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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jewel Theater

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 904 Northeast 4th St [N/A] not for publication

city or town Oklahoma City [N/A] vicinity

state Oklahoma code OK county Oklahoma code 109 zip code 73104

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Oklahoma Historical Society
 State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.
 (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ other, explain
☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 9.3.09

Jewel Theater
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

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

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Theater

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Theater

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern movement: Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Concrete
walls	Brick
roof	Metal
other	

Narrative Description

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Jewel Theater

Section number 7 Page 1
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma**DESCRIPTION**

This is a two-story brick building. The barrel arch roof is clad with metal and is concealed by a full-width arched parapet. The first floor has a central entrance with a wood and glass panel door and a wood frame transom. Located on either side of the door is an enclosed display window. Located at the corners of the first floor is an arched window opening. The arched transoms have been enclosed and the window openings have been covered. There is some decorative tile on the first floor. The second floor has a window opening at each corner. The northwest window has been in-filled with metal louvers. The center window has been in-filled with stone and two bull's eye windows. The northeast window has been in-filled with brick. Above the center window is a stone name plaque: "Jewel Theatre". At the apex of the arched roof is a keystone. Below the cornice are two rows of brick headers. At the corners of the barrel arched roof is an art deco stone detail.

The buildings to the east and west have been demolished leaving the blank brick walls exposed. Approximately seventy-five feet from the façade, on the east and west elevations, is a metal door. The south elevation has three metal doors at the main floor level.

Sign:

The first and second floors are separated by a metal awning installed ca. 1940. This awning has neon tubing, which illuminated the awning at one time. At the same time a neon sign was added to the façade. "Jewel" is vertical and "Theater" is horizontal on the sign. Neon light tubing surrounds the sign.

Jewel Theater
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Ethnic Heritage

Periods of Significance

1931-1959

Significant Dates

1931

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

James, Hethyel L. and James, P.H.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Oklahoma Historical Society/SHPO

Jewel Theater
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 14 636349 3926362
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sherri Williams & Arthur Hurst, edits by Lynda Schwan
organization Owner/National Register Program Coordinator date April 12, 2009
street & number 816 NE 6th St telephone 405-739-0900
city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73104

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Arthur Hurst
street & number 816 NE 6th telephone _____
city or town _____ state OK zip code 73104

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Jewel Theater

Section number 8 Page 2
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma**SIGNIFICANCE****Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory**

On March 3, 1889, several hours before his term expired, President Grover Cleveland signed the 1889 Indian Appropriations Bill with an attached rider offered by William M. Springer. After ten years of political haggling, Congress had found a way to break the land lock in Oklahoma Territory. The Springer Amendment allowed the United States to purchase land from the Seminoles, the last of the Five Civilized Tribes to be paid for their legal claim to land in Indian Territory. The release gave the United States clear title and the right to sell all of the unsettled lands in Oklahoma Territory. A few weeks later, President Benjamin Harrison signed a proclamation declaring that Oklahoma Territory should be opened for public settlement. By nightfall on April 22, 1889, Oklahoma City had been founded and the population grew from zero that morning to ten thousand. On the following day, a provisional city government was installed and it seemed that overnight a variety of businesses had been established.

African Americans and Oklahoma City

In the land run of 1889, more than 200 African Americans raced alongside white settlers for the chance to make a new start. The early territorial days were marked by a sense of racial equality, with African Americans holding positions in the Oklahoma Territory Legislature and other territorial offices. Although in Oklahoma City the African American population was fairly dispersed throughout the community, territorial policy did call for separate educational facilities. By 1891, Oklahoma City opened its first "black" school. By 1905, the Black commercial activity in Oklahoma City began to prosper and the promise of opportunity seemed to hold true. Some African American leaders felt that Oklahoma was the "promised land" and envisioned it as a future all-Black state. This buildup came to an abrupt end with the 1906 Constitutional Convention led by "alfalfa" Bill Murray that included Jim Crow laws to segregate transportation, schools and to prohibit interracial marriage. With statehood in 1907, Oklahoma was officially transformed into a segregationist society.

