

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name Fort Collins Masonic Temple

Other Names Fort Collins Masonic Building

Address of Property

address not for publication

Street Address 225 West Oak Street

City Fort Collins County Larimer Zip 80524

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name Masonic Home Board

Address 225 West Oak Street Phone 970-223-7053

City Fort Collins State CO Zip 80524

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name Wayne R. Davis Date 2 December 2007

Organization Masonic Home Board

Address 3913 Lynda Ln. Phone _____

City Fort Collins State CO Zip 80526

FOR OFFICIAL USE:

_____ Nomination Received

2/22/2008 Review Board Recommendation
 Approval Denial

Site Number 5LR.11896

Senate # _____ House # _____

2/28/2008 CHS Board State Register Listing
 Approved Denied

Listing Criteria A B C D E

Certification of Listing: President, Colorado Historical Society

Date

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SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated _____

Designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic SOCIAL: meeting hall/ fraternal organization

Current SOCIAL: meeting hall/ fraternal organization

Original Owner Fort Collins Masonic Home Association

Source of Information Archives of Collins Lodge 19; Collins Lodge 19 A.F. and A.M. by Lloyd Hagen, 1970

Year of Construction 1927

Source of Information Collins Lodge 19 A.F. and A.M. by Lloyd Hagen, 1970

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer William M. Bowman

Source of Information Collins Lodge 19 A.F. and A.M. by Lloyd Hagen, 1970

Locational Status

Original location of structure(s)

Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move _____

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)

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SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/ Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/ Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/ Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/ Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning and Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

Significance Statement

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

Bibliography

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

SECTION V

Locational Information

Lot(s) 10-12 Block 102 Addition Original Town of Fort Collins

USGS Topographic Quad Map Fort Collins

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)

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SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Sketch Map(s)

Black and White Photographs

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Color Prints or Digital Images

Optional Materials

Use of Nomination Materials

Upon submission to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, all nomination forms and supporting materials become public records pursuant to CRS Title 24, and may be accessed, copied, and used for personal or commercial purposes in accordance with state law unless otherwise specifically exempted. The Colorado Historical Society may reproduce, publish, display, perform, prepare derivative works or otherwise use the nomination materials for Society and/or State Register purposes.

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: Classical Revival

Period of Significance: 1927

Level of Significance: Local State National

Multiple Property Submission: N/A

Acreage less than one Site Elevation: 4,990 feet

P.M. 6th Township 7N Range 69W Section 11 Quarter Sections N NW SE SE

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 493249 Northing 4492521 NAD27

The UTMS were derived by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

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DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

The 1927 Masonic Temple, located at 225 W. Oak Street on the southeast corner of the intersection of Oak and Howes streets in Fort Collins, is a three-story masonry building with a full basement. The rectangular plan building measures approximately 77 feet by 103 feet. The building is constructed of cream colored "spotted" brick on a concrete foundation. The building has a truncated hipped roof.

The symmetrical facade consists of a central portico flanked on each side by two bays of vertically aligned window openings with rowlock sills. The first and second stories contain windows with a single vertical mullion and a full-width transom. The third-story windows are square lattice. A simple entablature runs the full width of the facade between the second and third stories. The parapet is raked above the central portico. The brick above the concrete of the raised basement contains a series of narrow recessed belt courses topped by a wide concrete water table. The basement is illuminated by a series of narrow regularly spaced window openings with six-light sash. A single door at grade protected by an awning occupies a location near the western corner.

The most prominent facade feature is the shallow central portico formed by six two-story tall Tuscan columns supporting a pediment. Leading up to the entry are three flights of stairs of three, five and seven steps with metal balustrades. This numeric step pattern represents Masonic symbolism. Within the portico, the entrance consists of three double doors each surmounted by a transom and pediment. Aligned above the entries are three tall narrow lattice windows with transoms. The portico frieze contains the inscription "MASONIC TEMPLE." The tympanum contains a circular engraving of the Masonic crest—the compass, capital "G" and carpenter's square.

The east and west sides are identical. The facade basement belt courses and water table as well as the architrave between the second and third stories continue across each side. Pilasters divide the five bays, the middle three of which slightly project. A plain brick frieze and stone cornice runs the width of the three central bays and the parapet steps up across the bays. The first-story windows in the three central bays have projecting surrounds with recessed spandrels. The windows repeat the facade pattern.

