

SPOKANE RIVER BRIDGE
AT SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

BY
C. U. SMITH

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

1911



Construction of the Spokane River Bridge
of the
Idaho & Western Railway
at
Spokane Bridge, Wash.

A THESIS
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C. U. Smith
to the
President and Faculty
of
Armour Institute of Technology
for the degree of
Civil Engineer

Alfred E. Thuley
Prof. Civil Engineering

H. M. Raymond
Dean of Eng. Studies

L. C. Morin
Dean of Cultural Studies



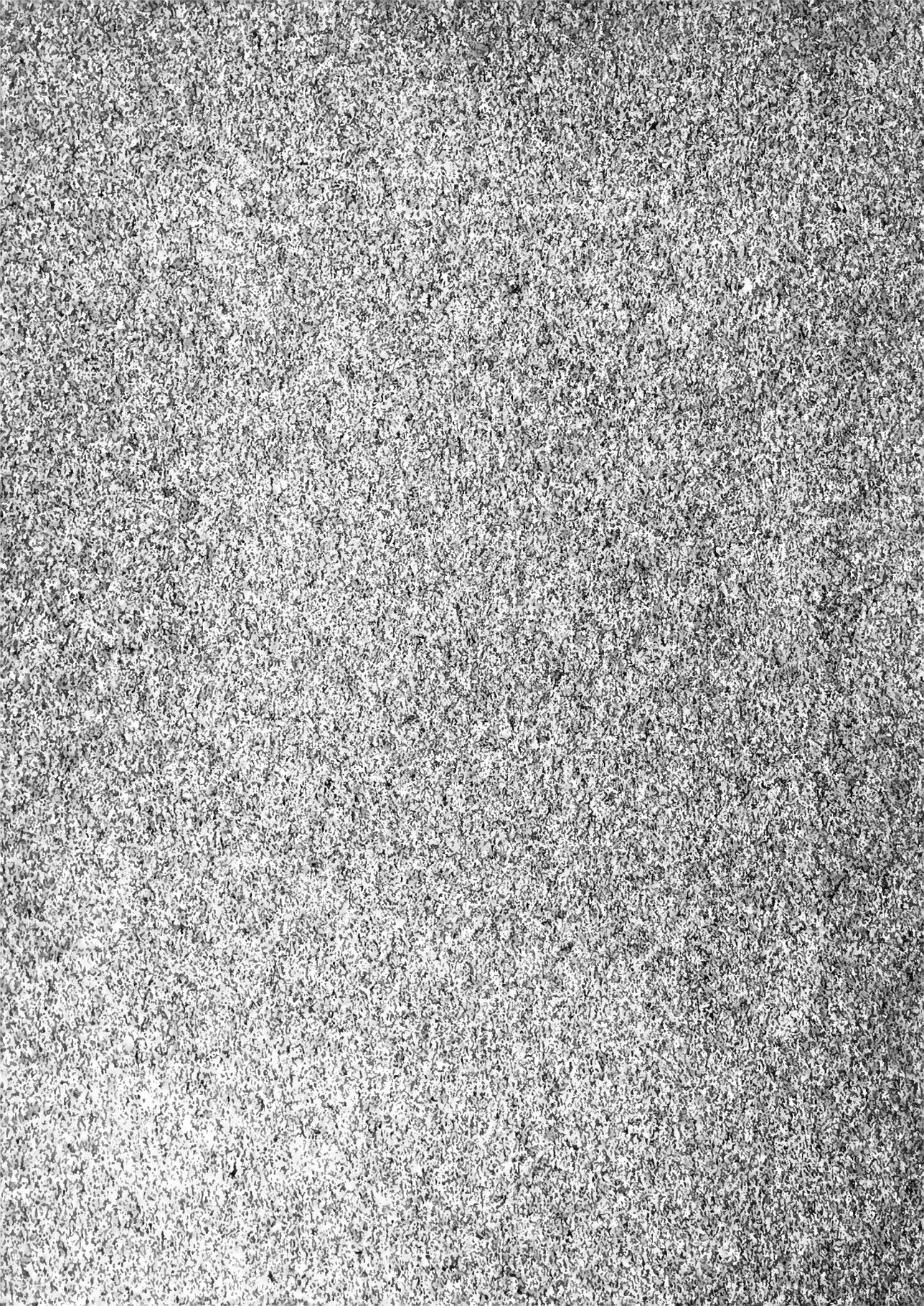


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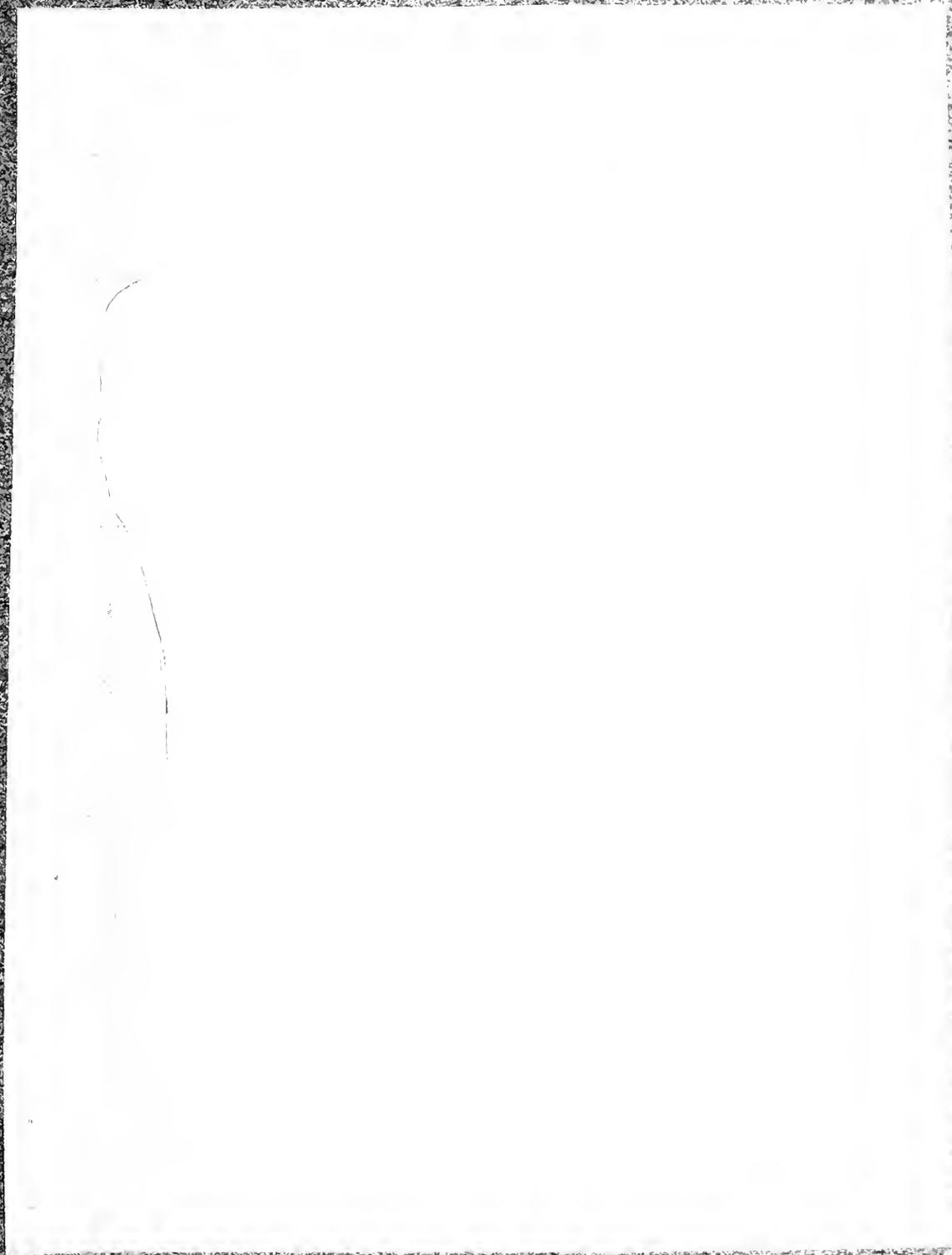
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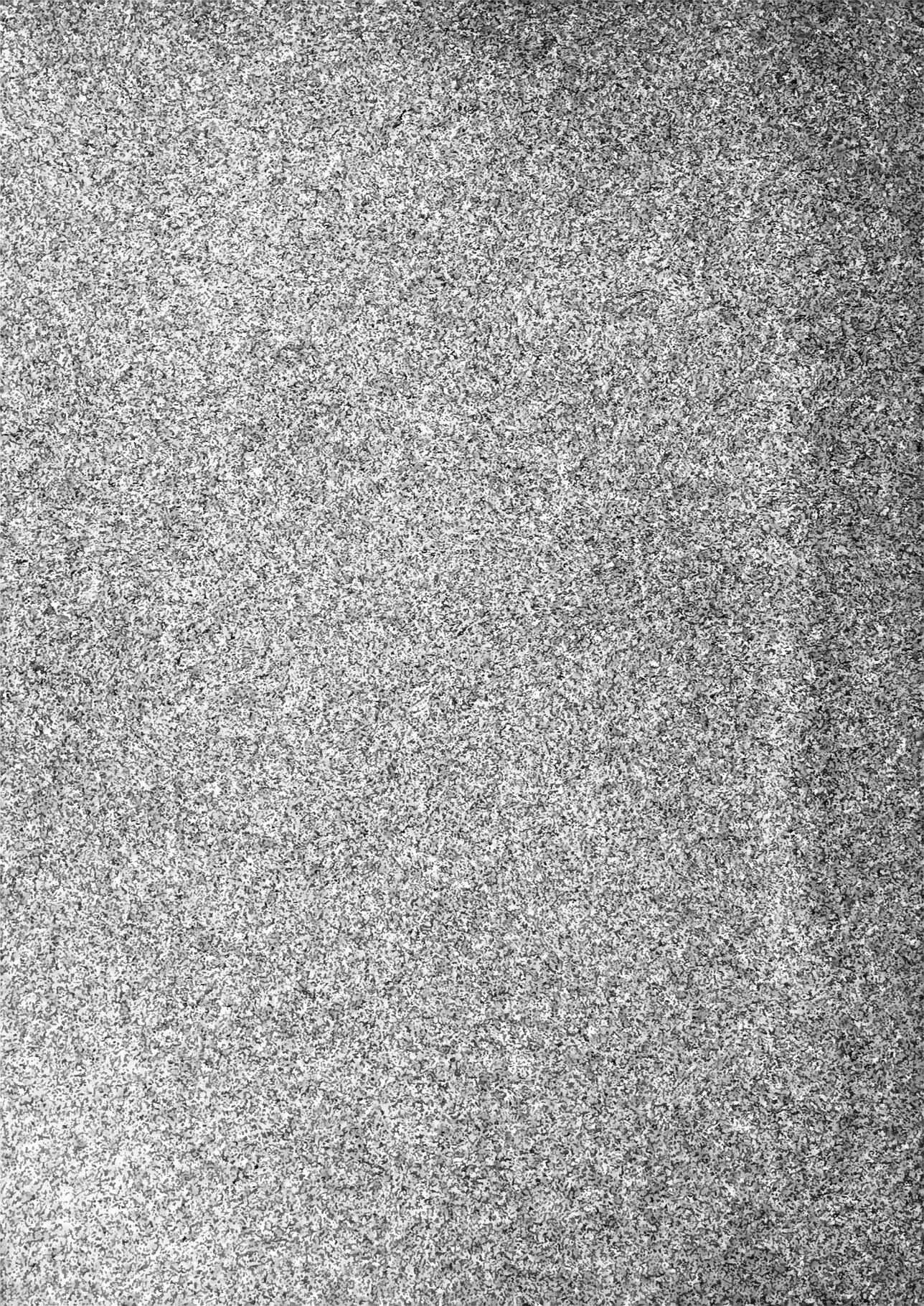
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CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPOKANE RIVER BRIDGE,
IDAHO & WESTERN RY.

Object:- To describe the method of construction of the Spokane River Bridge at Spokane Bridge, Wash., on the Idaho & Western Ry.

General Description:- The Idaho & Western Railway Co. recently completed a line from Dishman, Wash. to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, a distance of 25.3 miles. At Dishman a connection with the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. gives access to Spokane on the west, and to the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. on the south, via Plummer, Idaho.

The Idaho & Western Ry. is a subsidiary company of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry., being more familiarly known as the Coeur d'Alene Branch. To the north of the line is the Spokane Valley, well known as productive of fruits and garden truck. To the south are the foot hills of the Coeur d'Alene mountains, having a good growth of pine and fir.

The small scale map on page 5 shows the new line colored red, the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. being shown dotted.

Immediately after passing the Washington-Idaho

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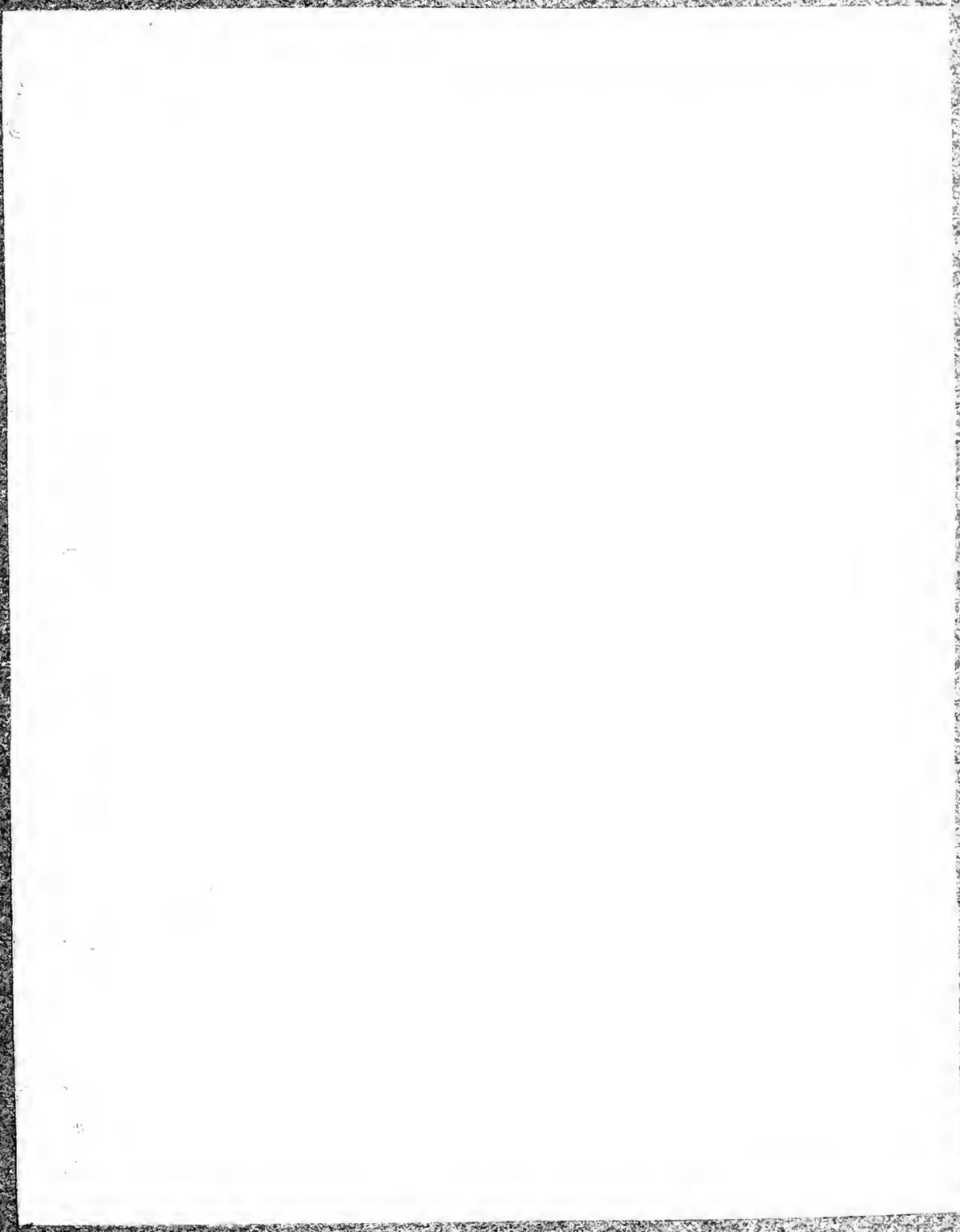
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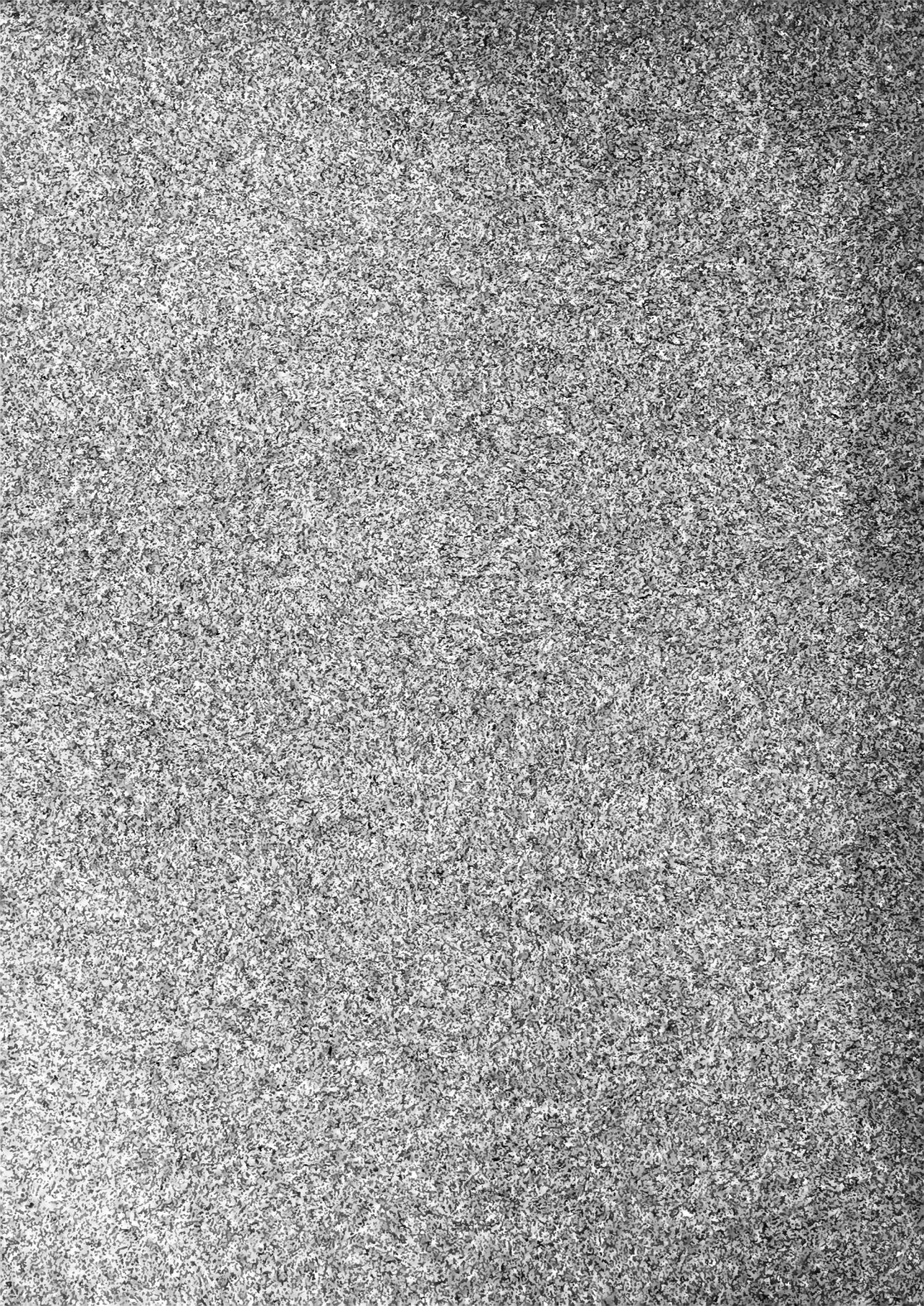
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State line the railway crosses the Spokane River, 18.5 miles from Spokane and 12.1 miles from Dishman. The entire structure, including the west approach, is in Idaho.

The Idaho & Western bridge crosses the river 400 feet up stream from the new crossing of the Inland Empire System. The old crossing of the Inland Empire System being about 300 feet down stream from the new, and is being considered as a crossing structure for the new state road. The town of Spokane Bridge, Wash. being within a quarter of a mile of all their structures is most appropriately named.

The Spokane River bridge consists of two reinforced concrete arch approaches and three concrete piers. Four 80 foot steel girders form the spans. The piers are constructed to accommodate a future second track to be constructed south of the present line. (See map on page 11) The approaches were constructed for single track, with the footings only for the future second track structure.

The concrete approaches are reinforced above the footings and are decked with reinforced concrete slabs, built on the ground and placed after setting.

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At present the deck on the steel girders is of timber, but this will be replaced by reinforced concrete slabs in the near future.

Under each of the approaches is a private roadway constructed by the railway company for adjacent property owners. These roads are gravel filled and have grades not exceeding 8 per cent.

The concrete construction and roadway work was done by the Bates & Rogers Construction Company of Chicago and Spokane. The following articles of the contract show its general nature:

(1) The contractors agree to furnish all the labor, superintendence, and to handle the work of construction, the employment of necessary labor and the purchase of material ordered by the engineer, is to be in accordance with the Chief Engineer's instructions or authority, which also covers the rates for labor and the terms and prices for purchases. The work is to be done in accordance with the plans, specifications, instructions and requirements of the Chief Engineer of the railway.

(2) Furnish all equipment, plant and tools required for the performance of the work.

(3) Provide and furnish the camp and to board the employes.

(4) Commence the work forthwith and to handle it at such a rate of progress as will secure completion prior to greater difficulty incident to the fall floods and unfavorable weather.

The Railway Company agrees to

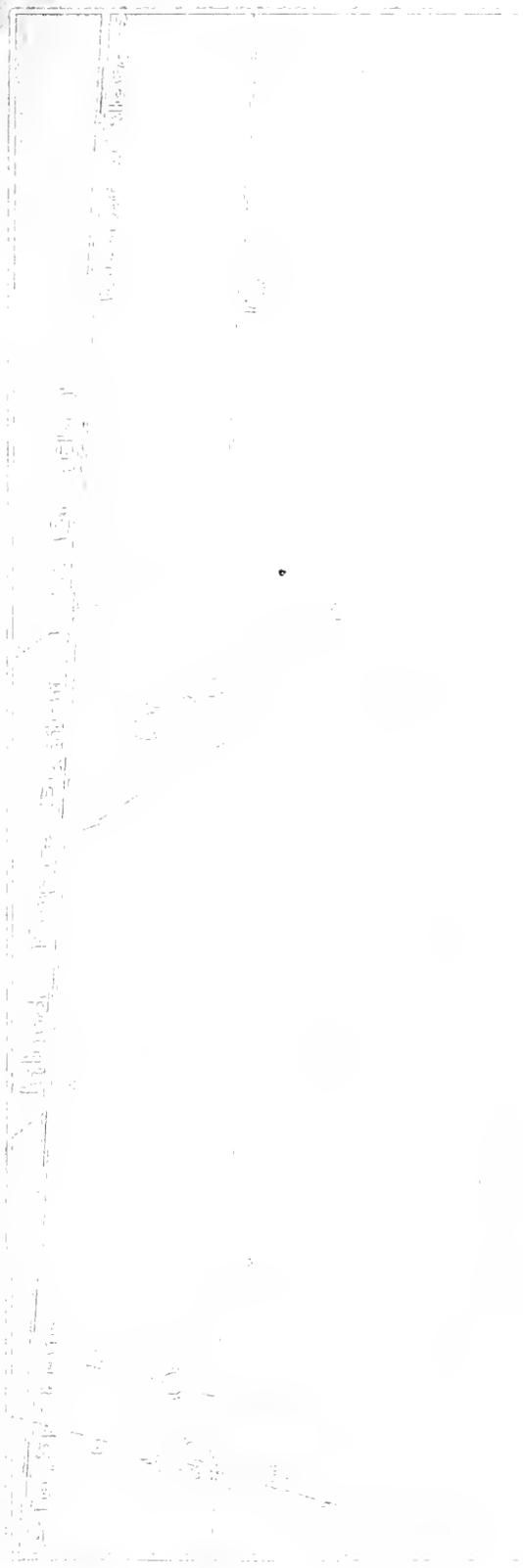
(1) Pay the contractors their pay roll for labor and for supervision employed on the work in the actual performance of the same.

(2) Pay the purchase cost of all material entering into the construction of the work.

(3) Pay the contractors the agreed per cent on items (1) and (2) as compensation for their tools, equipment, their services and their profits. (Freight charges are not included in the amounts on which percentage is paid.)

The steel work was built by the railway company and erected by company forces.

Camp:- The camp site for this work was located on the west side of the Spokane river, being within a short distance of Spokane Bridge, a station on the Inland Empire System, where all supplies and materials were shipped to. The topography of the country is very flat and a gradual down grade from the town to the work, over a good gravel road, made easy teaming.





Reference to the map on page 11 shows the location of the camp to good advantage. All the work was done on the south, or up stream side of the line. On this side the blacksmith shop, tool house, boiler, mixer and material yards were located. To the north of the line were the cement storage house, contractors office and commissary, cook shack and sleeping tents.

The camp being almost entirely off of the railway company's right of way, a small rental was paid to the owner for the use of the site. Although the land could have been used free, the payment of a small sum released the occupants from any damage claims which might have arisen during the course of construction.

As the contract states, the camp was run entirely by the contractors and they made all the profit derived from it. A price of 25 cents per meal was charged and deducted from the men's time. A commissary furnished the men with tobacco, gloves, clothing, etc., credit being given against the time checks.

The buildings for the camp were put up at the expense of the contractors, excepting those actually used in the performance of the work. Upon the completion of the work all buildings were removed and the site left as it originally was. The contractors sold the material in their camp build-

The first part of the work is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various civilizations that have flourished on the earth, and the progress of human knowledge and industry. He also touches upon the political and social changes that have shaped the modern world.

In the second part, the author turns his attention to the history of the British Empire. He traces its growth from a small island in the North Sea to a global power that ruled over vast territories in every part of the world. He examines the military and administrative challenges that the empire faced, and the economic and cultural influences it exerted on the nations it governed.

The third part of the work is a detailed account of the American Revolution. The author describes the causes of the conflict, the course of the war, and the establishment of the new nation. He also discusses the political and social changes that followed the war, and the role of the United States in the world.

The final part of the work is a history of the French Revolution. The author describes the overthrow of the monarchy, the rise of the Jacobins, and the execution of King Louis XVI. He also discusses the impact of the revolution on Europe and the world, and the long-term effects of the changes it brought about.

ings for a lump sum, while that for the railway company's buildings was returned to the second hand stock.

Plant & Equipment:- The contractors plant for this work had an estimated value of approximately \$15,000 and consisted of the following equipment:

One 1/2 yard Smith concrete mixer, boiler and engine attached.

Five bottom dump Stuebner cone buckets.

Two 6 1/4 x 10 American hoisting engines complete.

One 50 ft. mast guy derrick complete.

One 30 ft. mast stiff leg derrick complete.

One 40 H.P. Nagle portable boiler with fittings.

One 5" Emerson pump.

One Gould centrifugal pump with engine attached.

(Used engine only.)

One 6 x 4 x 6 Fairbanks Morse force pump.

One 6 x 4 x 6 Laidlow & Dunn force pump.

One 5 1/2 x 7 Comstock upright engine.

One skid pile driver complete, 30 ft. leads.

One 2800 lb. pile hammer.

One 800 lb. pile cap.

Three concrete cars (One lost in river) complete.

Two push cars, complete with trucks.

One gravel car, complete with trucks.



One 40" circular saw.
One 36" circular saw.
One 2 1/2" shaft for saw.
Four #2 slip scrapers.
Sixteen steel tray wheel barrows, 2 ft. capacity.
Six cross cut saws.
Eighteen #2 shovels, D handle, round point.
Ten #2 shovels, D handle, square point.
Four long handle round point shovels.
Three spades.
700 ft. 1" dia. manilla rope.
600 ft. 1 1/4" dia. manilla rope.
300 ft. 5/8" dia. manilla rope.
4610 ft. 1/2" wire hoisting rope.
1840 ft. 5/8" wire guy rope.
60 picks with handles.
Six pike poles.
Three 8 lb. mauls.
Eight 10 lb. mauls.
One set blacksmith tools.
One forge complete with blower.
One grind stone, 2" face.
One Barren track jack.
One 150 lb. anvil.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools used to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications and applications of the findings. It highlights how the analysis can be used to inform strategic planning, identify areas for improvement, and optimize resource allocation.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It emphasizes the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure the continued effectiveness of the processes and procedures.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of the current processes and procedures. It identifies areas where improvements can be made and provides recommendations for addressing these challenges.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a detailed overview of the proposed changes and improvements. It outlines the specific actions to be taken and the expected benefits of these changes.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the implementation and monitoring of the proposed changes. It highlights the need for clear communication, training, and ongoing support to ensure a successful transition.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a final summary and conclusion. It reiterates the importance of the proposed changes and the commitment to ongoing improvement and innovation.

ARREST
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECORDS
SECTION

Five cant hooks.

Four carry hooks.

Seven axes.

Four pair of rubber boots, hip.

Five double blocks, wood.

Four double blocks, iron .

One snatch block, iron.

Six ship augers.

Three timber dollies.

Two Marshalltown trowels.

Two vises.

Five monkey wrenches.

Three pipe wrenches.

One pipe cutter.

One set Armstrong stock and dies.

One set Little Giant stock and dies.

One 10" x 12" split pulley.

One 2" and one 3" flue roller.

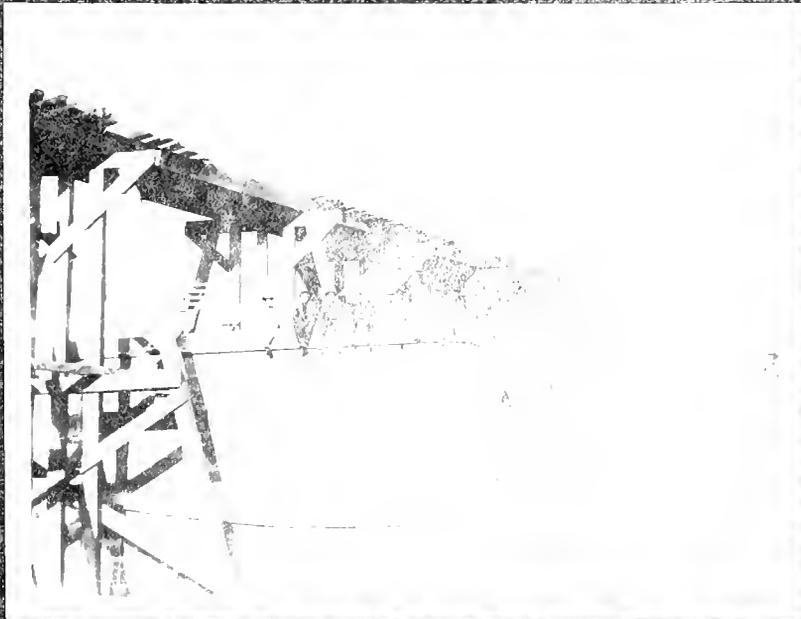
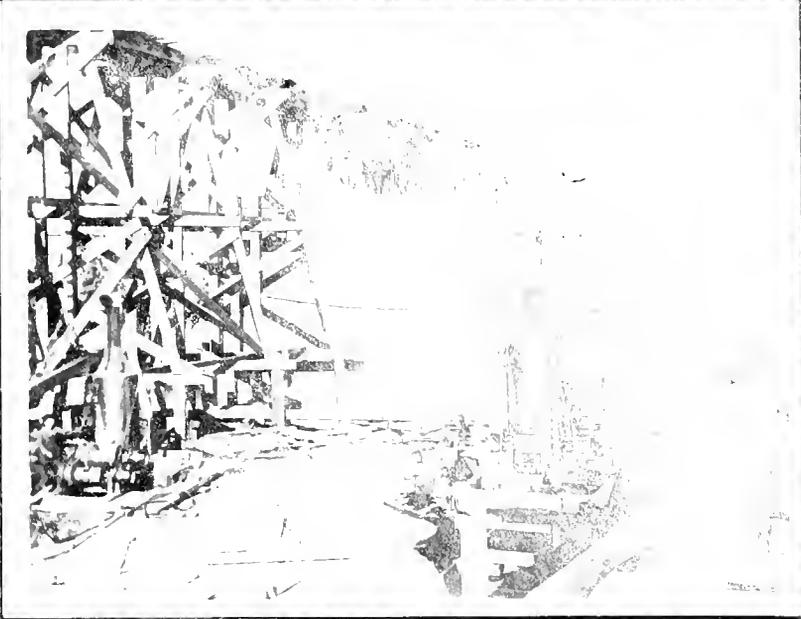
One small sand screen.

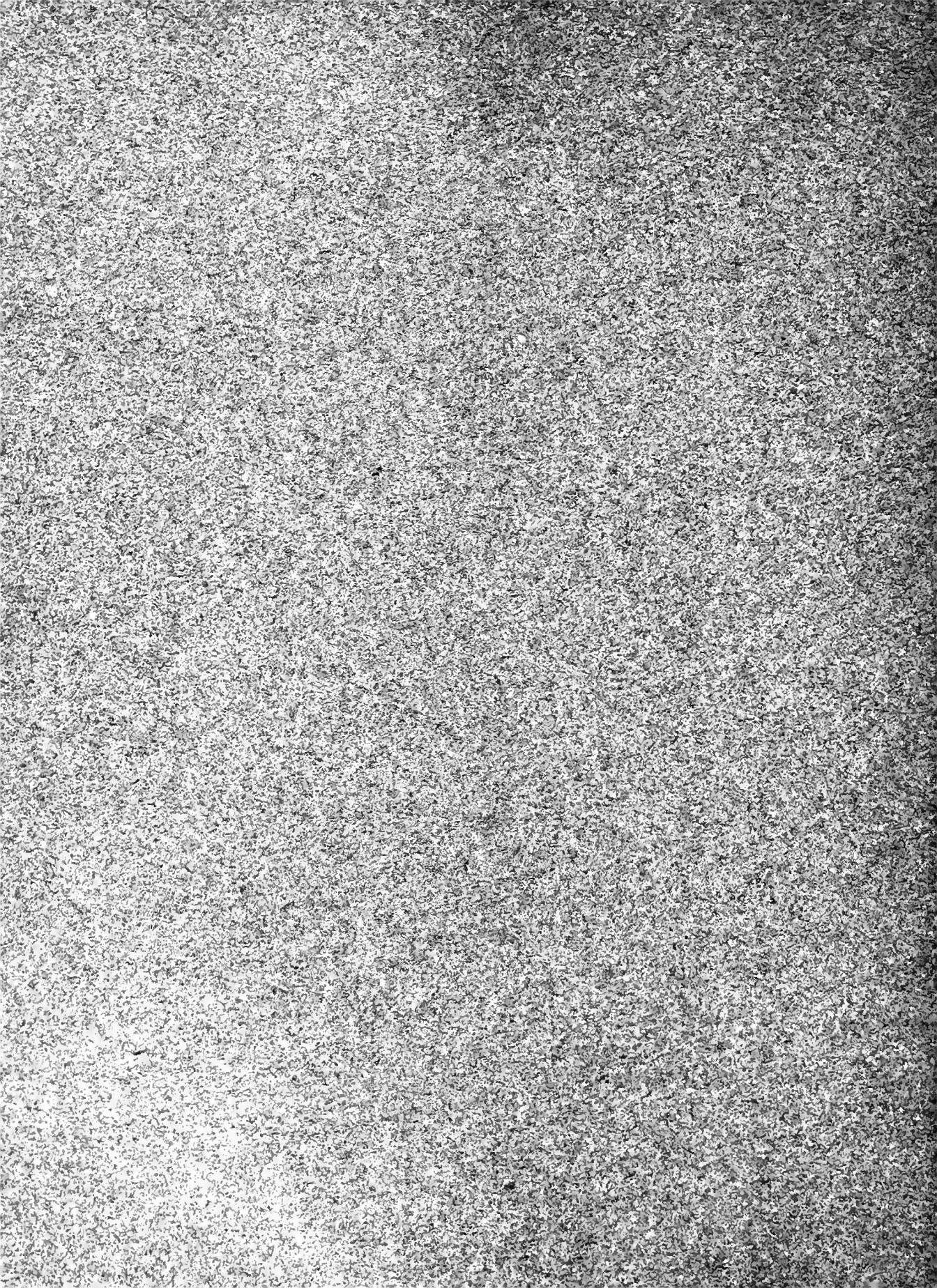
Six lanterns.

