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JUN 12 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Andreasen, F.W.-Rossen, John, House
other names/site number The Skim Milk House

2. Location

street & number Route 1, Box 261, Port Kenyon Road (County) N/A not for publication
city, town Ferndale vicinity
state California code CA county Humboldt code 023 zip code 95536

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>1</u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Kathryn Matthews _____ Date 6/7/89
Signature of certifying official
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register 9/25/89
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE: Agriculture Field

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE: Agriculture Field

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood

roof Other; Composition Shingles

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Eel River Delta on California's north coast provides the setting for the turn-of-the-century Andreasen-Rossen House, a handsome, tastefully-ornamented Queen Anne, whose architecture has survived the years virtually unmarred by alterations. Located at Port Kenyon where ocean-going vessels once docked, the house and barn occupy the 20-acre parcel which, in times past, provided pasture for the farm's dairy herd, but today is dotted with ewes and lambs. A multi-gabled roofline, cutaway bays, stained glass windows, patterned shingles, and a rich application of decorative detail to windows, gables, and porches identify the Queen Anne heritage of this two-and-a-half-story house, whose integrity of setting and design is fully retained. The interior floor plan also remains unchanged, and restoration to period decor and furnishings is reviving the late Victorian character of the house. Flawless redwood lumber, first-class workmanship by master carpenter Fitzell and his crew of local craftsmen, and an exciting architecture came together to create a house of enduring quality and beauty. Located a short distance to the rear of the house is a turn-of-the-century barn. Despite additions, it is architecturally intact, with no intrusive alterations to the original building, and its historic use as a place for hay storage and livestock shelter continues today. Modern corrals adjoining the barn and a free-standing lath house located in the garden area are considered to be noncontributing.

Environmental Setting

The house is located on the south side of the Port Kenyon Road near the Valley Flower Bridge on the Salt River, a once major tributary slough to the Eel River used by ocean-going vessels to bring manufactured goods to the valley in exchange for the area's agricultural products. To the west, Port Kenyon, which included a wharf, warehouse, sawmill, and a small business and residential community, came and went in less than 25 years because of hydrologic changes which rendered the slough unnavigable. Before the turn of the century, the bustling commerce of the port was being replaced by a growing dairy industry.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

<p>Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Architecture</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Period of Significance</p> <p>1901-1935</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Cultural Affiliation</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Significant Dates</p> <p>1901</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Significant Person</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Architect/Builder</p> <p>Fitzell, William S.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Andreasen-Rossen House is significant in the agricultural history of the Port Kenyon area under Criterion A for the association with the dairy industry which began in the 1800s and continues today. The house is visible evidence of the prosperous and stable dairy industry which has sustained the Eel River Delta community for more than a century. The house is also significant in the architectural development of the Port Kenyon area under Criterion C as the single representative of late Queen Anne architecture. The house is finely crafted and virtually unaltered.

Settlement of the Eel River Delta began in the 1850s. Where gold and timber provided the motive for settlement elsewhere in the region, agriculture drew settlers to the Eel River valley, whose rich alluvial soils first produced grain and root crops and later the forage for a dairy industry which prospers today. Port Kenyon was developed on the Salt River in the 1870s as a shipping point. Ocean-going vessels used the Salt River (actually a slough which today could hardly provide enough draft for a rowboat) to bring goods from San Francisco into the valley, returning with local agricultural products. In its heyday during the 1880s, Port Kenyon had a wharf and warehouse, sawmill, several commercial establishments, a hotel, and, "situated in the immediate vicinity (were) very many of the most costly and elegant residence buildings in Humboldt County." Changes in the Eel and the slough eventually made shipping infeasible, and Port Kenyon's commercial life began to decline. The post office closed in the spring in 1899, a sure sign that the exciting, but very short-lived boom was over.

