

RESOLUTION NO. 1852

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A REVISED HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES LIST, REVISED PUBLIC FACILITIES PROVISIONS, HOUSING ANALYSIS, AND GOAL 5 MINERAL AND AGGREGATE RESOURCES ANALYSIS AS PART OF THE BEND AREA GENERAL PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Bend Urban Area Planning Commission has prepared proposed changes to the comprehensive plan and a public facilities plan for the Urban Growth Boundary to comply with the periodic review rule; and

WHEREAS the Bend Urban Area Planning Commission has held public hearings and has recommended the adoption of these changes; now therefore,

THE CITY COMMISSION DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The "Historical Sites" section of the Bend Area General Plan, is repealed and the attached "Historic and Cultural Resources" section, a copy of which is marked Exhibit "A" and incorporated by reference herein, is enacted in lieu thereof.

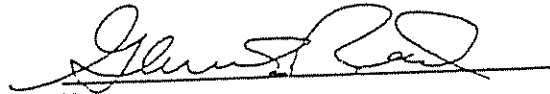
Section 2. The "Municipal Water System" section, "Water Quality" section, and "Solid Waste" section of the Bend Area General Plan, are repealed and the attached "Public Facilities" section, a copy of which is marked Exhibit "B" and incorporated by reference herein, is enacted in lieu thereof.

Section 3. The public facilities plan, Goal 5 mineral and aggregate resources analysis, and the housing analysis, attached hereto, marked Exhibits "C", "D", and "E" and incorporated by reference herein, are adopted as background documents to the Bend Area General Plan.

Passed by the City Commission and approved by the Mayor this 17th day of August, 1988.

YES: 7

NO: 0


Mayor

ATTEST:

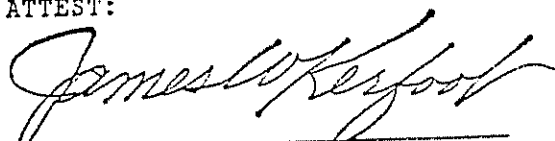

Recorder-Treasurer

EXHIBIT "A"

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

HISTORY:

The Bend area has a relatively short modern history but a much longer Native American history, going back thousands of years, as evidenced by the archaeological resources found along the river. While most of the archeological resources have likely been obscured within the City itself, there are some sites both north and south of the City that have been identified.

Modern Bend dates back to the first settlement in the late 1800's; the City was incorporated in 1905. The two major mills, Shevlin-Hixon and Brooks-Scanlon, came in 1915 along with the railroad, and spurred rapid growth in the Bend area. This was the period when many of the brick buildings were constructed in the downtown and the larger homes around the downtown.

The construction of the dams and canals that make up the irrigation system date back to 1904 with Wickiup Reservoir being completed in 1955.

The community was relatively stable from 1930 to 1960. During the latter half of the 1960's, the community experienced rapid growth and development as an industrial, commercial center and tourist recreation area.

The inventory that follows lists the historic structures and sites that played a part in the growth and development of the Bend urban area.

These resources represent some of the heritage of the community and provide a tie to where we have been. They also represent an economic resource for future tourist attraction.

GOALS:

1. The City shall encourage the preservation of historic and cultural resources within the urban area.
2. To foster a sense of historical awareness among the citizens of the community.

FINDINGS:

1. Public awareness of the City's historical and cultural background has been and will continue to be an important source of knowledge, pride, education, and enjoyment for visitors and residents.
2. Rapid growth and development make it imperative that the City's historical and cultural resources be identified and protected.
3. The inventorying, assessment, and recording of historical and cultural resources is an ongoing process.
4. Properly restored and utilized historical and cultural resources enhance the economy of the area.

POLICIES:

1. The governing body shall encourage rehabilitation and reuse of historic structures whenever practical.
2. The City and County will continue to encourage identification and preservation of significant historical and cultural sites.
3. Emphasis shall be on preservation of the exterior facade of historic buildings.
4. Public education and involvement will be promoted relative to the importance of Bend's historic heritage.

The following list represents the historic sites within the Bend urban area.

