

THE FRIENDLY GAZETTE

February 2021 | www.fhfg.org

Be my valentine



05

FRIENDLY NEWS & EVENTS

07

VINTAGE VALENTINES

08

THEN AND NOW—FOREST GROVE'S NEW HISTORIC DISTRICT

12

FOREST GROVE'S BLACK HISTORY





Table of Contents



- 04 LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
- 05 FRIEND-LY NEWS & EVENTS
- 06 FUN TIMES AT THE OTS
- 07 VINTAGE VALENTINES
Let me call you Sweetheart
- 08 THEN AND NOW
Our New Downtown Historic District
- 10 LOOKING AHEAD
The A.T. Smith House
- 12 FOREST GROVE'S BLACK HISTORY
- 14 OTS TREASURES
- 16 PARTING SHOT

Are you as intrigued by the history of our community as we are?
If you are not already a member, we would love for you to join us!
Find details at www.fhfg.org



ON THE COVER: Valentines from the family of Edith Hansen McGill and her mother, Georgia McPherson Hansen. The Hansens lived in Dilley for a long time and Edith attended Pacific University, graduating in 1930. Contributed by Eva Guggemos from the Pacific University archives.

ABOVE: Edith Hansen McGill, who attended Dilley School in the 1910s, won this special valentine as a prize for having made the best valentine. For more about this talented young woman, visit: exhibits.lib.pacificu.edu/exhibits/show/edith-hansen-mcgill/edith-student-athlete.

To see more vintage valentines, be sure to swing by and look at the windows of the the Old Train Station on the corner of 19th and Main Street!



Did you know...

You can support FHFG without spending a dime to set up!

- **EASY** to set up!
- **Oregon Bottle Drop**- Ask us for blue bags to recycle your cans/bottles. We can even pick up for you!
- **Amazon Smile Program**- FHFG earns a percentage of your purchases.
- **Fred Meyer Rewards Program**- FHFG earns a percentage of your purchases.
- **Employer Donation Match with Benevity.**
- **Birthday/event fundraising through Facebook.**



If you are unsure how to set up any of these, or need to request recyclables to be picked up, please email info@fhfg.org or call 503-992-1280.

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Letter from the President

by MEGAN HAVENS, FHFG PRESIDENT

Dear Friends,

I've spent the first part of the new year working on the Annual Giving Campaign. The campaign exceeded our wildest dreams. Our goal was \$7,000 and we were doubtful that we could raise that much considering the economic climate.

Thanks to large donations from three long-time members, we were off to a good start, and the donations just kept coming in. To date, we have raised \$11,175!! We received 97 individual donations—68% from our membership and 32% outside of our membership. Approximately 45% of our members made a donation—THANK YOU!

This is truly wonderful and speaks of how important FHFG is to the Forest Grove community. All of us on the Board are touched and honored by the generosity so many of you have shown. Thank you again from our hearts.

The following are a few questions that people have asked us about the coming year:

How about the Annual Meeting?

We did an online meeting last year. We could do it again. (But we don't want to.)

Will we be able to hold the Garden Tour this year?

We are planning a virtual Garden Tour for the spring and a Cemetery Tour for the autumn.

Of course, we need volunteers to help with these events. Send me an email if you want to help! As we continue planning for the future, there is a lot to look forward to and so many ways that you can help us.

With respect to all,

Megan Havens, president
president@fhfg.org
831.402.9819

QUARTERLY FINANCIALS: To view the latest quarterly financial report from FHFG, please visit www.fhfg.org/financial-reports.

Friend-ly News & Events

While circumstances of 2020 prevented our public gatherings, Friends of Historic Forest Grove is busy and hopeful for gathering again in person in 2021!

Board Nominations

A nominating committee has been formed. If you would like to nominate yourself or someone else to the FHFG Board of Directors, please contact Martha Khoury (mkhoury@fhfg.org) or leave a message at 503-992-1280. The board meets monthly on the third Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. We are especially looking for someone with fundraising experience.

Thank You!!!

To all who participated and tuned in: our virtual 2020 Holiday Social was a success. Here is what a few participants had to say: "What a great production! Congratulations to all who contributed to this event. Quaint and nostalgic, and fun!"

"Just wanted to let you know we really enjoyed the show last night, especially the story reading; the kids loved it."