Even as Port Kenyon was playing out its commercial life, the dairy industry was making rapid strides to eventually become the leading economic pursuit in the valley. Federal census records provide valuable information about this shift in agricultural emphasis as well as information about the folks who caused those changes. For the entire Pacific Township in 1860, 66% of the occupations were farm-related, but only 6% were dairy-related. The 1870 figures were not substantially different. By 1900, however (the microfilm for the 1880 census is illegible and there is no 1890 census), major shifts were evident. For the Island Precinct, which covered the area between the Salt

9. Major Bibliographical References

Edeline, Denis P. Along the Banks of Salt River. 1983.

Ferndale Enterprise, Ferndale, CA. 31 March 1899; 23 July 1901; 6 Aug. 1901; 3 Sept. 1901; 4 Oct. 1901; 10 Dec. 1901.

- Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
- 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data: N/A

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 20 acres
A 10 392180 4494365

UTM References

A	1 0	3 9 2 3 2 0	4 4 9 4 2 4 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 0	3 9 2 4 4 0	4 4 9 4 2 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 0	3 9 2 4 4 0	4 4 9 4 0 2 0
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D	1 0	3 9 2 1 8 0	4 4 9 4 0 2 0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

That portion of the SE1/4 of the SE1/4, Sec. 34, T3N; R2W and the SW1/4 of the SW1/4 of Sec. 35 as follows: Beginning at the SW corner of Sec. 35, thence along said Township line N 89°30' E 9.10 chains; N 11.91 chains to County Road; thence along County Road as follows: N 84°30' W 4.60 chains; thence N 70°52' W 4.93 chains; thence N 52°10' W 7.11 chains; See continuation sheet thence leaving County Road and running S 1°30' E 5.04 chains; thence S

Boundary Justification

The nominated property consists of 20 acres and includes the house, barn, and pastures historically associated with this farm. The described boundaries are those legally recorded for AP# 100-241-04.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susie Van Kirk
organization N/A date April 7, 1989
street & number 1162 C Street telephone (707) 822-6066
city or town Arcata state CA zip code 95521

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The landscape is low, flat bottomland, rich from centuries of river overflow and recognized from the time of early settlement beginning in the 1850s for its agricultural value, particularly dairying. Farmsteads dot the area known as the Island, that piece of delta land which lies between the Salt River and the Eel near its mouth. Sharing this biologically rich area with the cows are many species of birds, including waterfowl, shorebirds, and raptors. Tundra swans by the hundreds winter in seasonally flooded pasture land along with ducks and geese; hawks, osprey, and even an occasional bald eagle can be found scanning the land and water for food. The ocean's roar and white-capped breakers at the mouth of the Eel mark this point of significant interface between land and water. It is this rare combination of ocean, estuarine, and riverine ecosystems, wetlands, sloughs, and land that creates a very special environment and the setting for the Andreasen-Rossen House.

Site Description

Facing north, the house sits below the road grade, but its identifying palm tree and stately size make it visible from the eastern approach and the road. Formal landscaping is being planted in the front and side yards; to the rear is a garden spot with two lath houses for plants, one of which is attached to the back of the house, and the barn and corrals. The lath structures were built in the 1950s. The corral at the south end of the barn is wire; the one on the north is made of wood boards. Dates for their construction are unknown, but both are modern and are not considered to be historically significant. Cross-fenced pastures, extending beyond the barn to the sides and rear of the house, are leased to a local farmer for his sheep. A concrete foundation in the garden marks the site of the tank house, which stored the house's water supply.

House Description

The two-and-a-half-story house is of wood construction with concrete foundation and a new composition shingle roof. Siding is shiplap except for patterned shingles in the gables. The main house contains approximately 3,900 square feet of floor space consisting of a large entrance hall, double parlors, a dining room, kitchen, and library on the lower floor and five bedrooms, a sewing room, and bath upstairs. A single-story section at the rear, containing about 750 square feet, houses a pantry, utility room, toilet, and wood shed.