The south (rear) side contains irregularly spaced window openings on the first and second stories with a single opening on the third story. Two square brick chimneys rise the full height of the building. A steel fire escape provides egress from second- and third-story doors. A separate metal stair provides access to a first-story door near the eastern corner. Another door below the fire escape provides access to the basement.

The floor plan of the Masonic Temple consists of three floors and basement for a total of approximately 29,000 square feet. The first floor includes a vast main entry with access to a smaller room (now used as a children's hearing clinic) and a small kitchen and dining area to the east. To the west are the museum, a spacious lounge (referred to as the Wicker Room), stairs to the basement, and an elevator. In the basement is a full kitchen with a dumbwaiter on

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the east and a large auditorium area to the west. The second floor contains the main lodge hall. A smaller lodge hall and two offices are also located on the second floor. On the top floor are a locker area, storeroom, roof access, and hallways leading to the balcony seating overlooking the large meeting hall located on the second floor.

The only alterations to the building have been minor. An interior elevator was installed in 1959. Two interior doors to the main hall on the second floor leading out to the fire escapes were added to the rear of the building. The date of the fire escape installation is unknown. In 1982, fire-proof doors were put on the basement boiler room. In 2000, a small porch was added for security purposes to the rear of the Temple to cover the steps leading to the furnace room. At an unknown date an awning was installed over the far west facade entry. These alterations were minor and occurred almost entirely on the rear of the building or in the interior. The overall historic integrity of the building remains high.

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SIGNIFICANCE

The 1927 Fort Collins Masonic Temple is eligible for the State Register under Criterion C as the work of an important artisan–architect William N. Bowman. Bowman designed in a variety of styles, but most often favored revivalism, including Classical Revival, Neoclassical, and the Beaux-Arts styles. Working out of a Denver office, he designed buildings across the state, including the Weld County Courthouse in Greeley and the Jackson County Courthouse in Walden. He also designed the 1924 Fort Collins High School. The Fort Collins Masonic Temple is a dignified example of Classical Revival architecture well suited for the use and traditions of a Masonic lodge.

William N. Bowman, Architect

William N. Bowman and his wife, Alice May Kniffin, a newspaperwoman from Grand Rapids, Michigan, settled in Denver in 1910. The couple built a large eclectic style home named *Yamecila* that Bowman designed in the Barnum neighborhood. The same year he opened his Denver architectural office.

Bowman was raised in Carthage, New York, where his father suffered a serious injury in a sawmill accident. The oldest of five children, William quit school at age eleven to support his family by working in a woolen mill. Three evenings a week a teacher tutored Bowman in mathematics and drawing in order to qualify him for employment in an architect's office in Jackson, Michigan. Elijah E. Myers, a prominent Detroit architect who designed the Colorado State Capitol, suggested Bowman become a carpenter's apprentice to learn the basics of building. After his successful apprenticeship, he worked for Mortimer L. Smith and Son in Detroit, and Thurtle and Fleming in Indianapolis, before becoming a member of the firm Rush, Bowman and Rush, a construction company. He also worked for a time in Cincinnati.

Bowman designed in a variety of revival styles popular in early twentieth century Colorado. Just his National Register (NR) and State Register (SR) listed buildings reveal the scope and quality of his designs:

- Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Denver (1910)–English Gothic Revival style (SR)
- Jackson County Courthouse, Walden (1913)–Neoclassical style (SR)
- Weld County Courthouse, Greeley (1917)–Beaux-Arts style (NR)
- State Office Building, Denver (1921)–Classical Revival style (NR Historic District)
- Montrose County Courthouse, Montrose (1923)–Neoclassical style (NR)
- Norman Apartments, Denver (1924)–Spanish Colonial Revival style (NR)
- Greeley Masonic Temple, Greeley (1927)–Colonial Revival style (NR)
- President's House, UNC, Greeley (1928)–Tudor Revival style (SR Historic District)

Bowman applied these revival styles in a manner that met the use requirements of his clients. Perhaps no building better represents this than his 1929 Telephone Building (NR) in Denver. The design incorporates many of the stylistic characteristics of Gothic Revival, while utilizing the then new stepped-back high-rise form. The terra cotta skin hides a highly engineered structure meeting the particular load demands of the telephone switching equipment that occupied a significant portion of the building.