Crow bars, claw bars, pinch bars, chains, etc.

Other equipment on the work, but not actually used in construction consisted of:

One Clam shell bucket.





One orange peel bucket.

One 50' mast guy derrick complete.

The camp equipment consisted of four 16 x 18 tents, 12 oz., stoves, etc. with a cooking outfit for 150 men.

The engineers outfit consisted of one 14 x 16 tent, one 7 x 7 tent, drafting table, chairs, desk and the customary engineering instruments. All the tents were framed, floored and half walled covered with tarred paper.

Material:- Gravel:- The gravel for this work was a good coarse grade, that would mesh 90% through a 3/4" sieve, lying under a lava strata, was taken out of a pit on the railway company's right of way and washed there, it was then dumped into a car and carried down to the work on a gravity track and unloaded at the storage pile as indicated on the map page

The gravel was picked up in the pit with slips. It was then dumped through a trap and washed with a hose, as it went down a 30 degree incline to the storage hopper. The car was run under this hopper and filled. The outlet of the hopper being arranged with a trap door operated by a lever.

When a car was filled it was started down grade to the storage pile, where it was dumped and returned to the loading hopper with a horse.

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The force on this work averaged two slip teams with drivers, one horse with driver to pull back empty car, two men on car, two men on slips, one washerman and three men on the dump. About 100 yards a day were handled with one car, 2700 yards were hauled, the average haul being 500 to 550 feet.

Sand:- The sand was obtained from a local pit about one mile south of the work. It was loaded at the pit in 1 1/2 yard wagons and dumped on the work at the storage pile.

The sand was bought at a unit price per yard, engineer's measurement, and hauled at a contract price per yard. The average delivery per day was nine yard per team, three teams working only when the roads were in good condition.

Nine hundred and fifty-five and one half yards of this sand, which was sharp and of a fine grade, were delivered.

Cement:- The cement used was the Santa Cruz blue cross brand. It was shipped from Seattle via Plummer, Idaho and Spokane over the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound RY., Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Co. and Inland Empire System to Spokane Bridge, Wash. It was unloaded there by the contractors and hauled to the store house, a distance of about 350 yards.

The average labor to unload and store was about four teams and two men with driver for each team. There were 30 sacks to a load and approximately 900 sacks in a car. 14 cars were received.

12067 sacks were delivered, 11902 sacks were used in the work, 157 sacks were sent away on rush work, 8 sacks remained to be returned to stock. The cement was shipped in sacks of four to a barrel.

The cement was sampled in the cars before shipment, only two cars being sampled at the work. The following are the figures of a test of one sample.

Tensile Strength

Lbs. per square inch

<u>1 day</u>	<u>7 days</u>	<u>28 days</u>
485	790	825

Time of Setting

<u>Initial Minutes</u>	<u>Final Hours</u>
110	4 1/2

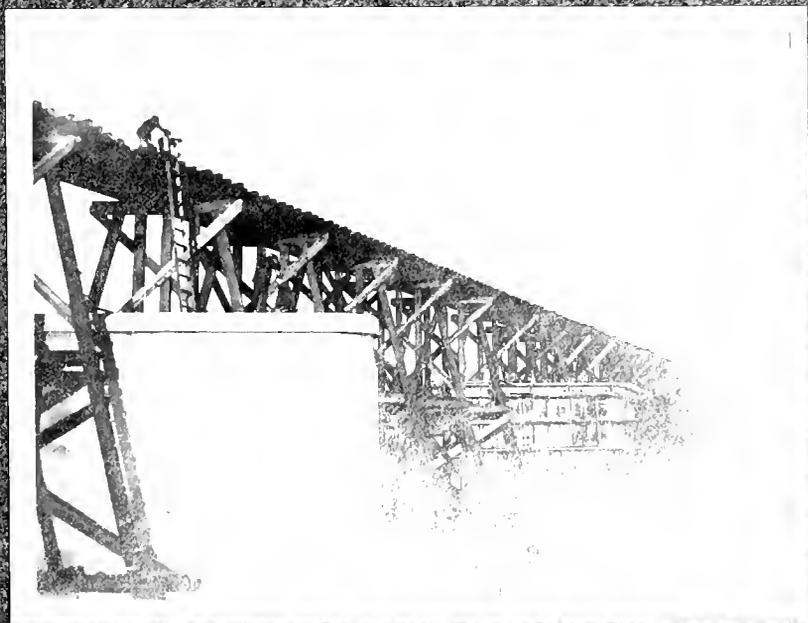
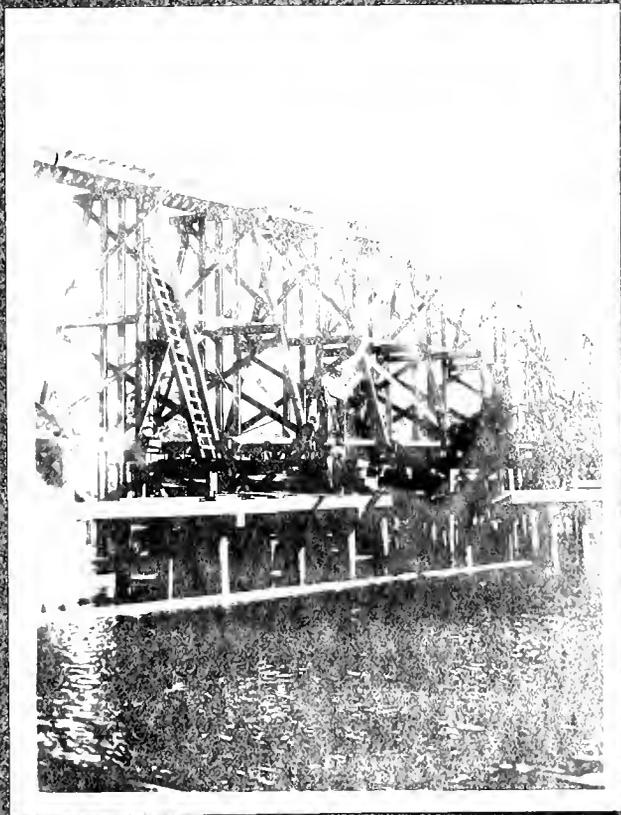
Fineness

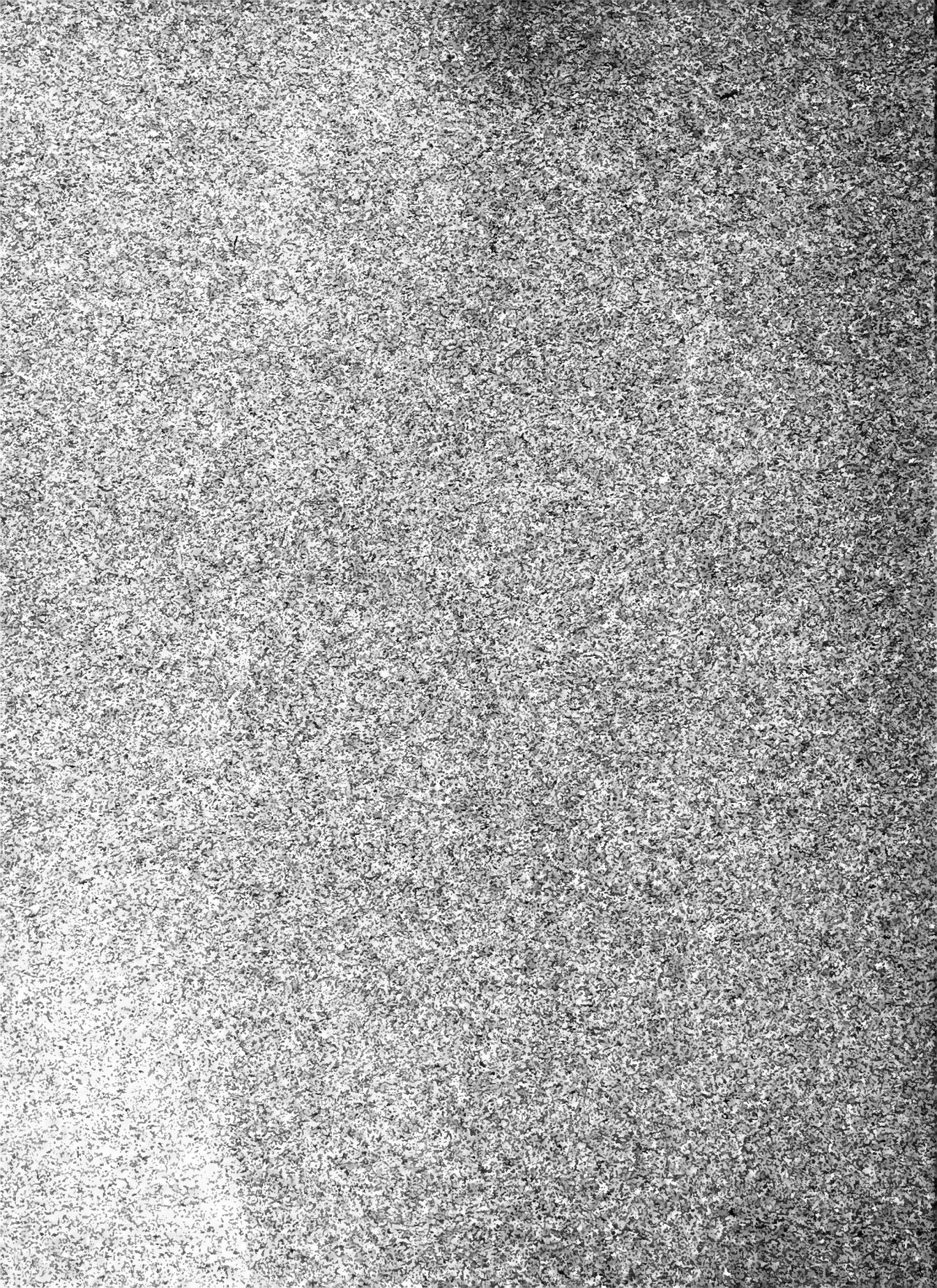
Per cent of residue on

#100 sieve #200 sieve

1.8

13.2





Per cent of water used 21

Specific gravity 3.10

A sand test proportioned 1 to 3 by weight showed:

Tensile strength

in lbs. per square inch

<u>7 days</u>	<u>28 days</u>
387	420

9.5 per cent of water used.

Reinforcing Bars:- The reinforcement was square corrugated bars 1/2" - 3/4" and 1" sizes, varying in shipping lengths from 6' to 40'.

These were shipped from the main line via Plummer and Spokane to Spokane Bridge and from there hauled by team to the yards.

In the yards the bars were sorted and cut to the various plan lengths. They were then taken to the blacksmith shop and bent into the required shape as they were needed in the work.

The following list shows the amount of reinforcing material used in the work:

	<u>East Abutment</u>			
Size	1/2"	3/4"	1"	Total
<u>Lin. Ft.</u>	6167	6544	3285	15996
Lbs.	5242	12519	11169	28930

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1789

SEPTEMBER 17

1789

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

SECTION 3

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a Term of six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

SECTION 4

The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law alter or change the Time, Places or Manner of holding such Elections, provided they do not alter or change the same so as to alter the equal Representation therein.

SECTION 5

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall begin at Noon on the first Monday in September; but they may adjourn to any other Day within the same Year, and may from Time to Time adjourn to any other Place within the United States.

SECTION 6

The Congress shall be held at the City of New York, until they shall have provided by Law for the Meeting Place in other City within the United States.

SECTION 7

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

West Abutment

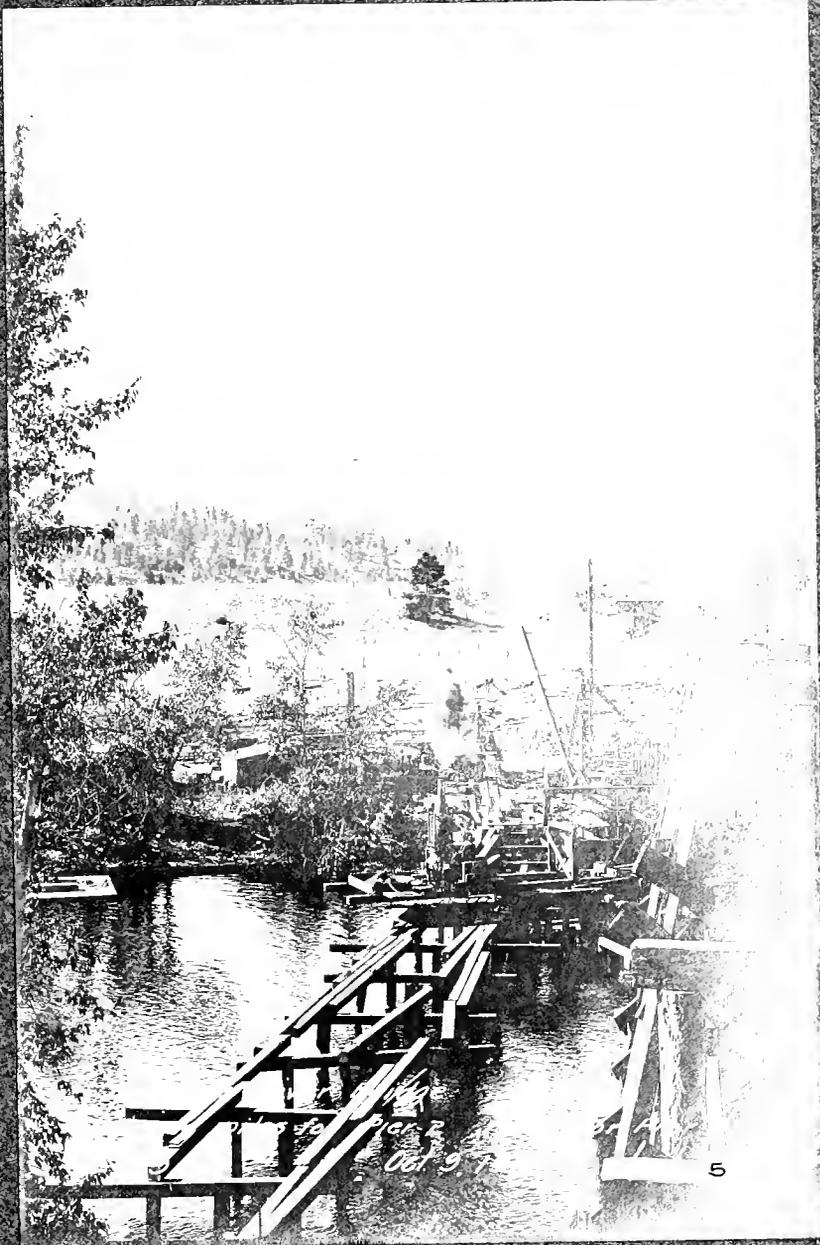
Size	1/2"	3/4"	1"	Total
Lin.ft.	14391	9817	10998	35206
Lbs.	12232	18780	37393	68405

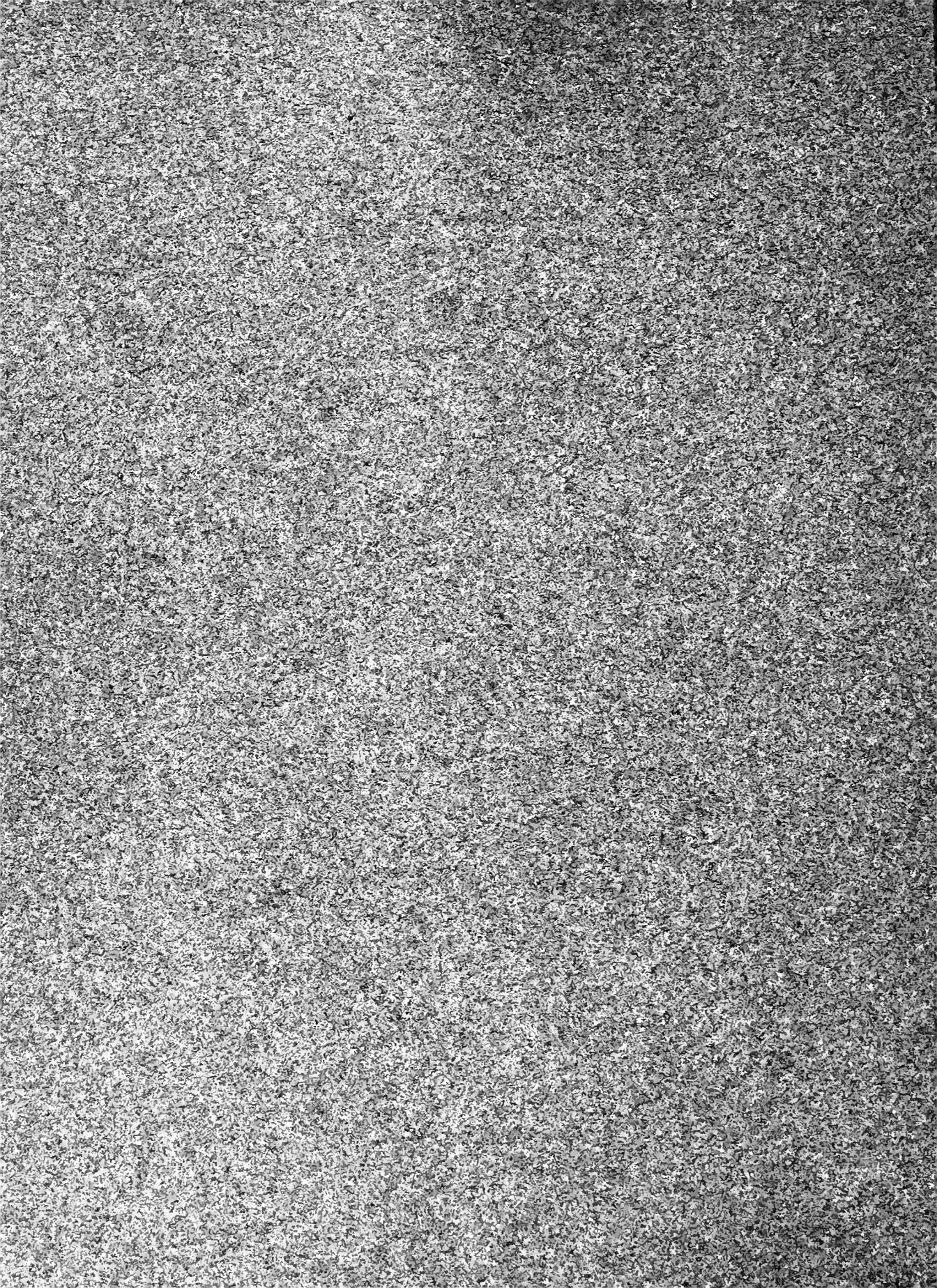
Timber, Lumber and Piling:- The timbers used in the work trestle and upon various structures as mixer platform, gravel washer, etc., were old bridge timbers shipped to Spokane Bridge from the main line yards and hauled to the work by team.

The contractors used 45956 feet B.M. of this material, not including the timber in the temporary trestle. Of this 34660 feet B.M. was recovered upon the completion of the work and sent into the old material supply again. The remainder was either lost in the river, or cut into such lengths as were not acceptable for further use.

The form lumber and caisson timber was shipped via the Inland Empire System to Spokane Bridge from a local mill in Coeur d'Alene. That which was left at the end of the work was sent into the railway company's old material stock.

Approximately 135000 feet B.M. of small dimensioned stock was used for forms, cofferdam, sheds, etc. The amount used in the caissons for Piers #1 and #2 was about





61900 F.B.M. From these two items approximately 17900 F.B.M. were returned to old material stock. The form lumber was 2 x 8 stock, with 3 x 12 planks for flooring, runways, etc, and 3 x 8 M. and D. material for sheeting.

The piling also came from Coeur d'Alene and was unloaded on the old main line of the Inland Empire System opposite the work. From there it was brought to the work by team as needed.

The switching charges by the Inland Empire System for the use of the main line were a minimum of \$5.00 for one hour. Unloading there was a great saving as two cars came in at once and could be unloaded in an hour, saving a long team haul and providing a storage yard on the Inland Empire System right of way.

10000 lin.ft. of piling was used. The piles were fir and tamarack of 20 - 25 - and 32 foot lengths. At the completion of the work the pile cut offs were sent into the old material stock to be used for building foundations and fuel.

Miscellaneous:- Such items as nails, oil, waste, small tools, etc., ordered from time to time on the work, were shipped from dealers in Spokane via the Inland Empire System to Spokane Bridge by local freight or express.

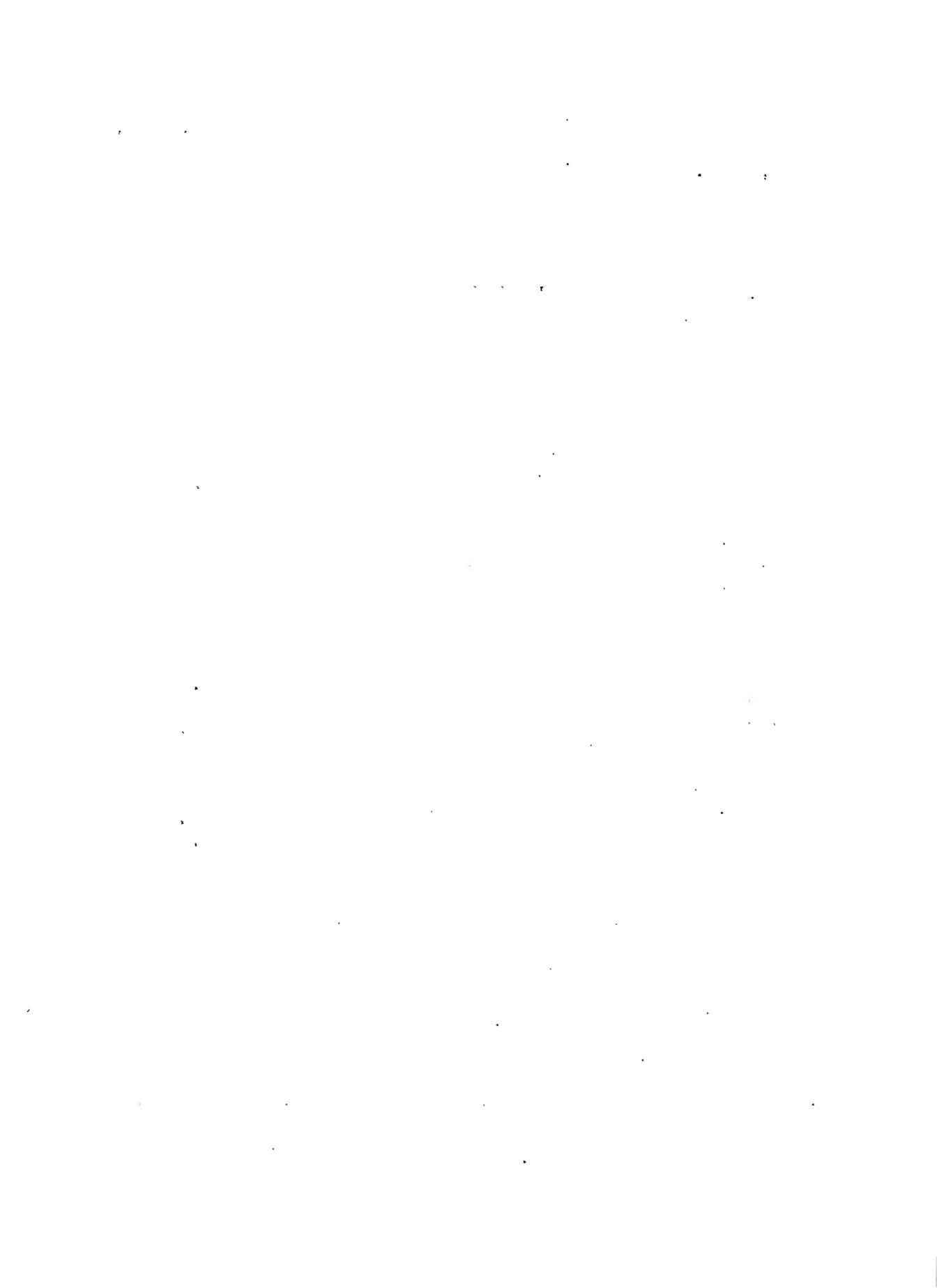


The following list shows the amount of nails, oil, bolts, etc. used during the course of construction:

Article	Amount
Coal from Bellview, B.C.	160 tons
Drift bolts	2100
10 d nails	20 kegs
60 d nails	8 "
40 d "	6 "
16 d "	17 "
20 d "	2 "
8 d "	1 "
3/8" x 8" boat spikes	6 "
3/8" x 3" track spikes	50 lbs.
Nuts and washers	65 "
Tool steel and iron	1450 "
Packing	33 "
Mill brooms	1 doz.
8" files	18
Tarred felt	8 rolls
Waste	1 bale
Blacksmith coal	6 sacks
Oakum	50 lbs.
White lead	25 "
Boiler compound	10 gals.
#16 Annealed wire	12 rolls
9 " "	17 "
Coal oil	1 drum
Lubricating and cylinder oil	50 gals.
Cup grease	20 lbs.

The above list does not include iron washers and bolts ordered on engineer's requisition, or that shown on plan bills of material.

All material was ordered by the contractors at the direction of the engineer in charge and bills rendered at the end of the month. The only exception to this



being the cement, reinforcing bars and old timber which were ordered on requisition of the Division Engineer.

Labor:- The labor on this work was furnished by the contractors as stated in the contract. A specimen of the daily force report on page 27 shows the average force on the work.

These reports were sent to the office of the Division Engineer and to the main office of the contractors upon the completion of each day's work. By this method a daily report of the progress of the work was always on record and in determining the cost of the various parts of the work was absolutely necessary.

Distributions for all the work done were kept in this way being classified for each separate pier or abutment and also for general work as gravel, cement handling, bridge protection, rip rap, etc.

The superintendence of the work for the contractors was done by a general superintendent who made occasional trips to the work, but was not resident there. During his absence a general foreman had entire charge, but was always subject to the orders of the engineer on the work.

The wages paid for the various classes of labor is shown in the specimen report. These were constant throughout, with the exception of the wages for common



Bates & Rogers Construction Co.

355 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

DAILY REPORT.

P. O. ADDRESS... Box 17

BRIDGE Spokane... DATE, Oct. 31... 1910

WORK DONE:	COST LABOR.
<u>East</u> <small>ABUTMENT</small> EXCAVATION _____ CU. YDS.	4 <u>50</u>
<u>Pier #2</u> " CONCRETING _____ CU. YDS.	21 <u>97</u>
<u>West</u> " FORMS _____	43 <u>86</u>
<u>Pier #2</u> " _____	14 <u>05</u>
<u>Pier #1</u> PILES DRIVEN NO. <u>7</u> LIN. FT. <u>224</u>	23 <u>23</u>
Hauling Lumber	7 <u>50</u>
Reinforcing W. Abut.	7 <u>30</u>
Gravel	35 <u>34</u>
	<u>\$157 15</u>

FORCE:			
<u>1</u> FOREMEN	@ \$ <u>125 00</u>	PER Mo.	4 <u>03</u>
<u>3</u> ENGINEERS	" \$ <u>3 50</u>	PER DAY.	10 <u>50</u>
<u>12</u> CARPENTERS	" \$ " "	"	42 <u>00</u>
<u>1</u> " 4 man.	" \$ <u>4 00</u>	"	4 <u>00</u>
<u>4</u> LABORERS	" \$ <u>2 50</u>	"	10 <u>00</u>
<u>26</u> "	" \$ <u>2 25</u>	"	58 <u>50</u>
<u>1</u> Blacksmith	" \$ <u>3 50</u>	"	3 <u>50</u>
<u>1</u> TIMEKEEPERS	" \$ <u>75 00</u>	" Mo.	2 <u>42</u>
<u>2.8</u> TEAMS & Men	" \$ <u>6 00</u>	" day	16 <u>80</u>
<u>1</u> Rigger	" \$ <u>3 00</u>	"	3 <u>00</u>
<u>1</u> Engineer	" \$ <u>3 00</u>	"	3 <u>00</u>
	" \$ _____	"	
			<u>\$157 15</u>

NO. SACKS CEMENT USED _____

EXPECT TO COMPLETE THIS JOB _____ 191 _____

REMARKS: 18 yds. of sand delivered
90 yds. of gravel hauled
Average penetration Pier #1 piling 17.1 #

WEATHER: Clear _____ C. H. Smith
 FOREMAN.



laborers, which were cut from 25 cents per hour to 22 1/2 cents and finally to 20. Exceptionally good men of this class were paid in a like proportion 27 1/2 - 25 and 22 1/2 cents per hour.

The largest force on the work at one time consisted of the following:

- 1 General Foreman
- 1 Carpenter "
- 1 Pile driver "
- 4 Engineers
- 10 Carpenters
- 4 Carpenter helpers
- 1 Blacksmith
- 2 Riggers, or pile driver men
- 1 Timekeeper
- 3 Teams
- 1 Single horse and man
- 51 Laborers

For a time during the driving of piling for foundations a pile driver foreman was on the pay roll for 40 cents per hour. This was only a temporary expense, as the general foreman and carpenter foreman were ample to direct the work other than pile driving where supervision

must be constant.

Construction-Concrete Sub-structure:- The construction work will be discussed in the actual order of its progress and not for each abutment and pier separately. This is done because the work did not proceed in the direct order of Piers #1, #2 and #3, but often two or more pieces of work were in progress at one time.

Before the permanent bridge work was commenced, it was deemed necessary to construct a temporary timber trestle to be used for traffic in the event of the non-completion of the permanent bridge at the time track was to be laid. This temporary structure was built and complete before the bridge contractors were ready to work.

In order to have an advantageous means of carrying on the work, it was deemed advisable to build a temporary work trestle to transport concrete on and also for the use of the pile driver. This was therefore started at once. Twenty-one 3 pile bents were driven and decked with old bridge timbers. The piling used were 20 x 25 ft. lengths.

While the temporary trestle was under construction, the timbers for the cofferdam for Pier #3 were being framed and put in place. This cofferdam was 14' x 45' inside of the sheeting. The method of construction was:

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of these practices across different departments and projects. It provides detailed instructions on how to set up systems for data collection and analysis, including the selection of appropriate software and the training of staff. This section also addresses the challenges that may arise during the implementation process and offers strategies to overcome them.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of regular communication and reporting. It highlights the need for clear and concise reports that provide a comprehensive overview of the current status and any potential issues. This section also outlines the roles and responsibilities of different team members in ensuring that the reporting process is efficient and effective.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the importance of data security and privacy. It discusses the various risks associated with data breaches and provides guidelines on how to protect sensitive information. This section also outlines the steps that should be taken to ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous improvement and innovation. It emphasizes that the current practices and systems should be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the business environment. This section also outlines the various ways in which new ideas and technologies can be integrated into the existing framework.

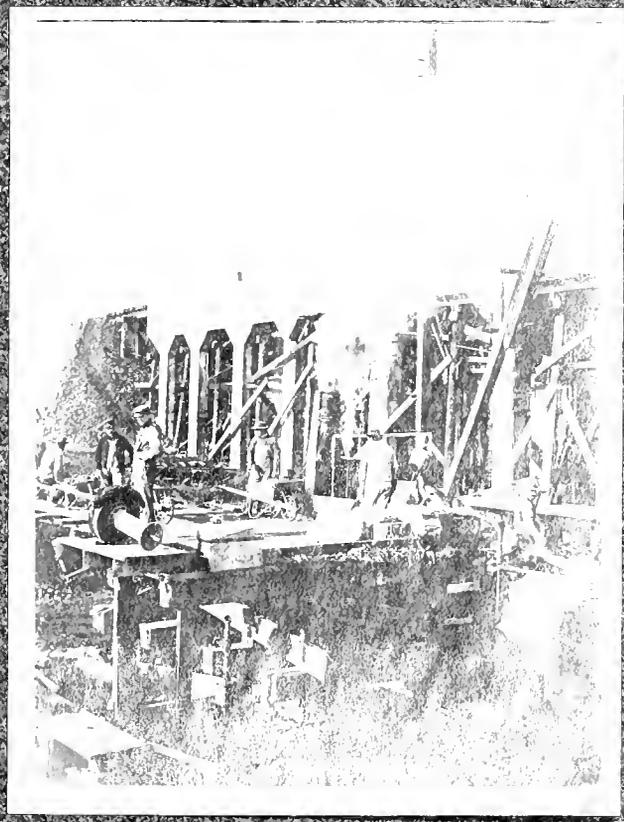
6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and teamwork. It highlights the need for all team members to work together and share their knowledge and expertise. This section also outlines the various ways in which collaboration can be fostered and maintained.