The history of Oklahoma City African Americans is closely tied to the northeast area of the City. Early Black neighborhoods were located south of Northeast 4th Street, just east of downtown Oklahoma City and south of one of Oklahoma City's early prestigious neighborhoods, the Maywood Addition. A commercial area developed along Northeast 2nd Street, three blocks east of downtown. The surrounding area was filled with residential housing ranging in styles from vernacular to Prairie. While there were no territorial laws establishing housing segregation, racial segregation occurred as a result of economics and customs.

Segregation continued in the form of restrictive covenants on plats and through agreements among white property owners and real estate operators. Such deed restrictions were established with the prevailing belief that a racially restricted neighborhood was necessary to maintain property values. Persons of African descent were prohibited by plat restrictions from buying property in many additions; however, there was not provisions prohibiting the housing of colored servants.

By 1910, African Americans in Oklahoma City numbered over 6,700, accounting for approximately 10% of the city's population. That percentage declined slowly as the total population grew rapidly.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Section number 8 Page 3
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Jewel Theater

Motion Pictures

Beginning in 1896, with the advent of Thomas Edison's moving picture machine, the kinescope, the American public became enchanted with motion pictures. Although public interest with kinescope faded within a few years, short motion pictures continued to be part of the entertainment verve in cities and towns across America. Debuting in 1896, many vaudeville performances included a showing of motion pictures via the Vilascope, an improvement on the kinescope, which used a projector to project the film onto a separate screen. Vaudeville shows, the most popular entertainment form at the turn-of-the-century, typically also included singing, dancing, comedy skits and novelty acts by live performances.

Although vaudeville and motion pictures continued to be linked for many years, traveling film exhibitors quickly began setting up in vacant storefronts on and off vaudeville circuits. Offering only the minimum of accommodations, these make shift movie theaters increased the popularity of motion pictures. Even more clearly opened in numerous small towns across the United States were the "air dome" or open-air-theaters. Needing only four walls with seats located between the projector and the screen, these economical theaters also offered advantages from the stuffiness and fire hazards of other enclosed theaters. Even widening the attraction of motion pictures in the United States was the 1905 introduction of nickelodeons. Rather than showing movies only in the evening, nickelodeons introduced the practice of continuously showing movies from early morning until late night. With the price of admission only five cents and opportunistic viewing times, nickelodeons appealed to entire families of various economic levels.

Although immensely popular, nickelodeons soon gave way to "moving picture theaters." Further spurring this shift was the replacement of the shorts of the early motion pictures with feature-length films after 1915. In addition to increasing the ticket price, these longer films required more comfortable setting, scheduled showings and extended runs. With increasing revenue and nationwide possibilities, buildings constructed expressly as motion picture theaters, often by noted architectural firms, became the norm. Continuing a tradition of theater opulence, these new movie "palaces" were frequently ostentation period revivals in which the architectural details rivaled the main showing itself. The 1927 introduction of the "talkie" coincided with a more streamlined approach to movie theater architecture frequently echoed by the stylistics trends of the late 1920s, 1930s and 1940s.

Significance

By the early 1900s, Oklahoma City was thriving as a major industrial center in the State of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City enjoyed the latest diversions and recreational pursuits. Motion pictures, possessing a broad appeal, were a mainstay in the entertainment options available in the City. By 1931, the northeast quadrant had three theaters showing motion pictures. The first, Eastside Theater, located at 7th and Bath Streets, was owned by Mrs. J.W. Sanford, Mrs. Ophtia Cunningham, and Mrs. G.M. Richardson. It is thought that the Eastside was once a part of a three building theater that was part of the old Oklahoma City Fairgrounds. Dates attributed to the Eastside Theater range from 1903 to the mid-1950s. The building(s) are non-extant.

The Aldridge Theater, owned by Zelia Breaux and F.W. Whitlow, was constructed in 1919. It was the first theater built exclusively for African Americans. The Aldridge featured both live entertainment and movies. Located in the "Deep Deuce" area, the Aldridge attracted some of the most prestigious talent in the county. The Deep Deuce spawned such legendary figures as jazz guitarist Charlie Christian, blues man Jimmy Rushing, and acclaimed writer Ralph Ellison. The area also attracted doctors, educators, entrepreneurs and activists that transformed Deep Deuce and the surrounding

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Section number 8 Page 4
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma**Jewel Theater**

neighborhoods into a thriving African American corridor in Oklahoma City. At a capacity of 900, the theater was razed in 1945.