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In 1927, Governor Alva Adams appointed Bowman to a four-year term on the State Board of Architectural Examiners. He previously served as president of the state's chapter of the American Institute of Architects from 1917 to 1919. He contributed to the Mountain Division of the Architects' Small House Bureau. Bowman also participated as one of the thirty-nine architects who banded together as the Allied Architects Association to design the Denver City and County Building.

Bowman was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic Lodge, the El Jebel Shrine, the Knights Templar, and the Motor Club of Colorado, whose clubhouse he designed. His status as a Mason and a Shriner may have figured heavily in his securing the design commissions for Masonic and El Jebel Shrine projects.

After the death of his wife, Bowman moved into the Norman Apartments. He died there on August 28, 1944, and was buried in Fairmount Cemetery.

Bowman must have designed the Colonial Revival style Masonic Temple in Greeley at nearly the same time as the Fort Collins temple as both buildings opened in 1927. He may have secured the Fort Collins commission in part from the community's satisfaction with his high school completed in 1924. The Classical Revival style of the temple is often found in Masonic lodge buildings as it conveys the organization's roots in classic Greek and Roman cultures.

A Brief History of Freemasonry in Fort Collins

The Fort Collins Masonic Temple, located at 225 West Oak Street, is an impressive building, certainly one of the most distinctive and well-preserved buildings in the city. Home of the Fort Collins Freemasons since 1927, the Masonic Temple is significant for its architectural contributions to the community. In addition, the building stands as testimony to the rich historical tradition of Freemasonry, a tradition that can trace its history to the dawn of Western Civilization.

According to the book *Secret Societies*, edited by Norman Mackenzie, the rules of the Mason's assembly—known as the *Old Charges*—are preserved in numerous historical documents. One of these documents, a manuscript dated circa 1425, traces the history of the craft from the building of King Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem (ca. 950 BC). The construction of the Tower of Babel in Babylon (ca. 650 BC) also figures into Masonic lore, and legend has it that the Mason's word "is as old as Babel, when they could not understand one another, and they conversed by signs" (Mackenzie: 160). The manuscript also names the Greek mathematician Euclid (ca. 325 BC) as the actual founder of Masonry and notes that the *Old Charges* contain moral obligations regarding honesty, piety, sobriety and loyalty to the king, which the Masons swore to uphold for the sake of their collective reputation.

This 1425 manuscript claims that Masonry was introduced into France by Charles Martel, grandfather of Charlemagne, and then spread to England, where it gradually evolved into the institution that it is today. The words "free mason" probably date back at least as far as the fourteenth century, and may have been an abbreviation of "freestone mason," freestone being the soft stone used for sculpture, fine carving or for such details as windows and arches. The

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term "freestone mason" thus distinguished the more skilled craftsman from the "roughmason," who merely shaped rough stone into blocks. The term "freemason" may also refer to the fact that skilled stone masons were "free" to travel from place to place to assist in erecting buildings. These freemasons organized themselves into local guilds and were instrumental in the construction of numerous castles and cathedrals in Europe during and after the Middle Ages, and also contributed their skills to the construction of countless other (mostly public) buildings throughout history.

Despite frequent persecution for their religious and political tolerance and their penchant for secrecy, the Masons have continued to prosper as an organization, and are deeply involved in numerous charitable endeavors, from orphanages and schools to hospitals and nursing homes. Although current requirements for membership do not stipulate any specific proficiency with stone, the organization does insist that prospective members believe in God (although religious denomination is irrelevant) and exhibit a dedication to charity and "square dealing."