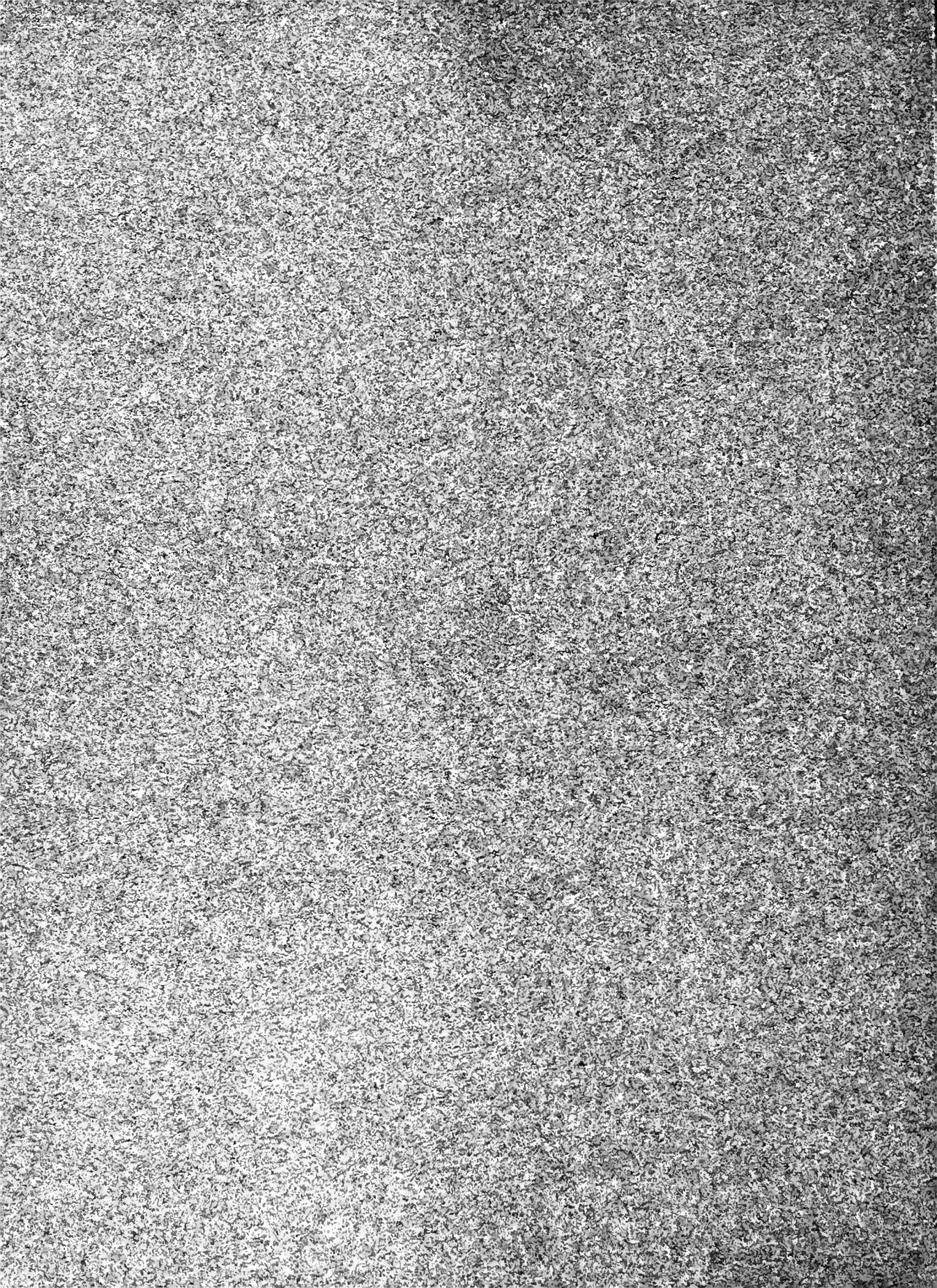
7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability. It emphasizes that all actions and decisions should be clearly documented and communicated to the relevant stakeholders. This section also outlines the various ways in which transparency and accountability can be promoted and maintained.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of risk management. It highlights the need to identify and assess potential risks and to develop strategies to mitigate them. This section also outlines the various ways in which risk management can be integrated into the overall business strategy.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of customer satisfaction. It emphasizes that the needs and expectations of customers should be a top priority for the organization. This section also outlines the various ways in which customer satisfaction can be improved and maintained.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of financial management. It highlights the need to maintain accurate financial records and to ensure that the organization is operating within its budget. This section also outlines the various ways in which financial management can be improved and maintained.





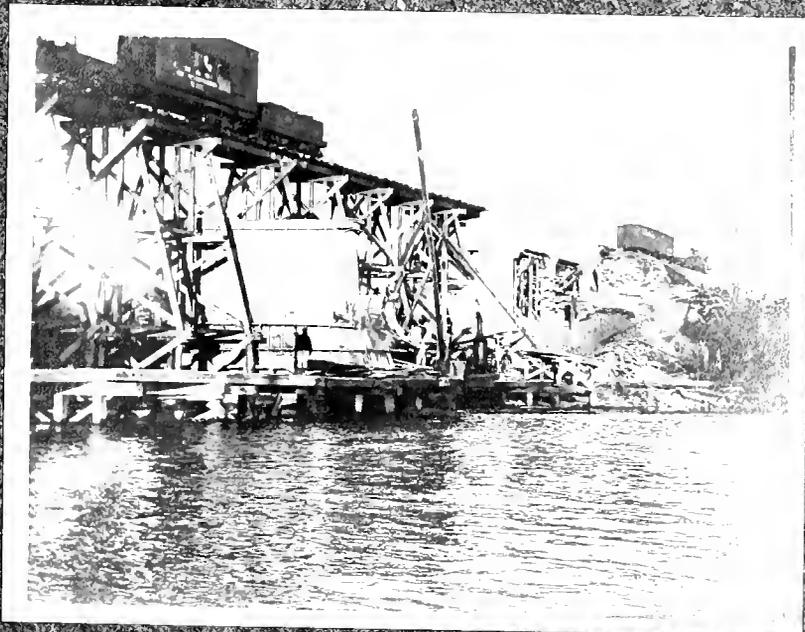
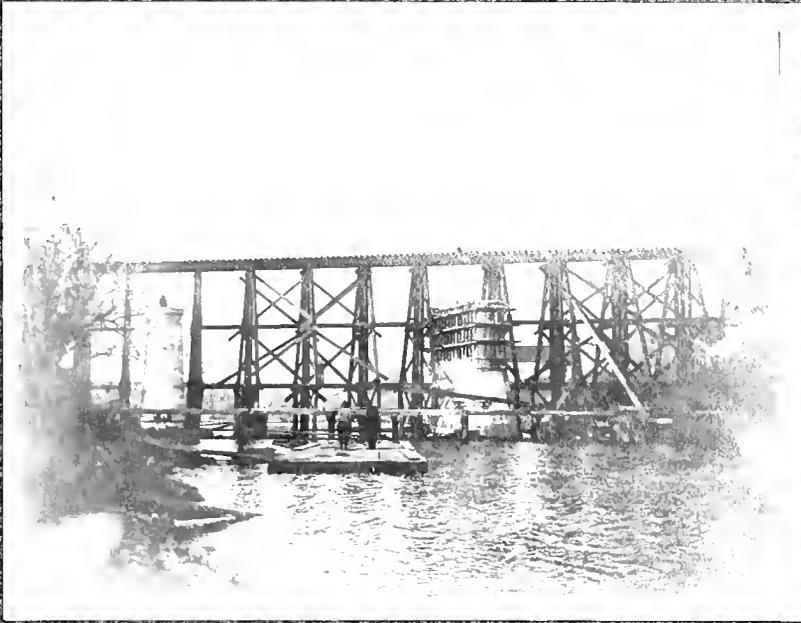
Four 12 x 12 timbers were fastened together in the form of a rectangle and floated into the desired position, being held in place by lines and bracing to temporary work. The sheeting, 3 x 8 M. & D. material, was then put in place around this waling, being held at intervals by small nails. When the entire waling was walled up with sheeting a similar waling was built on the outside, about two feet distant all around on three sides, the west side being in such shallow water that outside protection was not necessary, the puddling material being placed up against the sheeting with no backing.

When this second frame was made it was walled up on the inside with 3 x 12 rough lumber. The puddling material, local surface dirt, was then dumped in between these two walls. The puddling process being completed the inside was pumped out and the leaks tamped tight.

The excavation was next started. This was done by hand, the material being loaded into bottom dump buckets, which were handled by a stiff leg derrick situated at (2) near Pier #3 (map page 11) the material being deposited around the cofferdam.

The waling and sheeting were driven down by hand operated tamps. When down about six feet a second waling was built of the same dimension as the first







and put in place about five feet above it. This method of driving sheeting and excavating was then continued until the desired level was obtained in the cofferdam.

A 5" Emerson pump was used in this cofferdam and proved of ample capacity, although the leakage was considerable at times. This was the only wet excavation on the work.

During the cofferdam work the boiler was put in place as shown on map, the gravel washer built and track laid from it to the storage yard, the mixer platform was built and the mixer set up, the tool house and blacksmith shop were built and excavation started on the west abutment.

By the time the excavation in the cofferdam was completed the work trestle was also finished and the pile driver was returned to Pier #3 site ready for driving the foundation piling in the cofferdam. This foundation consisted of 88 - 20 and 25 ft. piles driven every 2' 3" along the center line of the pier and every 2' 6" at right angles to it.

The piles were driven until they practically stopped, or to an average penetration of 10.2 ft. The cofferdam was allowed to fill during the pile driving and was pumped out after all the piles were driven. They were

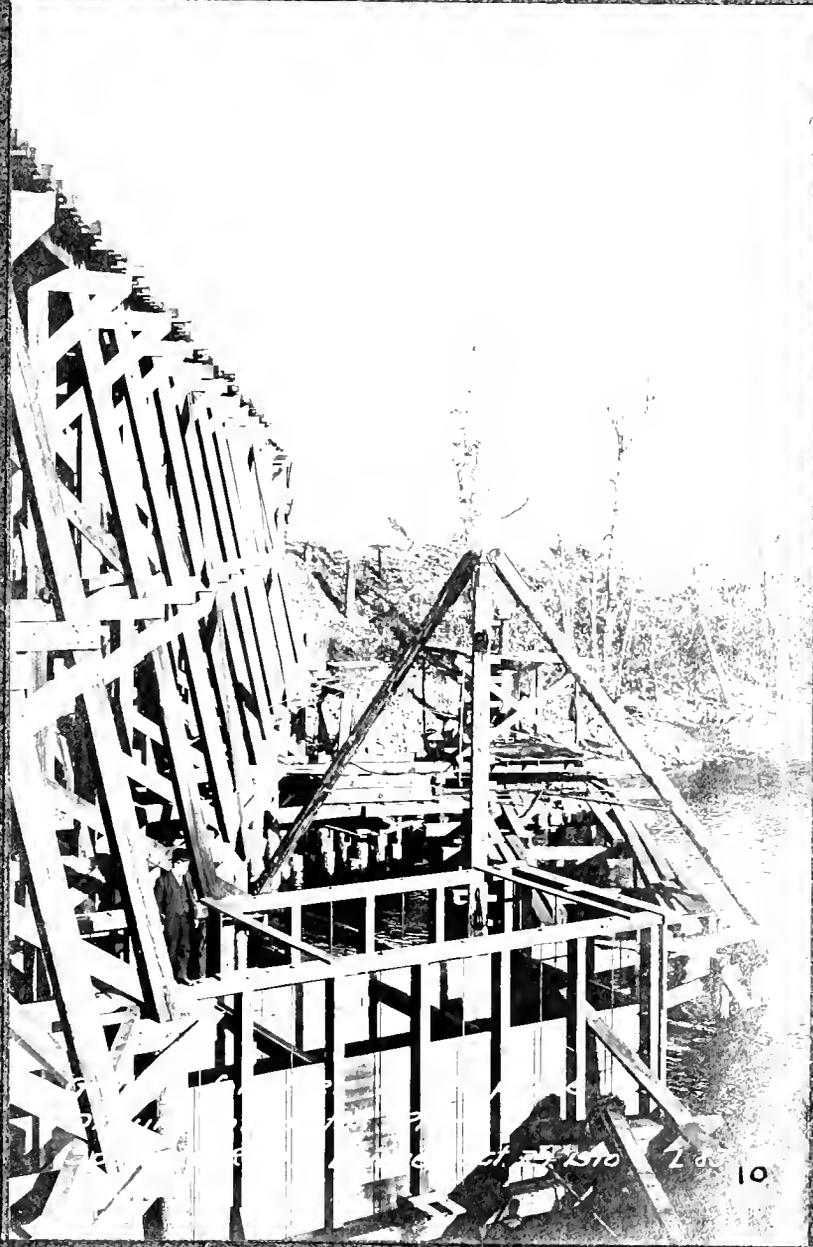


then cut off, by hand, about 1.5 ft. above the ground. A small box was made to carry the water around the sides of the cofferdam to the pump in one corner and everything was in readiness for concrete.

During the process of pile driving at Pier #3 forms were being cut for the nose and back, material delivered and the river bed at Pier #2 site raked with an iron hook to remove large surface boulders.

The pile driver was moved to Pier #2 and 93 - 32 ft. piles were driven every 2' 6" along the center line and every 3 ft. at right angles to it. These were also driven to an approximate stand still, to a penetration of 18.9 ft. During this pile driving Pier #3 was concreted. The concrete being placed with bottom dump buckets which were handled by the derrick at (2).

In the meantime the excavation for the west abutment was continued and construction started on the caisson work for Pier #2. This caisson consisted of three tiers of 12 x 12 S. 1. S. timber bolted together, making a solid base 14 x 48 x 3 ft. On this the side and end walls made of 3 x 12 M. & D. material were fastened by long hook bolts running from the top sill to the base. They were fastened together at the ends by bolts so that when they were used at Pier #2



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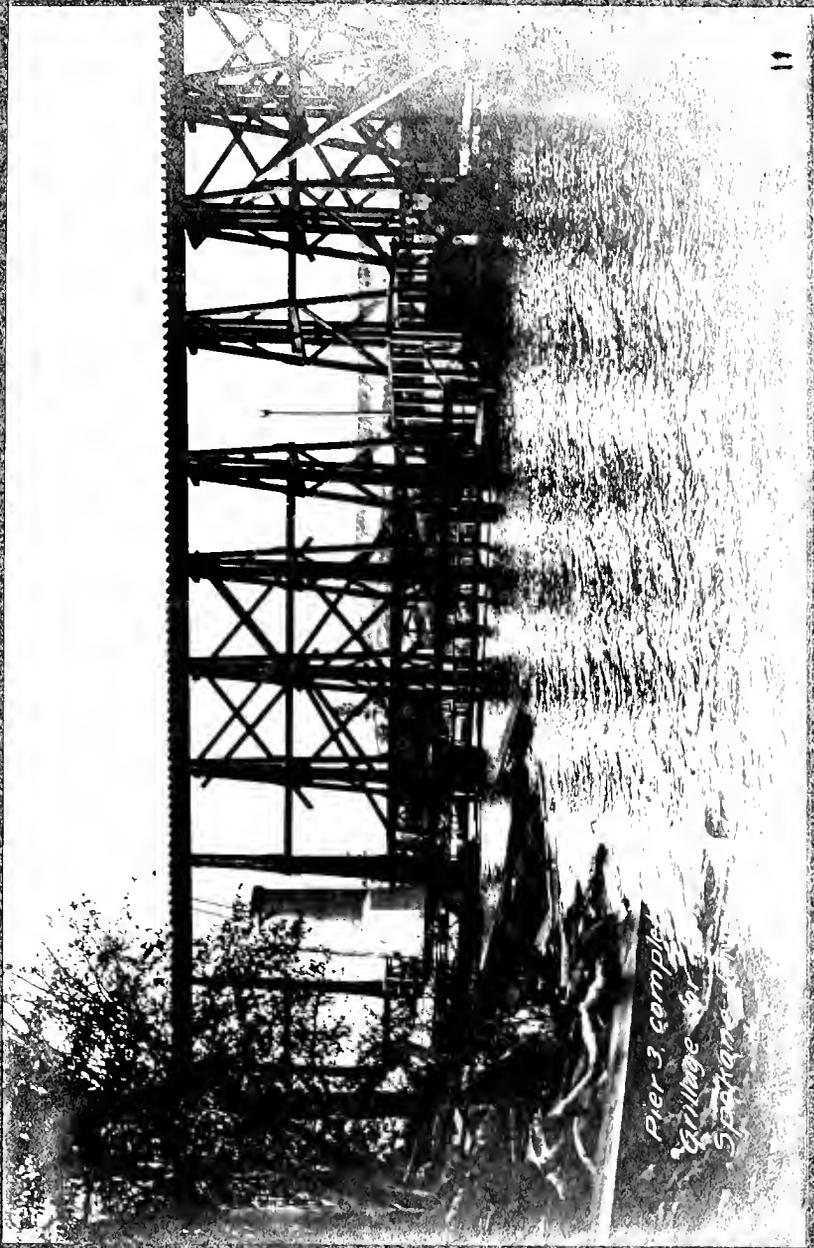
the bolts were removed and the sides and ends came off and were floated into place and set up again on the base for Pier #1.

While waiting for the forms to be placed for the neatwork of Pier #3 the excavation for the main part of the West Abutment was finished and the footing concreted. The concrete was deposited by cars running on a track from the mixer to the foundation.

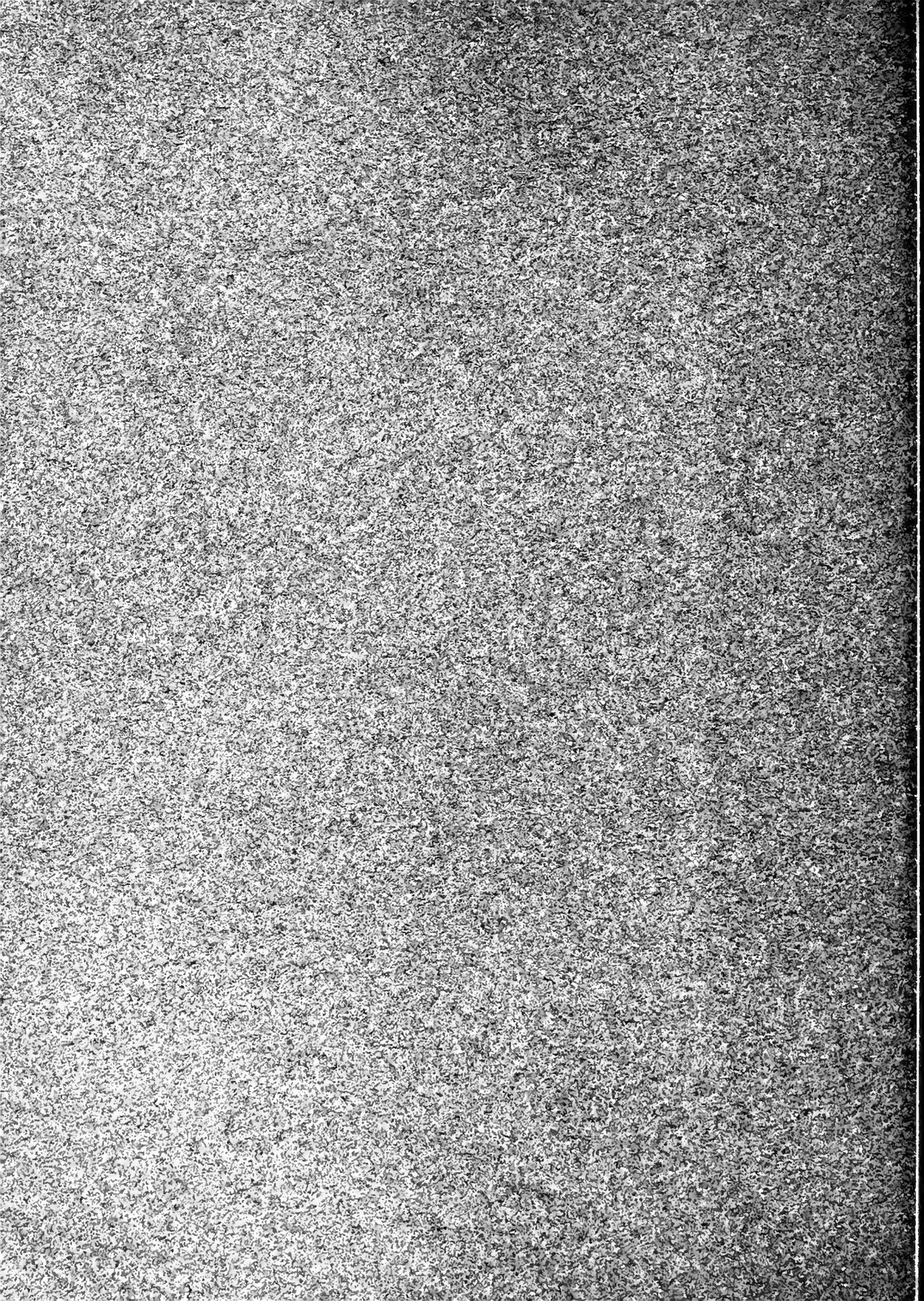
The pile driving at Pier #2 being finished the driver was moved to Pier #1 site, which had been previously raked for boulders, and 94 - 32 ft. piles were driven here. These piles were spaced the same as for Pier #2 and were driven until the movement under last blow of hammer with fall of 20 ft. was less than an inch. The average penetration was 17.8 ft.

While the pile driver was working at Pier #1 the forms for the neatwork of the West Abutment were being made, Pier #3 was stripped, the rip rap work around Pier #3 was started after the cofferdam sheeting had been pulled, the guy derrick at (1) was set up and the engine moved from (2) near Pier #3 to operate it and the piling at Pier #2 were cut off.

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Pier 3, complete
Gallage for
Spokane Co.



The piling were cut off under water with a circular saw on a vertical shaft. This shaft was mounted on a frame that held the engine and was operated by a belt. Skidways were fastened to the temporary trestle and guide piling and rails were placed on them to an exact level. The saw was set to cut over the highest point of rock on the bottom and held in place by a collar on the shaft. A steam line was laid from the boiler to the saw engine and connection made with steam hose.

The cutting was started at the up stream end of the pier and the frame was skidded back and forth at right angles to the center line of the pier being fed ahead as each row of piling was cut. The levels of the cut offs were frequently checked and the saw reset if necessary. After all the piles were cut a variation in level of only .03 ft. was found.

When the piles were cut and the skidways and saw frame removed, the work trestle was opened and the completed caisson was floated into place. It was lined in and when in position was secured by bracing to the temporary structure and the guide piles.

During this work the pile driving at Pier #1 was completed and the saw was moved to cut the piling there in the method previously described. The pile driver was then taken apart and the engine of the pile driver used on the stiff leg derrick, which was set up at (2)

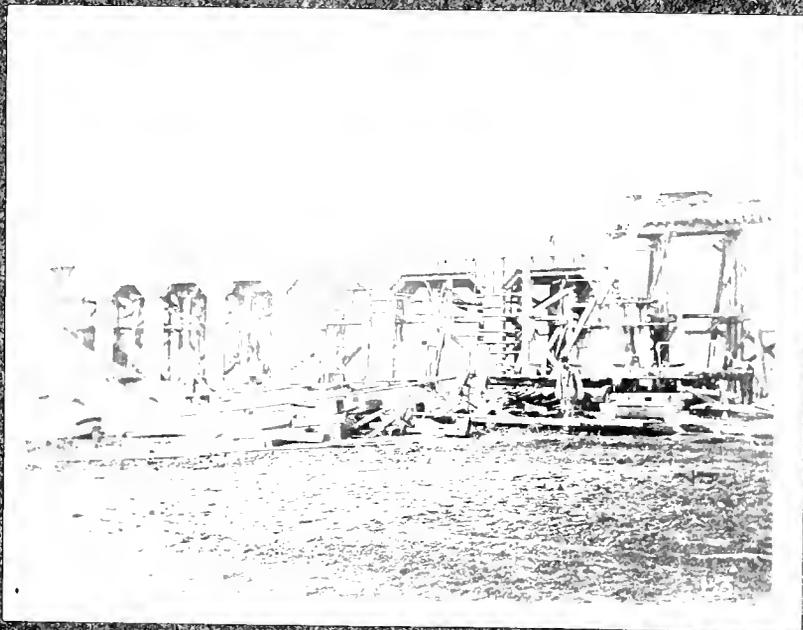
1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also touches upon the legal implications of failing to maintain such records, which can lead to severe consequences for individuals and organizations alike.

2. The second part of the document delves into the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the types of documents that must be retained and the duration for which they should be kept. It provides a detailed overview of the various categories of records, such as financial statements, contracts, and correspondence, and outlines the best practices for organizing and storing these documents to ensure they are easily accessible and secure.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with record-keeping, such as the volume of data generated and the risk of data loss or corruption. It offers practical solutions and strategies to overcome these challenges, including the use of digital storage solutions and the implementation of robust backup and recovery procedures. This section also discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the records.

4. The fourth part of the document focuses on the role of record-keeping in compliance with various regulations and standards. It highlights the specific requirements imposed by different regulatory bodies and provides guidance on how to ensure that all records are maintained in accordance with these requirements. This section also discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with changes in regulations and standards to avoid non-compliance.

5. The fifth and final part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed throughout the document and reiterating the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that record-keeping is not just a legal obligation but also a fundamental aspect of good business practice that can provide valuable insights and support decision-making. The document ends with a call to action, encouraging individuals and organizations to take the necessary steps to ensure their records are accurate, complete, and secure.





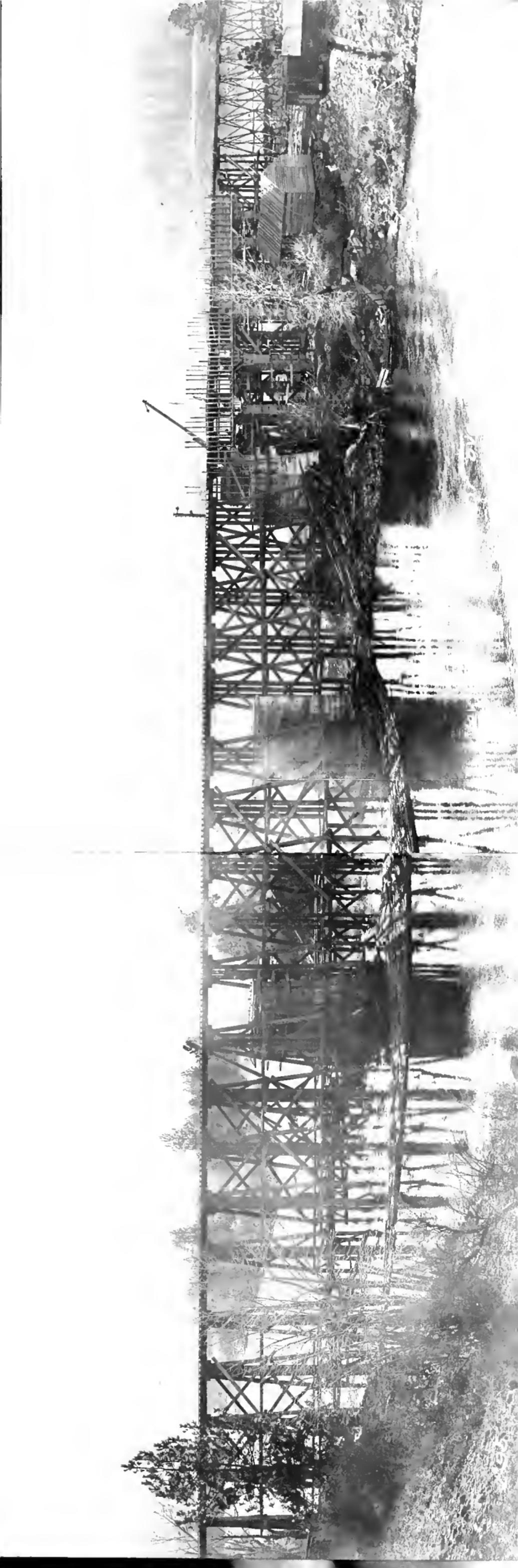
The rip rap work at Pier #3 was completed also, the concreting of the main West Abutment and some rip rap was placed in front of the main east abutment site. The footing pedestals for the west abutment were excavated and all concreted with the exception of those for the future track.

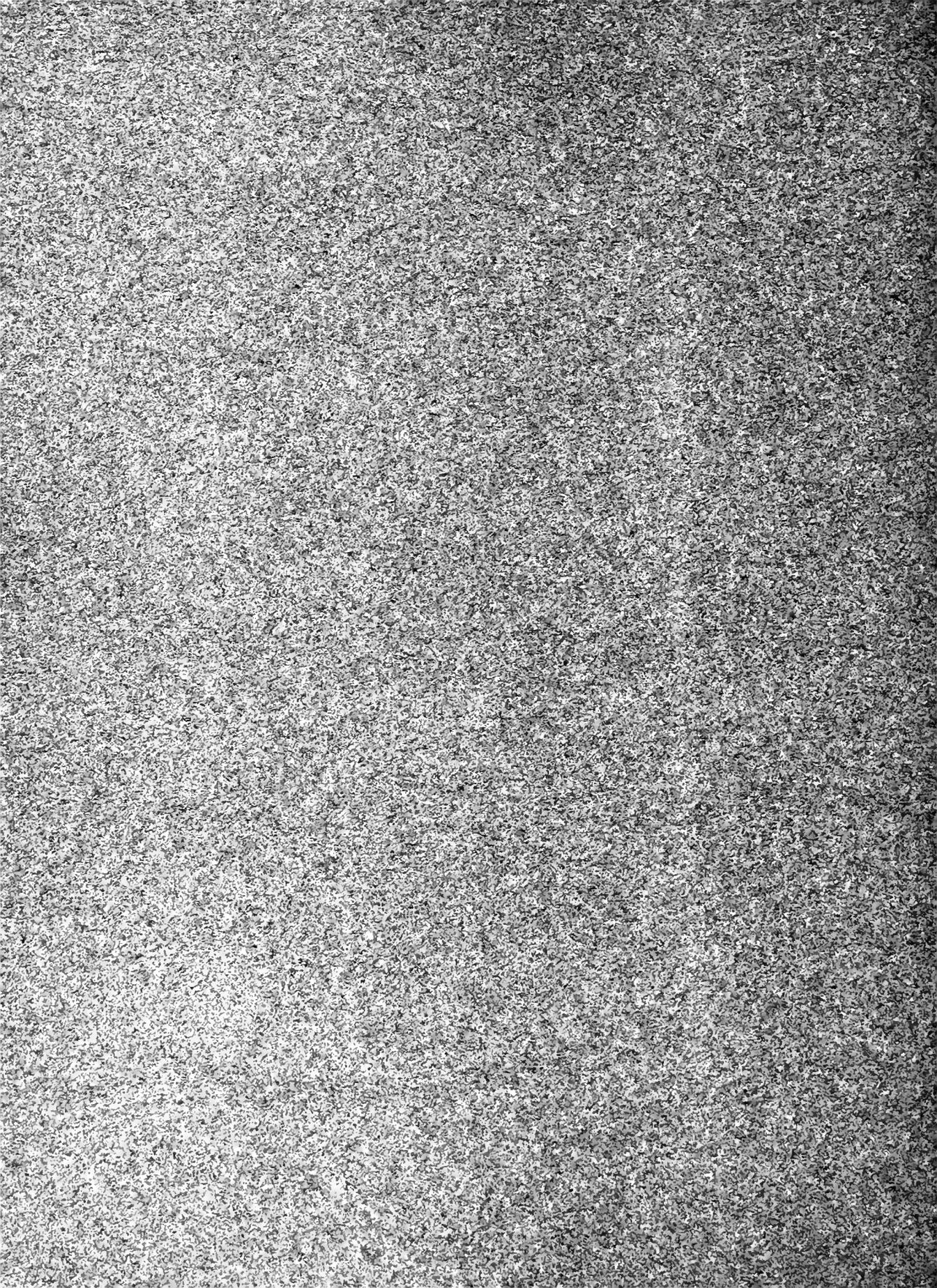
The concrete was next placed in the caisson at Pier #2. It was carried from the mixer in buckets on cars and then hoisted by the derrick into the caisson where it was distributed evenly to prevent undue settling at any one place during the process of sinking. The caisson being calked and water tight there was no trouble in working the concrete.

When the caisson was sunk onto the piling, being reset for alignment just before it was completely down, the footing was allowed to set up before the forms for the neatwork were put in place. As much of the form work as could be saved from Pier #3 was used as the shafts of all three piers were of the same dimension making the forms interchangeable.

During the concreting of Pier #2 the forms for the columns of the west abutment were placed, the reinforcing bars were cut and bent, the caisson base for Pier #1 was made, and the excavation for the main east







abutment started. The gravel was also delivered during this time and the washer and track taken up.

The excavation for the east abutment was attended with some difficulties. The material was coarse gravel and sloughed off considerably, breaking back so far in the main abutment site as to endanger the temporary trestle, which had to be jacked up and repaired with a cribbing under it. The excavation for the footing pedestals were very deep to prevent slipping on the side hill and for this work dry cofferdams had to be built to hold back the dirt on the sides of the excavations. Interference with the temporary trestle also caused more cribbing to be done to maintain that structure.

The west abutment approach was next concreted. The mixture for this work was made very wet and was thoroughly worked by spades against the face, every effort being made to get a good surface and not expose the rods which were within two inches of the forms. The work of spading in the columns was exceedingly difficult as the rods in place left very little room for a man to work and it was necessary for him to move out whenever a car of concrete was dumped.