"I just wanted to leave a message about the Christmas video visit. It was just wonderful ... Thank you for making this Christmas memory possible."

If you need some cheer and would like to revisit it, you can find it on the Friends of Historic Forest Grove YouTube channel at: <https://youtu.be/USqaFyeFe-A> or on our Facebook page videos.

Forest Grove Library presents

Why Aren't There More Black People in Oregon?: A Hidden History with Walidah Imarisha, Tuesday, February 23 at 6:30 p.m., virtual program on Facebook or YouTube.

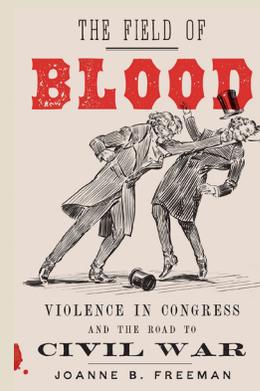


Oregon Historical Society

Joanne B. Freeman
Tuesday, March 16, 7 p.m.
The Field of Blood: Violence in Congress and the Road to Civil War.

Joanne B. Freeman is an expert on early American politics. Her newest book explores the impact and legacies of physical violence in the U.S. Congress leading up to the Civil War.

Virtual program: visit www.ohs.org and click on Events to register.



Save These Dates!



FHFG Virtual Annual Meeting



Virtual Spring Garden Tour

Currently seeking volunteers for the committee.



At the Old Train Station

By Don Skinner,
Museum Manager

As things remain shut down at the OTS, I thought I'd write about the railroads in Forest Grove. There were two railroads, a trolley service and four stations/depots. Here's what I learned about the first railroad:

Oregon & California R.R.

Originally called the Oregon Central Railroad, it had one line from Portland south for approximately 20 miles. In 1869, the railroad qualified for land grants in California and the name changed to Oregon and California Railroad Company.

The line was completed over the Siskiyou Summit in 1887 and the Southern Pacific Railroad assumed control, although the official sale to Southern Pacific was in 1927.

The railroad tracks south of Forest Grove that parallel the Highway 47 bypass is the original steam line from Portland. Alvin Smith granted right away to lay tracks on his land.

Entries from Smith's diary **1872:**

January 10, met with Railroad surveyors.

April 2, rode railroad from Cornelius to Portland and back. Left C. (Cornelius) at 7:40 am and returned arriving at 7:30 pm.

April 8, went to Portland and back about a track across his land.

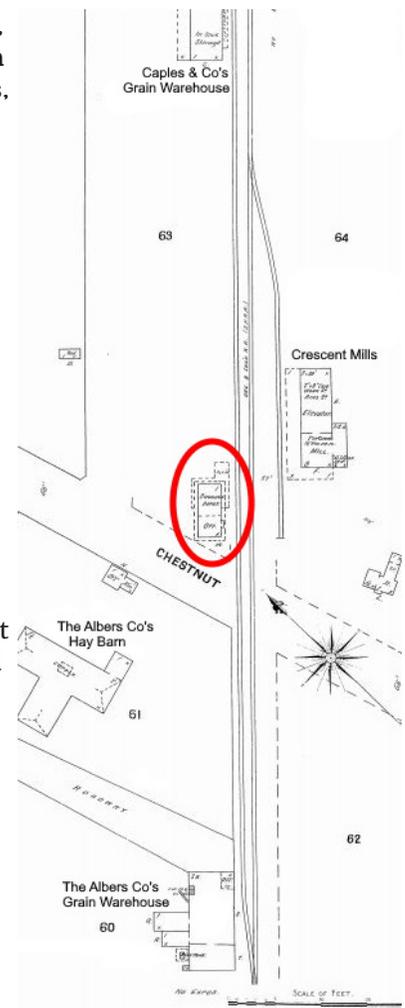
April 9, went to view track route through the farm.

May 24, railroad graders were at work.

Forest Grove did not allow steam within the city limits so the line was about a mile out of town. Why no steam in good old FG? Noise, soot, smoke, and embers.

A while back FHFG member Jim Morris wrote an article about there being no "other side of the tracks" in Forest Grove because the tracks were outside of town.