The local history of Masonry in Fort Collins is described in *Collins Lodge #19: 100 Years of Masonry in Fort Collins*, compiled for the 100th anniversary of the Lodge. According to Lloyd Hagen, lodge historian and author of the book, the origins of the Fort Collins Masonic Temple can be traced to one Henry Clay Peterson. Peterson was introduced to Masonry by his father and was initiated as a Mason in 1856 in Williamsburg, Ohio. He came west with the gold rush of 1859, but returned to Ohio during the Civil War. Little is known of Peterson's activities during this period, but in 1865 he again headed west and ended up at Camp Collins, where he secured employment repairing guns for the soldiers of the new military post. Eventually Peterson built himself a log cabin, which became the first dwelling house in Fort Collins and also served as the town's first hotel until 1873. In 1866, Peterson built the first brick building in Fort Collins, which he called "Peterson's Work Shop," and he is also credited with building the town's first schoolhouse and a large flour mill on the banks of the Poudre River. The first informal meetings of local Masons took place in Peterson's Work Shop. The Grand Masonic Lodge of Colorado granted a charter for a new Masonic Lodge in Fort Collins to Peterson and his fellow Masons on September 28, 1870.

The new Lodge established the second floor of the Grout Building, at the southwest corner of Linden and Jefferson in Old Fort Collins, as its first official meeting place. According to the *History of Larimer County* by Ansel Watrous, the ground floor of the Grout Building contained the first mercantile in the area, while the second floor served as the only space available for large indoor meetings. Unfortunately, the building was torn down in 1882 to make way for a drug store. Sometime in the middle of the 1870s the new Masonic Lodge moved to the northeast corner of the Linden-Jefferson intersection, to the second floor of the Stover & Tomlin General Store. By 1880 the Collins Lodge boasted 79 members, and in 1883 the Lodge moved yet again, this time to the third story of the Loomis Block at the corner of Linden and Walnut. The Lodge remained at this location until 1903, when some members began agitating for a larger meeting space, perhaps away from what was already being referred to as the "old part" of Fort Collins. Despite a somewhat precarious financial situation, the Lodge decided to move to a new temple location, this time in the "new" section of Fort Collins, in the 100 block of West Mountain Avenue, its fourth official location. This location, commonly referred to as the

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Public Service Building for many years, is currently the home of the Rio Grande Restaurant.

By the turn of the twentieth century the Masons were well-established in Fort Collins, with a burgeoning membership and an increasing role in the community. Masonic members took part in numerous cornerstone ceremonies throughout the city and were active in local charity efforts. By 1921, membership approached 600, and the Lodge decided to seek new quarters. In March of 1921 a committee began considering sites for the new temple. By July 1921 a suitable lot at the corner of West Oak and South Howes streets had been selected and approved. Architect William Bowman was hired to design the new building, and his plans for a mammoth Classical Revival building were approved in May 1925. An official ceremony for the laying of the cornerstone occurred on October 14, 1925, and by 1927 construction on the new temple reached completion. The Lodge officially dedicated the building on June 27, 1927, and it has been the home of the Fort Collins Masons ever since. In addition, the Masonic Temple serves as the location for the meetings of numerous other community organizations, including Demolay, Job's Daughters, the Oddfellows, Fidelity Lodge, and the York Rite Bodies.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

PUBLISHED WORKS:

Blumenson, J.J.G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms. 1600-1945*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1981.

"Bowman, William N." *Architects of Colorado Biographical Sketches*. Denver: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, 22 January 2008.

Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1994.

Hagen, Lloyd. *Collins Lodge #19: 100 Years of Masonry in Fort Collins*. Fort Collins, Colorado: Robinson-Warfield Co., 1970.

Jones, Mervyn. "Freemasonry," in *Secret Societies*, ed. Norman Mackenzie, 152-177. London: Aldus Books Ltd., 1967.

Whiffen, Marcus, and Frederick Koeper. *American Architecture Vol. 1: 1607-1860*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1981.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS:

Bauer, Mary. "Title Chain for The Fort Collins Masonic Temple." Unpublished, 1990.

Schoeman, Christian J. "Study of Historic Structures Located Within the Fort Collins Downtown Development Area." Unpublished, 1983.

NEWSPAPERS:

Cada, Chryss. "Masons Give Glimpse of Inner Workings." *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 5 March 1993, p. B1, 82.

"Cornerstone of New Temple To Be Laid Here Wednesday." *Fort Collins Express-Courier*, 13 October 1925, p. 1.