The concrete for the west abutment was emptied into buckets at the mixer, which were raised by the derrick at

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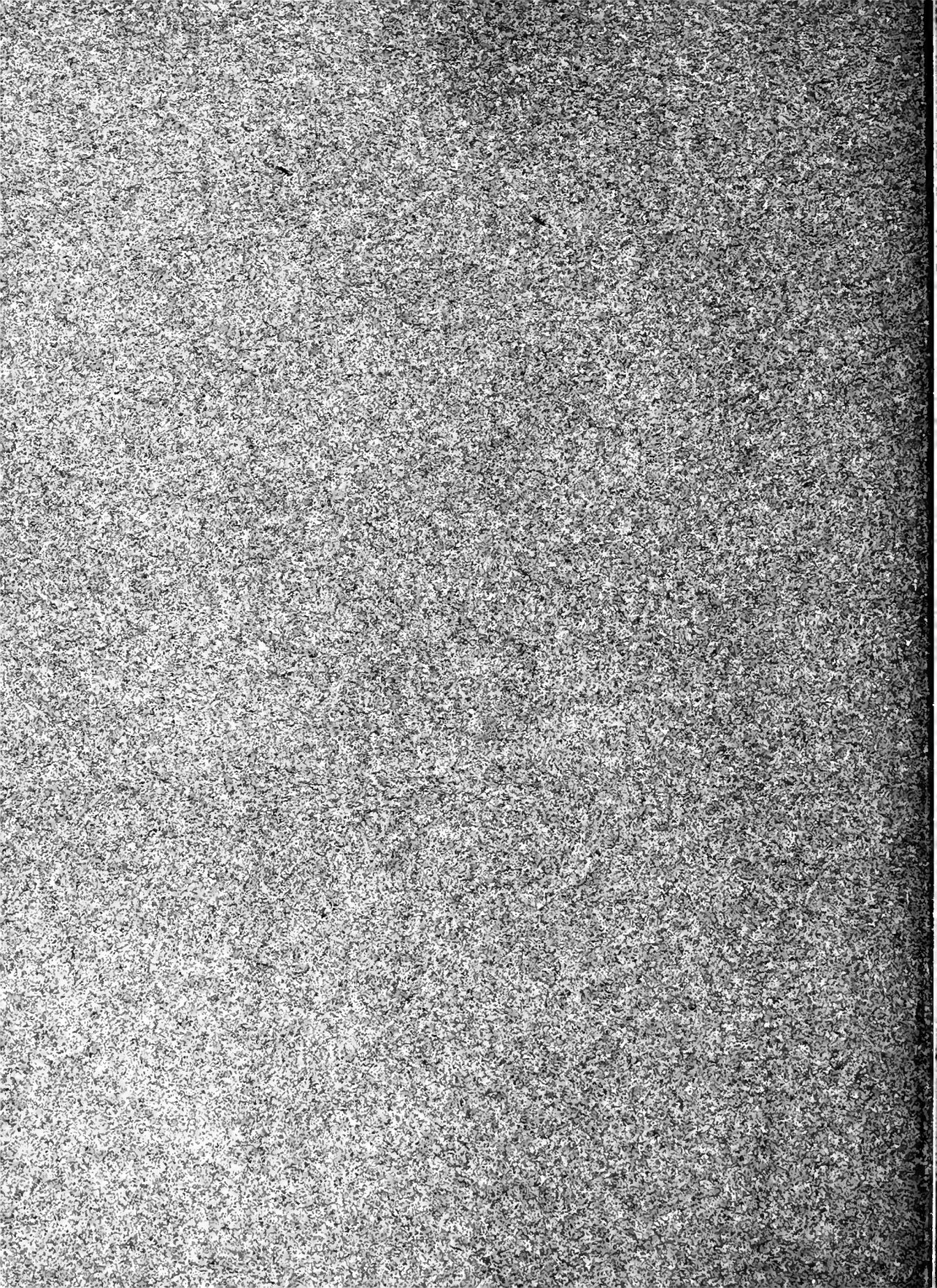
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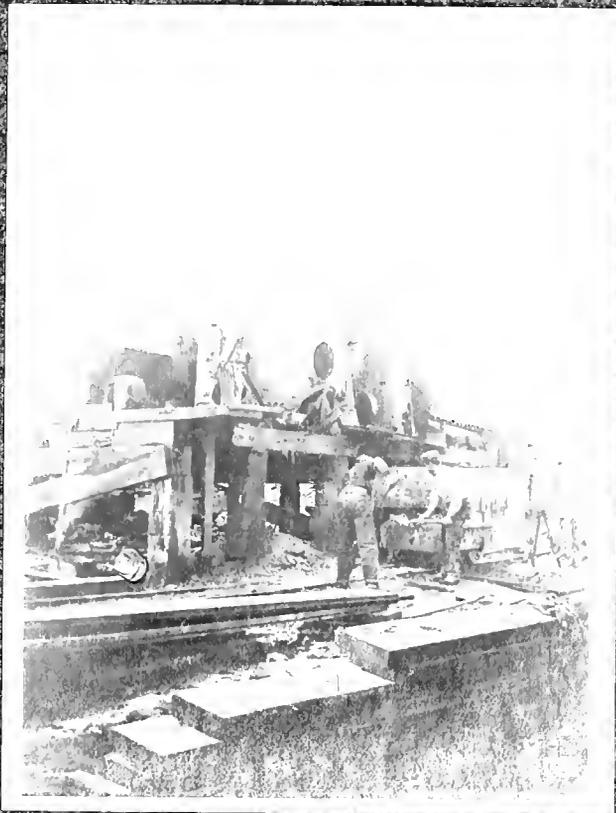


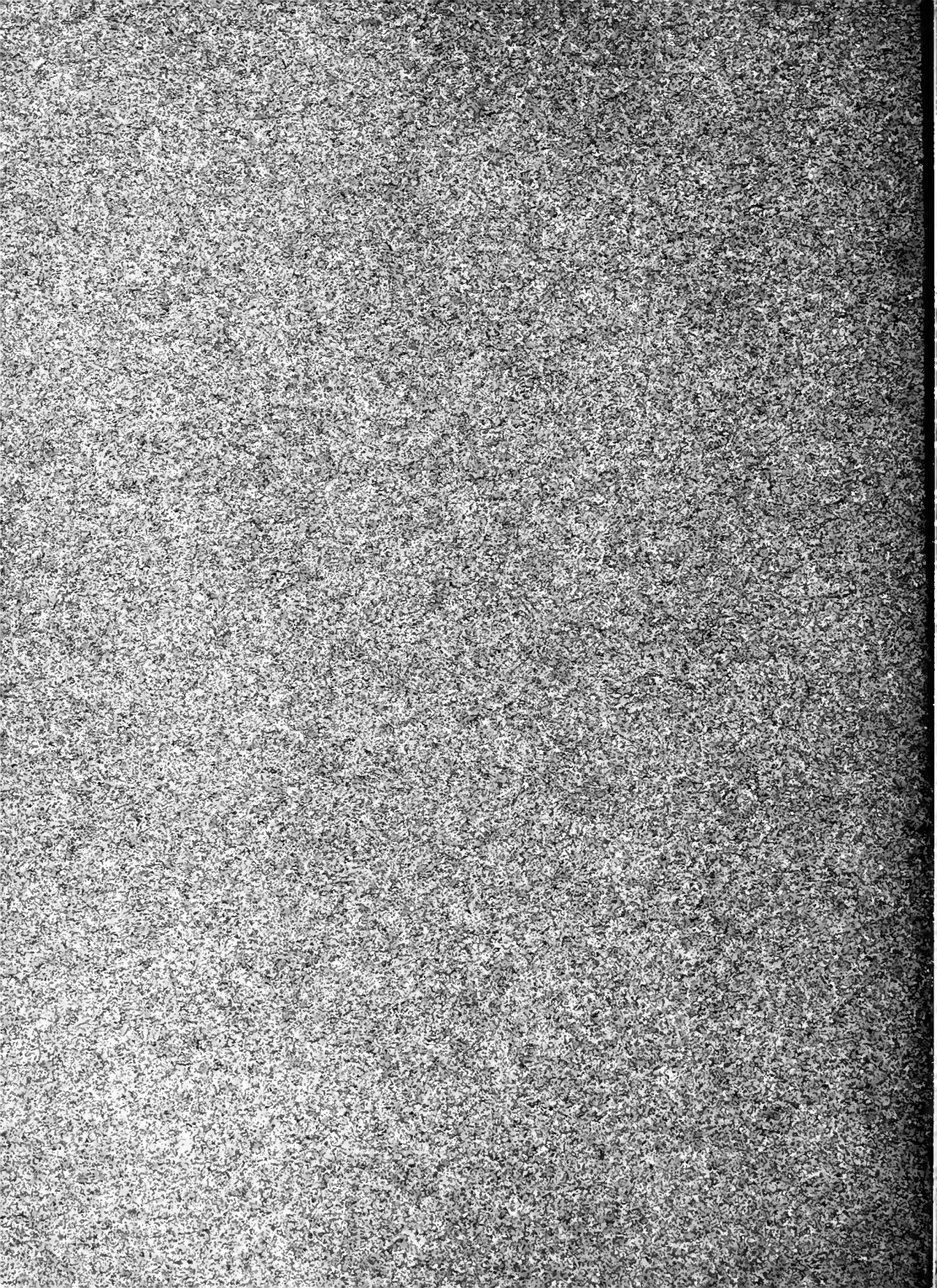


(1) and dumped on a platform on the temporary trestle. From here it was shoveled into a side dump car and conveyed to the place where it was to be used. For concreting the columns it was shoveled into chutes that ran down into the structure. For the side walls and cross beams it was dumped on a platform and shoveled directly into the work. Great care at all times was observed in the placing of this concrete not to disturb the reinforcement.

When the concreting was completed at Pier #2 the derrick and engine were removed to (2) Pier #1 to be used on concreting this Pier. It was then decided to place the caisson for Pier #1, but before this was done the gates of a large dam at Post Falls, Idaho were opened and the water rose four feet bringing all manner of drift with it.

So great was the accumulation of drift that both the work and temporary trestles were in danger. This called for the entire labor force to keep an open channel and send the accumulated drift down the river. This condition prevailed for 12 days, but at the end of this time, although no further inconvenience was caused by drift, the water did not go down more than one half foot, making it inadvisable to place the Pier #1 caisson as it





might have broken its moorings or got ^{ten} something under it, due to the current, that would have prevented it from sinking to a level footing.

The labor force was increased at this time and the concrete work on the west abutment was completed. The footings for the main east abutment were also concreted. The concrete for this work was carried across the work trestle in push dump cars and emptied directly onto the work. The engine at Pier #1 was rigged to help the cars up an incline at the east end of the work trestle.

While the concreting of the east abutment was under way, track was laid across the temporary structure and as daily work trains were in operation it was necessary to arrange for a rapid means of clearing the track on the bridge. Therefore the platform used on the west abutment work was arranged so that it was not fastened to the structure, but could be lifted off with the derrick, to which a long boom was attached to handle the concrete for the east abutment.

All the concrete with the exception of the main abutment footings on the east abutment, both plain and reinforced, was placed by push cars on the temporary trestle, the concrete being deposited in chutes which were

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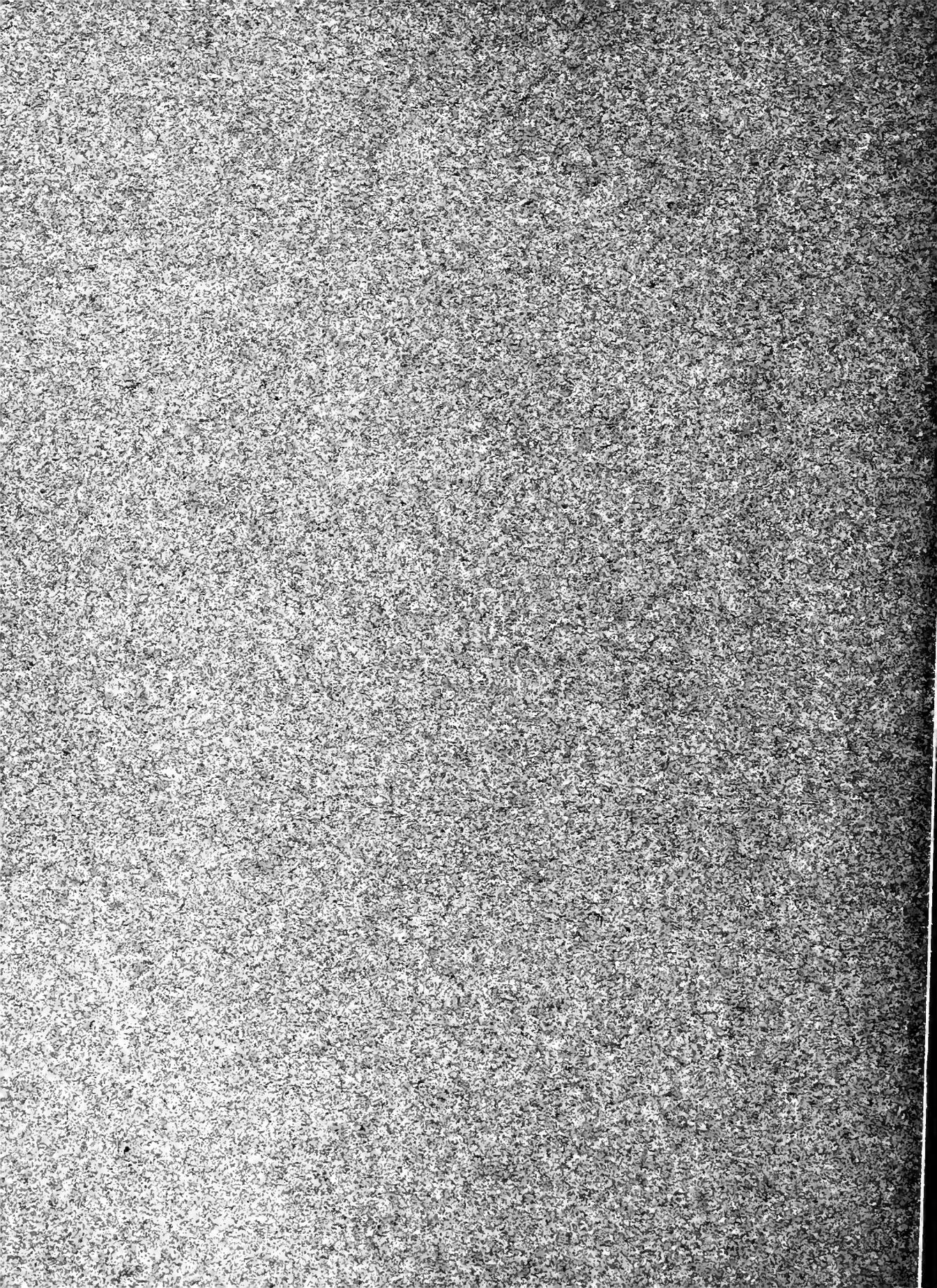
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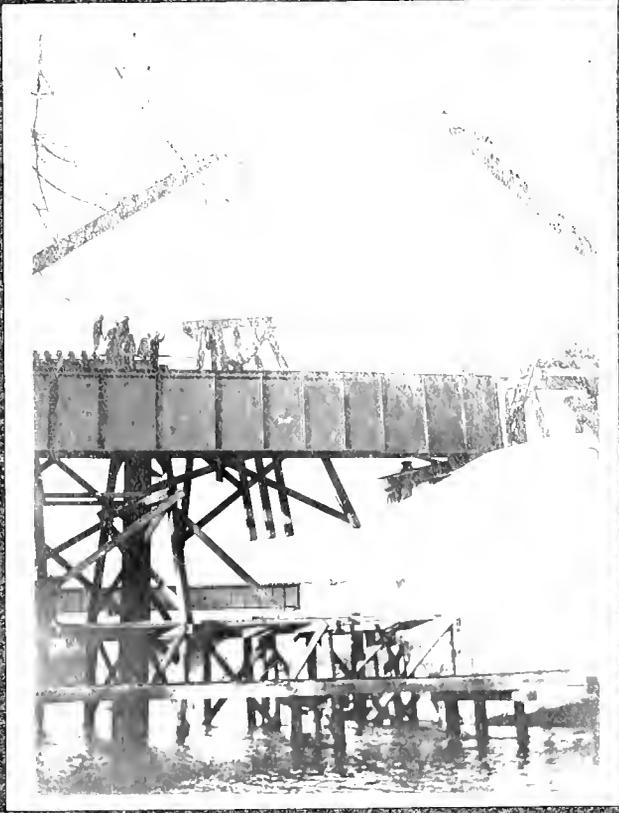


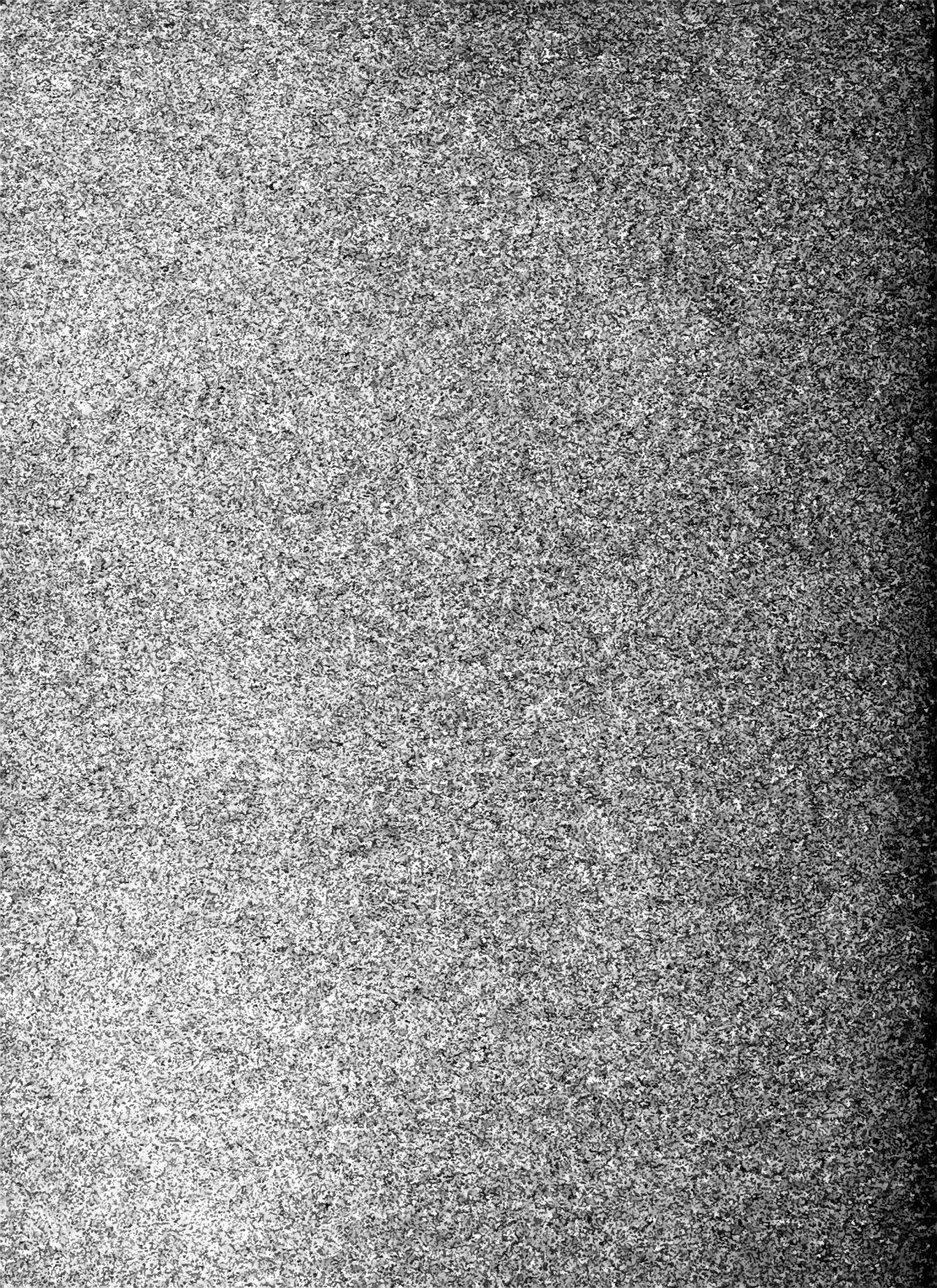
shortened as necessary. The side walls and cross beams were concreted from a platform similar to that used on the west side.

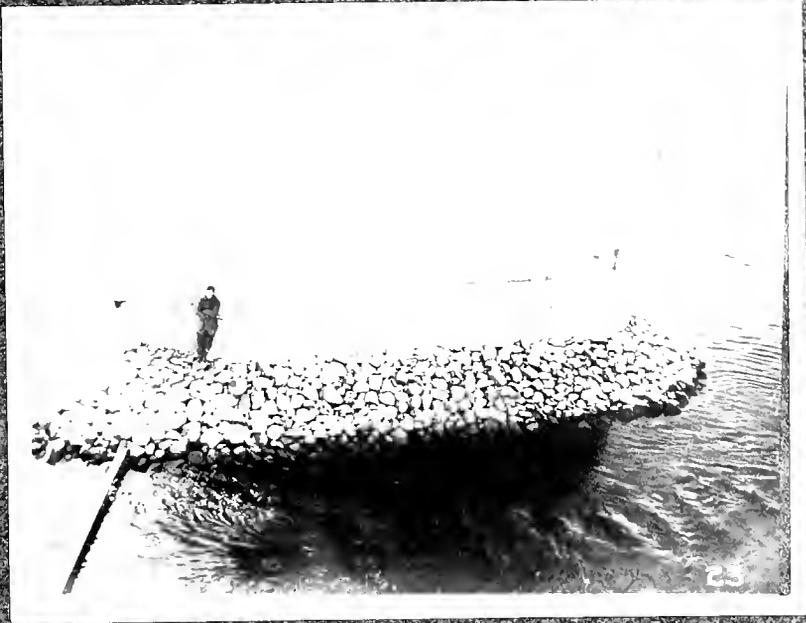
Shortly after track was laid the water fell considerably and it was deemed advisable to place the caisson for Pier #1. To protect the caisson from any small amount of drift that might be a menace to the work, a boom was placed in front of the Pier site after the caisson was placed.

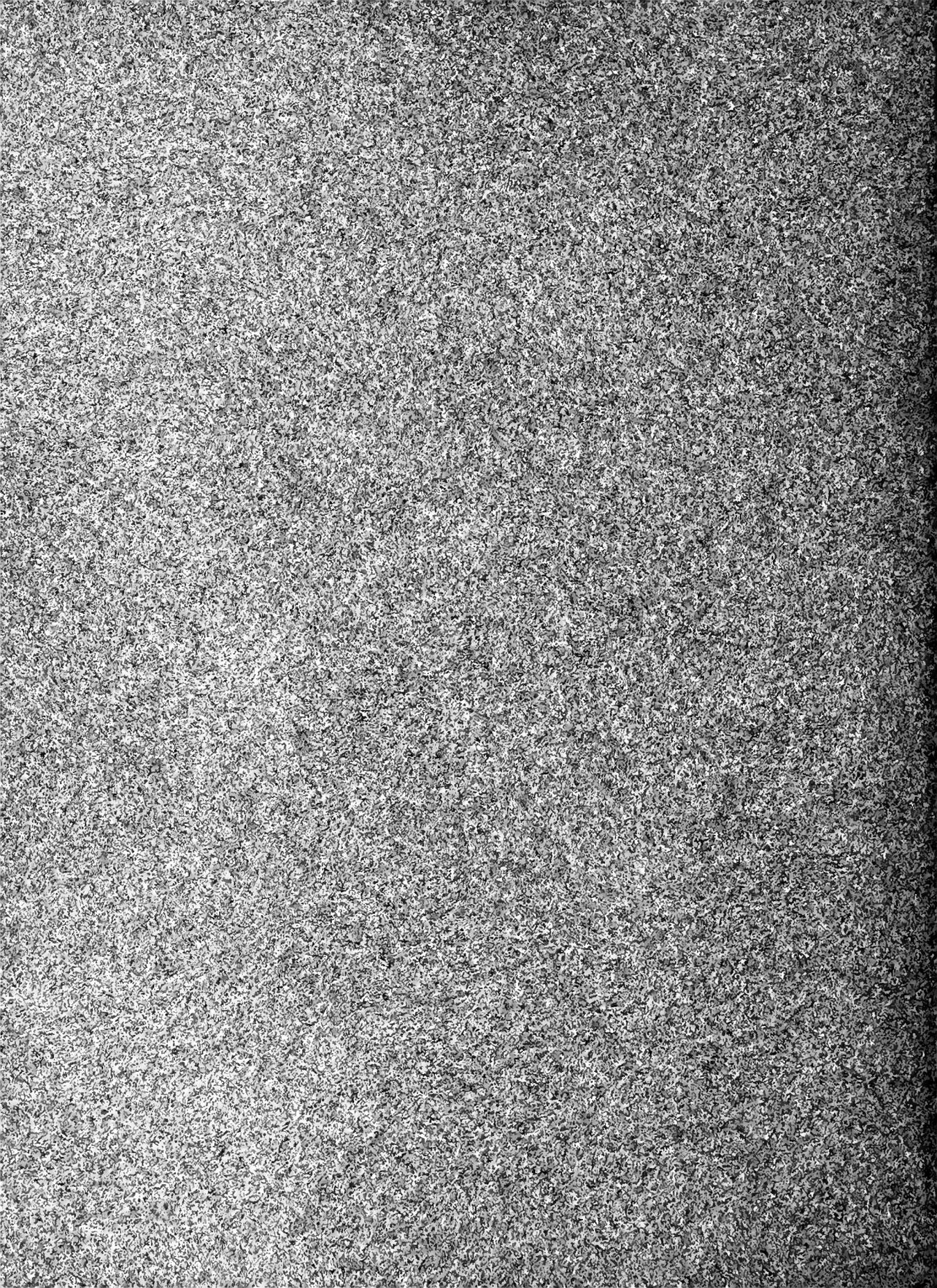
The concreting of Pier #1 was handled in a manner similar to that used at Pier #2. This work was rapidly done, as the bridge crew were waiting to place the steel and some time was necessary for the concrete to set before it was advisable to put any weight on it. The erection of the steel will be discussed later.

During the concreting of the east abutment and the time forms were being built for Pier #1, the rip rap work was going on at Pier #2. This rip rap consisted of surface boulders picked up on the land surrounding the work, by permission of the owner, loaded on teams and hauled to the west end of the work trestle, here it was loaded on a push car and taken to its destination. This work was done whenever the laborers were not needed on concreting and during the general clearing up.









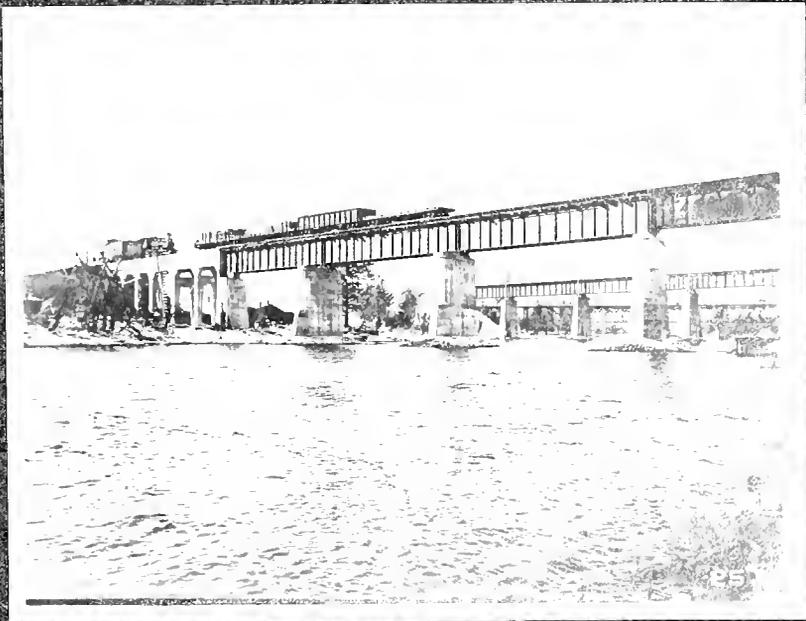
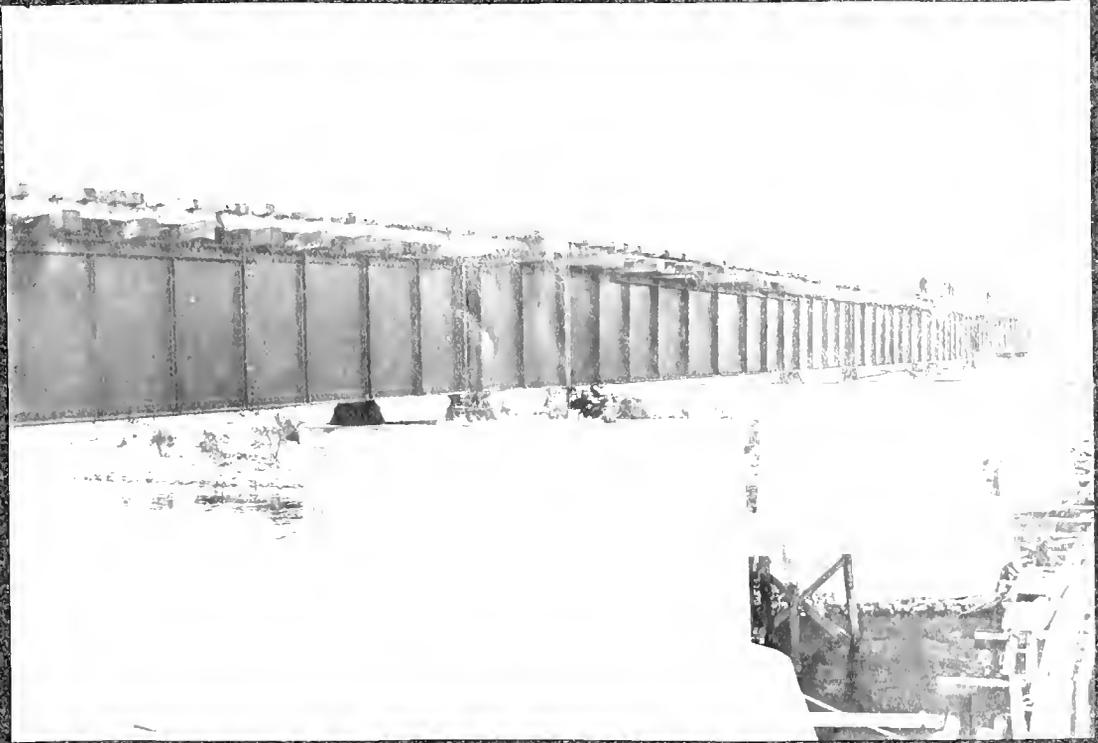
At about this time the future track footings for both the east and west abutments were placed, as it was desired to use the site for storage of the deck slabs.

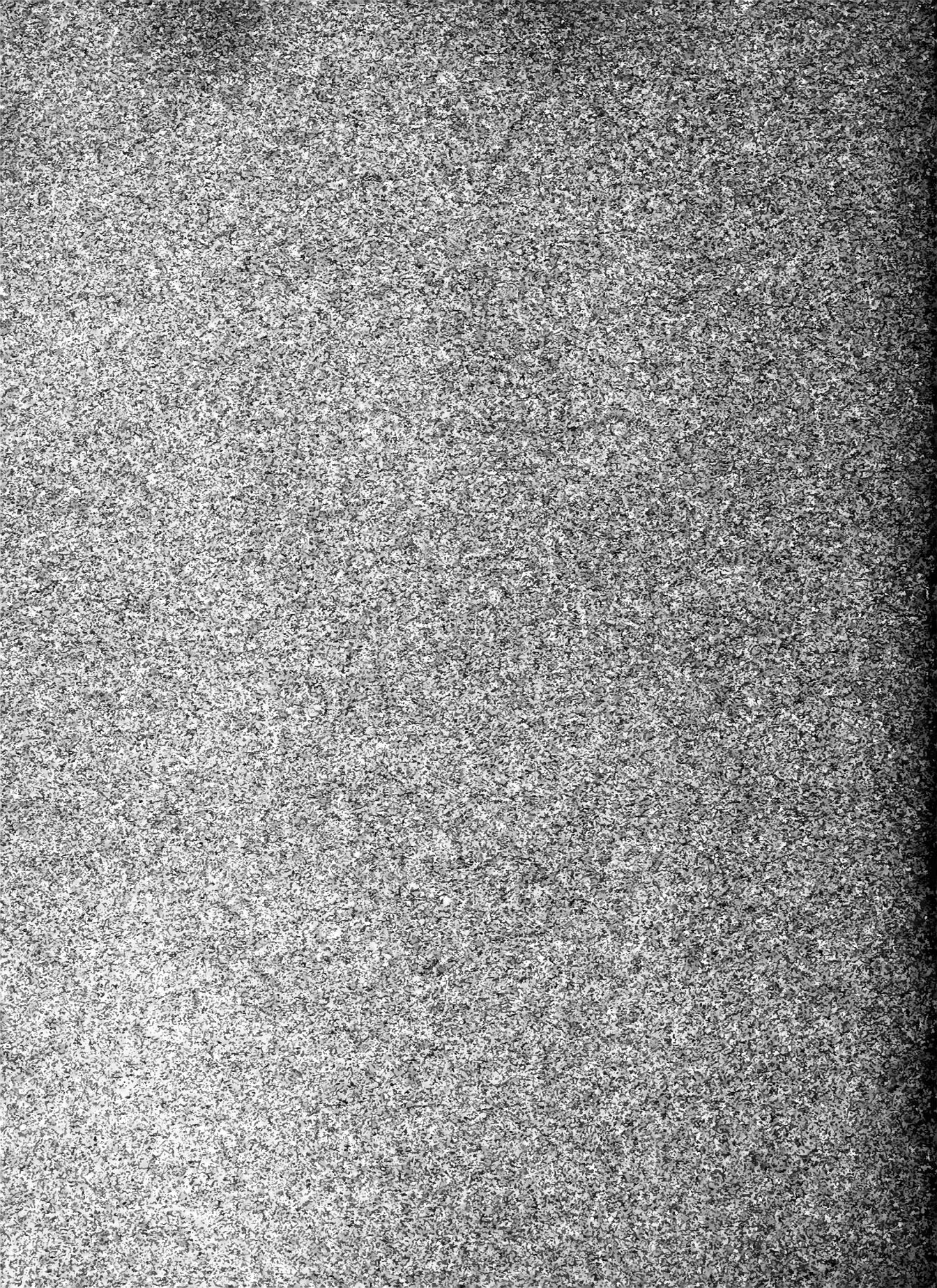
The deck slabs were concreted in forms placed on specially constructed platforms to the south of the west abutment and between it and the sand pile. These were allowed to set for at least ten days and were then moved by the derrick (1) and piled up close to the west abutment for the derrick car to pick up readily when placing. All the slabs were made with two bars placed in them in the form of a U, making a place for hooks to be attached in handling.

When all the concrete had been placed, the work of making the roads at the east and west abutments was begun. This was done with slip teams and hand shoveling, the material being dumped off of flat cars by a Lidgerwood plow. These cars were in use in the track surfacing and the gravel was loaded into them by a steam shovel in a cut about one half mile from the bridge.

While the roadways were being made the rip rap work was finished and the yard cleaned up. All the material to be returned to stock was piled up to the south of the west abutment within reach of the guy derrick (1).

The contractors equipment was hauled up on the right of way





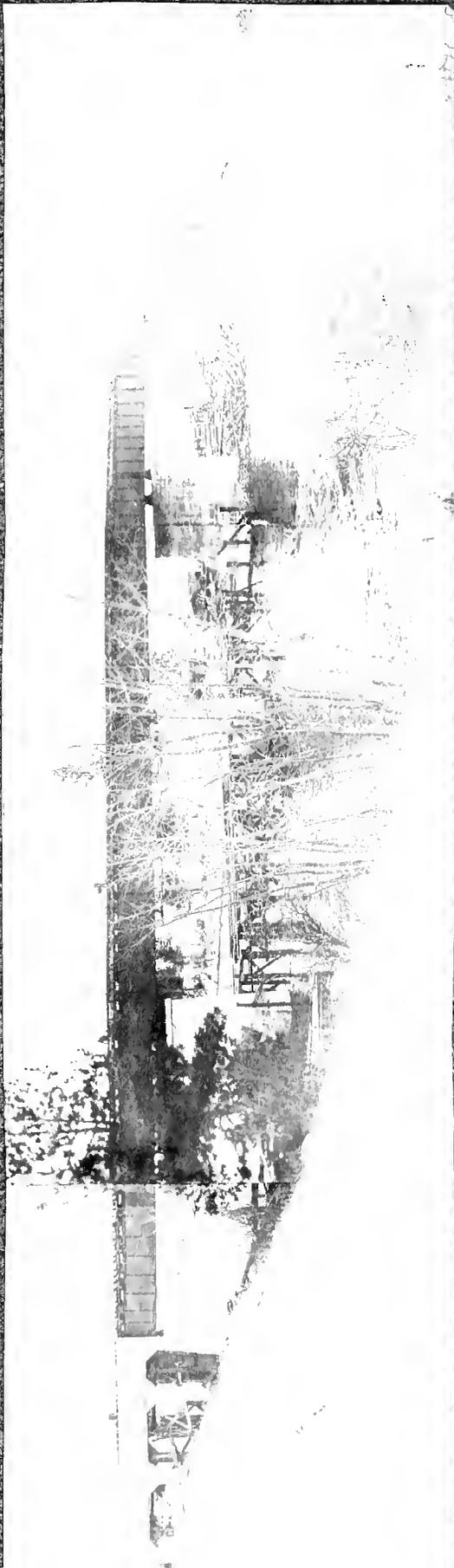
opposite the town of Spokane Bridge to be stored until needed again.