The roofline consists of six gables: two front-facing gables and two cross gables at the sides, all of which are richly decorated, and two plain, rear-facing gables. There are four covered wooden porches: a front entrance porch; a second-story porch above the entrance; a recessed, east-side kitchen entrance porch; and a west-side, wrap-around porch with entrances into a parlor at the front and the utility room at the rear. The two side gables and

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the one front-facing gable cover cutaway bays. The upper-story bays have two center windows with slanted side windows; each lower bay has a large center window which is topped by a pointed pediment, flanked by single slanted side windows. The upper bay windows have a single clear pane in the lower sash and four vertical, round-headed panes of stained glass in the upper sash. The large center window of the lower bay has a large clear-glass pane topped by a row of seven stained glass panes. Each bay gable contains a Palladian-style window, decorated with multi-paned windows, tiny pilasters, and a moulded shelf. Above the window is a raised, half-wheel applique, and the gables are decorated with a spindle-work ornament, patterned shingles, pendants, and dentils. Brackets accentuate the gable pediments and extend into a kind of "cross-hatching" at the corners above the cutaway bays, then continue under the eaves to encircle the sides of the house.

The large, lower-bay window is decorated with raised appliques in the pediment and side panels, cornice-line dentils, and small block dentils on the moulding below the row of stained glass panes. Horizontal string-courses extend around the house at the top of the foundation skirting and at the tops and bottoms of the windows in both stories. The wide frieze is decorated with a running band of cutout appliques topped by a cornice lined with dentils. Three full-length windows, arranged like stair-steps and joined by a raised, quarter-circle moulding, light the stairway in the east wall of the house. The morning sun penetrates the stained glass panes to create a lovely glow in the entry hall. The west side wall at the same location has a single window in each story. The upper one has stained glass panes, and the lower is a simple 2/2 window of clear glass. The west-side wall of the rear has an unusual window above the porch -- a kind of two-window bay which slants to a point. The windows are full-length and repeat the stained glass motif of the other windows. The east-side wall at this location above the porch contains two windows with stained glass panels above a single, clear pane in the lower sash. Two such windows are found in the rear wall, along with a smaller 2/2 window in the bathroom.

Inviting porches at both sides and the front entrance are beautifully decorated, the front ones making a more formal statement than the country-style kitchen and west-side porches. The front porch shelters a lovely entrance of double doors, which are decorated with panels, colonettes, beadwork, and stained glass panes. The transom above consists of a row of round-headed stained glass panes. A window to the side of the doors lights the stairway. The lower porch has a group of three turned posts on a corner pedestal, turned balusters, cutouts applied to the frieze and to a suspended frieze draped between the posts, cornice-lined dentils, and spindlework cutouts. The upper porch contains a door and window which repeat the stained glass motif. The balustrade has turned posts and balusters, a spindlework frieze, and spandrel brackets. The gable above these stacked porches is decorated with spindlework, patterned shingles, dentils, and a round window.

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The east-side kitchen porch is narrow and shelters a center door flanked by two windows. This porch is decorated with turned posts and connected by turned balusters, brackets, and a cutout applied to the frieze and is recessed within the lines of the house. The west-side porch extends beyond the house and wraps around the rear corner. A balustrade of turned posts and balusters along with post brackets and a spindlework frieze decorate this porch which has an entrance into the rear parlor by way of a glass-paneled door. A solid wood door at the "wrap-around" leads into the utility room.

The one-story section has a hipped roof, plain 2/2 windows on the sides, and small, sliding doors which lead into the woodshed at the rear. A lath house for plants is attached to the south wall.

Barn Description

Illustrative of the barn's importance is the fact that it was completed in the summer of 1901, even before construction of the house began. It is of wood construction with shiplap siding and post and pier foundation. The north end has a hipped roof; on the south end, however, the roof is gabled, extending the ridge to accommodate the pulley for lifting hay into the loft door below. Uncommon for barns are the rows of decorative eaves brackets on the east and west walls. There are two loft openings and four sliding doors in the west wall. Attached to the east wall is a loafing shed; on the north wall is a car shed, 12 x 22 feet, built in the 1920s; and on the south wall, a concrete-floor milk house, 11 x 17 feet, built around 1954. These attachments could be removed without affecting the structural integrity of the barn.

