

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only
received FEB 22 1983
date entered

1. Name

historic The Beaconsfield

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1700 Main Street N/A not for publication

city, town Houston N/A vicinity of

state Texas code 48 county Harris code 201

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple, condominium association (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the County Clerk, Harris County

street & number Courthouse Annex

city, town Houston state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Houston Architectural Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____ N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Beaconsfield is a steel-frame and masonry apartment building of eight stories, located on the southwest corner of Main Street and Pease Avenue in downtown Houston. Dating to 1911, it is perhaps the best preserved and earliest of the highrise apartment buildings in Houston, and one of a small number of such structures in the state. The building features abstractly rendered classical details on its exterior, and its interior is noteworthy for its floor plans and high-quality materials and detailing.

The Beaconsfield is essentially rectangular in form, measuring approximately 110 by 46 feet. The east and west elevations are five and six bays wide, respectively, while the shorter north and south elevations are three bays in width. The east elevation is the structure's primary facade, and is divided into five distinct bays by means of changes in fenestration and by the slight recession of the wall planes of the second and fourth bays. This results in an ABCA scheme, with the central bay (C) being the largest of the five.

The building rises in four stages which are defined by horizontal moldings. The first stage contains the basement level, which is partially above ground, and the entrance lobby. This first level, is faced with reddish-brown, pressed brick which has recently been painted a similar color, is capped by a simple, plaster string course. The second stage of the building includes the first and second apartment floors, and is faced with the same pressed brick used on the basement level, although here the brick is laid in a rusticated manner to simulate stonework. These bricks have been painted greenish gray. A wide entablature of white stone appears above the lintels of the second-floor windows, and is decorated by a series of triglyph blocks and a dentiled cornice. The third stage of the structure is the largest of the four, encompassing the third through the sixth apartment levels. From the third floor up, the building is faced with tan brick that has been recently painted with a clear sealer and retains its tan color. The sixth floor is capped by a wide cement entablature similar in scale to that found between the second and third floors, although lacking the ornamentation of the lower band. The fourth stage includes the seventh and eighth floors, which are topped off by the building's main entablature. The cornice element is composed of a course of elongated dentils and a series of abstract triglyph blocks. The final element is the parapet, which achieves its greatest height and detail above the central bay of the entrance facade. At this point, the parapet arches over a plaque containing the letter "B" framed by foliate ornament. The parapet is replaced by a balustrade above the second and fourth bays of the east facade, and above the central bay of the north and south facades. The west elevation, architecturally the plainest of the four facades, is faced with brick that has been painted a tan color.

The main entrance to the building is at street level in the center of the east (Main Street) elevation. The opening is formed by an exaggerated round arch which rises

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Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 1

At the Beaconsfield, 1700 Main Street, Houston, Texas 77002:

<u>Owners</u>	<u>Unit</u>
1700 Main Venture	Ground A
The H Investment Company	1 A
Dr. Pietro Milone	2 C
Miss Guadalupe Wilkerson	3 A
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Lynn	4 A
Mr. and Mrs. King Cayce	4 B
Mr. and Mrs. Lyon Brinsmade	6 A
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller	7 A
Mr. Don Hartmann	7 B
Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Texas	8 A
Mr. and Mrs. Don Hartmann	8 B

At Other Addresses:

<u>Owners</u>	<u>Unit</u>
Ramteck Industries, Inc. 1212 Main, Suite 1500 Houston, Texas 77002	2 A
L. Texas Petroleum, Inc. 1801 Main, Suite 100 Houston, Texas 77002	2 B

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Item number 4

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<u>Owners</u>	<u>Unit</u>
Habicos Corporation 1212 Main, Suite 1500 Houston, Texas 77002	5 B
Fintex Resources, Inc. 1702 Main Houston, Texas 77002	6 B

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Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

through the first floor of the facade. The arch is outlined on its intrados and extrados by molded bands. A giant keystone rises up to the sill line of the second-story windows. This archway is flanked by bulls-eye windows at the first-floor level. The entranceway itself consists of a pair of brass-framed, glass doors set beneath a handsome leaded-glass fanlight with the building's name spelled out in blue glass.

The windows of the building are double-hung sashes with one-over-one lights, with stark white plaster sills and lintels. Two windows are grouped under a double lintel on the first and fifth bays of the east elevation, while the four windows of the central bay are all grouped under a single continuous lintel. The first and third bays of the north and south elevations feature single windows with lintels. The second and third bays of the east facade and the central bays of the north and south facades were designed as solariums, with four window units spaced close together under one lintel. While the internal function of some of these solariums has been somewhat modified over the years, the external changes have been limited to the glazing of the windows. None of these openings has been reduced in scale.