Glover, Bobbi. "Standing Proud: Temple's Tradition Steeped in History." *Triangle Review (Fort Collins)*, 6 January 1994, p. 2, 3.

Griffin, C. Brandon. "Masons Play Traditional Role." *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 21 July 1976, page unknown.

Harness, Susan. "City's Early Leaders Started Masonic Lodge." *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 2

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July 1995, p. B2.

INTERVIEWS:

Waldrop, Sidney M., past Illustrious Grand Master of the Cryptic Masons of Colorado, interview by author, 1 November 1995.

Schnabel, Martin, caretaker of Fort Collins Masonic Temple, interview by author, 9 November 1995

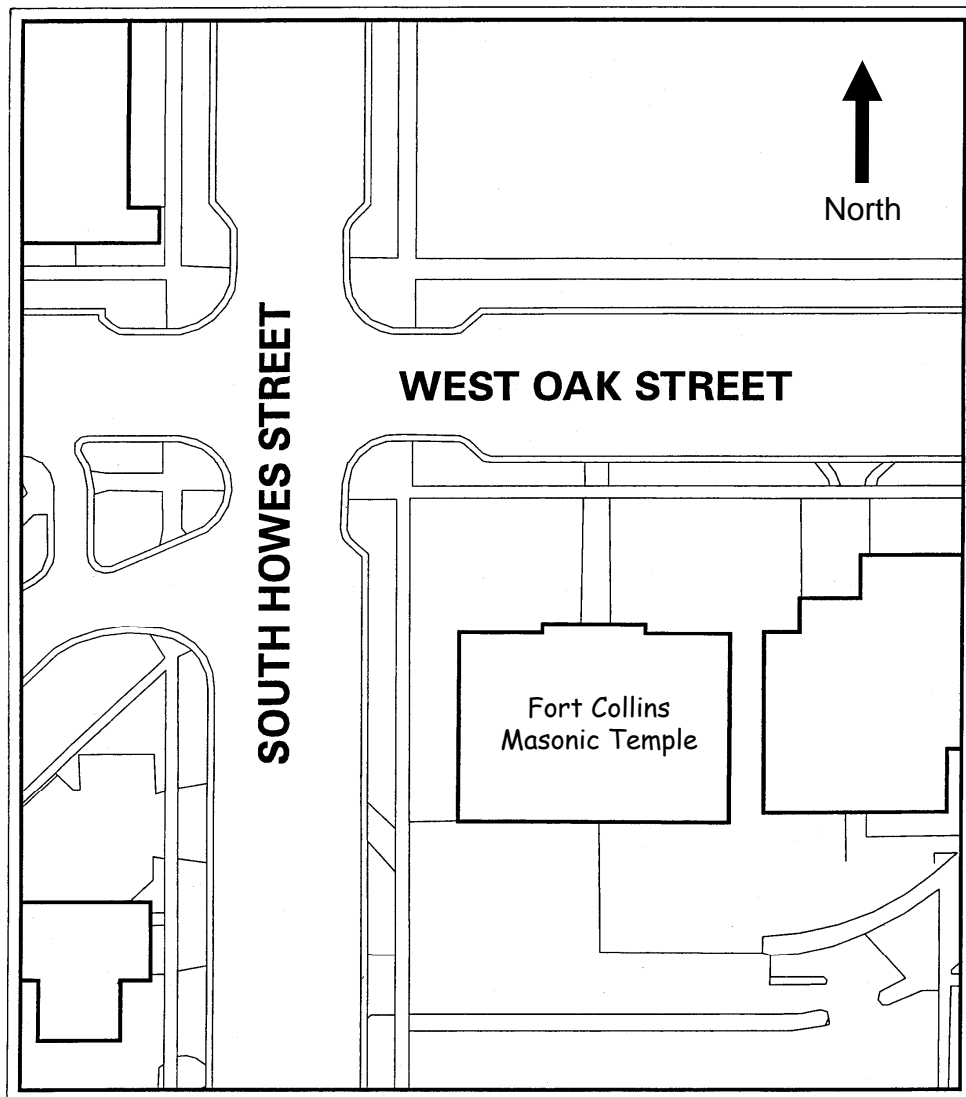
Property Name Fort Collins Masonic Temple