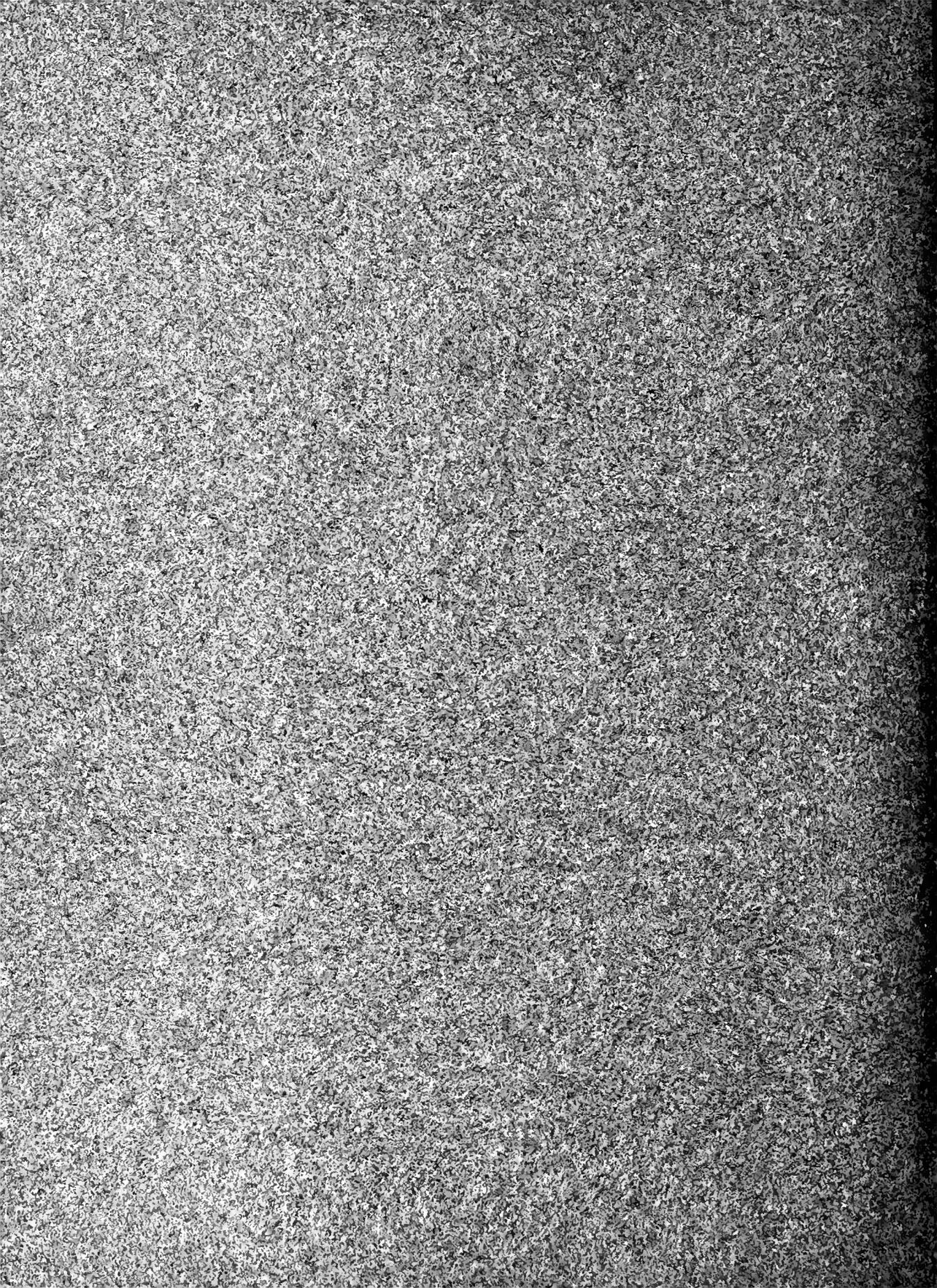
The temporary work trestle was pulled out by the engine at (1), it being moved for this work over where the boiler had been. A block was fastened to a tree on the east bank and the cable with a chain on it stretched across. One drum of the engine was used to pull the chain out and the other to return it. Beginning at the west end by this means all the work trestle was pulled ashore and the salvaged material was piled up with the other old stock.

Upon the completion of all the clearing up and storing of material a work train was furnished and loaded by means of guy derrick. All the material thus loaded was shipped to Dishman and turned into the second hand stock. The ground was leveled off with slip teams and the site was left in good order with no unsightly rubbish lying around to mar the appearance of a very sightly structure.

A reference to the cost sheet in the appendix gives all the information in regard to the yardage, mixtures, and various distributions.

The work was commenced on August 29, 1910 and completed on Feb. 6, 1911. Stormy weather interfered with





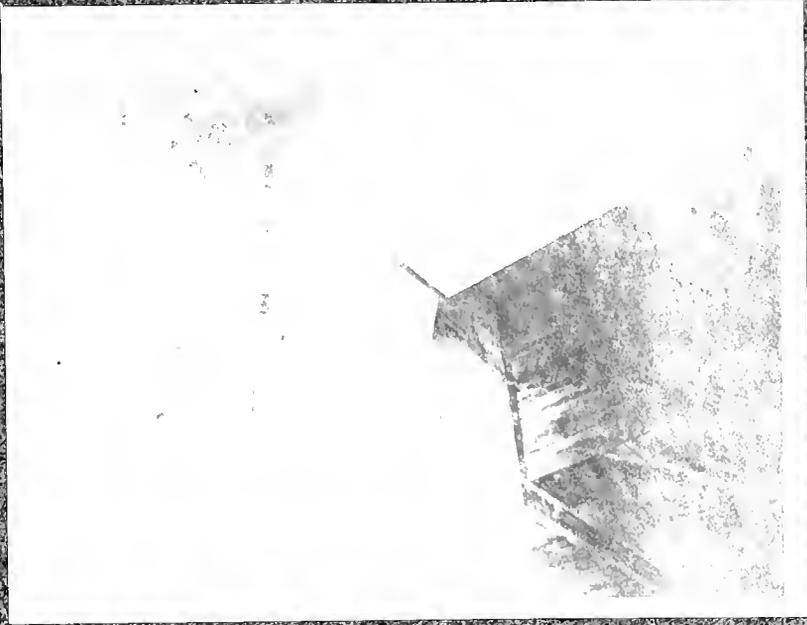
the work on 5 days, a very small percentage. Concrete was actually placed on 56 days. One accident due to the carelessness of a gang foreman in dropping a heavy block on his foot was the only one of consequence during the entire work.

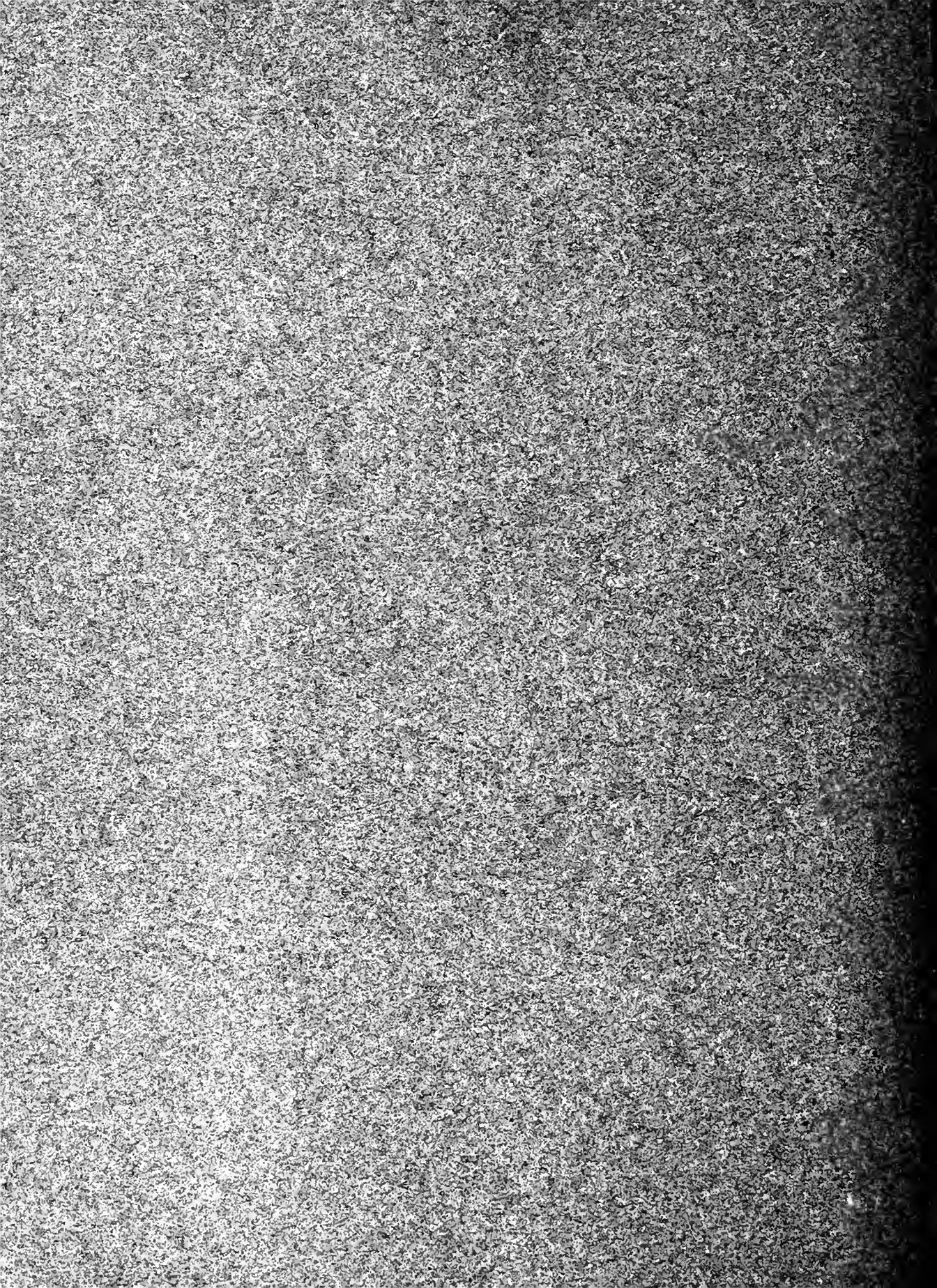
The present temporary trestle made it impossible to run the center line of the track so the line was off set and run in front of the piers. The piers were at an angle of 60 degrees with the center line and were lined in from points set on the old Inland Empire System bridge. Vibration and rough usage made it impossible to use the temporary trestle for permanent sights.

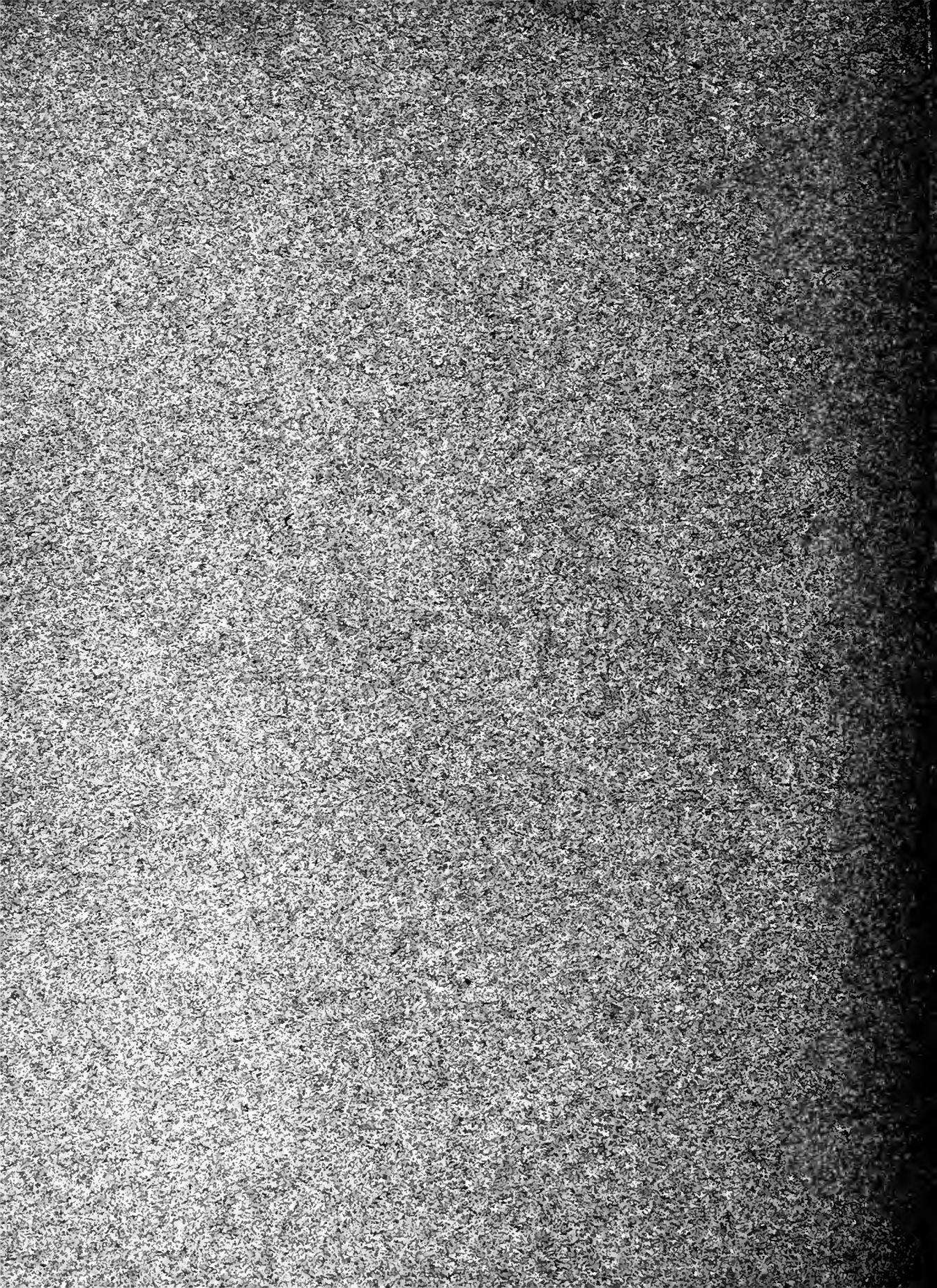
No forms were used in the bottom footings in any of the work. The footings of the piers were placed against the caissons and for all the abutment pedestals they were put in place in the excavation without form work.

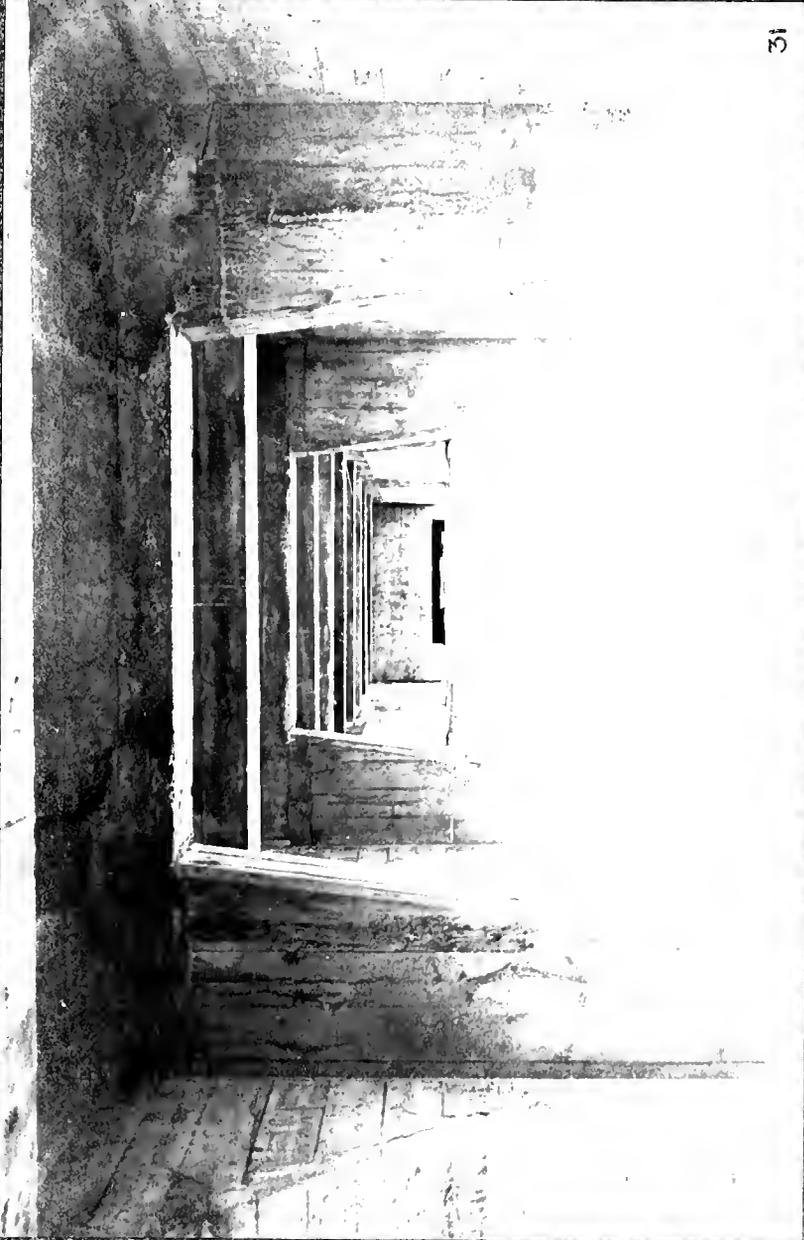
Upon the completion of the work full details of yardage, mixture, materials and all matters of importance during the construction and bearing on future work were recorded on blue prints and sent to the office of the Chief Engineer.

The plans were made in Chicago, under the direction of C. F. Loweth and the construction was handled under Division Engineer A. G. Holt, in Spokane. The writer

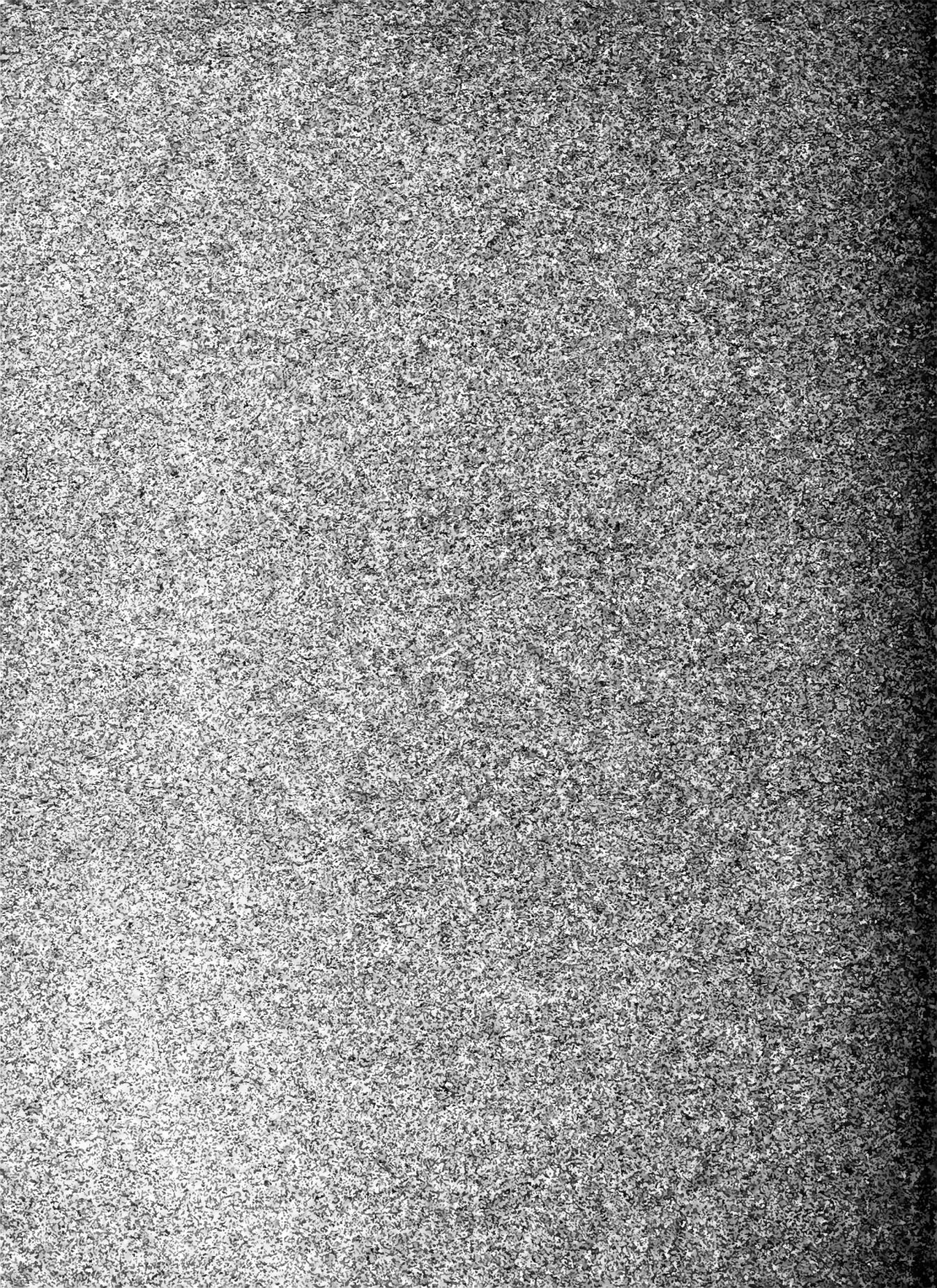








31



was the engineer in charge of the work in the field.

For diplomatic reasons it is not deemed necessary to go into the details of the cost of the work, although the cost sheet is shown in the appendix.

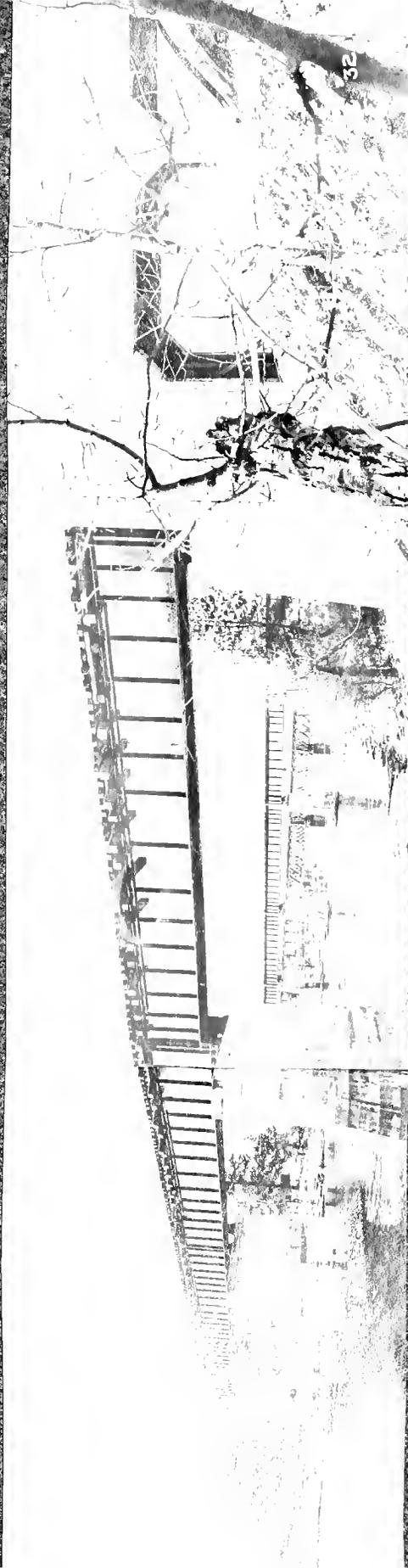
Steel:- The steel work consists of four 80 foot girders, 3 of them 9' 6 1/2" deep, made by the railway company for this bridge and one 8' 5 1/2" deep made originally for a main line bridge, but used on this work to economize.

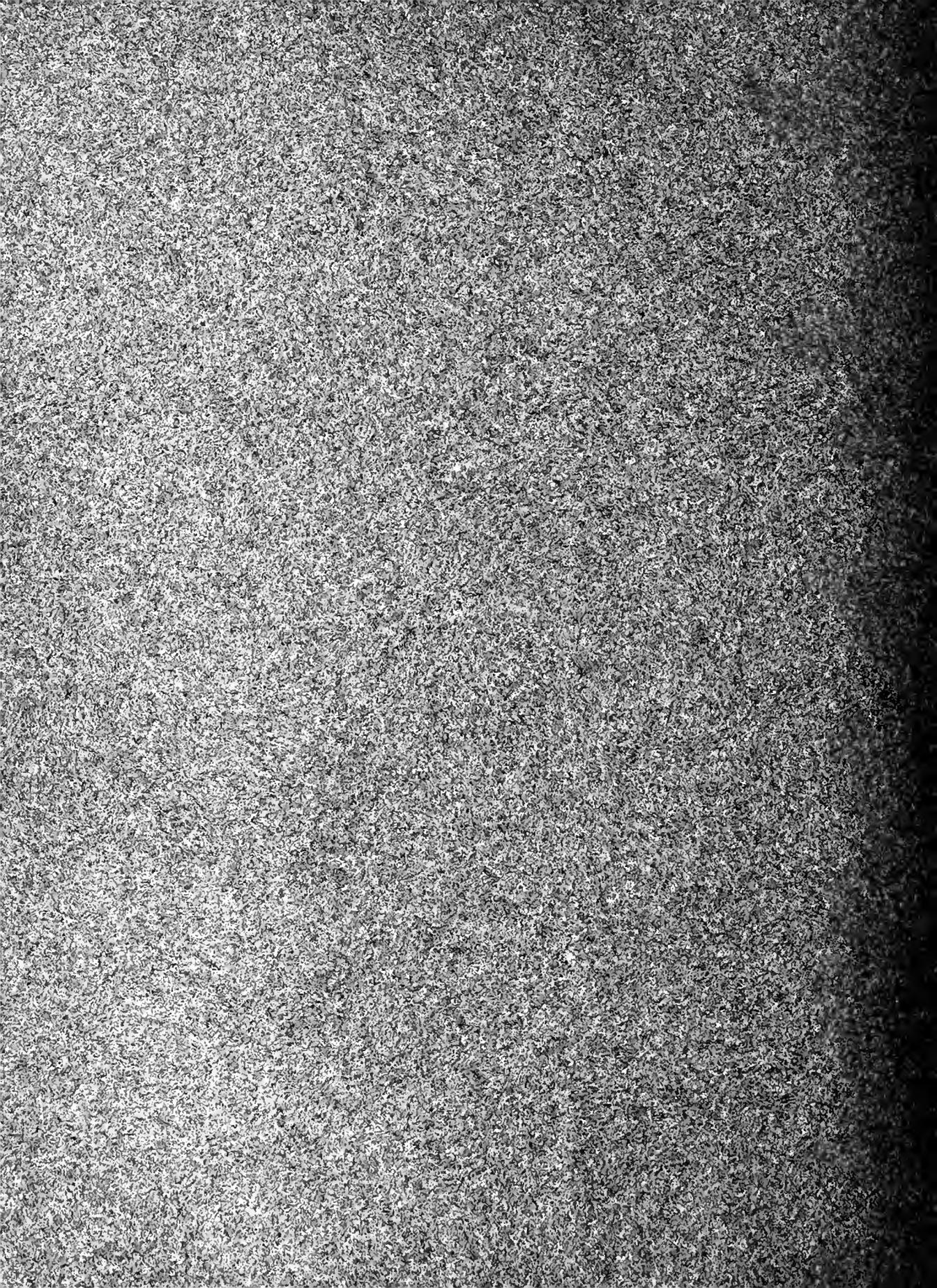
The shallow girder was originally a right angle girder and was delivered as such. The necessary work to change it to a 60 degree skew, being done in the yard at the bridge. This girder was placed at the east end.

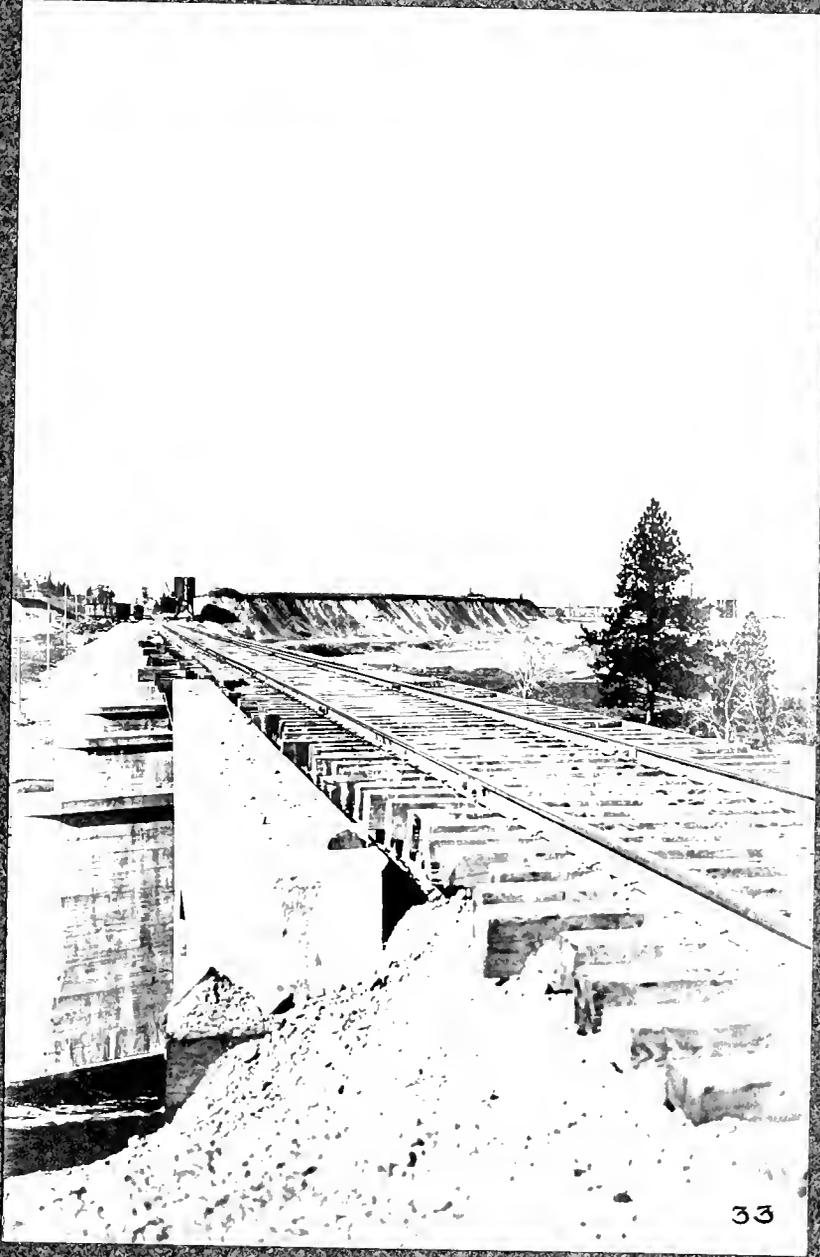
The method of erecting the steel will be briefly described. The equipment consisted of two 30 ton derrick cars, with 50 ft. boom, one compressor car, tool cars and the necessary boarding cars for a crew of 30 men, only 12 of these being steel workers.

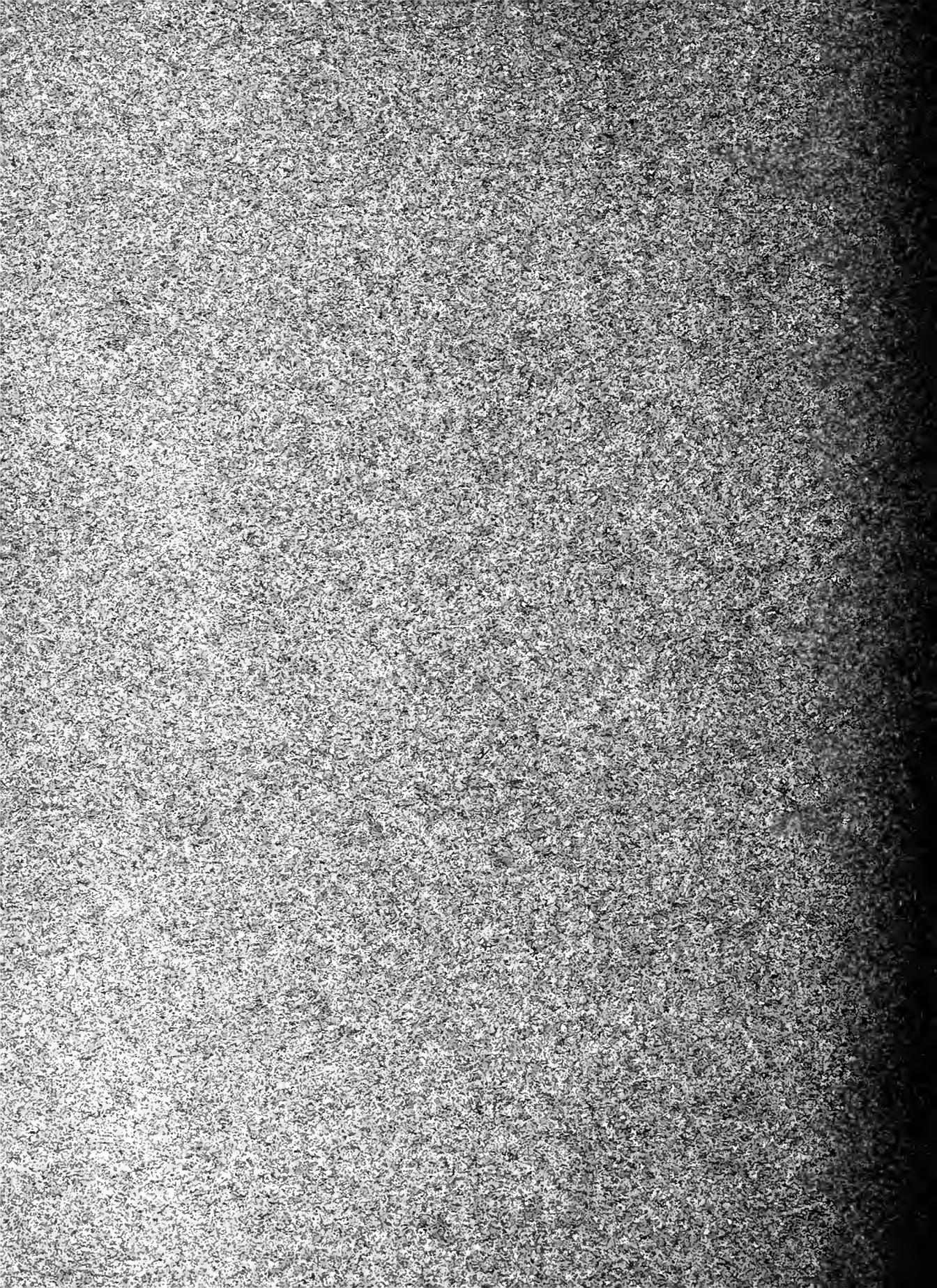
Girders were brought out on a temporary trestle, on two flat cars with a derrick car on each end. They were then lowered to rest on the second track portion of the piers and a temporary bent at the abutments.