On the rooftop, there is a small rectangular room containing mechanical equipment. Located on the southwest corner of the structure, this element is obscured from view below by the high parapet. The building's original fire escape is located in the center of the west elevation.

The floor plans of the eight floors are all centered around the central stair/elevator core. As built, the Beaconsfield held two apartments per floor, with the building being divided into two equal halves. With some slight modifications, this scheme still survives. Due to the double height of the entrance lobby, the first floor apartments are slightly smaller than those on the floors above.

The first-floor apartments are two-bedroom units. All of the units on the second floor through the eighth were three-bedroom, three-bath apartments. On the second and third floors, the third bedrooms were recently joined to create two small efficiency units on these floors. This change was brought about by filling in two doors and creating a new door through the center dividing wall of the structure. The only other variation in the plans of the units occurs on the sixth and seventh floors, where the third bedroom of the apartment at the north end has been joined to the apartment at the south end.

Each of the apartments is entered from a small lobby in front of the elevator. One enters the living room, measuring 24 feet square, which is the central space of each unit. The dining rooms face outward toward the west side of the structure, while the large solariums, identified by their large window bays, are to the east of the living rooms. The 12-ft. high ceilings of the living and dining rooms are detailed with mahogany beams, with the exception of one unit on the fifth floor. Mahogany wainscoting is

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date entered

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up through the first floor of the facade. The arch is outlined on its intrados and extrados by molded bands. A giant keystone rises up to the sill line of the second-story windows. This archway is flanked by bull's-eye windows at the first-floor level. The entranceway itself consists of a pair of brass-framed glass doors set beneath a handsome leaded-glass fanlight with the building's name (Beaconsfield) spelled out in blue-green glass.

The windows of the building have double-hung sashes with one-over-one lights, and exaggerated cement-plaster sills and lintels of a stark white color. Two windows are grouped under a double lintel on the first and fifth bays of the east elevation, while the four windows of the central bay are all grouped under a single continuous lintel. The first and third bays of the north and south elevations feature single windows with lintels. The second and third bays of the east facade and the center bays of the north and south facades were designed as solariums, with four window units spaced close together under one lintel. While the internal function of some of these solariums has been somewhat modified over the years, the external changes have been limited to the glazing of the windows. None of these openings has been reduced in scale.

On the rooftop is a small room containing mechanical equipment, as well as a cylindrical water reservoir. Located on the southwest corner of the structure, these elements are obscured from view below by the height of the parapet. The building's original external fire escape is located in the center of the west elevation.

The floor plans of the eight floors are all centered around the central stair/elevator core. As built, the Beaconsfield held two apartments per floor, with the building divided into two equal halves. With some slight modifications, this scheme still survives. Due to the double height of the entrance lobby, the first-floor apartments are slightly smaller than those on the floors above.

While the first-floor apartments are two-bedroom units, all of the units on the second floor through the eighth were three-bedroom, three-bath apartments. On the second and third floors, the third bedrooms were recently joined to create two small efficiency units on these floors. This change was brought about by filling in two doors and creating a new door through the center dividing wall of the structure. The only other variation in the plans of the units occurs on the sixth and seventh floors, where the third bedroom of the apartment at the north end has been joined to the apartment at the south end.

Each of the units is entered from a small lobby in front of the elevator. One enters the living room, measuring 24 feet square, which is the central space of each unit. The dining rooms face outward toward the west side of the structure, while the large solariums, which are identified by their large window bays, are to the east of the living rooms. The nearly 12-ft. high ceilings of the living and dining rooms are, with the exception of a unit on the fifth floor, detailed with mahogany beams. Mahogany wainscoting is also found in the living/dining areas. Each living room features a wood-burning fireplace with its individual flue, as well as mantelpieces of various designs and provenances installed by the various owners. The bedrooms are arranged around the living

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also found in the living/dining areas. The living rooms each feature a wood-burning fireplace, with mantelpieces of various designs and provenances installed by the various owners. The bedrooms are arranged around the living area, and each is equipped with a private bathroom. The small solariums on the north and south ends of the building have been altered into closets or mechanical space. Other indications of the level of elegance to be found within are the oak floors still preserved in a majority of the units, as well as the central vacuuming system at the stairways. Each of the units was also originally fitted with a wall safe for the protection of valuables, many of which remain in place.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1911 **Builder/Architect** Alonzo Pigg

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Beaconsfield apartment building is an important, intact example of an early 20th-century highrise structure in Houston. It has survived in a largely unaltered state. The building represents the classical trends in American architecture at the beginning of the century, as its exterior massing and detailing derive from earlier historic styles. The spacious apartments within were designed to attract tenants who might have previously considered purchasing a single family home. The survival of the Beaconsfield is revealed as noteworthy when one surveys the once-fashionable residential area in which it was built. This district is now populated with low-rise commercial buildings and more recent highrise office buildings and hotels.