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES - BEND URBAN AREA

<u>HISTORIC SITE/NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Bend Athletic Club Gymnasium*	520 NW Wall Street
Bend Railroad Depot	1060 NE Division Street
Bend School Landmark	Drake Park
Bend Water & Light Co. Powerhouse and Dam	Foot of Vermont Street
Bend Woolen Mill	1854 NE Division Street
Central Oregon Pioneers Landmark	Pioneer Park
Downing Hotel	1033 NW Bond Street
A. M. Drake Homesite	854 NW Brooks Street (Mirror Pond Parking Lot)
1813 Rock	129 NW Idaho Street
Trinity Episcopal Church	469 NW Wall Street
First Presbyterian Church	157 NW Franklin Avenue
Foley Landmark	Pilot Butte State Park
A. L. French Home	429 NW Georgia Avenue
Hoover's Universal Garage	124-128 NW Greenwood
Steidl and Tweet Dam (DCMID Irrigation Dam)	Division Street near Yale Avenue
Johns Landmark	Drake Park
Kenwood School	701 NW Newport Avenue
Liberty Theatre	849-851 NW Wall Street
Lucas House	42 NW Hawthorne Avenue
Thomas McCann House*	440 NW Congress Street
Niswonger House	44 NW Irving Avenue
O'Kane Building	115 NW Oregon Avenue
Oregon Trunk Freight Warehouse Site	Railroad tracks and NW Greenwood Avenue
George Palmer Putnam House	606 NW Congress Street
Pilot Butte Inn Site*	1133 NW Wall Street
Pioneer Museum Building	200-202 NW Greenwood Avenue
James E. Reed House	1527 NW Division Street
Reid School*	129 NW Idaho Avenue
St. Francis Church	494 NW Lava Road
Shevlin-Hixon Mill site*	Shevlin Center
N. P. Smith Pioneer Hardware Building*	935-937 NW Wall Street
Old U. S. Post Office*	745 NW Wall Street
Weist Homesite Landmark	1315 NE Third Street

* Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, ENERGY, AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

A. The following sites are generally located in the downtown commercial area:

Bend Railroad Depot	1060 NE Division Street
Bend Woolen Mill	1854 NE Division Street
Downing Hotel	1033 NW Bond Street
Hoover's Universal Garage	124-128 NW Greenwood Avenue
Liberty Theatre	849-851 NW Wall Street
Lucas House	42 NW Hawthorne Avenue
Niswonger House	44 NW Irving Avenue
O'Kane Building	115 NW Oregon Avenue
James E. Reed House	1527 NW Division Street
N. P. Smith Pioneer Hardware Building	935-937 NW Wall Street
Old U. S. Post Office	745 NW Wall Street
John I. West Building	130 NW Greenwood Avenue
Wright Hotel	215 NW Greenwood Avenue

CONFLICTING USES. Demolition and exterior alteration are impacts which could affect these significant historic resources.

Economic: All of the sites are zoned commercial and most are commercial buildings in and around the core area of Bend. The maintenance and preservation of these buildings can benefit the community through increased tourism. Historic sites are among the top three tourist attractions in Oregon. Demolition or alteration of these buildings may provide for a more intensive commercial use of the property and lead to expanded economic activity in the downtown.

Social: These buildings are structures that are a part of the historical heritage of the area. Demolition and alteration may lead to a new phase in the history of Bend.

Environmental: There doesn't appear to be any significant environmental consequences.

Energy: Older buildings can be recycled and adapted for new uses. New buildings would be built to present energy conservation requirements.

The properties are designated 3C sites. The preservation of the historic value and the potential new uses or alteration are of comparable value. Therefore, these uses should be balanced. The City and County will use the Historic Preservation Ordinances to balance the uses.

B. The following sites are residential buildings in residential zones:

A. L. French House	429 NW Georgia Avenue
Thomas McCann House	440 NW Congress Street
George Palmer Putnam House	606 NW Congress Street

CONFLICTING USES. Exterior alteration and demolition are impacts which could affect these significant resources.

Economic: The demolition or alteration of these buildings to add on or to change the use from a single family dwelling to a multiple dwelling could increase the value of the properties and the potential income from these properties. Conservation of existing housing helps to provide affordable housing within the community.

Social: Deterioration of older residential neighborhoods results in the loss of viable alternative housing sources. Allowing new dwellings could provide both needed housing and an incentive to maintain the neighborhood.

Environmental: Preservation of older residential neighborhoods ensures maximum use of central city areas.

