage of historical setting 0.11

Quadrangle name Laurel, Maryland

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Block 3, Lot 16

11. Form Prepared by

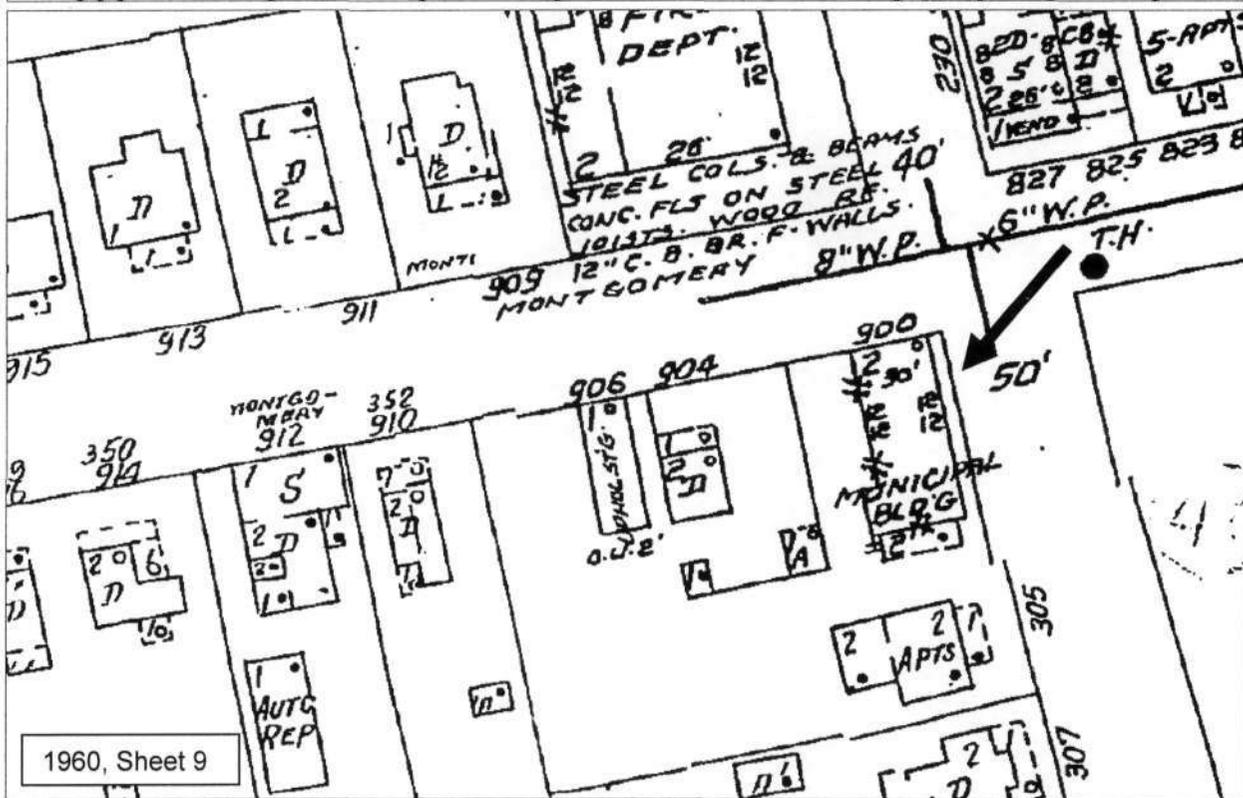
name/title	Alison Ross, M.S. Architectural Historian		
organization	KCI Technologies, Inc.	date	10/2008
street & number	5001 Louise Drive	telephone	717-691-1340
city or town	Mechanicsburg	state	PA

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.