Both the barn floor and the loft measure 32 x 50 feet for a total area of 3,200 square feet. There are two rows of wooden stanchions, sufficient to accommodate about 20 cows. This area is now used for lambing. The loft is spacious and, on sunny days, the barn walls filter a soft light into this hay-storage area. Notable are two thin, flat pieces of wood which arch from the ceiling to the floor on either side of the south-end loft door. Speculation as to their purpose suggests supports of some kind for the hay pulley, but they are really quite artistic and would have required special milling.

House Alterations

The only obvious exterior alterations to the house are roof alterations: wood shingles have been replaced by composition shingles; metal flue pipes replace the brick chimneys; and the ridge cresting has been removed. The old tank house is gone as are some small shed-type buildings. The picket fence is gone, but the cement sidewalks and the palm trees, which appeared in a very early photograph as only a few feet tall, remain.

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Interior Description

The interior floor plan has not been altered, and there have been no major intrusive changes that are not restorable. Papered wall surfaces and the unpainted woodwork are original, although wallpaper has been replaced in the downstairs rooms, except for the front parlor which retains its original paper. The fireplace/mantel in the back parlor had been modernized into a Craftsman style, but has already been restored. The original gas light fixtures were recovered from the attic and returned to their rightful places. Restoration of a turn-of-the-century farm kitchen with wood-burning stove, wood drain board, and separate pantry has been completed. A modern cooking stove has been covered with cabinet work, and the refrigerator relegated to an inconspicuous wall in the pantry. Wood tank, pull chain toilets have been restored off the utility room and in the upstairs bath. In fact, the entire lower floor from the large entry hall with its lovely stairway balustrade and stained glass windows, through the parlors, dining room, library, and kitchen, has been authentically restored to period decor and furnishings, some of which are original. Restoration is now underway on the upstairs bedrooms and hall and, when completed, the house will be open to the public for tours, allowing local folks and out-of-the-area guests to get a glimpse of a past lifestyle and to experience that late Victorian "feeling" much as it was at the time.

The present owners, who purchased the property in 1988, are committed to retaining the original features and character of the house, barn, and setting in a manner which reflects their appearance and functions as they would have been in Victorian America.

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River and the Eel, 76% of the occupations were dairy-related, including 92 dairymen, 5 dairywomen, and 101 milkers. Of the people listing occupations, 62% or 174 persons were foreign-born: 31% from Denmark, 24% from Germany, 11% from Switzerland, 8% from Ireland, 7% from the Azores and Portugal, and 6% from Canada. The 174 foreign-born people listing occupations overwhelmingly occupied the 198 dairy-related positions. The farms established by these people are still in production today and, in fact, some remain in the same families, just a few generations removed. Cows were and still are the focus of the community's economy and its way of life.

To handle all this milk, small creameries were established throughout the valley. The dairymen were paid for the butterfat which went into butter and the skim milk went to the hogs, until condensing plants were built to manufacture powdered milk. One such creamery was the Valley Flower Cooperative Creamery, organized by local dairymen in 1913. It was the only agricultural cooperative in the county and considered to have been among the oldest in the nation. Located on the banks of the Salt River across the concrete bridge from the Andreasen-Rossen House, whose second owner, John Rossen, was a founder and director of the creamery, it produced butter continuously from 1914 until 1960. The creamery's history is another story, but suffice it to say that it had a long and important association with the Andreasen-Rossen House.

The house was constructed for Frands Wilhelm Andreasen (F. W.) in the fall of 1901 by architect-builder W. S. Fitzell and a crew of local carpenters including Dan Branstetter, William Davis, and Charles Peyton. The Ferndale Enterprise noted its construction progress beginning with a July 23, 1901 article that estimated the cost at \$3,000 and continuing through the summer and fall until a December 10 article that "Andreasen's new house at Port Kenyon is nearing completion and presents a very handsome appearance." Architect Fitzell was a Canadian-born Englishman, who moved to Ferndale in 1899 from nearby Hydesville. He immediately began construction of merchant Lee Taubman's house on Rose Avenue. The Taubman House is strikingly similar to the house he built for Andreasen two years later.