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

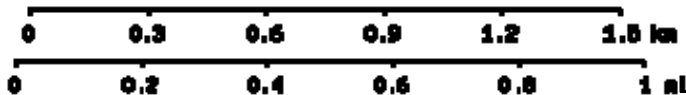
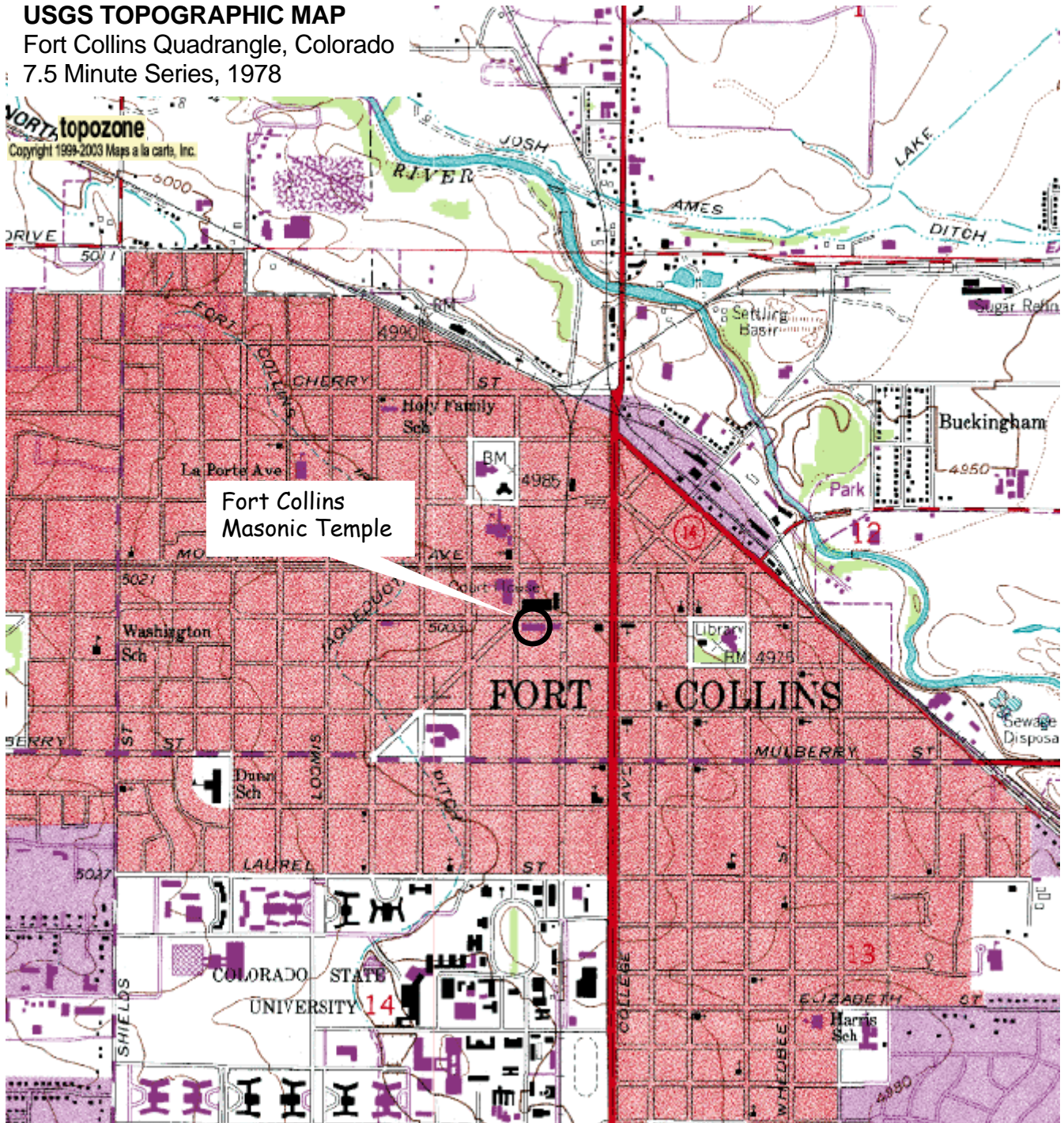
The land included in this nomination consists of Lots 10-12 inclusive, Block 102, less the east 10 feet of Lot 10, with the north half of the vacated alley adjacent on the south, Fort Collins, Larimer County, Colorado.