The bents of the temporary trestle were then pukled out down to the caps on the piles. The bed plates were

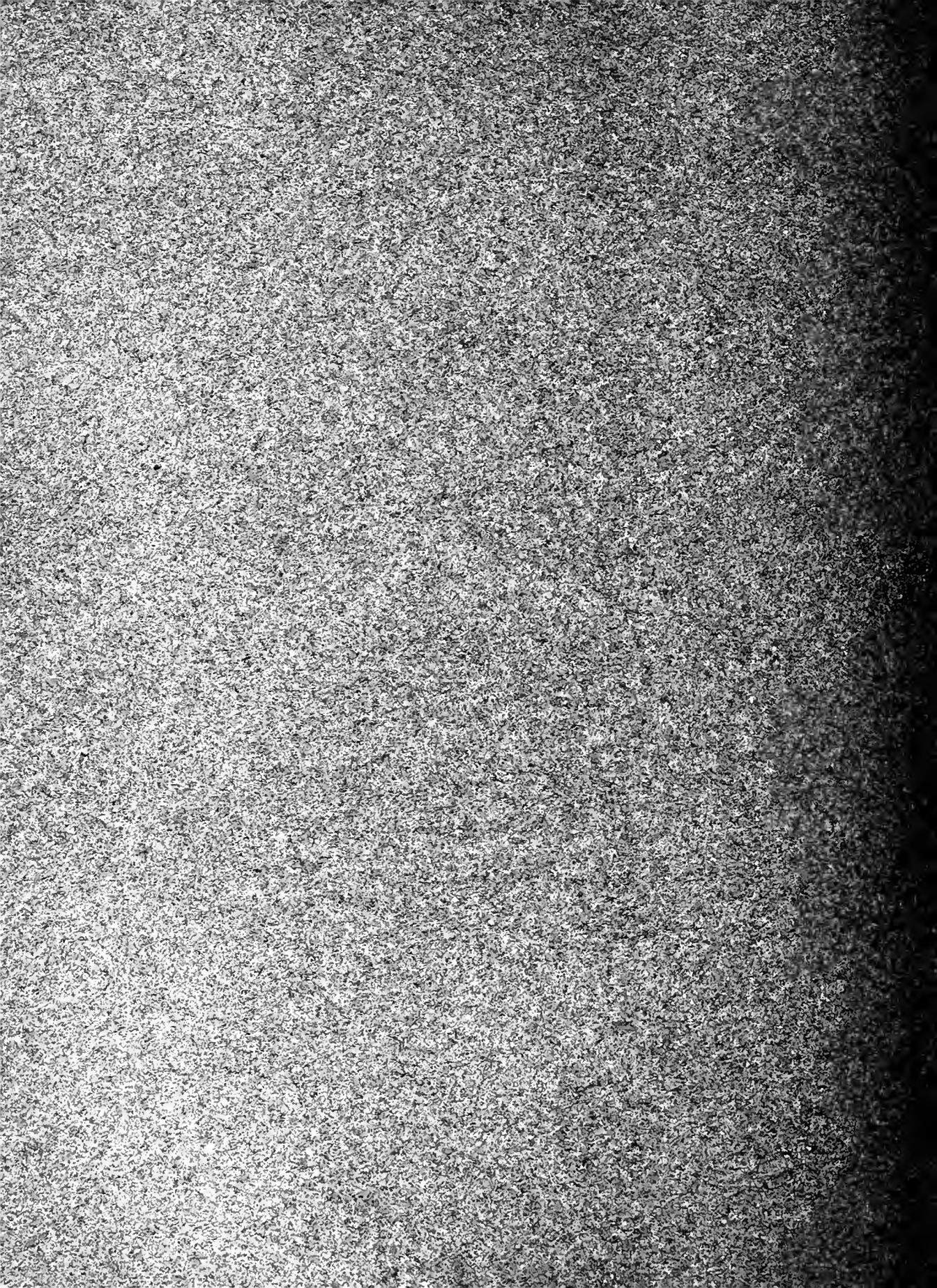




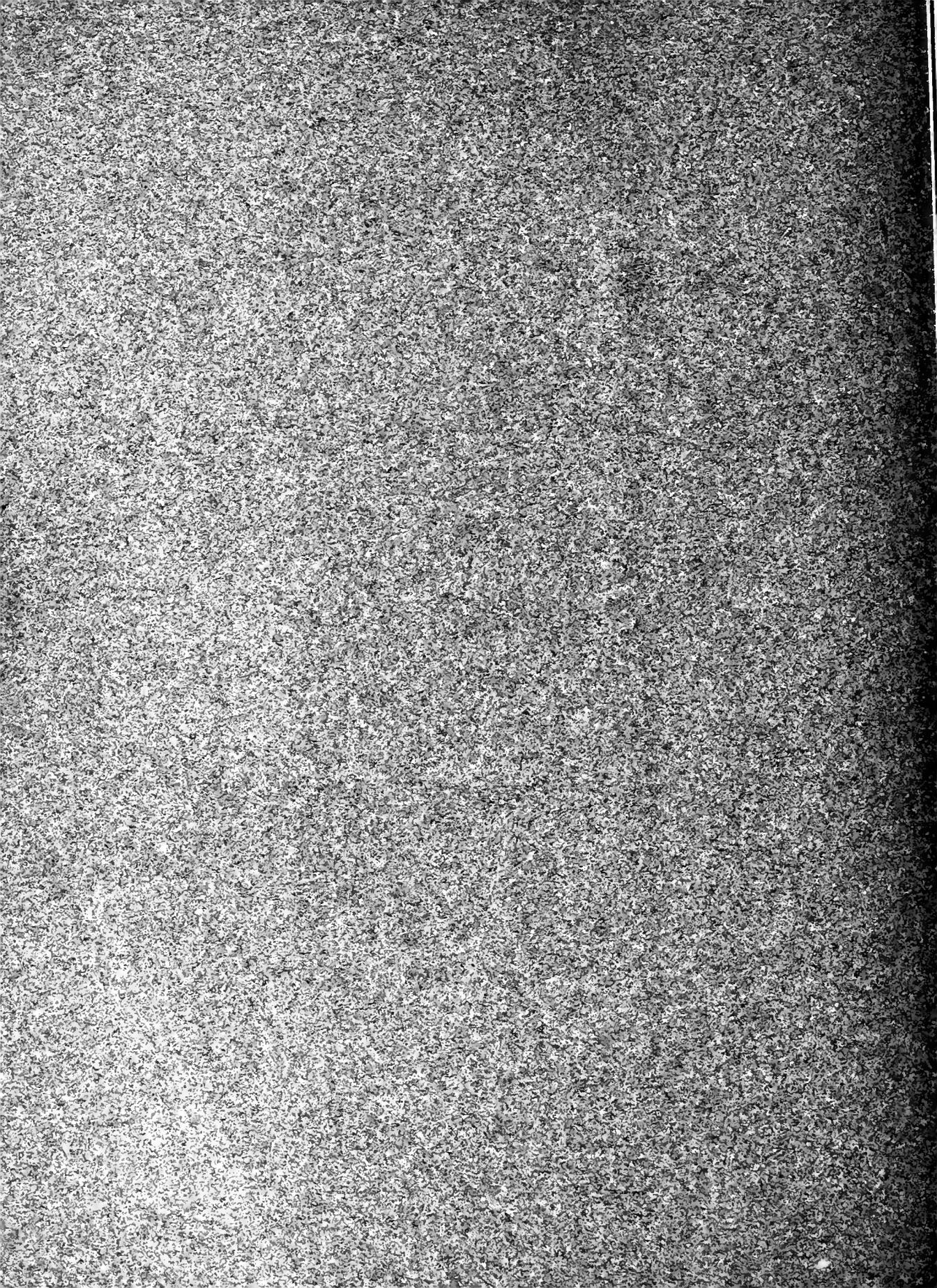












set on sheet lead over the places marked out on the concrete to receive them. The girders were then picked up with derrick at each end and swung into place. A temporary timber deck was then put on the concrete slabs for the steel not being made. This operation was repeated at each opening.

The piling of the temporary trestle was then pulled or broken by the derricks and the work was completed.

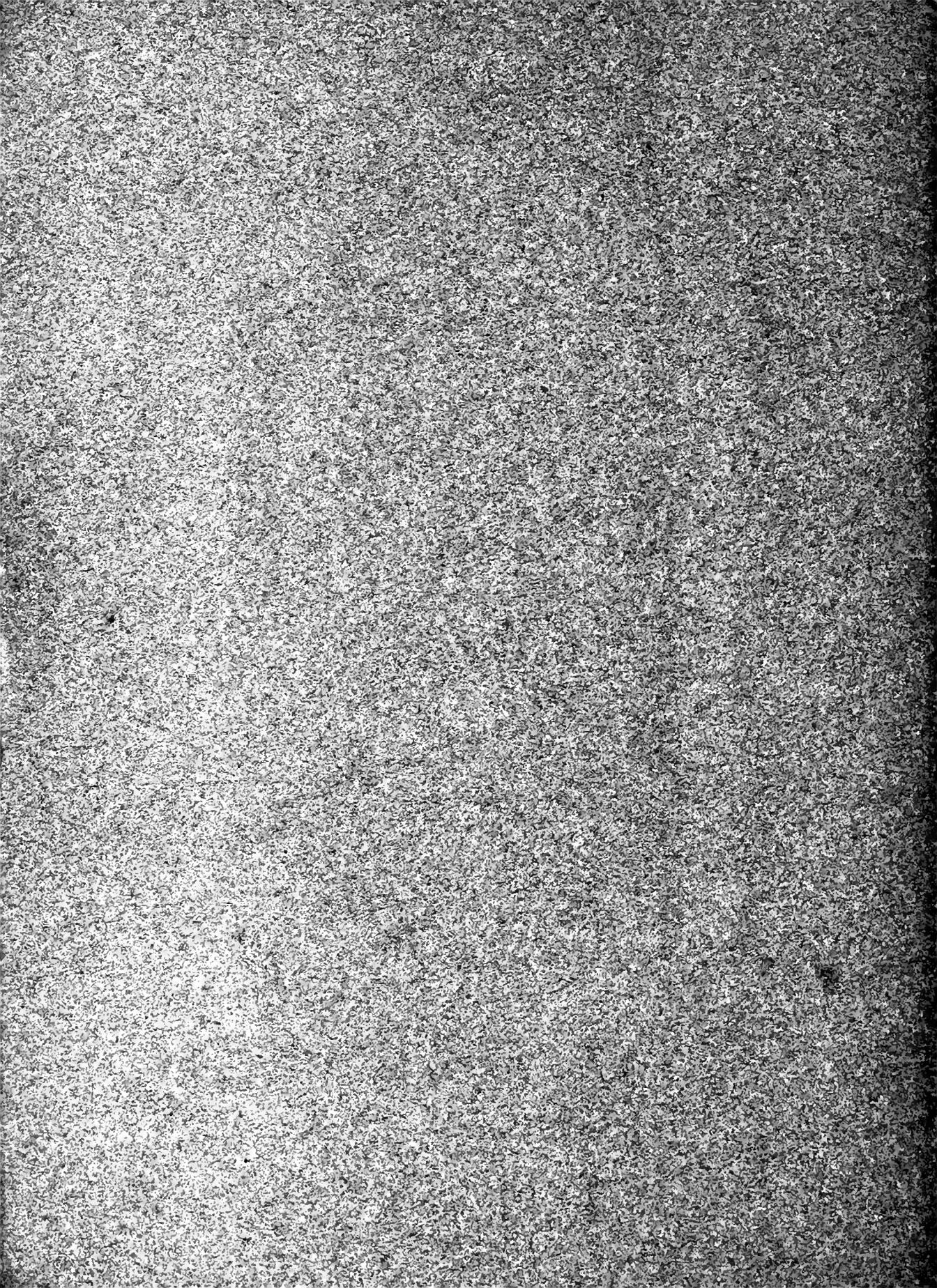
When all the steel was placed the riveting was done and the holes bored in the concrete for the anchor bolts. These bolts were slit and driven in on wedges, a neat cement being poured around them as a filler.

The slabs on the approaches were set in a like manner. The trestle was pulled out and the slabs which had been previously piled within reach of the derrick cars were picked up and put in place on a 1" bed of mortar. The deck was then replaced and the cracks between slabs filled with mortar. The ballast on the slab deck will be of crushed rock, being drained through holes provided in the slabs. This gives a solid, noiseless floor with little maintenance cost as compared to the old type of bridge decks.

The end.







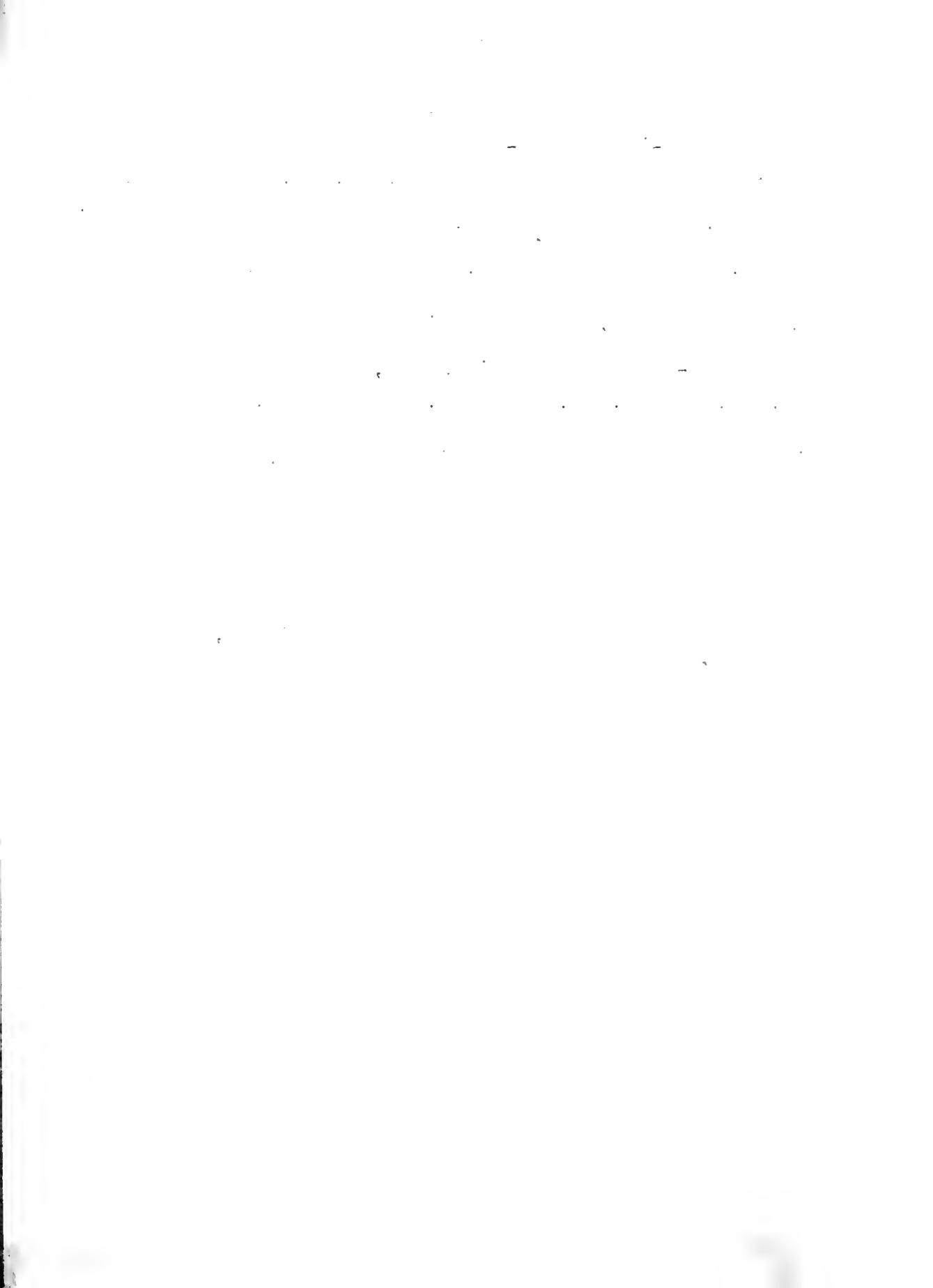
Appendix-Cost Data:- The cost of all the work was carefully recorded and separate distribution made of it for material and labor. This was tabulated upon the completion of the work and is shown on the blue print of the cost sheet. A full set of the working plans for the sub-structure are included, as printed from the tracing on file in the office of the Bridge & Building Department of the railway company.

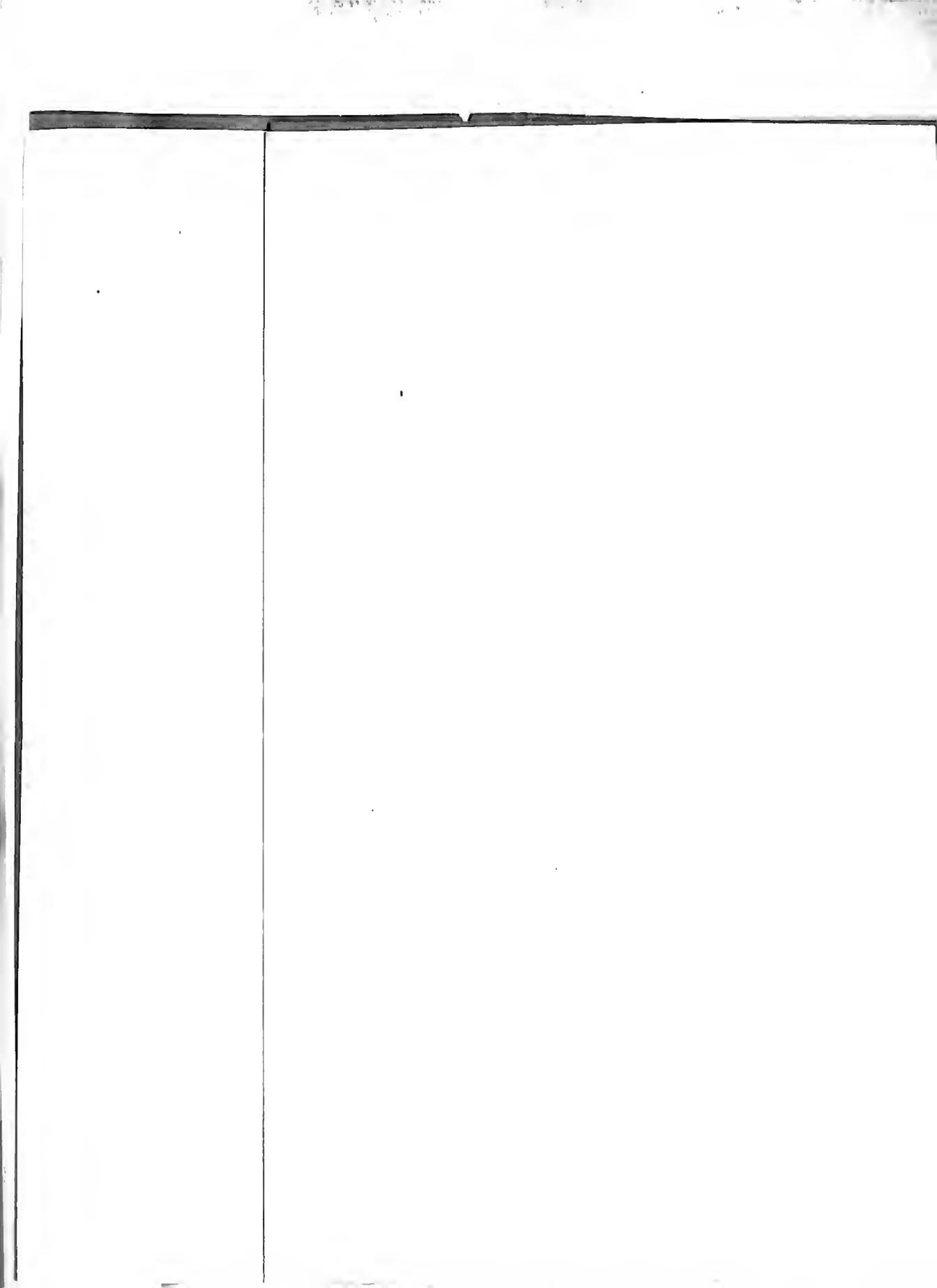
Respectfully submitted,

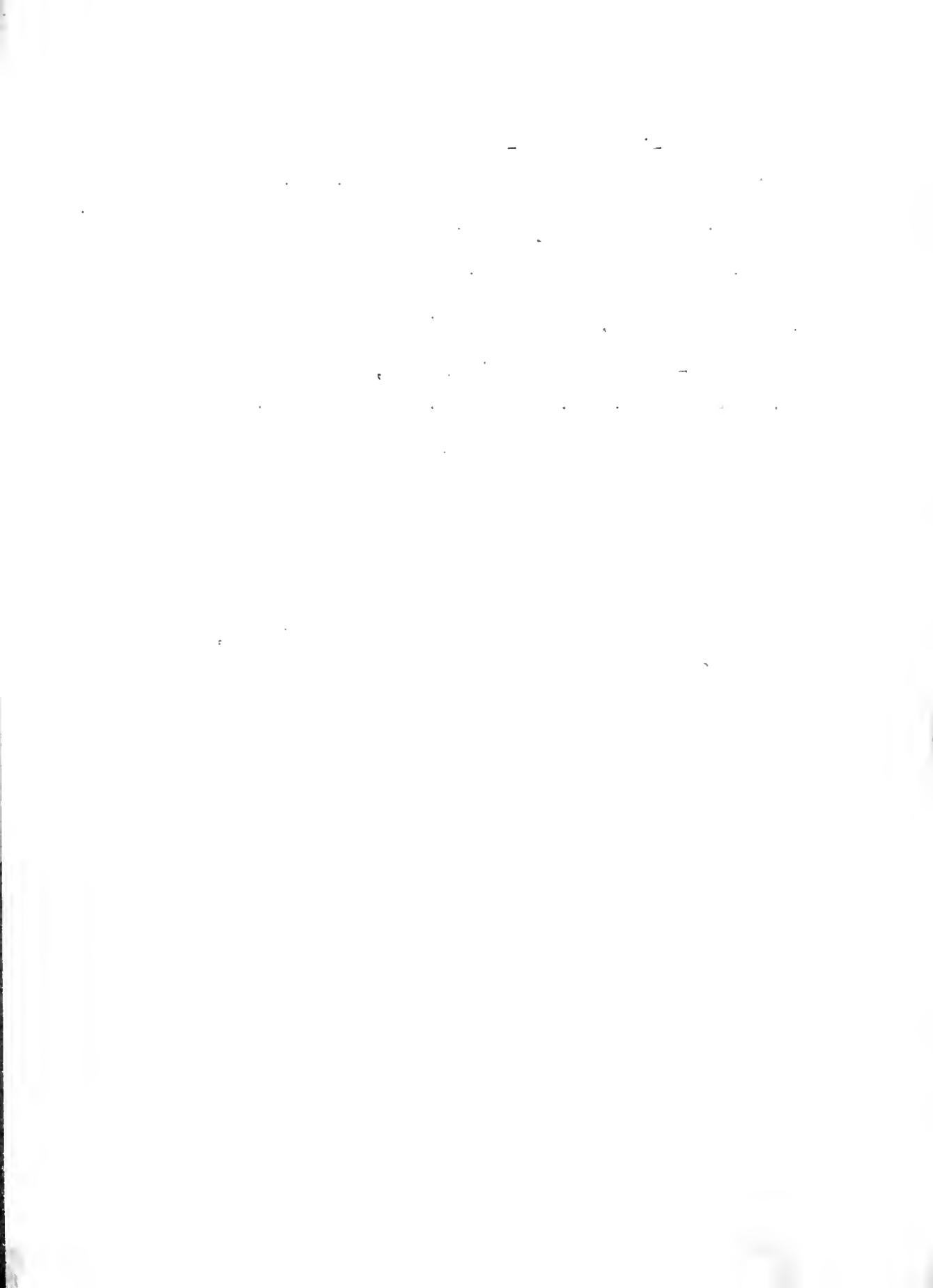
Clarence Verling Smith
117 - W 16th Ave.
Spokane
Wash.