F. W. Andreasen was born in Denmark on March 15, 1854, immigrating to the U.S. with his family in 1867. After living in Wisconsin and Kansas, they came to the Eel River Valley in 1884. He married Denmark-born Mary Kjestine (Lind) Anderson, a widow with an 18-month-old daughter Jennie, on October 2, 1886. There were four Andreasen children: James, July 1887; Amy, November 1890; Anna, July 1892; and Clarence, July 1893.

In 1887, he purchased a 276-acre farm north of the Eel River near Singley for \$5,600. This purchase included 24 cows, 11 calves, 17 stock cattle, a few hogs and sheep, and dairy fixtures. Later, he apparently took over his

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parents' 135-acre dairy on Cock Robin Island near the mouth of the Eel. He owned other real estate -- Port Kenyon lots, Ferndale property, and 160 acres of ranch land elsewhere in the county. He purchased the house property in 1898. The source of his money is unknown, but he was obviously a successful businessman as well as a good dairyman.

In 1909, he was appointed to the position of Secretary of the State Dairy Bureau by Governor Gillett, and the family moved to Berkeley, where they resided until his retirement in 1922. Andreasen purchased a large ranch in Yuba City, where he lived until his death in March 1928. Mrs. Andreasen died at the age of 90 in 1951. Andreasen heirs still manage the Yuba City ranch, but F. W. and Mary are buried in the Ferndale Cemetery.

The 20-acre house and barn property was sold to Johannes (John) Rossen in the fall of 1912. Rossen was also a native of Denmark, born on April 29, 1872, and immigrating to the U.S. in 1892. On July 15, 1908, he was married to Anne Christiansen, who was born at nearby Centerville a few weeks after her mother arrived from Denmark. There were two Rossen daughters: Anna Magdalena, born in 1910 and Lavena Vernita, born a few years later.

Rossen was also part of the local dairy community. In addition to his own dairy interests, he was a founding director of the Valley Flower Cooperative Creamery (1913) with which he was associated until his death in April 1922. His estate, which was divided equally among his widow and two daughters, included 120 shares of capital stock in the creamery as well as 16 dairy cows and farm equipment. On the occasion of his death, the Ferndale Enterprise wrote:

John Rossen was a man of high integrity, and was universally respected. He had a large circle of friends in this community, where he had made his home for so many years, and his untimely passing has cast a shadow over all....

The funeral was held...from the Ferndale Danish Lutheran Church, preceded by short services at the family home....

The members of the Danish Brotherhood Lodge, of which decedent was a prominent and honored member, attended in a body, and the eulogy at the grave was delivered by Grand Vice President Jorgensen of that order, who was a close friend of Mr. Rossen. (28 April 1922)

A few years later, Rossen's widow married Hiram Thompson, whose daughter Zoa became a sister to the Rossen girls, all of whom were in a few years of each other in age. The Thompsons continued the dairy operation until about 1935

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when they moved to Eureka. Daughter Magda and her husband Harold Willson took over the farm after their marriage a few years later. Magda died in the late 1940s; Harold remarried and lived in the house until 1988. The property was then sold by the Willson's son to Jerry Lesandro and Larry Martin, who are restoring it for their own residence and for public tours as a historic house museum.

The Andreasen-Rossen House is the single representative of late Queen Anne architecture in Port Kenyon. It is located in a rural area of late 19th and early 20th century vernacular housing of modest design along with a scattering of bungalow types and more modern houses. Although nearby Ferndale has Victorian houses of comparable design and artistry, the Andreasen-Rossen House alone exemplifies the opulence of that period in its locality. Multiple gables, cutaway bays, stained glass windows, patterned shingles, and a rich application of decorative detail to windows, gables, and porches remain virtually unmarred by time or alteration and attest to the quality of the artistry and craftsmanship of the architect and carpenters responsible for its construction 87 years ago.