A station was located approximately where Elm St. crosses the tracks today (back cover.) The station was on the north side of the tracks. With a station located there along with train service, a community started to grow called Carnation, probably because a Carnation Evaporated Milk plant was erected nearby with side tracks going to the building. Carnation was located west of the station and south of the main line. Today, there is a side line that could have been the one to Carnation and I don't believe it is in use.



ABOVE: The map section is from the 1902 Sandborn Map. Note that Elm Street was originally called Chestnut.

BELOW: Along the Oregon and California Railroad between New Era of Canby, 1870. Courtesy: Salem Public Library Historic Photograph Collection.



Vintage Valentines

Americans probably began exchanging hand-made valentines in the early 1700s. In the 1840s, Esther A. Howland began selling the first mass-produced valentines in America. Here in Forest Grove, a number of families have preserved valentine affections through the generations.



These valentines hint at the special connection between grandparents and grandson, former Forest Grove mayor Richard Kidd.



This Cupid bears the name of Myrtle Fern who married D. Otis Smith. They taught at Pacific University. Card contributed by Carol Drew.



At least 50 years old, these valentines were given to Cherie Savoie Tintary for her ephemera collection.

More vintage valentines are displayed in the windows of the Old Train Station at the corner of 19th and Main Street.

Then and now...

New Downtown Historic District

By Skip Buhler

Friends of Historic Forest Grove is celebrating the newly-designated Downtown Historic District. It is one of four historic districts in the city and focuses on business structures. Our downtown is a gem, and now it's listed on the National Register of Historic Places, to be preserved and protected for generations to come. The new district includes some very interesting architectural landmarks and features, and is part of what makes Forest Grove special. Here are Then and Now images of some of the buildings included within the new District.

First National Bank Building at the northwest corner of Main and Pacific—a noble, solid structure—exemplifies its original role as a bank, signifying strength and permanence. Completed in early 1914, the Bank building has seen many businesses and residents inhabit its rooms over the last century—too many to name. The upper two floors had long been small apartments, until 1970, when then-owner Robert Fuiten remodeled the building for use as shops and office space, and installed an elevator (where Littler's Pharmacy had been). Today, the Bank Building is owned by Robert's son, Rod and houses Guidetti's Kitchen, Biscuitology, News-Times, FG Insurance, and others.



The Prickett Mortuary building, now home of the Forest Grove Community School, was built in the spot of the former Forest Grove Hotel (also called the Sloan House). Built by W.H. Prickett, who had partnered with J.S. Buxton in the early 19-teens, it was completed in 1935. For its time, it was unique and ultra-modern, with rooms for every possible need, and grounds that allowed for greater movement by visitors. These features fit perfectly with the Forest Grove Community School when they sought a permanent home in 2007.



The Rogers Library Building, at the corner of 21st and College, was originally built as a millinery and stationary store, but in 1907, Mrs. Adeline F. Rogers purchased the building and converted it into a reading room, a place for the public to relax with a book. Two years later Rogers transferred the Library ownership to the City. It was well-known for its public “rest room,” a unique feature at the turn of the Century. Rebuilt in 1921 (after the 1919 fire, which gutted the structure) the Rogers Library remained here until the 1970s, when the new Library was built on Pacific Ave. Floyd’s Music was briefly here after his original location was destroyed by fire. Today the Rogers Building is an office space for Pacific University’s Support Services, overseeing conference and event scheduling, with their print shop on the building’s North end.

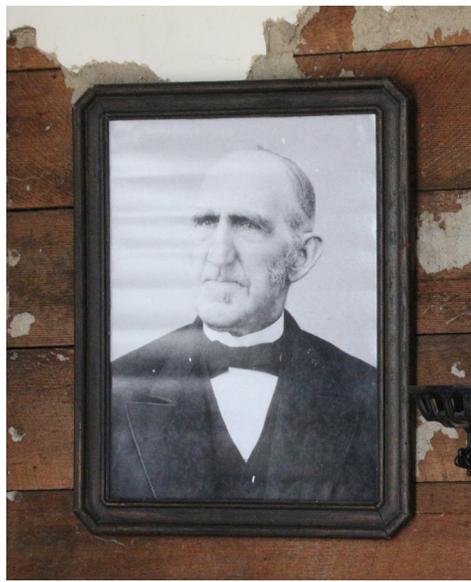


Grove Furniture building (aka Caples and Thomas Building) was built in 1893, and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. It has long been a site for buying various kinds of merchandise. Many old timers will remember it as Si Isenstein’s Grove Furniture, and more recent arrivals recall browsing through the Collections in the Attic antiques shop. Now the structure is home of La Hacienda Hall, a site for weddings and parties. Neighboring structures (Valley Art building on its north, and the Nixon Building ca. 1913, now home of Bites Restaurant on its south) are historic properties as well.