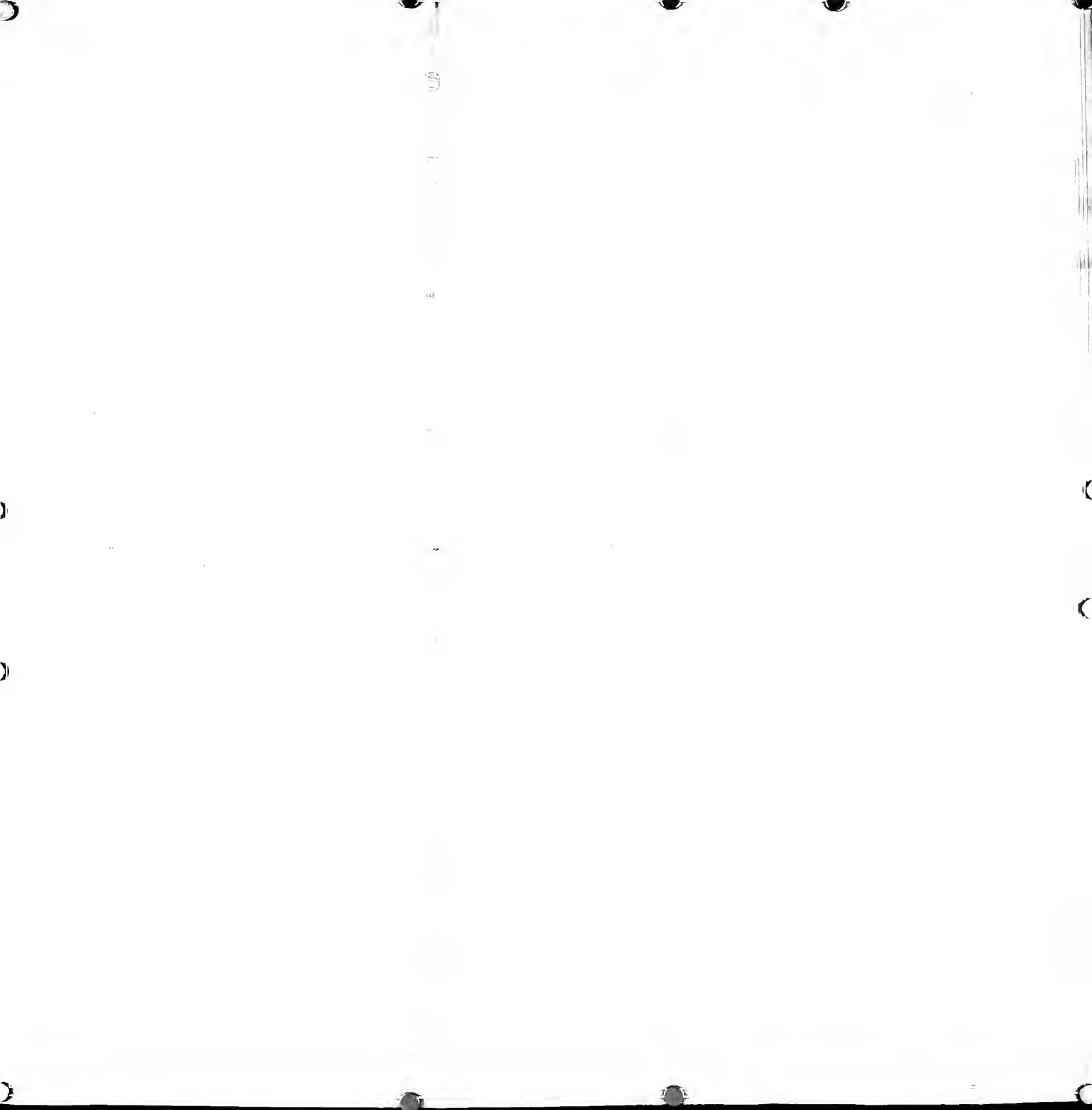
Yours Truly
C. V. Smith



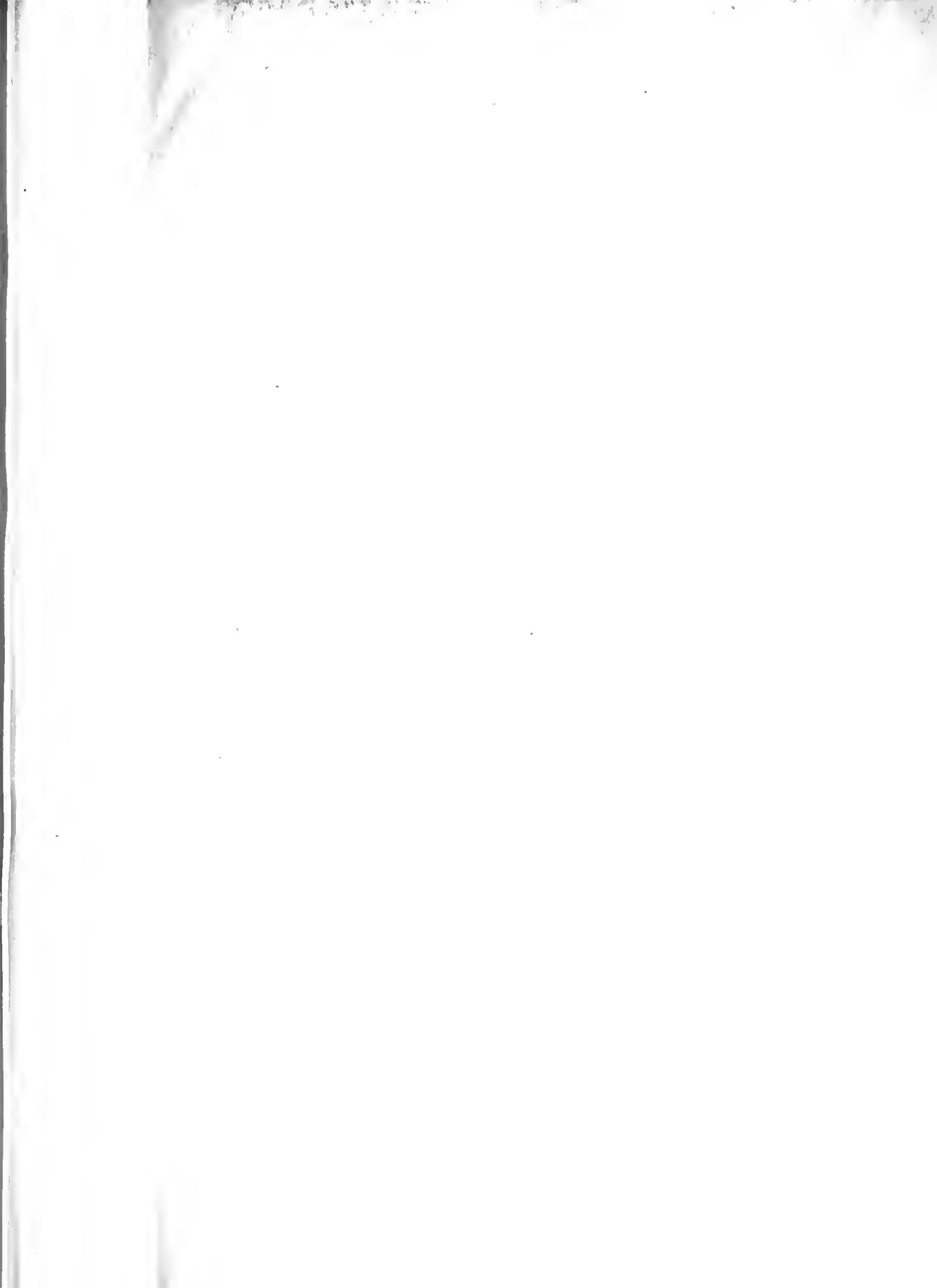




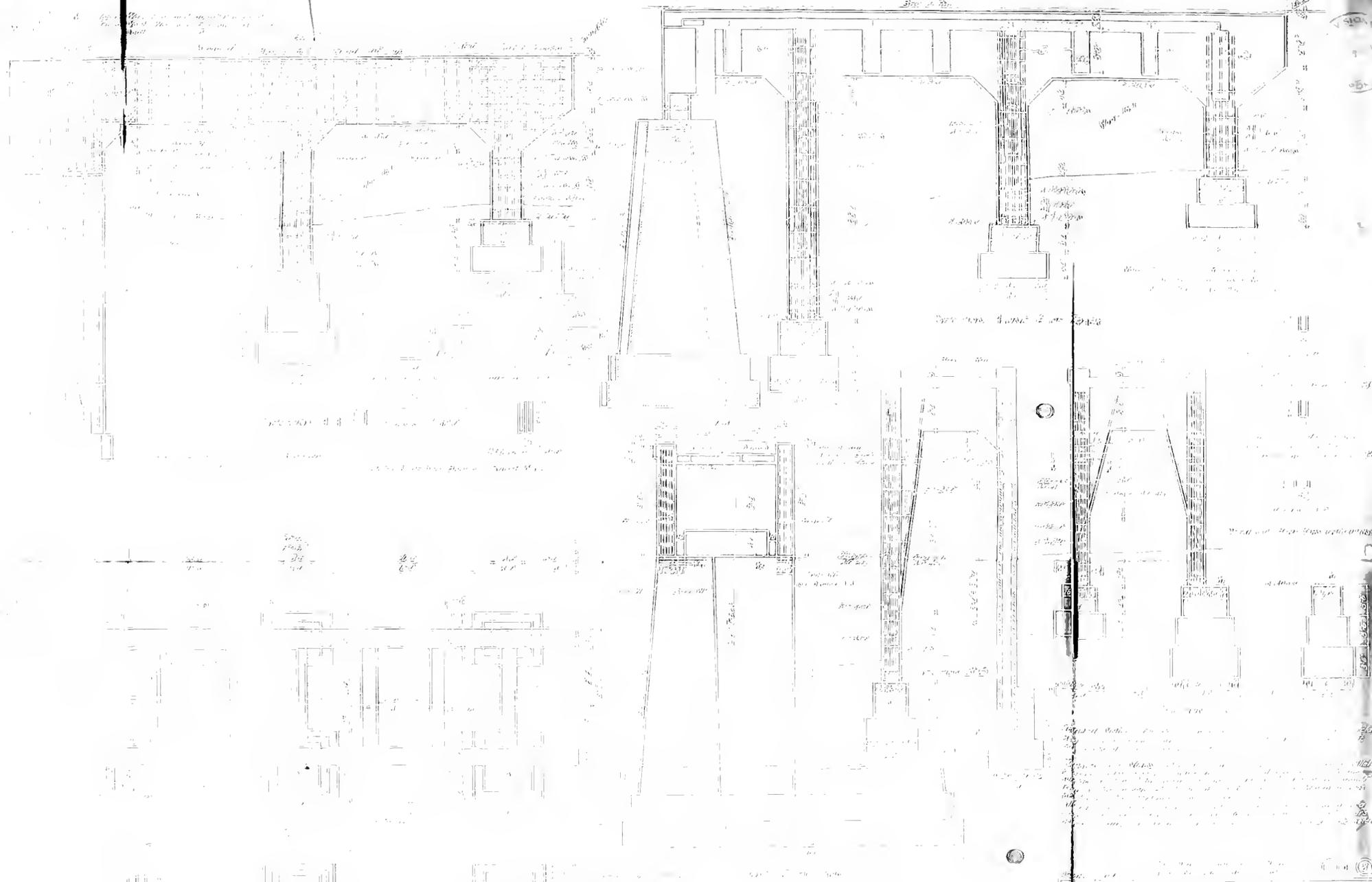






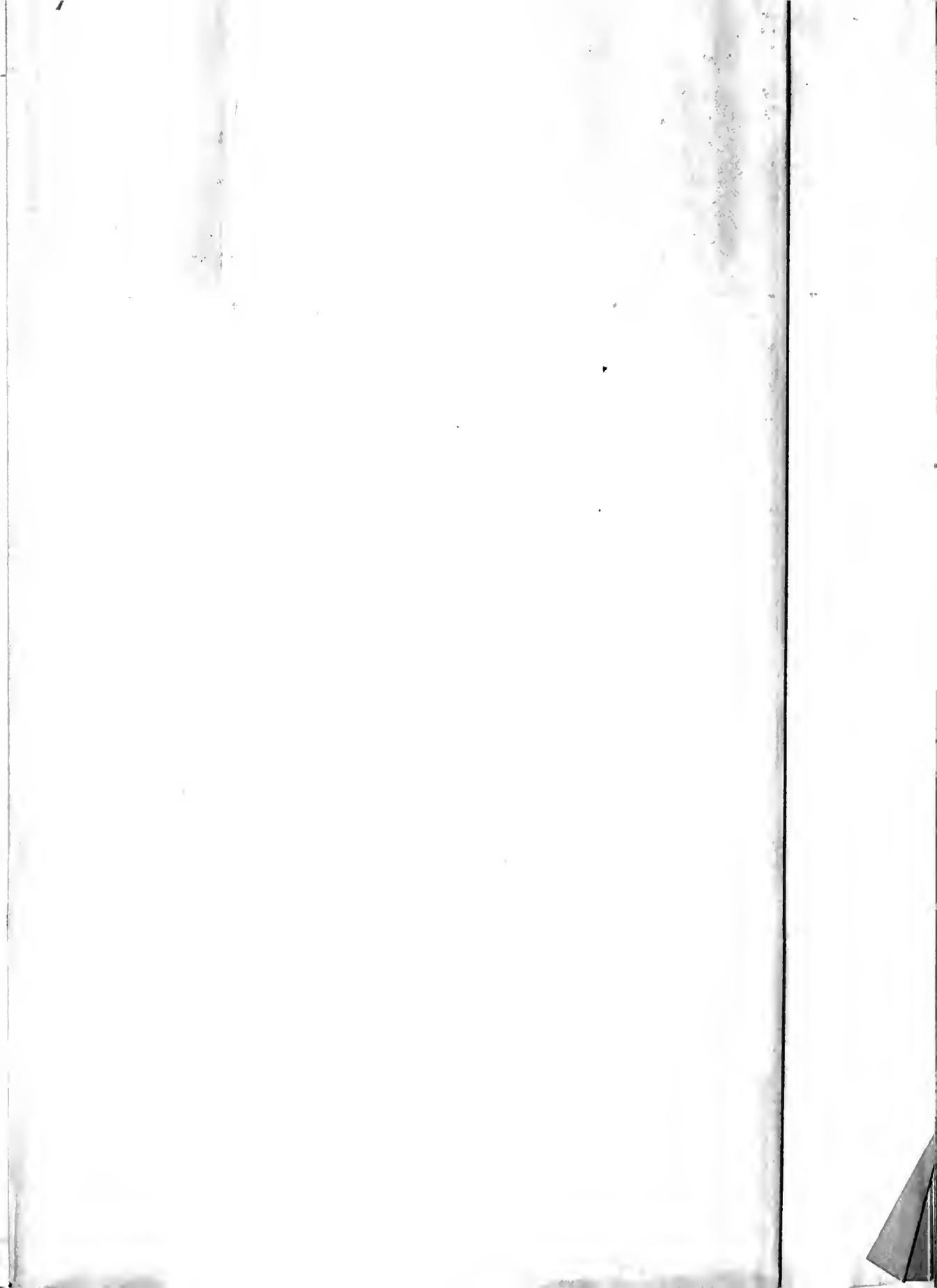


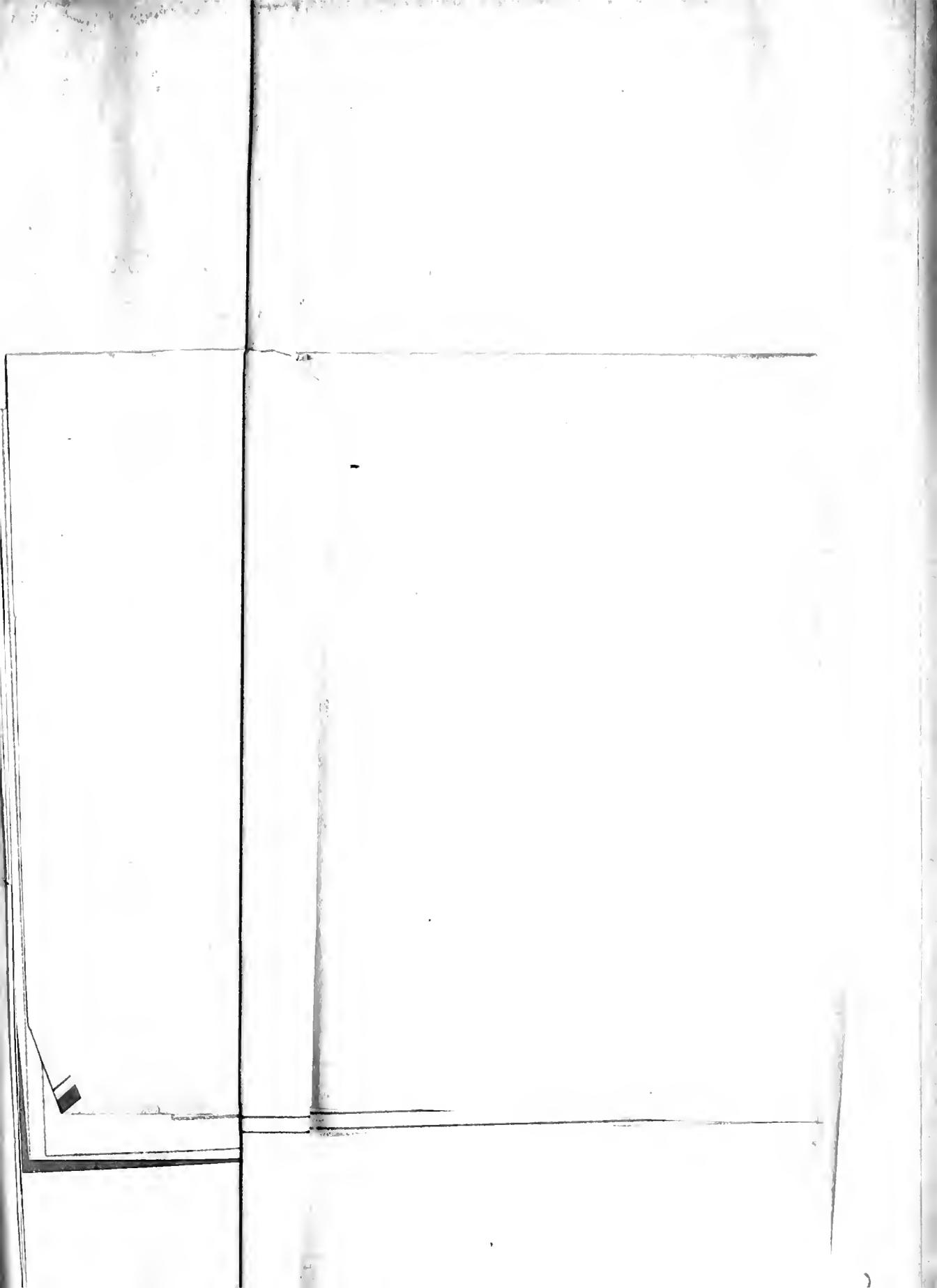


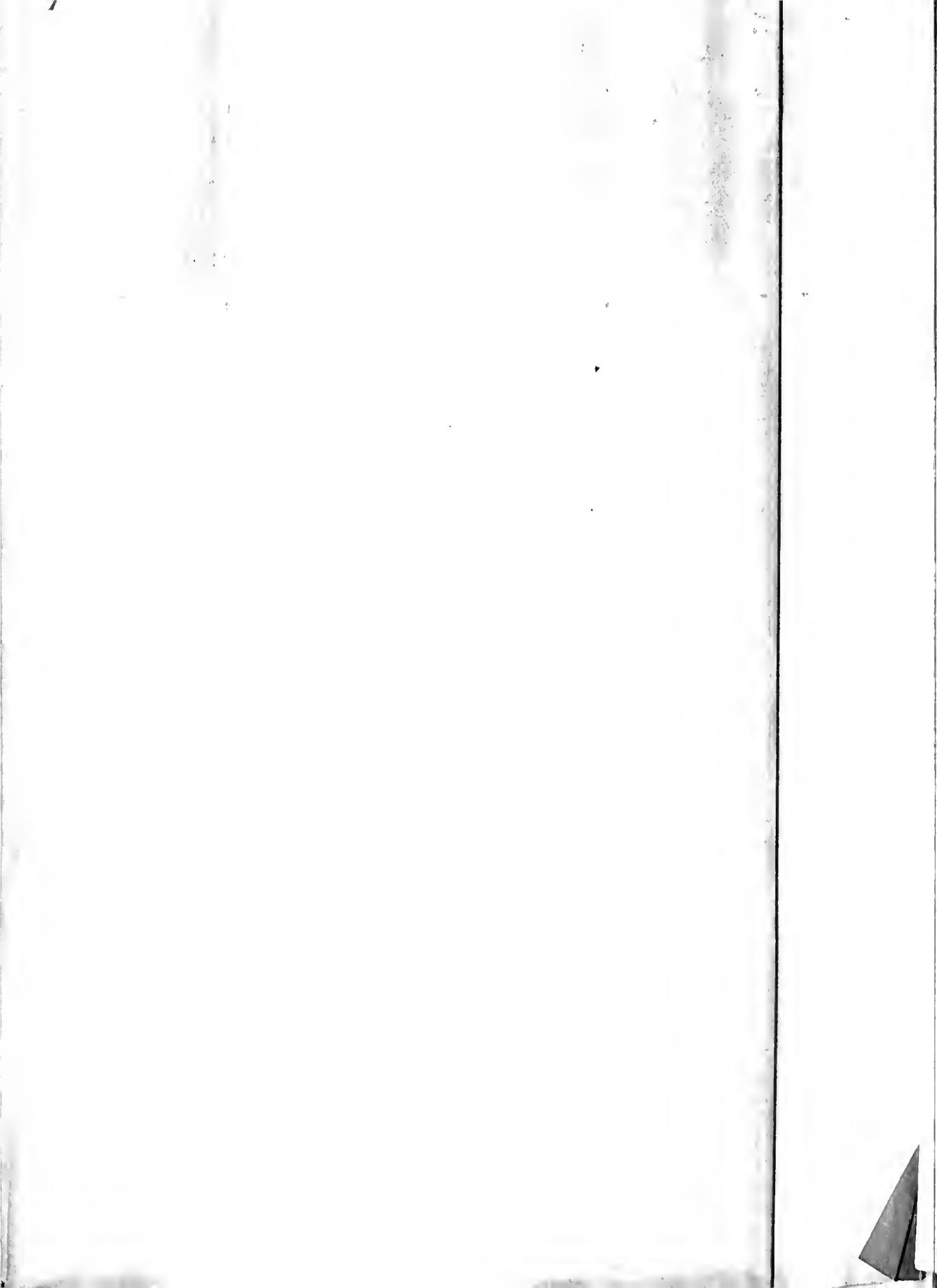


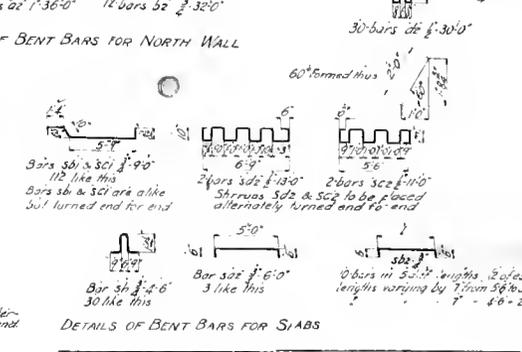
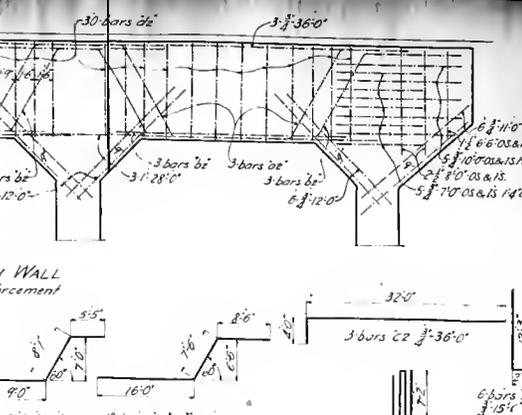
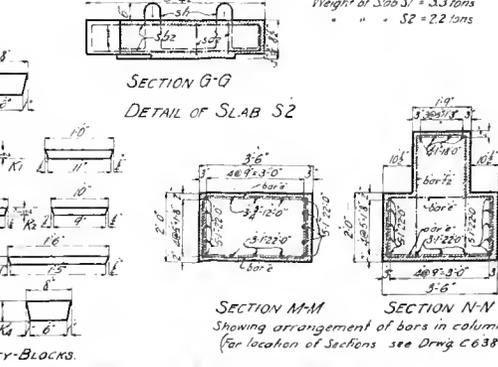
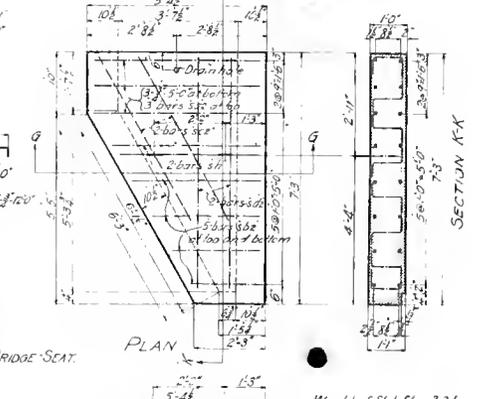
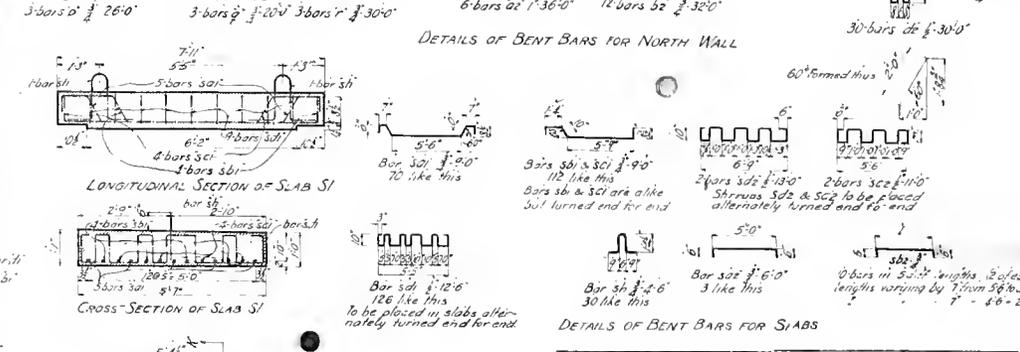
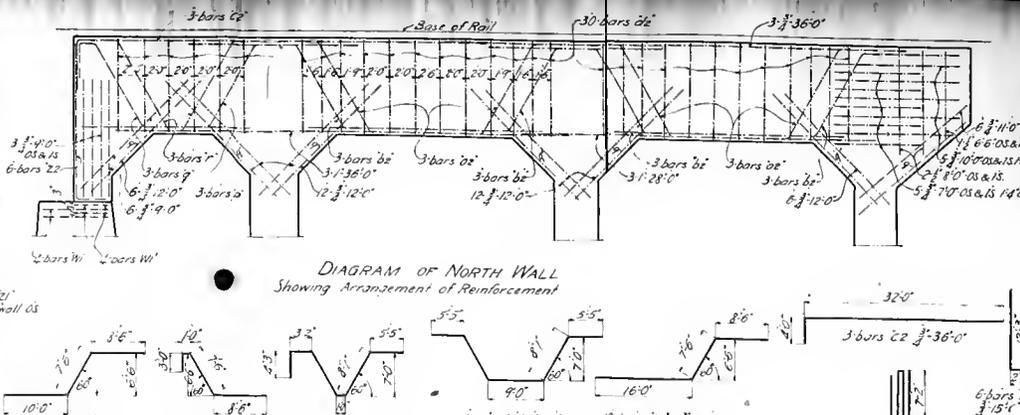
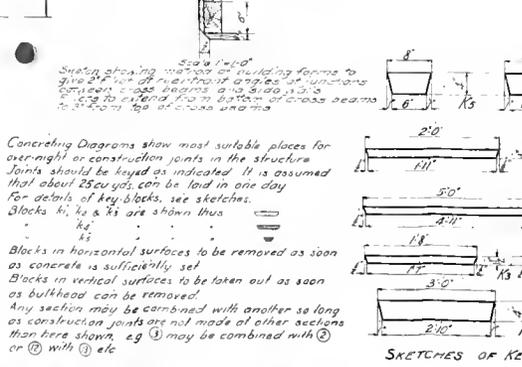
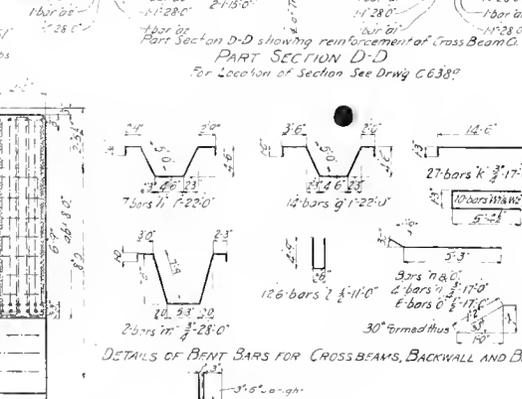
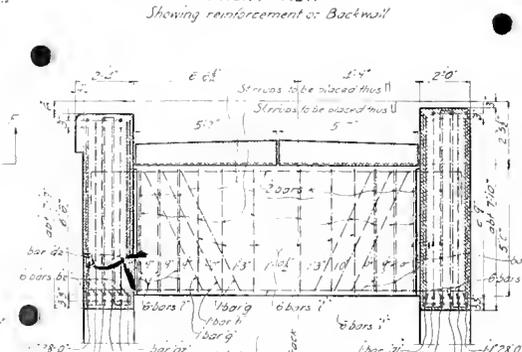
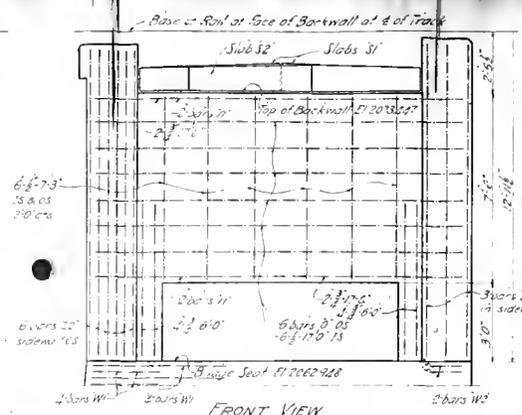
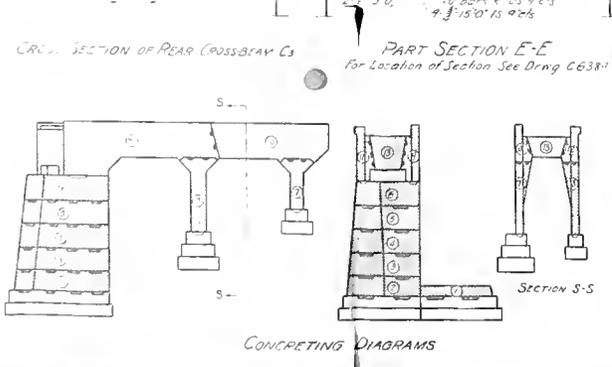
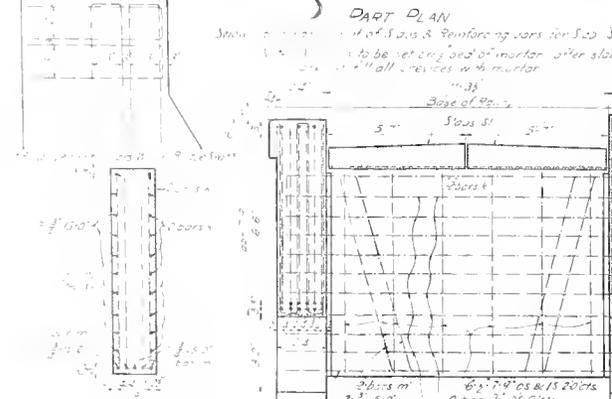
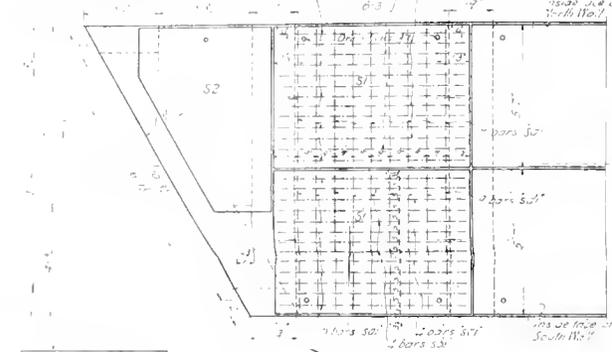
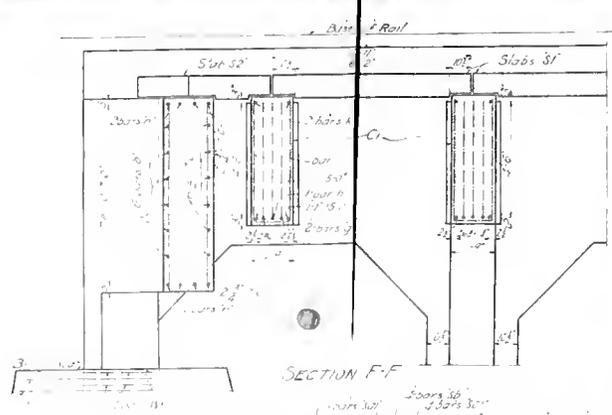
This drawing is a reproduction of the original drawing on which it is based. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the architect.

Prepared and drawn by [Name]	
Checked by [Name]	
Approved by [Name]	
Date [Date]	
Scale [Scale]	
Project No. [Number]	
Drawing No. [Number]	
Sheet No. [Number]	
Total Sheets [Number]	
Architect [Firm Name]	
Address [Address]	
City [City]	
State [State]	
Country [Country]	









BILL OF MATERIAL

Concrete		Reinforced		Steel (as corr bars)		Total		Location		Weight	
No	Length	No	Length	No	Length	No	Length	Location	Weight	Location	Weight
1	36.0	9	3.6	30	3.6	39	3.6	11	3.6	11	3.6
2	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	12	3.6	12	3.6
3	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	13	3.6	13	3.6
4	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	14	3.6	14	3.6
5	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	15	3.6	15	3.6
6	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	16	3.6	16	3.6
7	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	17	3.6	17	3.6
8	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	18	3.6	18	3.6
9	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	19	3.6	19	3.6
10	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	20	3.6	20	3.6
11	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	21	3.6	21	3.6
12	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	22	3.6	22	3.6
13	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	23	3.6	23	3.6
14	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	24	3.6	24	3.6
15	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	25	3.6	25	3.6
16	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	26	3.6	26	3.6
17	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	27	3.6	27	3.6
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25	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	35	3.6	35	3.6
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28	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	38	3.6	38	3.6
29	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	39	3.6	39	3.6
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44	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	54	3.6	54	3.6
45	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	55	3.6	55	3.6
46	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	56	3.6	56	3.6
47	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	57	3.6	57	3.6
48	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	58	3.6	58	3.6
49	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	59	3.6	59	3.6
50	12	3	3.6	30	3.6	33	3.6	60	3.6	60	3.6

OCT 1910
 This Drawing supersedes Drawing of same No. dated Aug 4, 1910

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

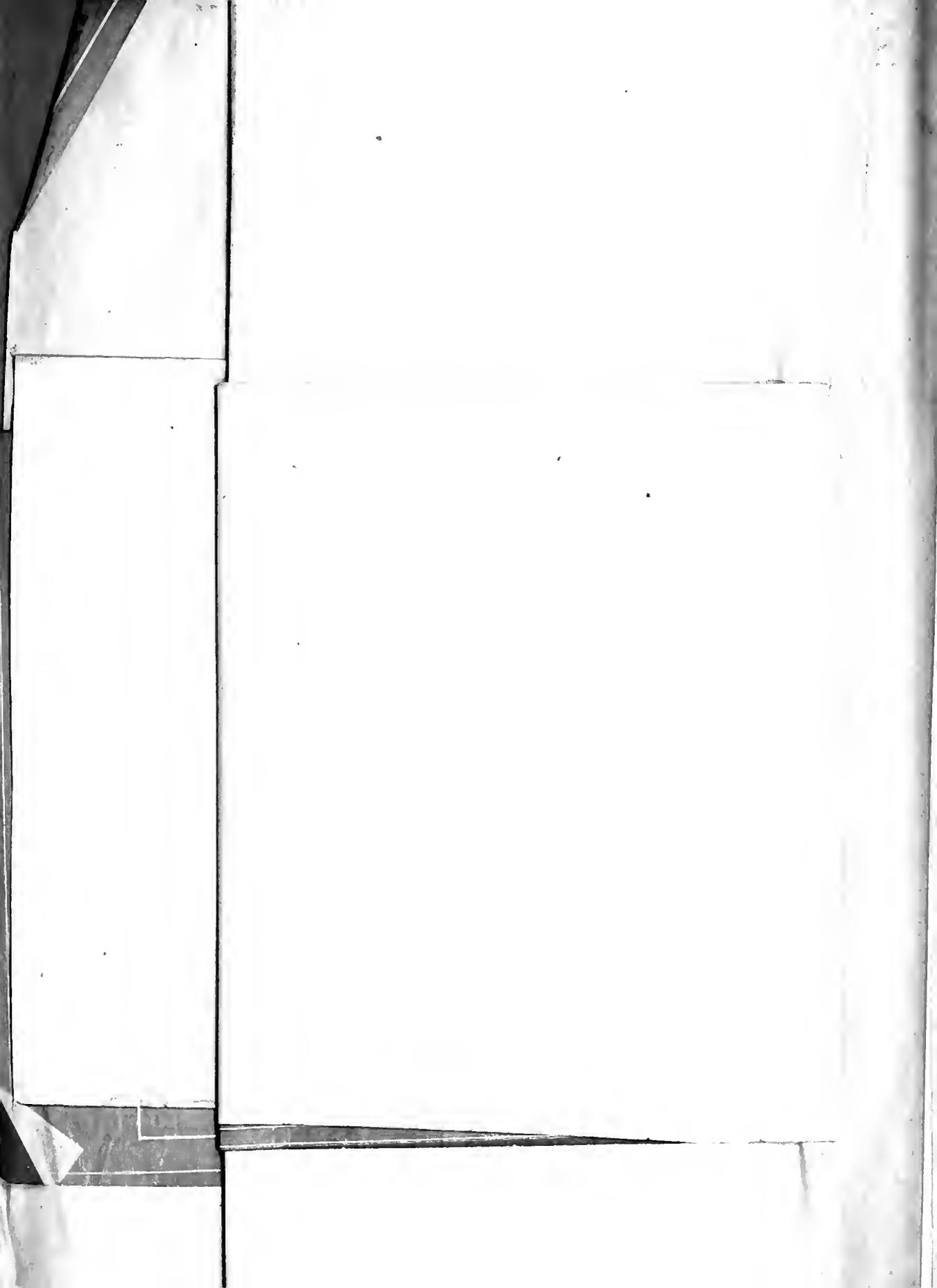
C.M. & P.S.R.Y.
 BRIDGE AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

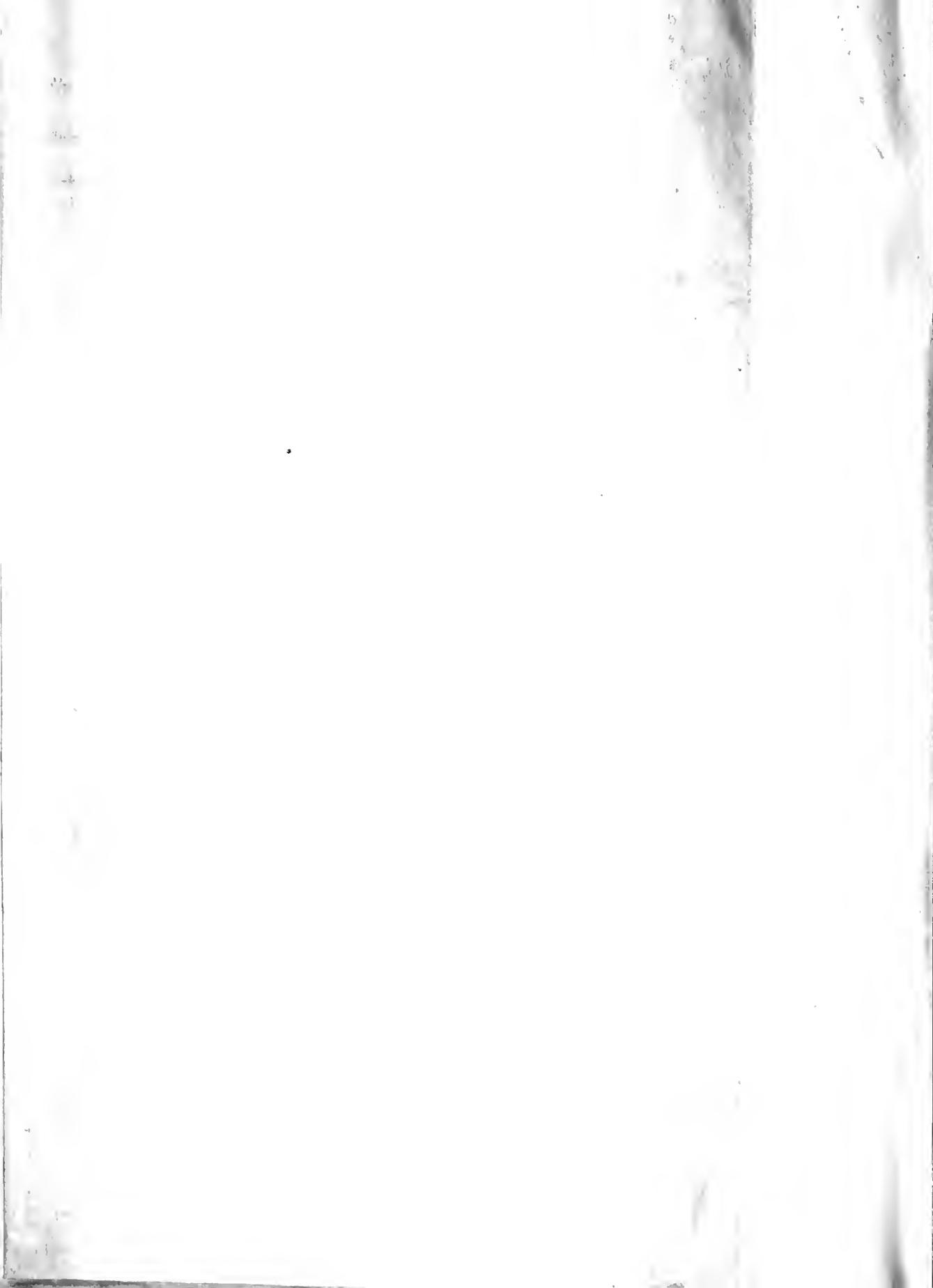
SPOKANE RIVER BRIDGE
 COEUR D'ALENE LINE COLUMBIA DIVISION
 EAST ABUTMENT DETAILS OF SLABS, CROSS-BEAMS ETC.
 CHICAGO, AUG. 15 1910 DRAWING NO C6390
 CORRECT APPROVED:

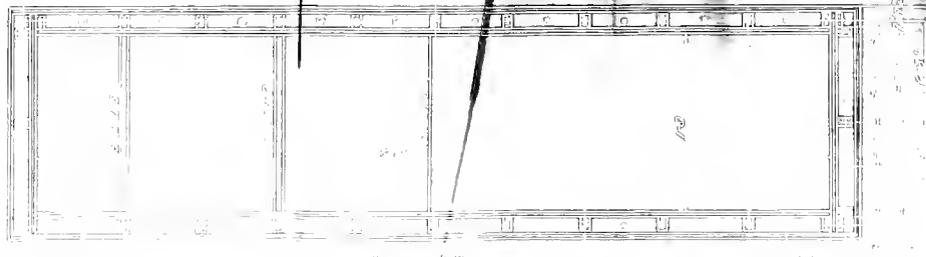
G.H. Priest
 ASST. ENGR.

ENGR. SUPT. B. & B.

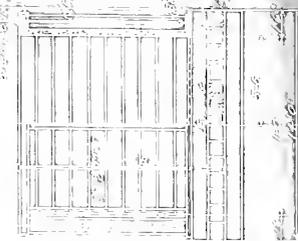






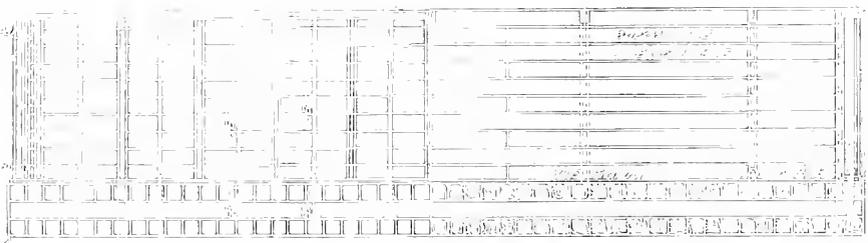


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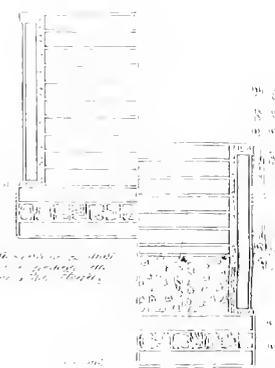


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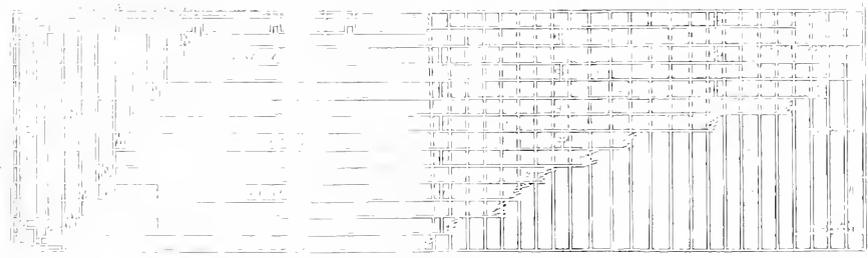
NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	Window Frame	1	100.00	100.00
2	Window Glass	1	50.00	50.00
3	Window Sill	1	20.00	20.00
4	Window Lintel	1	20.00	20.00
5	Window Jamb	1	20.00	20.00
6	Window Stop	1	20.00	20.00
7	Window Hardware	1	20.00	20.00
8	Window Sealant	1	20.00	20.00
9	Window Paint	1	20.00	20.00
10	Window Installation	1	20.00	20.00
11	Window Maintenance	1	20.00	20.00
12	Window Repair	1	20.00	20.00
13	Window Replacement	1	20.00	20.00
14	Window Upgrade	1	20.00	20.00
15	Window Accessory	1	20.00	20.00
16	Window Detail	1	20.00	20.00
17	Window Finish	1	20.00	20.00
18	Window Trim	1	20.00	20.00
19	Window Hardware	1	20.00	20.00
20	Window Sealant	1	20.00	20.00
21	Window Paint	1	20.00	20.00
22	Window Installation	1	20.00	20.00
23	Window Maintenance	1	20.00	20.00
24	Window Repair	1	20.00	20.00
25	Window Replacement	1	20.00	20.00
26	Window Upgrade	1	20.00	20.00
27	Window Accessory	1	20.00	20.00
28	Window Detail	1	20.00	20.00
29	Window Finish	1	20.00	20.00
30	Window Trim	1	20.00	20.00
31	Window Hardware	1	20.00	20.00
32	Window Sealant	1	20.00	20.00
33	Window Paint	1	20.00	20.00
34	Window Installation	1	20.00	20.00
35	Window Maintenance	1	20.00	20.00
36	Window Repair	1	20.00	20.00
37	Window Replacement	1	20.00	20.00
38	Window Upgrade	1	20.00	20.00
39	Window Accessory	1	20.00	20.00
40	Window Detail	1	20.00	20.00
41	Window Finish	1	20.00	20.00
42	Window Trim	1	20.00	20.00
43	Window Hardware	1	20.00	20.00
44	Window Sealant	1	20.00	20.00
45	Window Paint	1	20.00	20.00
46	Window Installation	1	20.00	20.00
47	Window Maintenance	1	20.00	20.00
48	Window Repair	1	20.00	20.00
49	Window Replacement	1	20.00	20.00
50	Window Upgrade	1	20.00	20.00



HALF SECTION

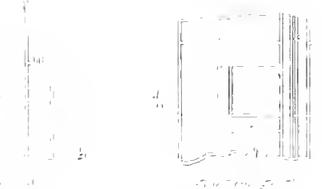


NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	Window Frame	1	100.00	100.00
2	Window Glass	1	50.00	50.00
3	Window Sill	1	20.00	20.00
4	Window Lintel	1	20.00	20.00
5	Window Jamb	1	20.00	20.00
6	Window Stop	1	20.00	20.00
7	Window Hardware	1	20.00	20.00
8	Window Sealant	1	20.00	20.00
9	Window Paint	1	20.00	20.00
10	Window Installation	1	20.00	20.00
11	Window Maintenance	1	20.00	20.00
12	Window Repair	1	20.00	20.00
13	Window Replacement	1	20.00	20.00
14	Window Upgrade	1	20.00	20.00
15	Window Accessory	1	20.00	20.00
16	Window Detail	1	20.00	20.00
17	Window Finish	1	20.00	20.00
18	Window Trim	1	20.00	20.00
19	Window Hardware	1	20.00	20.00
20	Window Sealant	1	20.00	20.00
21	Window Paint	1	20.00	20.00
22	Window Installation	1	20.00	20.00
23	Window Maintenance	1	20.00	20.00
24	Window Repair	1	20.00	20.00
25	Window Replacement	1	20.00	20.00
26	Window Upgrade	1	20.00	20.00
27	Window Accessory	1	20.00	20.00
28	Window Detail	1	20.00	20.00
29	Window Finish	1	20.00	20.00
30	Window Trim	1	20.00	20.00
31	Window Hardware	1	20.00	20.00
32	Window Sealant	1	20.00	20.00
33	Window Paint	1	20.00	20.00
34	Window Installation	1	20.00	20.00
35	Window Maintenance	1	20.00	20.00
36	Window Repair	1	20.00	20.00
37	Window Replacement	1	20.00	20.00
38	Window Upgrade	1	20.00	20.00
39	Window Accessory	1	20.00	20.00
40	Window Detail	1	20.00	20.00
41	Window Finish	1	20.00	20.00
42	Window Trim	1	20.00	20.00
43	Window Hardware	1	20.00	20.00
44	Window Sealant	1	20.00	20.00
45	Window Paint	1	20.00	20.00
46	Window Installation	1	20.00	20.00
47	Window Maintenance	1	20.00	20.00
48	Window Repair	1	20.00	20.00
49	Window Replacement	1	20.00	20.00
50	Window Upgrade	1	20.00	20.00

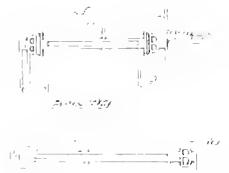


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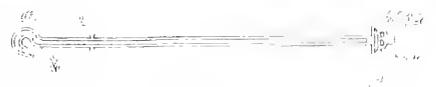
Handwritten notes and specifications for the window frame, detailing materials and construction requirements.