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89°30' W 0.22 chains; thence S 1°30' E 13.42 chains to Township line;
thence along Township line N 89°30' E 5.48 chains to point of beginning.
Excepting therefrom a strip of land used for road purposes 2 rods wide,
adjoining the east side of the west line of Sec. 35 running from the SW
corner of said section to the north line of land above described.

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Andreasen, F.W.-Rossen, John, House
2. Port Kenyon, California; vicinity of Ferndale, California
3. Susie Van Kirk
4. January/March 1989
5. Jerry Lesandro and Larry Martin, P.O. Box 574, Ferndale, CA 95536

Photo #1

6. Front of house, looking south
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #2

6. Front and east side, looking southwest
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #3

6. East side, looking west
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #4

6. Southeast corner of house, looking northwest
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #5

6. West side, looking east
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #6

6. Entrance porch, looking south
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #7

6. Interior, back parlor, looking south from front parlor
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #8

6. Interior, original gas light fixture
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #9

6. Interior, diningroom sideboard, original piece built for Andreasen
7. Building 1, residence

more

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Photo #10

6. Interior, kitchen sink and pantry, looking south
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #11

6. Interior, kitchen, wood-burning range, looking north
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #12

6. Interior, kitchen, cabinet work covering modern range
7. Building 1, residence

Photo #13

6. West side and south end of barn, showing milk house on south and car shed (garage) on north end, looking northeast
7. Building 2, barn