Oregon Historical Society photo archive– June 1973

Learn more about all of Forest Grove's Historic Districts at www.forestgrove-or.gov/bc-hlb/page/historic-neighborhoods



Details from the A.T. Smith House L-R: Remaining pieces of the wood burning furnace and “dry stack” wall of locally quarried stone. A photo of A. T. Smith that greets you as you enter the house. A washbowl and pitcher in an upstairs bedroom.

Looking Ahead...

The A.T. Smith House

By Tom Beck, FHFG Board Member

The A.T. Smith House is an important part of historic Forest Grove. Ever since Mary Jo Morelli saved it from being burnt for fire department training in 2001, Friends of Historic Forest Grove has worked hard to preserve and restore it. The house was designated one of Restore Oregon's “Most Endangered Places”. Abigail's Garden was created to enhance the front of the property. There were two years that took FHFG into and out of a proposed capital campaign. It culminated with FHFG hiring Paul Falsetto to develop a plan that could offer a firm financial future. Unfortunately, his plan for a conference center ran afoul of FHFG's goal to restore the house to its historic importance, and we paused to rethink our way forward.

The FHFG Board of Directors decided in early 2020 to begin afresh with the appointment of an Ad Hoc Committee for the A.T. Smith Property, chaired by Mary Jo. She recruited Terri Durfee Erskine, Kerry

VanderZanden, Amy Tracewell, and myself to develop a set of recommendations for how to complete our goals for this property. Along the way others were consulted. The report has been accepted by the Board.

The report begins by asserting our belief in the following goals:

1. “...retaining the historic integrity (of the house) as an educational heritage facility through a combined approach of preservation and restoration focusing on the years between 1854 - 1874 as the period of significance...”
2. Encouraging visitors to explore a wide cross-section of perspectives of how, why and when historical events occurred on the West Tualatin Plains—prior to house construction—by exploring and incorporating the Native American habitation of Wapato Lake and West Tualatin Plains.

This second goal allows for the possibility of adding a feature on the lower part of the property. This could broaden our education goals and bring in new partners to provide needed funding. As work is completed on each of these goals, our educational work would be an on-going effort, aided by the enhancement of the property surrounding the house.

The details of the restoration in our report (available on our website) show that we intend to begin with further work on stabilization and securing the doors and windows. This will allow us to remove the fencing that surrounds the house in order to achieve a more visitor-friendly appearance. Further projects to restore the interior will be developed individually to allow us to focus on obtaining grants.

We envision a process involving a major capital campaign with two foci for funding:

Goal 1: to fund the actual restoration work.

Goal 2: to fund an endowment to meet our long-term needs for administering and maintaining the property.

We believe each goal could run to one million dollars. An endowment of a million dollars would yield \$40,000 annually to spend. These goals are both ambitious and necessary. We believe that they will not be met all at once or soon. Therefore, we will be selecting individual projects that can be funded by particular granting agencies. Again some of these initial projects are listed on our website.

Alongside the work on restoration and fundraising, we look forward to continuing our efforts to maintain Abigail's Garden. We will

also continue our annual cleanup and maintenance of the entire property.

As with all of the work of Friends, each volunteer has a focus. We foresee those whose focus is the A.T. Smith property will spearhead the work to fulfill our commitment to have a beautiful 1854 farmhouse for our neighbors and friends to visit.