SITE PLAN

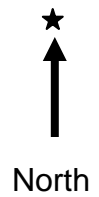


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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Fort Collins Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series, 1978



USGS Fort Collins (CO) Quadrangle
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum



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PHOTOGRAPH LOG – CURRENT

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-9:

Photographer: Wayne Davis
Date of photographs: December 2, 2007
Negatives or digital files: Possession of the photographer

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	Facade (north side); view to the south.
2	Detail of entrance and columns; view to the south.
3	Detail of Inscriptions above columns.
4	West side; view to the east.
5	South side (rear) showing added fire escape; view to the north.
6	Small lodge room on second floor.
7	Museum on first floor.
8	Museum on first floor.
9	Museum on first floor.

PHOTOGRAPH LOG – HISTORIC

These photographs may not be included in Internet posted documents and other publishing venues due to copyright restrictions.

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
H1	Facade (north side); view to the south. Photographer: unknown. Date: ca. 1970. Source: Hagen, Lloyd. <i>Collins Lodge #19: 100 Years of Masonry in Fort Collins.</i> Fort Collins, Co.: Robinson-Warfield Co., 1970.
H2	Main lodge room on second floor. Photographer: unknown. Date: ca. 1970. Source: Hagen, Lloyd. <i>Collins Lodge #19: 100 Years of Masonry in Fort Collins.</i> Fort Collins, Co.: Robinson-Warfield Co., 1970.
H3	First floor lounge. Photographer: unknown. Date: ca. 1970. Source: Hagen, Lloyd. <i>Collins Lodge #19: 100 Years of Masonry in Fort Collins.</i> Fort Collins, Co.: Robinson-Warfield Co., 1970.
H4	Ball Room/ Dining Room Basement. Photographer: unknown. Date: ca. 1970. Source: Hagen, Lloyd. <i>Collins Lodge #19: 100 Years of Masonry in Fort Collins.</i> Fort Collins, Co.: Robinson-Warfield Co., 1970.

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Photo H1: Facade (north side) of Masonic Temple in circa 1970.
Source: Hagen, Lloyd. *Collins Lodge #19: 100 Years of Masonry in Fort Collins*. Fort Collins, Co.: Robinson-Warfield Co., 1970.

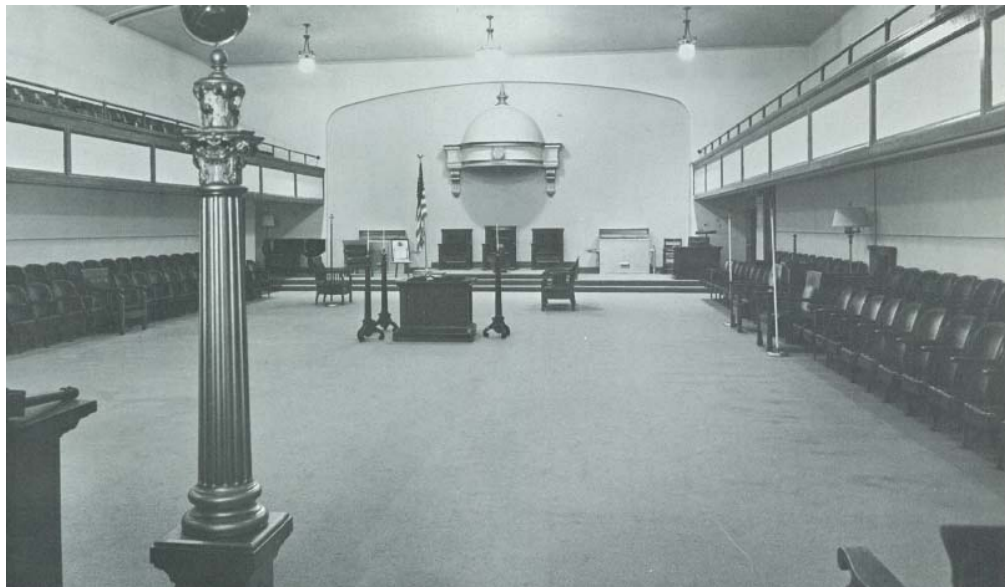


Photo H2: Main lodge room on second floor in circa 1970.
Source: Hagen, Lloyd. *Collins Lodge #19: 100 Years of Masonry in Fort Collins*. Fort Collins, Co.: Robinson-Warfield Co., 1970.