Photo #14

6. East side of barn, showing loafing shed, looking west
7. Building 2, barn

Photo #15

6. North side of car shed (garage), looking south
7. Building 2, garage attachment to barn

Photo #16

6. East side of lath house, looking west
7. Free-standing lath house in garden

Photo #17

6. South facade of house, looking north
7. Building 1, residence

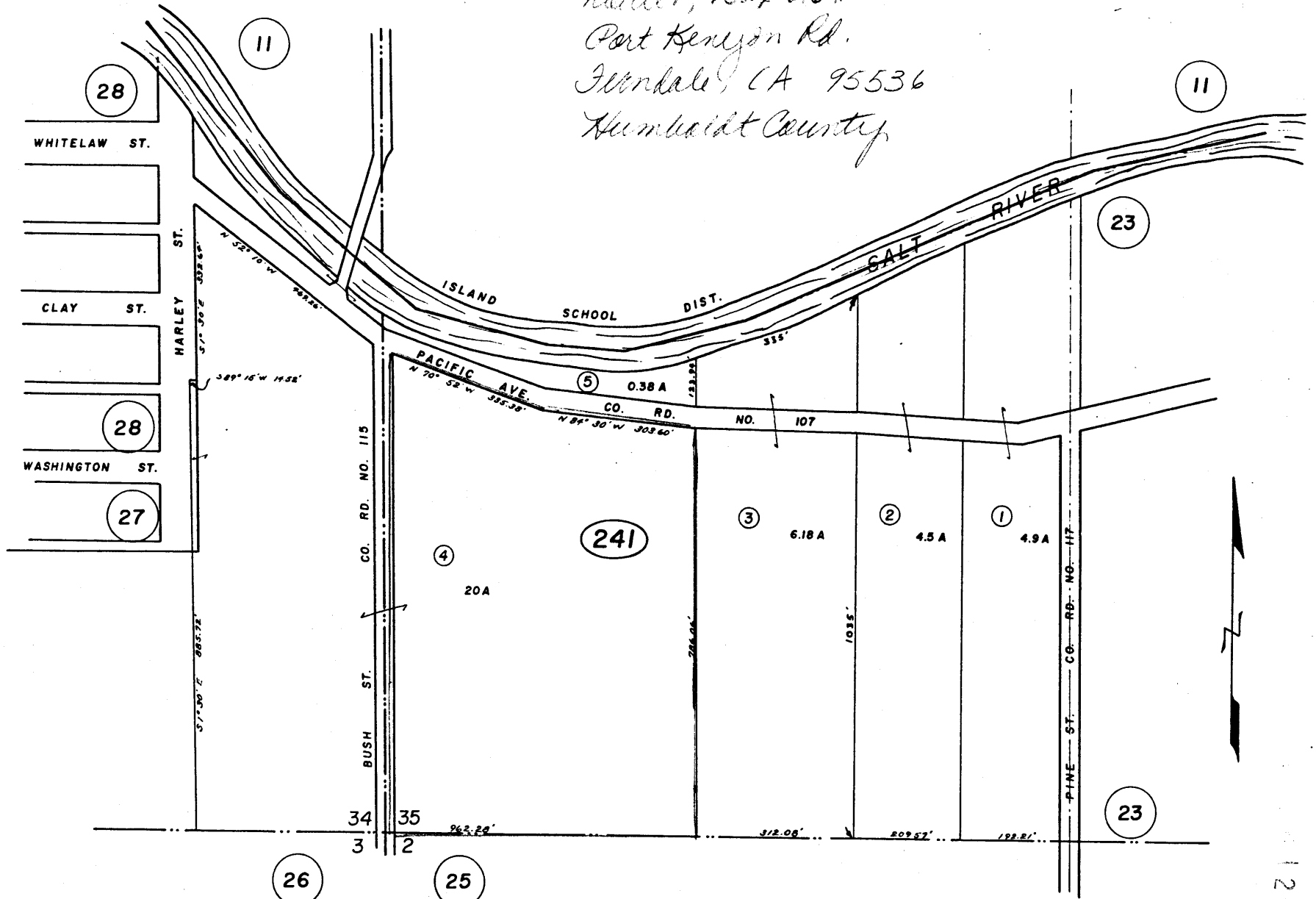
OFFICIAL MAP
PURPOSES ONLY
NTY ASSESSOR

PTN SECS 34 & 35, 3N 2W

100-24

*Route 1, Box 261
Port Kenyon Rd.
Mondavi, CA 95536
Humboldt County*

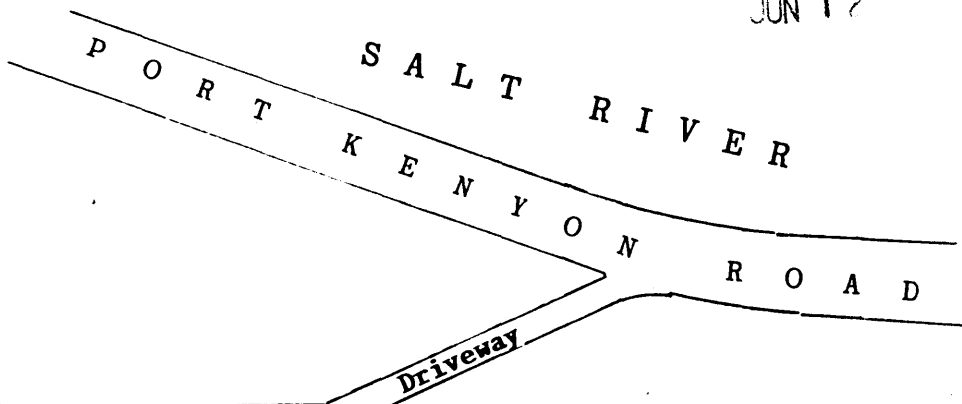
1" = 200'



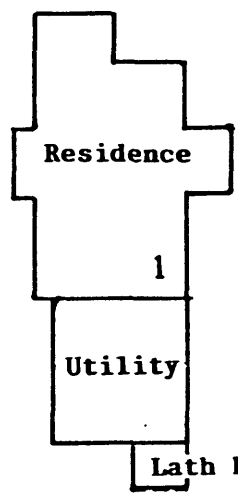
Andreasen, F.W. - Rossen, John, House
AP # 100-241-04

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S T R E E T
B U S H



*1401, 1847-01
Port Kenyon Rd.
Port Kenyon, CA 95536
Humboldt County*