Forest Grove's Black History

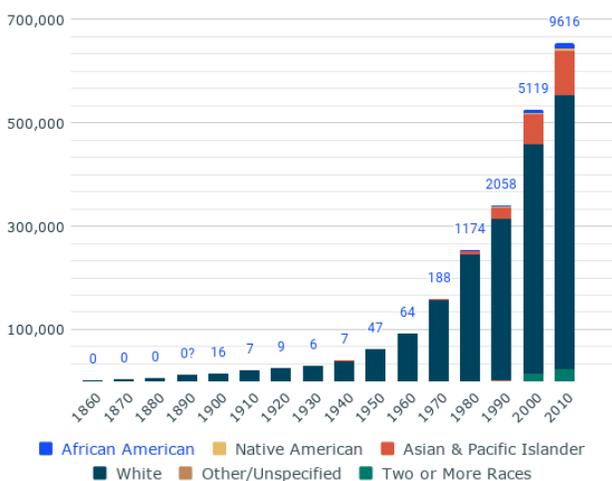
By Eva Guggemos, FHFG Board Secretary and Pacific University Archivist

February is Black History Month, and there is a lot to remember and to celebrate. There is a peculiar kind of difficulty in writing about Black History Month in Forest Grove: however, because until about fifty years ago, there was a stunning lack of African American residents in town and the areas surrounding it.

Census records tell a clear story about our demographic history. No African Americans were counted in all of Washington County between 1860 and 1880. A handful moved to the Tigard area around the turn of the century, but by 1920, the Census recorded just nine African Americans in the entire county. In 1930, that went down to six; in 1940, there were seven. In the meantime, the total county population had grown to over 39,000 people. This mirrored the overall demographics of Oregon. A small African American community had flourished near Salem in the mid-nineteenth century, and a larger community later grew in North Portland. In most places outside these two cities, it was lonely and dangerous for black people to try to make a living.

This absence was not mere happenstance.

Washington County Population by Race (U.S. Census, 1860-2010)



A series of laws passed early in Oregon's history excluded African Americans from residing in the state, owning property or making contracts. The last of these laws was written into the state constitution in 1857 and not repealed until 1926. Although they were rarely enforced, the exclusionary laws created a chilling atmosphere for black people who might want to move to Oregon.

There were a few who tried, however, and census records do not always reflect their existence. The earliest black residents around Forest Grove were probably James and Mary Laurinda Beatty, who moved to a farm near Fern Hill south of Cornelius in 1874 and stayed for about ten years. Census-takers in 1880 misrecorded their race as white. When they had been living in Portland a few years earlier, James headed the Grand Ratification Jubilee, which celebrated the adoption of the 15th Amendment. Mary was among the first black women on the west coast to advocate publicly for women's suffrage. Alongside the famous feminist Abigail Scott Duniway, she attempted to vote in the presidential election of 1872, and spoke to a women's suffrage convention in Portland soon after on the desires of the "colored" community.

The earliest known person of African-American descent to live in Forest Grove proper was Kate Garrison. She did not come to Forest Grove by choice, however. Her father was an African American settler in Kitsap County, Washington; her mother was a Native American from the Duwamish tribe near Seattle. Kate was taken from a reservation school on the Puyallup Reservation to the Forest Grove Indian School in 1883. This federally-run boarding school, which was located northwest of downtown, functioned from 1880-5. There, Katie and other students were forbidden to speak their Native languages or practice their Native cultures. Katie was put to work in the

laundry, where she eventually became one of the student work team leaders. Although she was biracial, her African ancestry appears to have gone unremarked while she was at school. After several years, she returned to Washington where she lived until 1943.

Cornelius appears to have hosted several African Americans in the late 1800s. A black man named Nelson Dade rented a farm near Cornelius at the turn of the twentieth century. He must have been a brave and resourceful person. Born in 1852 in Virginia, he was likely enslaved as a child. But by 1880, he had moved to the Dakota Territory to farm. There and in Oregon, he appears to have lived much of his adult life in nearly all-white farming communities.

Few traces of Dade's life near Cornelius have been found, but the Hillsboro Argus published a story in May 1903 that may refer to him. A white man reported that while he was out one evening riding a bicycle near Cornelius, he got a flat tire just as an African American man was walking towards him. When the white man jumped off his bike and pulled out a tire pump, the light glinting off of it gave the impression that he was holding a gun. "The n--- saw it, jerked his hat off with one hand, put the other on the fence, vaulted over and started for the brush across the field," the newspaper said. Being ready to flee from an attack on a road at the slightest sign of violence suggests that he had to keep vigilant at all times.