It can truly be said that the apartment building, as known today, is one of the most purely American of architectural forms. The rapidly growing density of the northeastern cities at the end of the 19th century made land for single homes prohibitively expensive, and provided an impetus for apartment construction. Multiple-unit housing was not unknown in the U.S. prior to the 1880s, but it was after the completion of the Dakota Apartments in New York City (designed by Henry Hardenbergh), in 1887, that large-scale, multiple-unit apartment blocks appeared on the scene. By the turn-of-the-century, the fashion of apartment buildings had been successfully transplanted from the Northeast to the South, with many small-scale designs appearing in cities such as Jacksonville and New Orleans.

The Beaconsfield was constructed in 1911 by the Lamb-Field Company, and the building was owned by the Lamb-McAshan Company, the principal partners of which were E.C. Lamb and S.E. McAshan. The design of the structure is ascribed to two individuals: E.C. Lamb and Alonzo Pigg. Lamb, a primary investor in the property, is said to have designed the floor plans, while Pigg was responsible for the remainder of the design work. Pigg also designed the Houston Heights Fire Station, which was erected in 1915, and was actively involved in the oil business. The present structure was completed by the end of September 1911, and was almost fully rented by the time it opened.

Externally, the Beaconsfield reflects the predominant classical trends in American architecture in the years before World War I. While no overt classical columns are to be found, the detailing of the brickwork and the multiple entablatures and cornices are clearly classical in their derivation. The multiple wall planes of the main facade, as well as the contrast between the bricks and the stone and cement lintels, sills, and entablatures, enliven and enrich the exterior surfaces.

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

The floor plans are significant for their successful use of a limited amount of space, cleverly manipulated to provide ample living and dining rooms with privacy for the bedrooms. In order best to accommodate the southern climate, each of apartments was designed with two solariums, the largest facing east with a smaller facing either north or south, depending on the position of the unit in the building. The large window bays associated with these spaces permit ample natural light and air to enter, which was advantageous before the advent of air conditioning. The juxtaposition of the living and dining rooms with the east solarium creates a single, flowing space that extends the full width of the building and provides excellent cross ventilation. The oak floors of the units and the mahogany ceiling beams of the living and dining rooms attest to the level of elegance found in these units, whose prime location near the business district must have been considered an attractive alternative to home ownership. With the recent renovation of the structure and its conversion to condominiums, the Beaconsfield has retained the great majority of its original fabric, and is assured of a secure future in a changing neighborhood.

Throughout its existence, the Beaconsfield has been considered a desirable place to reside. Among those who lived here were F.M. Law, a regent of Texas A & M University; Ross Stewart, late chairman of Stewart and Stevenson, one of the world's largest distributors of power equipment; and Robert A. Welch, a prominent oilman and philanthropist.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Houston Architectural Survey, Vol. 1, 1980, Site 26, p. 141. Southwest Center for Urban Research, Houston. On file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin. Deed Records, Harris County Clerk's Office, Houston

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Settegast, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	5	2	7	0	5	8	0	3	2	9	3	8	8	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

Situated on Lots 3, 4, and 5 of Blocks 369 S.S.B.B. Site measures 63.5 by 119.3 ft.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John C. Ferguson

organization Texas Historical Commission

date January 1983

street & number 1511 Colorado St.

telephone 512 475-3094

city or town Austin

state Texas 78701

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 14 Feb. 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 3/29/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Beaconsfield
Harris County
TEXAS

Working No. FEB 22 1983
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-7-84
Date Due: 3/24/83 - 4/8/83
Action: ACCEPT 3/29/83
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Entered in the
National Register

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- ____ summary paragraph
____ completeness
____ clarity
____ applicable criteria
____ justification of areas checked
____ relating significance to the resource
____ context
____ relationship of integrity to significance
____ justification of exception
____ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Geographic name _____

UMT Reference _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

Title _____ Date _____

13. Other

- ____ Maps
____ Photographs
____ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



6

The Beaconsfield
1700 Main Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas
Photo: ca. 1950
On file, Houston Public Library
Oblique view of front facade, looking southwest
Photo 1 of 10

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2100 TEXAS AVENUE
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002**