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Photo H3: First floor lounge in circa 1970.
Source: Hagen, Lloyd. *Collins Lodge #19: 100 Years of Masonry in Fort Collins*. Fort Collins, Co.: Robinson-Warfield Co., 1970.



Photo H4: Ball Room/ Dining Room Basement in circa 1970.
Source: Hagen, Lloyd. *Collins Lodge #19: 100 Years of Masonry in Fort Collins*. Fort Collins, Co.: Robinson-Warfield Co., 1970.



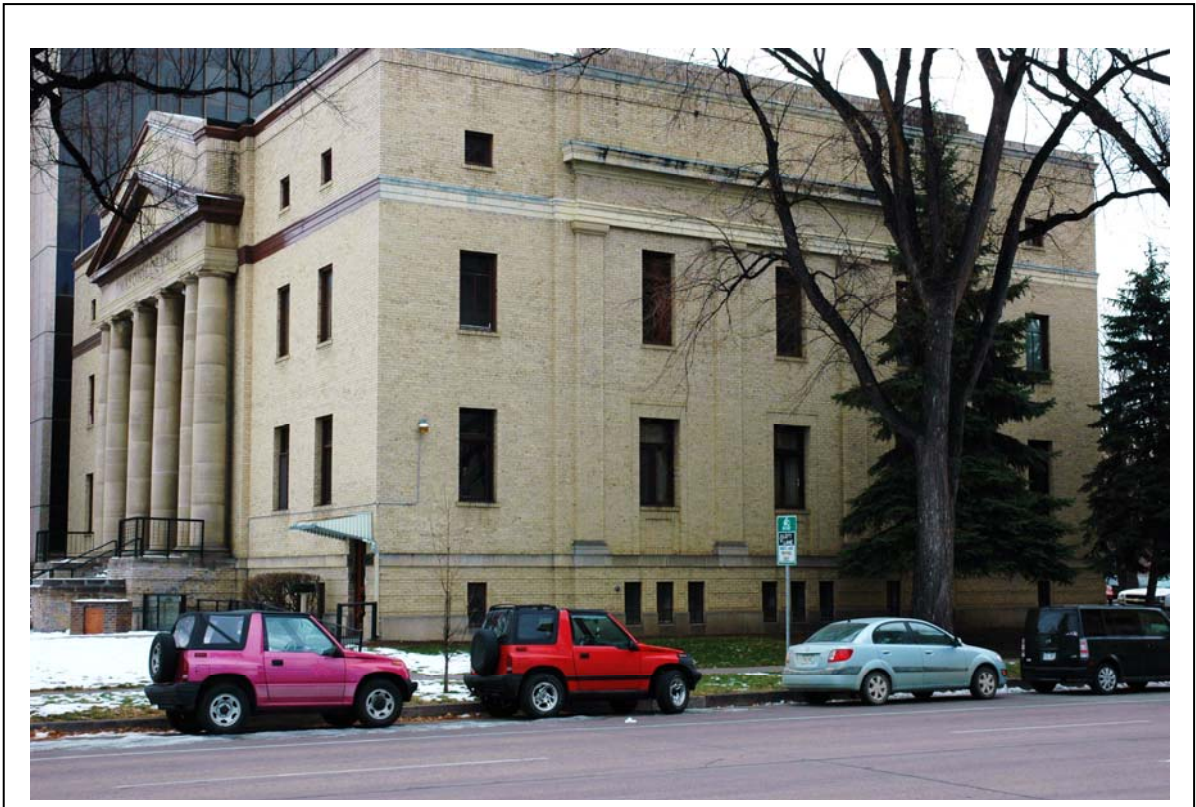
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6