It is hard to overstate how alienating and insecure rural Oregon would have felt for African Americans. From the 1800s through the early 1900s, small town Oregonians rarely saw African Americans in person. Nearly all the portrayals they saw of them were negative. Minstrel shows featured white actors in blackface and ill-fitting clothes, mocking African Americans as simple and foolish buffoons. These were popular in Forest Grove. "Jingling Jests, Merry Songs, and Dancing Darkies Make Folks Glad," one headline read, reporting on a Forest Grove High School minstrel show that played to a full house in 1914. In local newspaper reporting, African Americans generally only filled two



Left: A 1915 advertisement for a blackface show at the Star Theatre downtown. Below: One of Pacific's first African-American graduates, William Hilliard, in the Pacific U. campus newspaper office, circa 1950. Pacific U. Archives.

roles: as the butt of jokes or as violent criminals. Many white residents saw black Americans through the lens of these portrayals,



imagining them to be either comical or dangerous. Some even joined the Ku Klux Klan, which drew thousands of members in Oregon in the 1920s. Moving into a community where this was how your neighbors saw you would have taken great bravery, great desperation, or both.

Despite all this, Forest Grove appears to have been a slightly more tolerant place than the average small town in Oregon. Much of the town's business revolved around Pacific University, whose administration at least nominally supported racial equality. Its first president, Sidney Harper Marsh, had preached against slavery during the Civil War, and its students and faculty had helped to form Oregon's first chapter of the pro-Lincoln Union League. The university was among the first to enroll Japanese-American students on the West Coast in the 1870s. The Congregationalists, who were closely associated with the university and whose church sat in the middle of downtown, included people of all races in church services.¹ Their Ladies' Society invited a black attorney from Portland to speak on "the advancement and progress of the colored race" in 1910. The Forest Grove Express reported on another

Continued on page 15



OTS Treasures

Curious Items from the Museum Collection



by CHERYL SKINNER

This beautiful clock reportedly came to Oregon on a ship around Cape Horn and in 2013 it was donated to the FHFG Museum. In those early days of my husband Don and I managing the museum, we didn't have procedures for gathering donation information, other than item name and usually the name of the donor, so unfortunately we have very little information.

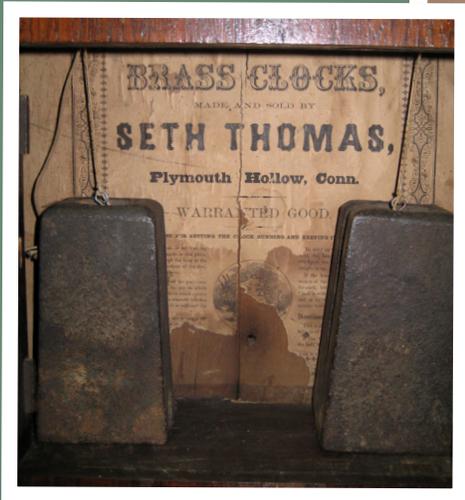
The clock is on display in Display Room #3, on top of the piano. It stands 32 1/2" tall by 16 3/4" wide and is 5" deep. The top door opens to reveal the clock face and the pendulum. The smaller bottom door has a painting of red flowers and a blue bird with golden wings. The bottom door opens to reveal the weights and label, which says "Eight Day Brass Clock".

Inside the lower door you can see two weights. They appear to be lead. When I picked one up to position it for the picture, I was shocked at how heavy it was. They weigh probably 8 pounds each!

The clock wasn't operational when we received it, so Don contacted FHFG member Bob English. Bob is a Member of Chapter 31 of the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors. He agreed to work on it for us. He did a lot of repair and replacement of parts and donated his time and all costs of repairing it. We

were and are, very grateful to him! Bob identified it as a Seth Thomas, Column and Cornice, circa 1845. It was made by the Seth Thomas Clock Company, which was founded in 1813 in Plymouth Hollow, Connecticut and continued through the early 1890s. Seth Thomas is a very well known clock maker.

I hope you will be able to visit the OTS in the future to see this item and many of the other treasures we have.



Black History, continued...

sermon given by Reverend Patten in Pacific's chapel: "It was a mistake and injustice, he said, to refer to the colored people as coming from an inferior race" (June 6, 1918). This basic support for tolerance co-existed alongside the minstrel shows and threats of violence from hate groups, but at least there were a few voices arguing for progress locally.