The Beaconsfield

1700 Main Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Photo: 1982, by Mike McCormick

Neg. on file, Ed Stewart, Photographers, 5950 Westward,
Houston, Texas 77081

View of East (front) facade, looking west

Photo 2 of 10



The Beaconsfield

1700 Main Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Photo: 1982, by Mike McCormick

Neg. on file, Ed Stewart, Photographers, 5950 Westward,
Houston, Texas 77081

View of front facade, looking southwest

Photo 3 of 10



The Beaconsfield

1700 Main Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Photo: by Mike McCormick

Neg. on file, Ed Stewart, Photographers, 5950 Westward,
Houston, Texas 77081

View of front facade, looking northwest

Photo 4 of 10



Best Western

Sav

The Exp Performance Bank
Bang
TEX

Univer

The Beaconsfield
1700 Main Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas
Photo: by Mike McCormick
Neg. on file, Ed Stewart, Photographers, 5950 Westward,
Houston, Texas 77081
View of south facade, looking north
Photo 5 of 10



The Beaconsfield
1700 Main Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas
Photo: by Mike McCormick
Neg. on file, Ed Stewart, Photographers, 5950 Westward,
Houston, Texas 77081
View of west facade, looking east
Photo 6 of 10



The Beaconsfield

1700 Main Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Photo: by Mike McCormick

Neg. on file, Ed Stewart, Photographers, 5950 Westward,
Houston, Texas 77081

View of entrance, looking west

Photo 7 of 10



The Beaconsfield

1700 Main Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Photo: by Mike McCormick

Neg. on file, Ed Stewart, Photographers, 5950 Westward,
Houston, Texas 77081

View of lobby, looking southwest

Photo 8 of 10



The Beaconsfield

1700 Main Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Photo: by Mike McCormick

Neg. on file, Ed Stewart, Photographers, 5950 Westward,
Houston, Texas 77081

View of living room, apartment 7A

Photo 9 of 10



The Beaconsfield

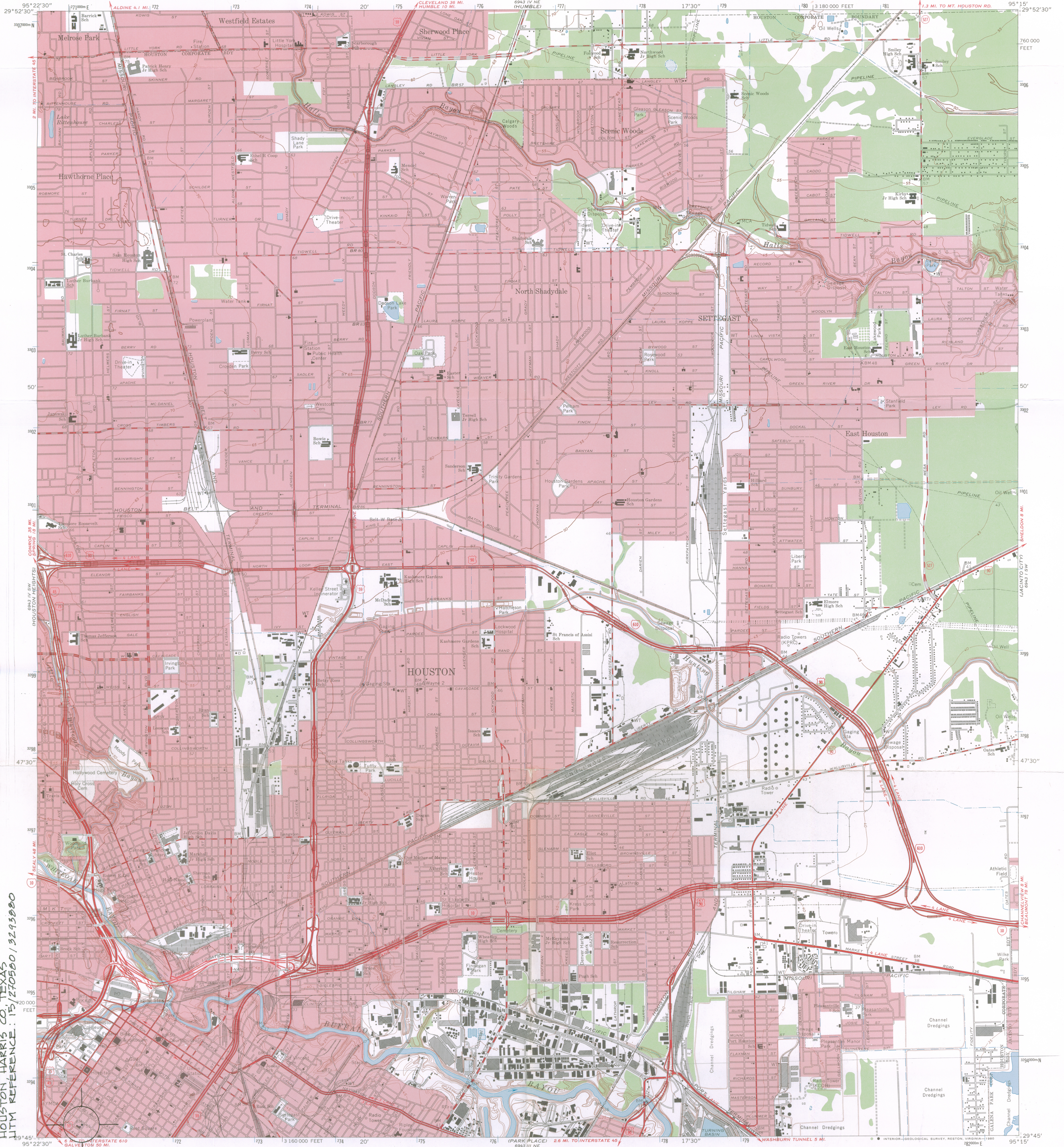
1700 Main Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Photo: by Mike McCormick