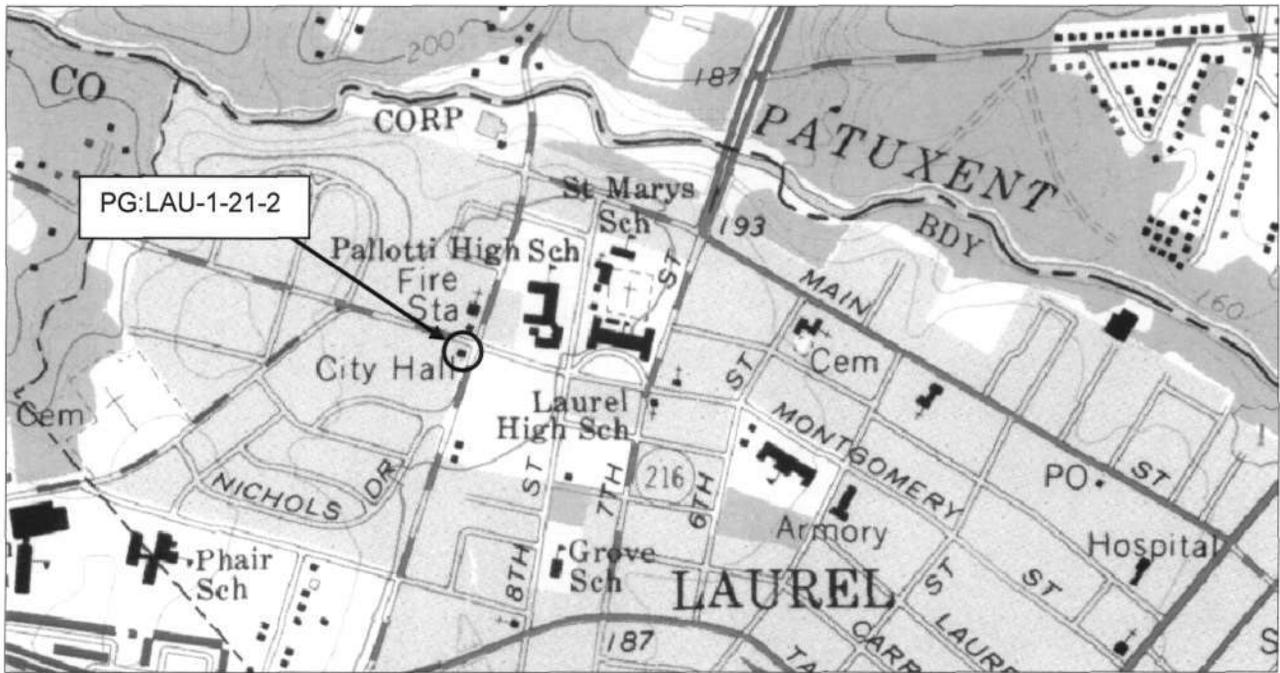
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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

PG:LAU-1-21-2
Phelps and Shaffer (Laurel Volunteer Fire Company)
900 Montgomery Street, Laurel
Sanborn Maps



PG:LAU-1-21-2
Phelps and Shaffer (Laurel Volunteer Fire Company)
900 Montgomery Street, Laurel
Laurel Quad



National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, c. 2007-08 Tax Map 6, Block 3, Lot 16



MIHP # PG:LAU-1-21-2
Phelps and Shaffer
900 Montgomery St.
Laurel, Prince Georges County, Maryland

Photograph Log

Image File Name	Description of View
PG;LAU-1-21-2_2008-09-24_01.TIF	View of front elevation, facing southwest
PG;LAU-1-21-2_2008-09-24_02.TIF	View of front and side elevations, facing southwest
PG;LAU-1-21-2_2008-09-24_03.TIF	View of elevation, facing southeast
PG;LAU-1-21-2_2008-09-24_04.TIF	View of rear and side elevations, facing northwest
PG;LAU-1-21-2_2008-09-24_05.TIF	View of side elevation facing southeast
PG;LAU-1-21-2_2008-09-24_06.TIF	Close-up of filled in window with modern glass material, facing southeast

Printed on Epson Premium Photo Paper Glossy with Epson UltraChrome Black Ink



MIHP # PG: LAU-1-21-2-

Phelps + Shaffer

PG Co. MD

F. Kohler

T/OE

MD SHPO

Front elev., facing SW

#1 of 6



MIHP # PG: LAU-1-21-2

Phelps + Shaffer

PG Co., MD

F. Kohler

9/08

MD SHPO

Front + side elev., facing SW

#2 of 6



MHP # Phi: LAU-1-21-2

Phelps + Shaffer

Pl. Co. MD

F. Kohler

9/08

MD STPO

Side elev., facing SE

#3 of 6



MIHP # PG: LAU-1-21-2

Phelps + Shaffer

PG Co. MD

F. Kohler

1/08

MD SHPO

Rear + side elev., facing NE

#4 of 6



NO PARKING
OR STANDING
ANY TIME

NO PARKING
OR STANDING
ANY TIME

NO ENTRY
DURING
REPAIRS
OR
OTHER
WORKING
OPERATIONS

MIHP # PG: LAU-1-21-2

Phelps + Shaffer

PG Co. MD

F. Kohler

9/08

MD SHPO

side elev., facing SE

5 of 6



L.V.F.D.
-1935-

MIHP #PG: LAU-1-21-2

Phelps + Shaffer

PGA Co. MD

F. Kohler

1/08

MD SHPO

Close-up of filled in window w/ modern glass
material, facing SE

#6 of 6