Circumstances began to change during the World War II era. In the late 1930s, Pacific University admitted its first African American student, Hattie Fannings. Although the college had always been formally open to all races, she was the first black student to attend in the eighty-some years since it opened. Two more African American men enrolled after the war ended, and more trickled into the college over the 1950s. These students appear to have been the first African Americans integrated into the center of Forest Grove's community life. Overall they seem to have been welcomed by the college, but they still faced hatred and ignorance. Around 1947, someone erected a burning cross outside one of the college dormitories. The student newspaper condemned the incident and attributed it to outsiders, but it obviously would have been extremely disturbing and may have discouraged more black students from enrolling.

The Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s finally brought more substantial progress, as both laws and attitudes regarding racial integration shifted. President Johnson's administration provided support for universities to enroll financially disadvantaged students in college. Pacific sent out admissions officers to recruit African American students from neighboring states. By 1970, around seventy had enrolled. These students made up nearly all of Forest Grove's African American population, as well as about 40% of that in the county overall. Sadly, many of these students did not feel welcome, with some remembering racial slurs being yelled at them whenever they

walked off-campus. After shifts in federal support, the African American population at Pacific sank in the later 1970s and has not really begun to recover until recent years. (For more on these students, see the Pacific University alumni magazine article, www.pacificu.edu/magazine/arriving-alone-joining-together.)

2020 Census data is not yet available, but it will likely show a modest rise in the number of African Americans who have chosen to live here since ten years ago. This statistic is certainly not as important, however, as the standards of respect, inclusion and equity that we now expect to be extended to all of our residents.

¹ It is important to note that while the university and some area churches were "inclusive" in the sense that they allowed people of many races to attend, until relatively recently both had policies focused on assimilation. In other words, although they allowed people with various skin colors to participate, they expected them to drop all expressions of their unique cultures (e.g. ancestral religions, languages, traditions, etc.).

Sources:

U.S. Census (1860-2010). Historical statistics: IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org. Personal census data: U.S. Federal Census Collection, Ancestry.com. Recent census data and estimates from data.census.gov.

"Black Exclusion Laws in Oregon," Oregon Encyclopedia, 2020.

Forest Grove Indian School roster and additional sources listed at heritage.lib.pacificu.edu/s/indian-school/page/research.

"Mary Laurinda Jane Smith Beatty (1834-1899)," Oregon Encyclopedia, 2020.

Mike Francis, "Arriving Alone, Joining Together," Pacific Magazine, Winter 2018.

Newspaper citations are from the Historic Oregon Newspapers database.

For detailed citations, contact the author: guggemos@pacificu.edu

Help us tell the story...

Join us—become a member!

Volunteer

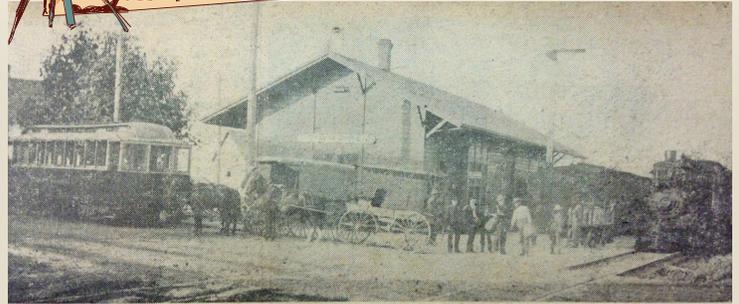
Donate Historic Items—We'd really like someone to donate a Sears or Montgomery Ward Christmas catalog for our mid-century display.

Donate Products & Services.

Contribute Funds.

Remember us in your estate planning.

And **Thank You** because none of our work could continue without you!



An electric car operated by the Forest Grove Transportation Co. for a five cent fare provided transportation from the railroad main line station at Carnation uptown to Forest Grove. The car line ran north on Fifth street to Pacific avenue and then east on Pacific avenue to A street where the trolley was reversed for the return trip. When the railroads came into Forest Grove this service was discontinued.

This picture appeared in the News Times and we need a better quality picture for our records along with any other historic pictures of our Forest Grove station. Do you have any to share? Information and pictures of the steam engine would be greatly appreciated too! Contact info@fhfg.org



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RETURN SERVICE
REQUESTED