Energy: Recycling older residential buildings is good for energy conservation. New buildings would be built to today's energy conservation standards.

The properties should be designated 3C sites. The uses are of comparable value. The Historic Preservation Ordinances provide a mechanism to balance these uses.

C. These following two sites are dams. One is used for power generation and the other irrigation diversion generation facilities.

Bend Water and Light Company	Foot of Vermont Street
Powerhouse and Dam	
Steidl and Tweet Dam	Division Street near Yale Avenue

There doesn't appear to be any conflicting use, and these sites are designated 2A. These sites will be managed, allowing operation and normal maintenance to preserve the original character.

D. The following sites are public/semi-public uses and are zoned medium or high density residential and commercial:

Bend Athletic Club and Gymnasium	520 NW Wall Street
Trinity Episcopal Church	469 NW Wall Street
First Presbyterian Church	157 NW Franklin Avenue
Kenwood School	701 NW Newport Avenue
Reid School	129 NW Idaho Avenue
St. Francis Church	494 NW Lava Road

Economic: All the structures in this category have been continuously occupied since their construction. The continuous occupancy has contributed to economic vitality of both the surrounding residential and commercial areas. Loss of these buildings would contribute to a decline in tourist revenues to the area.

Social: These historic buildings have provided the community with gathering places for religious, social, and athletic activities. Loss of these resources would not be desirable.

Environmental: The continued use and reuse of these buildings has allowed for the maximum use of the structures and the land. The loss of these buildings would decrease the availability of these buildings for meetings, education, and social functions.

Energy: These older buildings have been and can be made energy-efficient for reuse.

The properties are significant historic resources and are designated 3C sites. The conflicting uses, demolition, and exterior alteration should be limited. These conflicting uses will be reviewed for compliance with the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

E. The following locations are marked with plaques or are sites to be designated with plaques:

Bend School Landmark	Drake Park
Central Oregon Pioneers Landmark	Pioneer Park
A. M. Drake Homesite	854 NW Brooks Street
1813 Rock	129 NW Idaho Street
Foley Landmark	Pilot Butte State Park
Johns Landmark	Drake Park
Oregon Trunk Freight Warehouse site	Railroad tracks and NE Greenwood Avenue
Pilot Butte Inn Site	1133 NW Wall Street
Weist Homesite Landmark	1315 NE Third Street
→ Shevlin-Hixon Mill	Shevlin Center

These plaques are 2A, and should be maintained through the Historic Preservation Ordinances and Landmarks Commission.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO
BEND HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

AUGUST NELSON BUILDING 838 NW Bond Street

Ownership: Private

Existing Use: Vacant, currently being rehabilitated

Plan Designation: Commercial

Interpretive Potential: The August Nelson building is a significant part of the commercial emergence of downtown Bend. In 1916, 19 commercial buildings were under construction, including the Nelson building. This structure was constructed as a men's furnishings establishment and residence for the owner.

Rarity of Type and/or Style: The building was constructed in 1916. The foundation is composed of exterior brick load bearing walls with two intermediate foundation walls supporting 2' by 8' floor joists at 16 inches on center. The original one-story brick facade is 25 feet wide by 90 feet deep. The facade abuts Bond Street. The building was built of light cream colored brick. The brick is oversized and extremely hard-surfaced. The building facade has a detailed stone cap/cornice.

The store front is composed of 30-inch band of leaded glass across the top of the clear glass display windows. The old entrance door was relocated within the interior of the building as a result of one of the owner's renovation needs. The leaded glass was held in place by the old traditional wood detailing, but the display glass was held by a combination of the wood detailing with very thin bronze support strips. These fall intermediate within the glass storefront system.

The rear of the building, which was used for the owner's residence, was composed primarily of brick, glass, and doors. It was very nicely crafted with a brick arch, which is being reconstructed. A small portion of that brick arch is still in place. Unlike the front brick facade, the rear residential facade was constructed of traditional red brick.

The interior of the building is very simple and straightforward, with 12 foot high ceilings and painted plaster walls. The floor is finished with maple strip flooring manufactured in Reed City, Michigan. The building reflects a sense of quality for the community and the period of time in which it was constructed as a result of the materials August Nelson selected.