The last of the three theaters is the Jewel Theater. The Jewel Theater was owned and constructed by Hathyel L. James and Percy H. James in July of 1931. The building designed and constructed in a manner as is customary with picture show buildings was no less that 28 feet wide and 115 feet long. It was fitted with a projection room, ticket booth, office, and workroom. It was also fitted with a single stall restroom on either side of the auditorium, one for men and one for women.

From the early 1930s theaters were a main source of live and film entertainment. Jewel Theater, like many theaters, played a significant part in the social activities of people in the community. Theaters were not only used for movie viewing but also for live plays and concerts. Although movie theaters remained important entertainment, the emergence of the television in the late 1940s reduced American's reliance on movie theaters for affordable entertainment. Although not the most opulent example of movie theater architecture, this theater is the only extant historically black theater in Oklahoma City.

The Jewel Theater now sits on an empty block. What was once a thriving commercial area for the historically African American neighborhood is now an open lot pattern with only the Jewel Theater extant. The area once included beauty shops, restaurants, a grocery store, and blues/jazz clubs.

With the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, African Americans and other minority groups were provided judicial relief from discrimination in places of public accommodations, including theaters. Ironically, the Act may have lead to the demise of the historically African American communities. By the late 1970s, the theater had closed. The change in population base and the competition from newer multiplex theaters also undermined the historically Black theaters as it was to the older formerly segregated white theaters. With the demolition of the surrounding buildings on 4th Street, the Jewel Theater is the remaining facility that serves as a historic link to the development of early African American social progress in Oklahoma City.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Jewel Theater

Section number 9 Page 5
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Section number 10 Page 6
Oklahoma County, OklahomaJewel Theater

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Section 34, Township 12N, Range 3W being w27.5 feet of e146 feet of lot 2 Block 5 of Phillips & Meade east side addition, unrecorded.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Includes all land historically associated with this building.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Jewel Theater

Section number ____ Page 7
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-4 except as noted:

Photographer: Allison Marshaus
Date of Photographs: 1 April 2009
Negatives:
Printer/Ink/Paper type: Epson Stylus Photo R2400, Epson Stylus Photo Ink, Epson Premium
Presentation Paper

Photo No.	Photographic Information
-----------	--------------------------

0001	Façade looking Southeast
0002	West elevation facing East
0003	South elevation facing Northwest
0004	Streetscape with Signage facing East

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Jewel Theater
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma

DATE RECEIVED: 7/24/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/11/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/26/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000686

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.3.09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Jewel Theater
904 NE 4th St.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Allison Marshaus

1 April 2009

OKSHPO

Facade looking southeast

0001



Jewel Theater
904 NE 4th St

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Allison Marshaus

1 April 2009

OKSHPO

West elevation

0002



Jewel Theater
904 NE 4th St

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Allison Marshaus

1 April 2009

OKSHPO

South elevation

0003



Jewel Theater
904 NE 4th St.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Allison Marshaus