Neg. on file, Ed Stewart, Photographers, 5950 Westward,
Houston, Texas 77081

View of dining room, apartment 7A

Photo 10 of 10

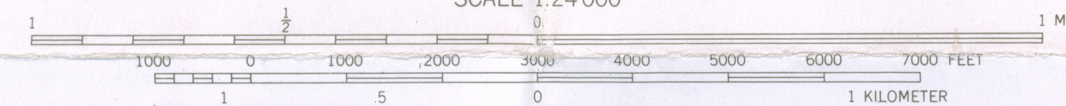
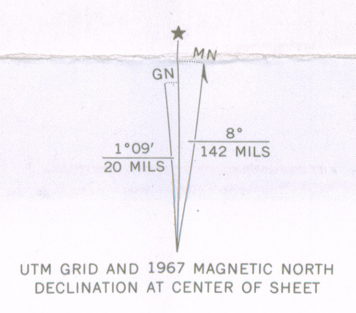


THE BEACONSFIELD
1700 MAIN
HOUSTON, HARRIS CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 15/210500/3293880

Mapped, edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, US&GS, and USCE

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken
1965. Topography enlarged from 1:31 680-scale AMS map of Settegast
Quadrangle. Original map by planimetric surveys 1943. Revised 1967
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, south central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 20 meters south and
22 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS NEGLIGIBLE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

2995-431

SETTEGAST, TEX.
N2945—W9515/7.5

1967

DMA 6943 IV SE—SERIES 1982



Texas Historical Commission

National Register Division

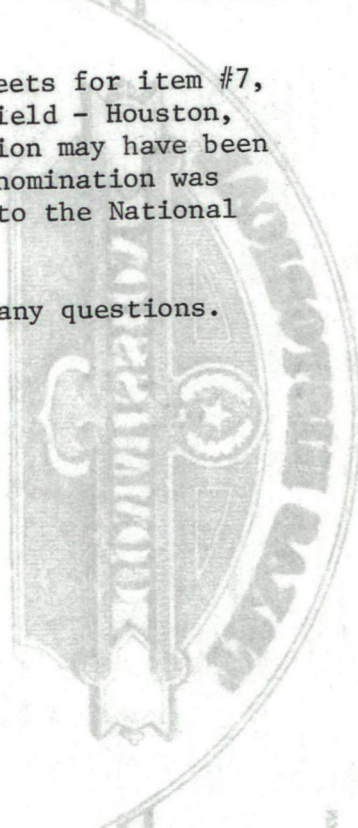
To Attn: Beth Grosvenor Date Feb. 15, 1983

From Marlene Casarez

The attached continuation sheets for item #7, pages 1 & 2 for the Beaconsfield - Houston, Harris County, Texas nomination may have been omitted inadvertently. The nomination was mailed on February 14, 1983 to the National Park Service.

Please call should you have any questions.

Thank you.



VIDEON' 1EKW 18111
A'D BOX 1338

THOMAS COTTRELL HICKSBYBGA
DRP H' B' BRIDGES' DUTY
SUSAN E' SORCKENVA' DUTY
DRP WYCHE E' HOOVEL' DE' DUTY
SUSANLYVA
RICHARD H' COTTRELL' DUTY
AICE' CIVILBYVA
DRP WEAZAN' RUBBYVA' DR' WYESTLACKA
CHIVBYVA
FEBRUARY 15 1983