Its significance as a "representative of small commercial buildings" lies in the quality of materials selected and the fine craftsmanship with which these were executed, as well as its use, location, and scale.

Identification: August Nelson was from Bemiji, Minnesota. He was an early-day Bend clothier and downtown commercial club member. Mr. Nelson operated his business from 1916 through 1936.

Symbolic Value: The property has symbolic value in that it represents a period of history in which Bend emerged as the commercial center of Central Oregon. The property has contributed to the economic history of the area.

Chronology. The property was developed early in the relative scale of local Deschutes County history (1916).

COZY HOTEL 327 NW Greenwood Avenue

Ownership: Private

Existing Use: Offices, CB zone

Plan Designation: Commercial

Interpretative Potential. The Cozy Hotel or Bend House was one of three hotels (Wright, Pilot Butte Inn) built in 1916 to 1917 to accommodate Bend's growing population. This was the beginning of an economic dominance of Bend in Central Oregon.

Rarity of Type and/or Style: The Cozy Hotel is a two-story brick building made of brick from the Bend area. The building originally had a hotel lobby and restaurant on the first floor. The original lobby and restaurant ceilings were 18 and 20 feet high. The second floor had 15 rooms built around common bathrooms for both men and women. The heating system at the time was a central system with a coal furnace in the partial basement on the east side of the building.

The exterior originally contained five sets of one-over double hung windows on the north elevation. There were three windows on the east elevation, but they have been bricked in. The lower floor has a cantilevered canopy covering the front entrance. The windows exhibit classical proportions which mark this otherwise modern building.

Identification: Mrs. Nettie Lathe, early owner; A. G. Brooks, early Bend businessman

Symbolic Value: The Cozy Hotel is a symbol of Bend's economic superiority in the early 1900's. Architecturally, the Cozy Hotel was one of the first buildings in Bend to break away from use of the native pinktuft stone used on buildings prior to this date.

Chronology: The Cozy Hotel is a representative of early commercial and economic expansion in Bend. The growing population in required housing and the Cozy Hotel filled the need.

Conclusion: Based on the historical information, this property is a significant resource.

IOOF HALL 235 NW Franklin Avenue

Ownership: Private

Existing Use: Commercial (CG)

Plan Designation: Commercial

Interpretive Potential: The International Order of Odd Fellows was a fraternal organization. Many prominent businessmen were members of this service group. Every small town seemed to have its IOOF Hall with the distinctive emblem. This group was also responsible for the IOOF Organization Camp at Paulina Lake.

Rarity of Type and/or Style: The lodge was dedicated in 1932. The lodge is a two-story frame building with a gambrel roof, open eaves, and four-over-one double-hung windows. The siding is an unusual imitation log siding that was milled by the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company. The building was restored to its original appearance by previous owner, Bob Hyde. It is typical of IOOF lodge halls found in most Oregon cities, but is unique in Bend.

Identification: Members: D. Ray Miller, Leo Helbig, A. B. Burleigh, Ross Farnham, Claude Wanichak

Symbolic Value: The building served as the meeting place for the International Order of Odd Fellows from its dedication in 1932 to 1980. It was also used by various denominations of Bend area churches as a meeting place. The building has served the community as a meeting place throughout its history. The IOOF Hall has contributed significantly to the cultural history of Bend.

Chronology: The building represents a unique style and type of architecture.

Conclusion: The building is significant for its architectural features. It is the only building of its type. It is a significant historic resource.

CONFLICTING USES: These sites are all zoned commercially. The buildings could be demolished and exterior alteration completed to allow new commercial use or a larger building.

Economic: The demolition or alteration of these structures could allow a more intensive use or larger building that would attract more business activity to downtown Bend and increase property values in the area. Preservation can aid in attracting tourists to the downtown and maintain the historical ties within downtown.

Social: The removal of these structures would diminish the historic ties in downtown. The rehabilitation and renovation expansion of the buildings could provide new opportunities for social and business contact.

Environmental: No environmental consequences.

Energy: No energy consequences.

Historic Designation: The properties should be designated 3C sites. The existing buildings and potential uses have comparable values. The Historic Preservation Ordinance will be used to balance competing uses.