1 April 2009

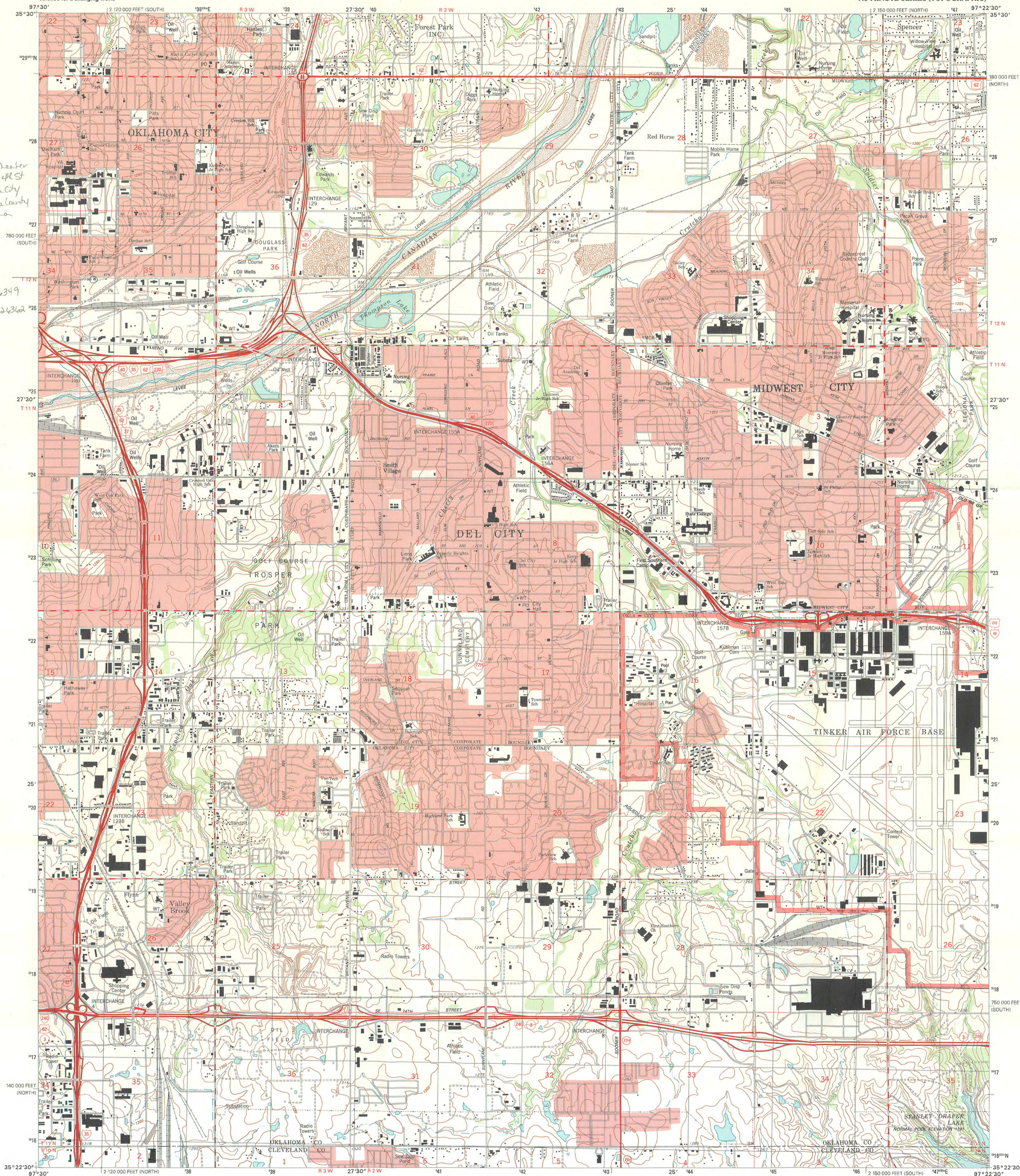
OKSHPO

streetscape with signage facing east

0004

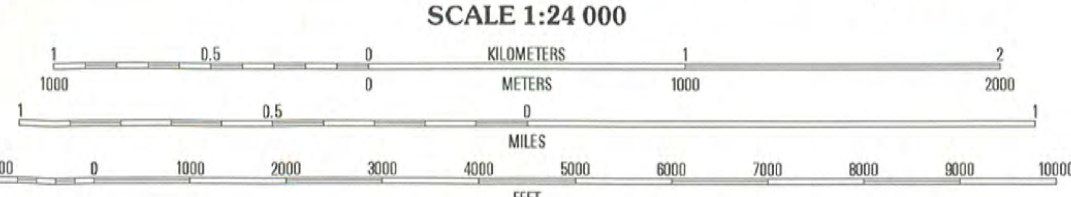
Jewel Theater
904 NE 4th St
Oklahoma City
Oklahoma County
Oklahoma

Z=14
E=636349
N=3926362



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1956. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1955 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1985.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 14 1000-foot ticks: Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983 (north and south zones).
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
Landmark buildings verified 1985.

UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
AND OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Britton
2	3	4	2 Spencer
3	4	5	3 Jones
4	5	6	4 Oklahoma City
5	6	7	5 Chester
6	7	8	6 Oklahoma City SE
7	8	9	7 Moore
8	9	10	8 Franklin

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

Primary highway
hard surface
Secondary highway
hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

MIDWEST CITY, OK
1995

NIMA 6554 IV NW-SERIES V883





Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 2401 North Laird Ave. • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7914
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

July 22, 2009

Ms. Jan Matthews
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005



Dear Ms. Matthews:

We are pleased to transmit two National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Jewel Theater, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Sixth Street Commercial/Residential Historic District, Tulsa, Tulsa County

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda B. Schwan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:lbs

Enclosures