BROOKS-SCANLON OFFICE BUILDING 1 SW Broadway Street

Ownership: Private

Existing Use: Office (IL)

Plan Designation: Industrial

Interpretive Potential: The building was constructed to be the general offices of the Brooks-Scanlon Mill operations in Bend. The establishment of the Brooks-Scanlon Mill in Bend was one of four significant events with a direct bearing on the economic development in Bend.

Rarity of Type and/or Style: The building is one story and woodframed. It has a hiproof and an L-shaped floor plan. The structure has one-over-one, double hung sash windows and narrow shiplap siding. The doors have transom panes above them. Simple porches are located on the east (front) and north elevations. This building was built in 1915.

The property represents a unique style of architecture not found elsewhere in Bend.

Identification: M. J. Scanlon - purchased first timber in 1898; Dr. Dwight Brooks - owner; Harry Brooks (son) - mill boss; J. P. Keys (brother-in-law of Dwight Brooks) - general manager of the mill.

Symbolic Value: The Brooks-Scanlon Mill General Office is one of three remaining buildings from the Brooks-Scanlon mills. The decision to locate the Brooks-Scanlon Mill in Bend was the beginning of ~~seven decades of continuing economic support for~~ the community.

Chronology: This property was developed early in the relative scale of Bend history (1915).

Conclusion: This site meets the criteria for inclusion on the Deschutes County Inventory of Historic Places. It is a significant historic resource.

CONFLICTING USES: Demolition and exterior alteration of this building for industrial uses are potential impacts on this site.

Economic: This site contains an office building in the industrial core area of Bend. Maintenance and preservation of this building could benefit the community through increased tourism. Historic sites are among the top three tourist attractions. The potential use of this site for a new office space or industrial use could bring new jobs to the area. Preservation of the structure could retard development. This building is in poor condition, and it probably is not feasible to rehabilitate this structure.

Social: The building is a part of the history and culture of Bend. The demolition or exterior alteration of architectural and historical resources would be a loss. Development of new facilities that create jobs could help to alleviate the high unemployment.

Environmental. Adaptive reuse could allow for the maximum use of the existing building.

Energy: There doesn't appear to be any energy consequences.

Historic Designation: The building should be designated 3B. The potential use is of greater value, and conflicting uses should be allowed fully.

BROOKS-SCANLON CRANE SHED AND MILL "A" SAWMILL Located in Shevlin Center, off of Colorado Avenue

Ownership: Private

Existing Use: Industrial (IG)

Plan Designation: Industrial

Interpretive Potential: Of the four major developments to occur in Bend, one of the most significant was the development of the Shevlin-Hixon and Brooks-Scanlon mills. Decisions made in Minnesota have had a lasting and major impact on Bend.

Rarity of Type and/or Style: Sawmill "A" and the crane shed were designed by mill builders Wash Huffman and H. W. Weidlich from Spokane, Washington. They also built the large Weyerhaeuser Mill located in Everett, Washington.

The current sawmill "A" structure is essentially the two-story "block" of the original mill, built in 1915-1916. The existing main building is of post-and-beam construction and measures 54 feet by 160 feet.

Large timbers set on concrete piers support the mill's thick-planked main floor where the bulk of the machinery was in place during its operation from 1916 to 1938. Heavy timber trusses carry the roof, creating a dramatic volume within the structure. A monitor of clerestory ran the complete length of the building's roof ridge in its original state. This clerestory incorporated more than 40 paned windows, a feature common to mill construction in those days. The purpose of the windows was to admit as much natural light to mill operations as possible.

The exterior of sawmill "A" was of horizontal lapped wooden siding. All materials were of pine. Virtually every structure in the Brooks-Scanlon sawmill "A" complex, which at one point included 11 buildings, was either of brick or, as with most, was a wooden structure. All wooden buildings were painted barn red with white trim.

The crane shed is a frame building 500 feet long, 74 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The roof is built of arched trusses, and a conspicuous feature of the building is the series of timber buttresses on each side below the trusses, which are set on 20-foot centers. The siding material is horizontal 2-inch pine, and the roofing material is composition. Windows are mullioned, with about 48 panes per sash.

The crane shed was built to sort and store lumber out of the elements prior to shipment. A large electric crane travelled overhead for the entire length of the building, and this gave it its name. The building was used until the "B" mill, located further to the south of the mill site, became a center of operations. At that time, the crane shed was no longer convenient to the rest of the mill, and the shed was used for storage. In 1980, the building was refurbished and restored to its original condition. It currently houses a beverage distributing company.

Identification: M. J. Scanlon - purchased first timber in 1898; Dr. Dwight Brooks - owner; Harry Brooks (son) - mill boss; J. P. Keys (brother-in-law of D. Brooks) - general manager of mill; W. Huffman and E. W. Weidlich - architects

Symbolic Value: The Brooks-Scanlon sawmill "A" and crane shed are the only two original structures which remain on the site. The Brooks-Scanlon Mill was the site of the beginning of nearly seven decades of continuing economic support for the community of Bend.

Chronology: The Brooks-Scanlon Mill had significant impact on the early development of Bend. The two buildings remain as the last remaining testament to the early timber industry in Bend.

Conclusion: The two buildings are significant historic resources.

CONFLICTING USES: Demolition and exterior alteration of these buildings for industrial uses are potential impacts on this site.

Economic: Both of the sites containing the industrial buildings are in the industrial core area of Bend. The maintenance and preservation of these buildings and of these resources can directly benefit the property owners and the community through increased property values. Bend's tourism can also be enhanced; historic sites are among the top three tourist attractions.

Social: The buildings are a part of the history and culture of Bend. The loss due to demolition or exterior alteration of architectural and historical resources would not be desirable to the community.

Environmental. Adaptive reuse would allow for the maximum use of the existing buildings and land.

Energy: These older buildings require less energy. Older buildings can easily and inexpensively be made fuel-efficient with increased insulation.

Historic Designation: The Crane Shed should be designated 3C, and the Mill A should be designated 3C. The identified conflicts are exterior alterations and demolition. These uses should be limited. The conflicting uses will be reviewed for compliance with the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

CHARLES BOYD HOMESTEAD 20410 Bend River Mall Avenue

Ownership: Private (IL)

Existing Use: Currently vacant

Plan Designation: Industrial

Inventory Requirement: Available information is adequate to indicate that resource is significant. The site is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Location: 20410 Bend River Mall Avenue, at the end of the mall on the north side

Quality: On the National Register

Quantity: The structures within the homesite are intact and in good repair.

Conflicting Use Determination and Analysis: The existing or potential conflicting uses are demolition or exterior alteration.

Economic: The buildings have been rehabilitated, but more work is needed. The buildings could be used economically consistent with existing zoning.

Social: The Boyd Homestead is part of the culture and history of Deschutes County.

Environmental: Adaptive reuse of the Boyd Homestead will allow for maximum reuse of the land and buildings.

Energy: These older buildings can be rehabilitated for energy efficiency.

Conclusion: The Boyd Homestead should be protected. The property could be used for commercial and/or residential uses consistent with current land use regulations. The 3C designation should apply. All conflicting uses will be reviewed for compliance with the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

SITES ON STATEWIDE INVENTORY

The following sites are listed on the Statewide Inventory. Some information is available, but it is inadequate to properly determine the significance of these resources. Therefore, the City and County shall evaluate these sites during the next periodic review cycle.

<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Weist Homestead House	1352 NE Second Street
Old Parish Hall	1725 NW Newport Avenue
Old Clinic	754 NW Broadway/731 NW Franklin
Bend Iron Works	300 NE Scott Street
Delaware Grocery	845 NW Delaware Avenue
Sather House	7 NW Tumalo Avenue
Rockwell House Site	231 NW Franklin Avenue
Erickson-Pringle-Cashman	220 NW Oregon Avenue
O'Donnell Building	927 NW Wall Street
Pete Pierson Blacksmith Shop	211 NW Greenwood Avenue
Central Oregon Bank	960 NW Greenwood Avenue
Hudson-Coe Building	858 NW Wall Street
H. E. Allen House	910 NW Broadway
Sather Building	918 NW Wall Street
Spheir Building	Northwest corner of Bond and Minnesota
Bend Company Mill site	North of Columbia Park
Steidl and Reed Mill site	Foot of NW First Street
O'Donnell Field	NE 1st Street and Lafayette Avenue
Farewell Bend Ranch site (log decks)	
Bulletin Building	642 NW Franklin Avenue
Bend Flour Mill site	Foot of Vermont Street
R. W. Sawyer House	434 NW Drake