HALF SECTION



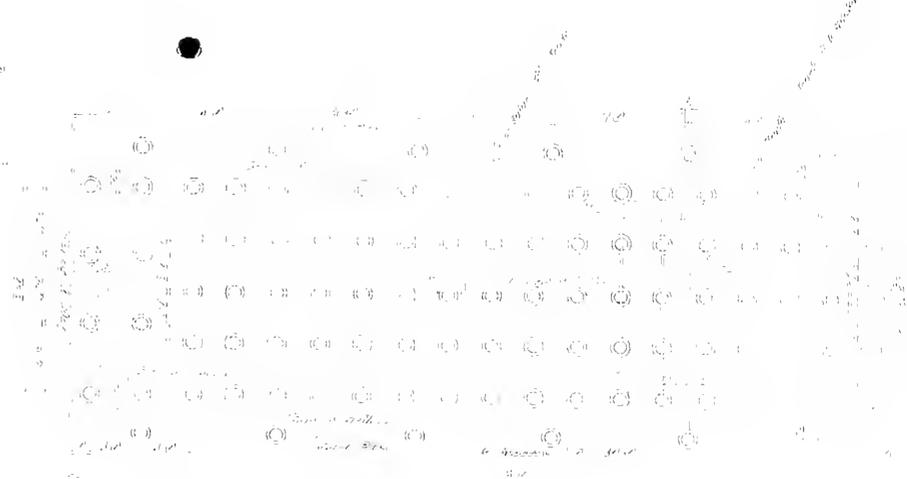
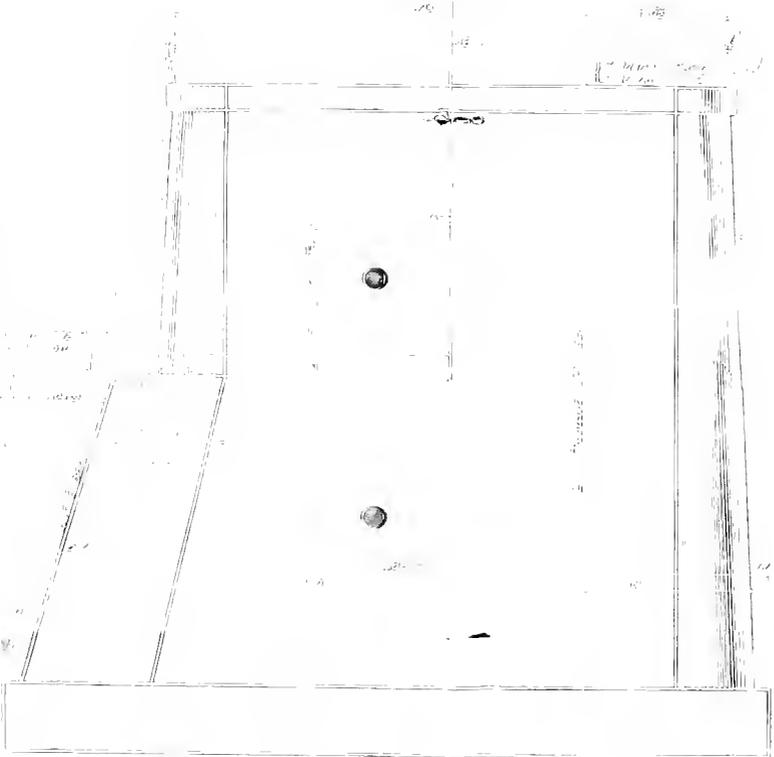
HALF SECTION



HALF SECTION

COMPASS
 ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING
 1000 BROADWAY
 NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
 TEL: 212-675-1000
 FAX: 212-675-1001
 WWW: WWW.COMPASS-ENR.COM

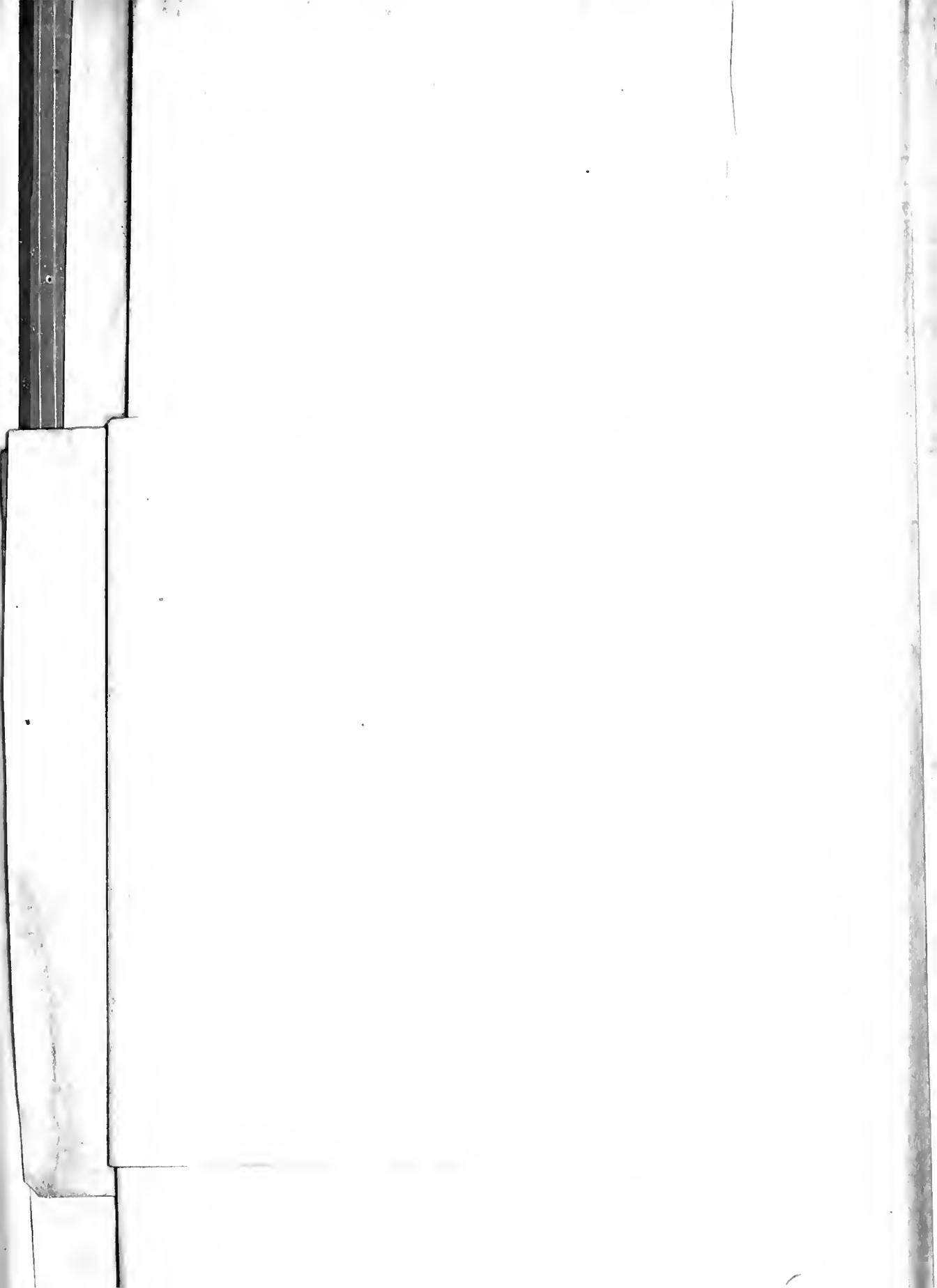




The hole in the center of the hole is 1/2" dia.
 The hole in the center of the hole is 1/2" dia.
 The hole in the center of the hole is 1/2" dia.
 The hole in the center of the hole is 1/2" dia.
 The hole in the center of the hole is 1/2" dia.

No. 10
 No. 10
 No. 10
 No. 10
 No. 10

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	
DRAWING NO. 1000 SHEET NO. 1 OF 1	DATE: 10/10/50 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"
PROJECT: 1000 DRAWN BY: 1000 CHECKED BY: 1000	APPROVED BY: 1000 TITLE: 1000



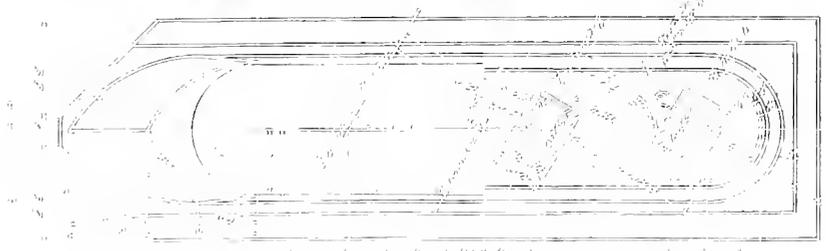


Fig. 1

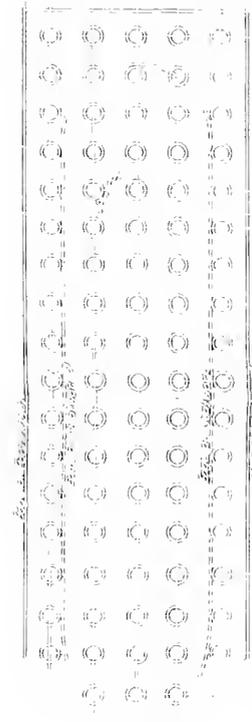
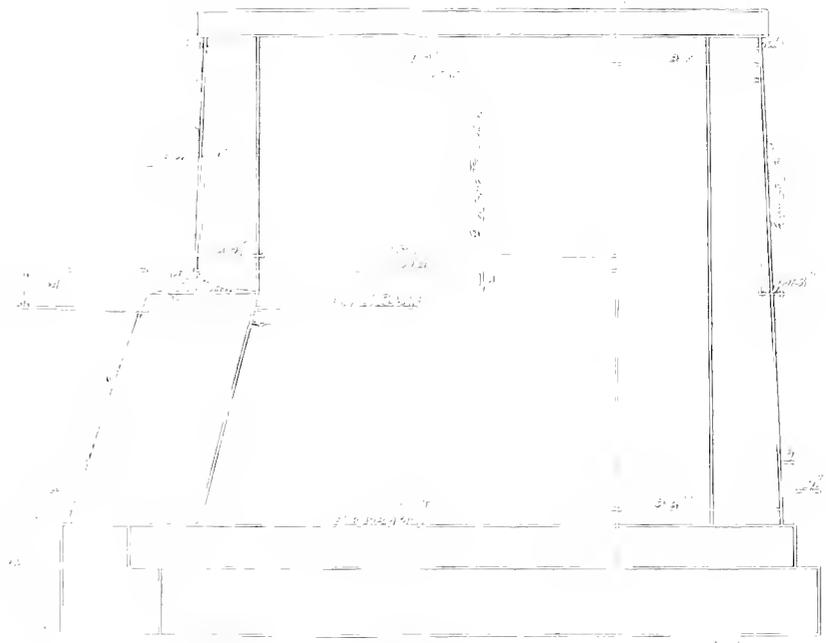
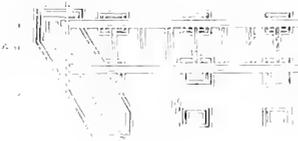


Fig. 2

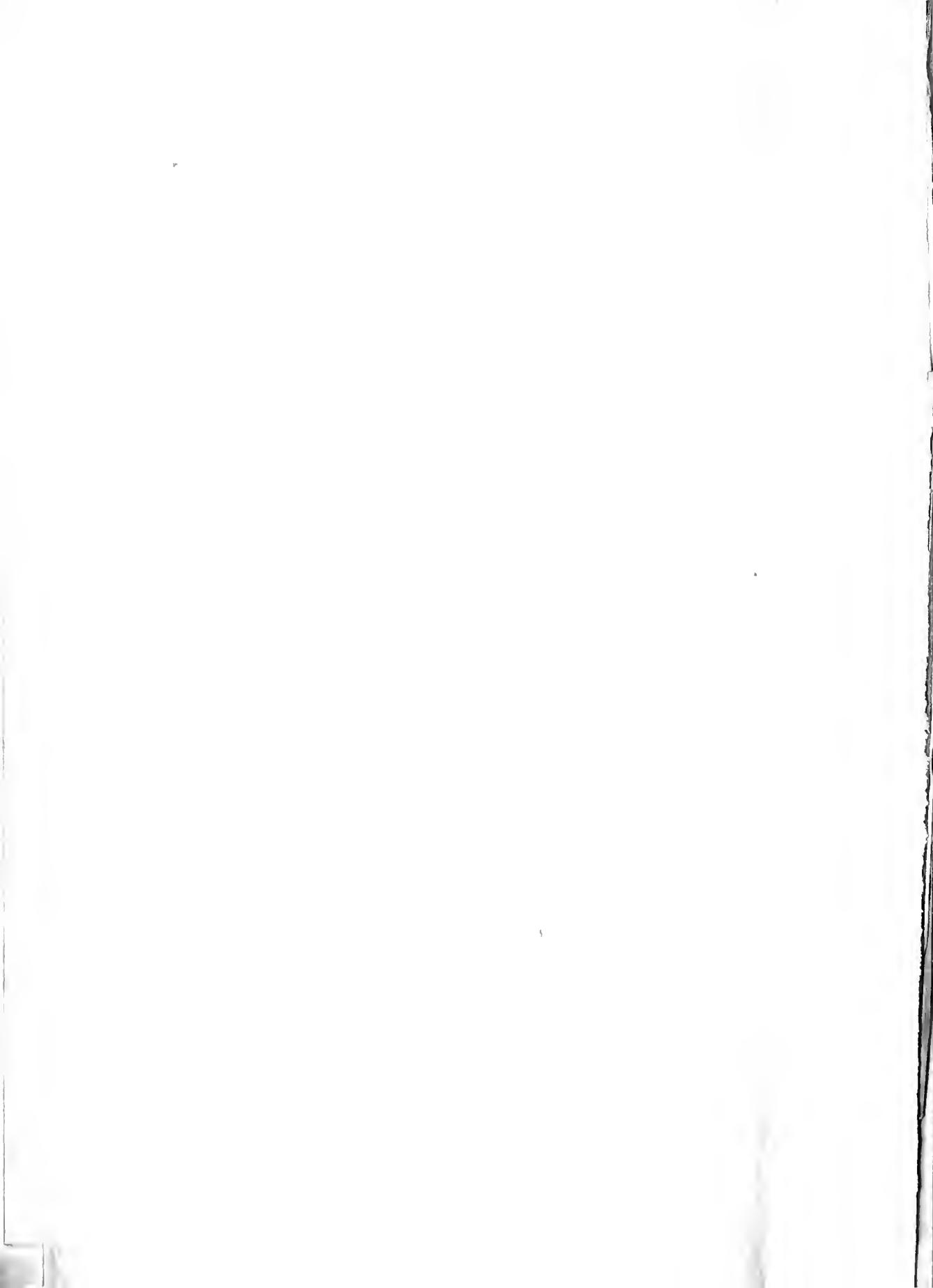
Fig. 3

Vertical text on the left side of the page, possibly a title or description.

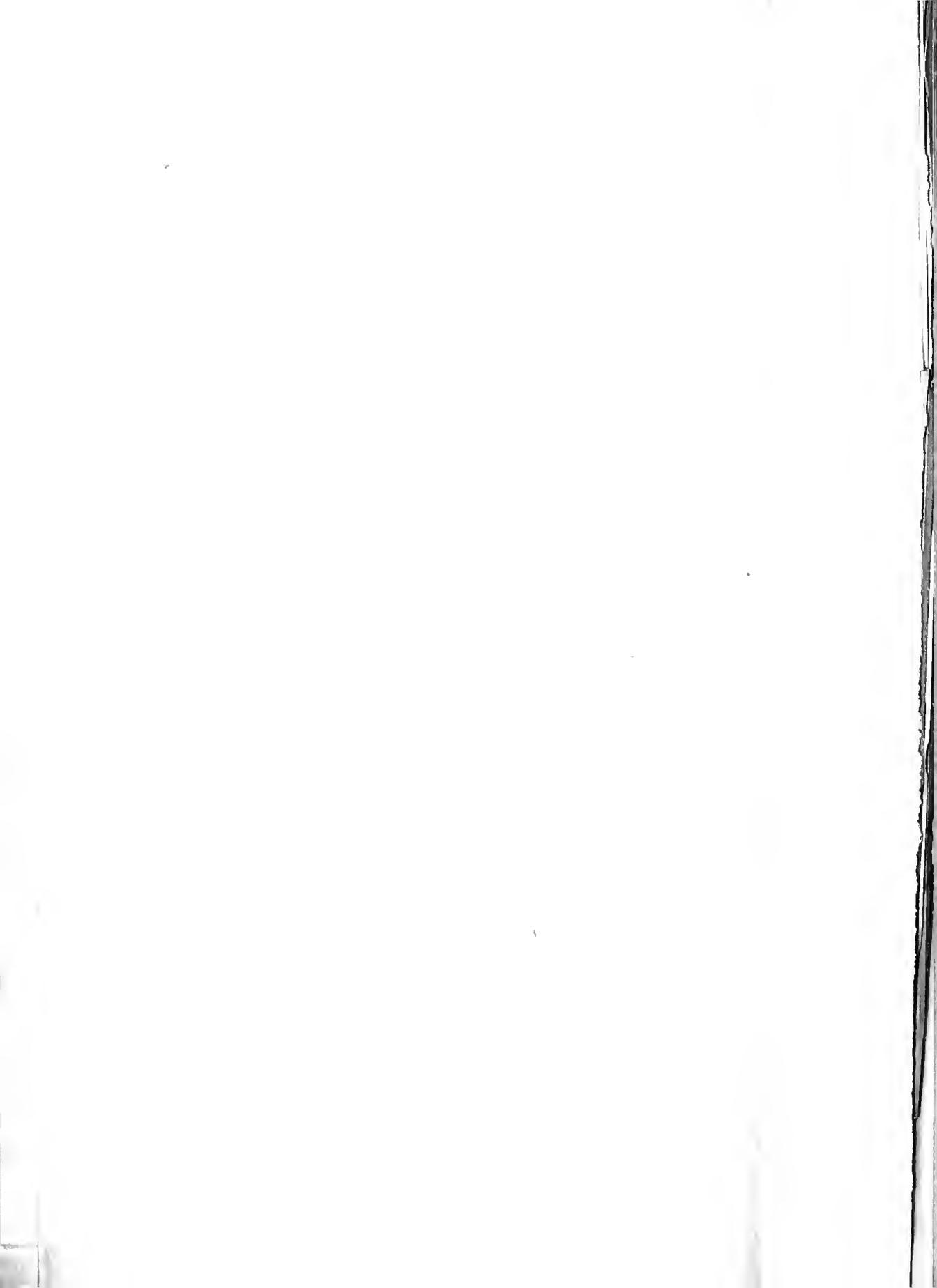


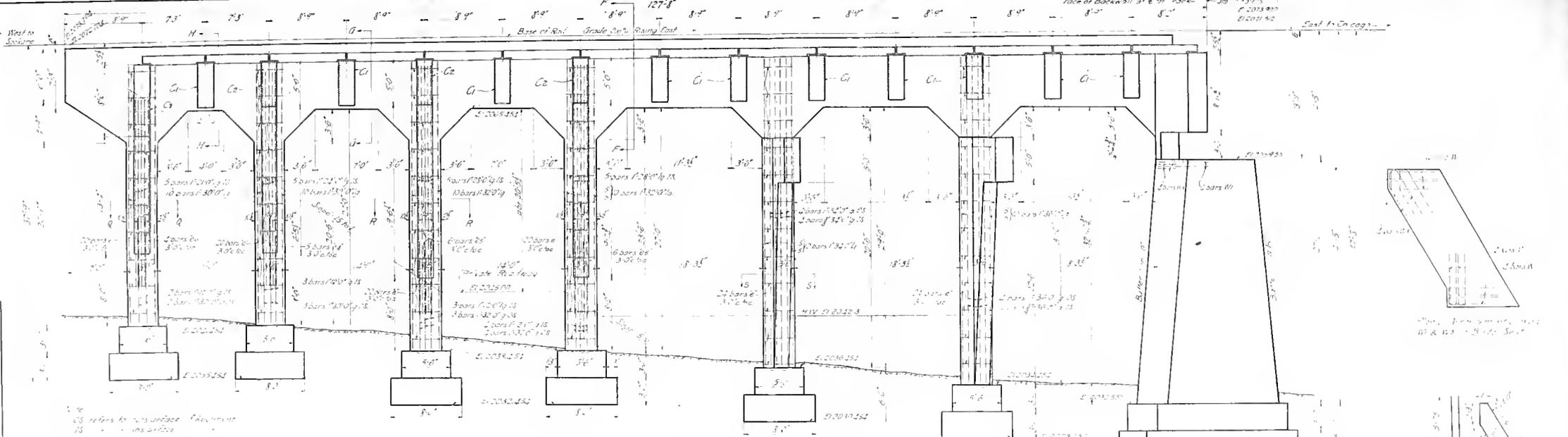
Handwritten notes in the bottom right corner, possibly describing the drawings or providing instructions.



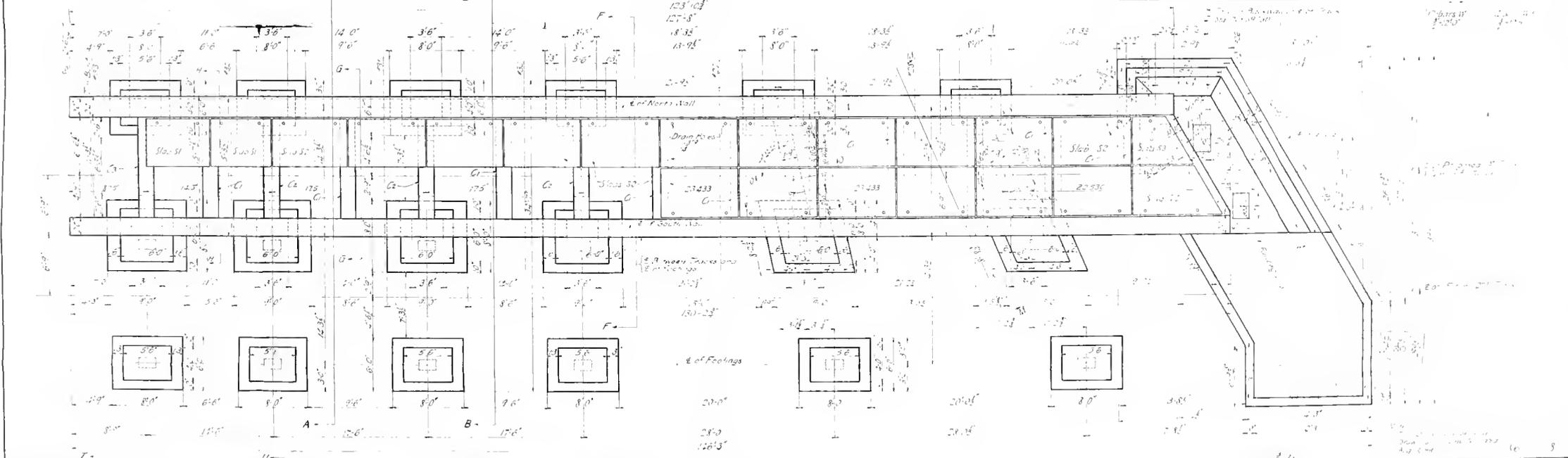


27





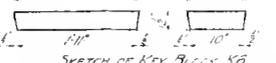
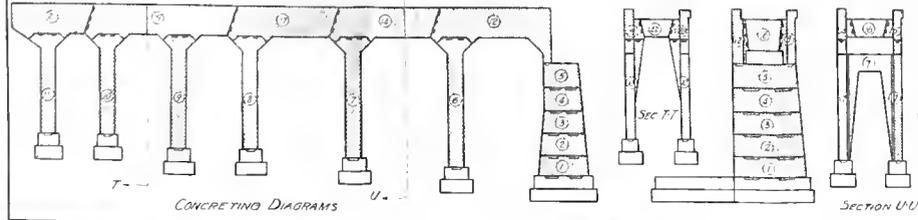
SECTION ON E OF FIRST TRACK



PLAN

Notes as in Concrete Diagrams for East Abutment on Draw C6390 apply to West Abutment unless superseded by the following notes. For details of key blocks A, A' and A'' see Draw C-6390. Blocks A and A' are shown, plus sections which may be combined are 14' or less with 16, 12, and 12' etc.

Concrete Diagrams for East Abutment on Draw C6390 apply to West Abutment unless superseded by the following notes. For details of key blocks A, A' and A'' see Draw C-6390. Blocks A and A' are shown, plus sections which may be combined are 14' or less with 16, 12, and 12' etc.



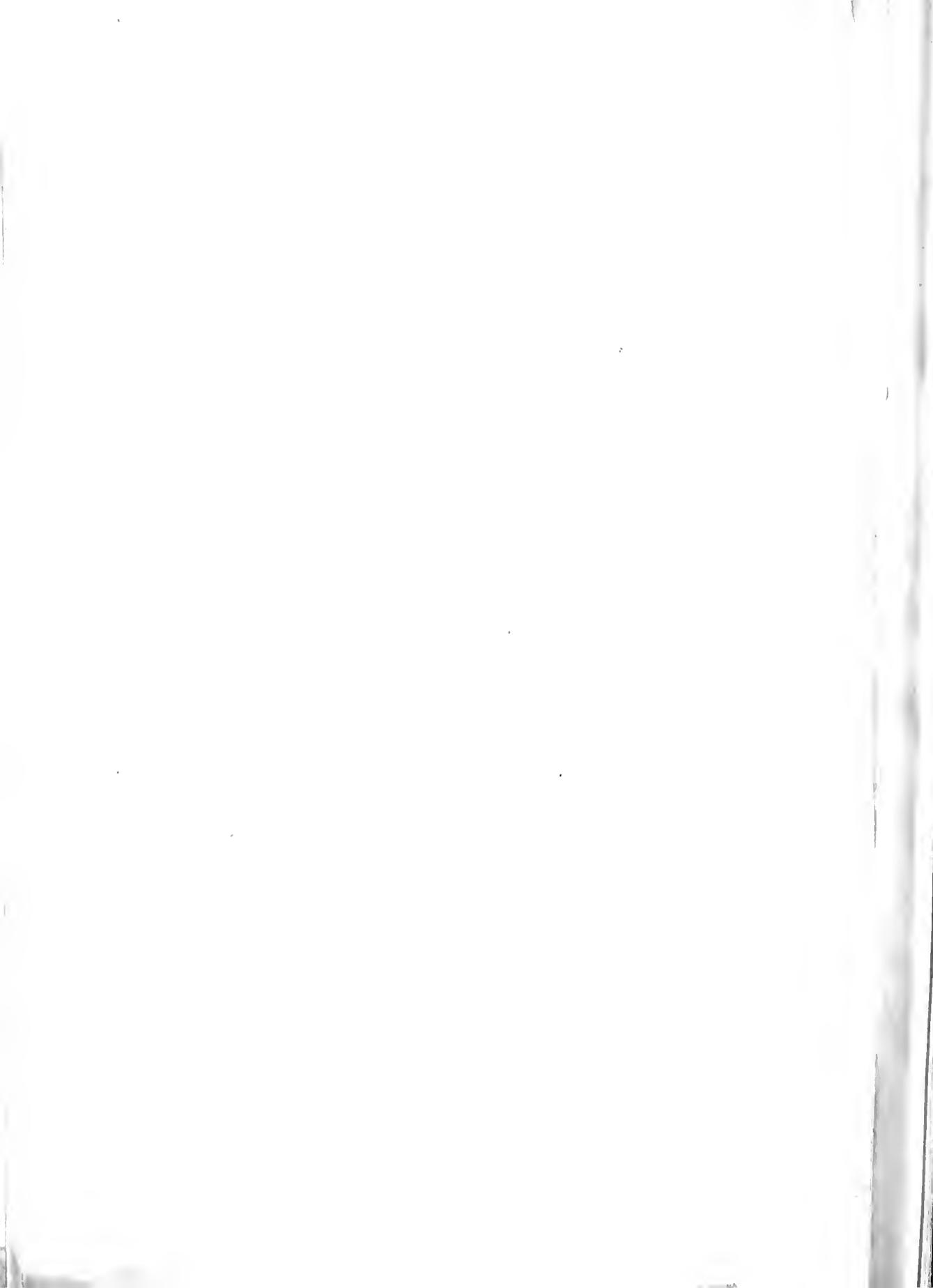
SKETCH OF KEY BLOCK K6

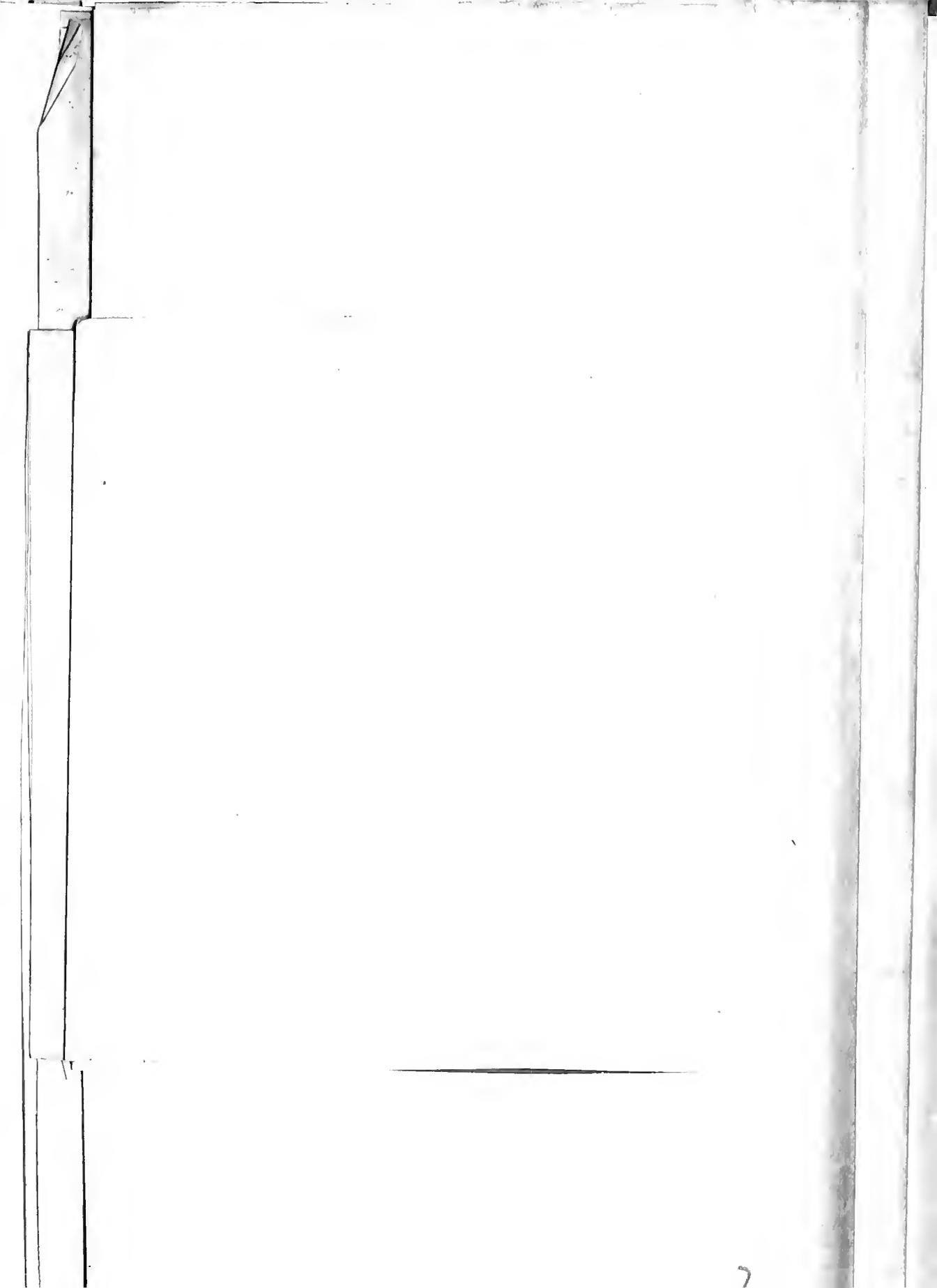
C.M. & P.S.R.Y.
 BRIDGE AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

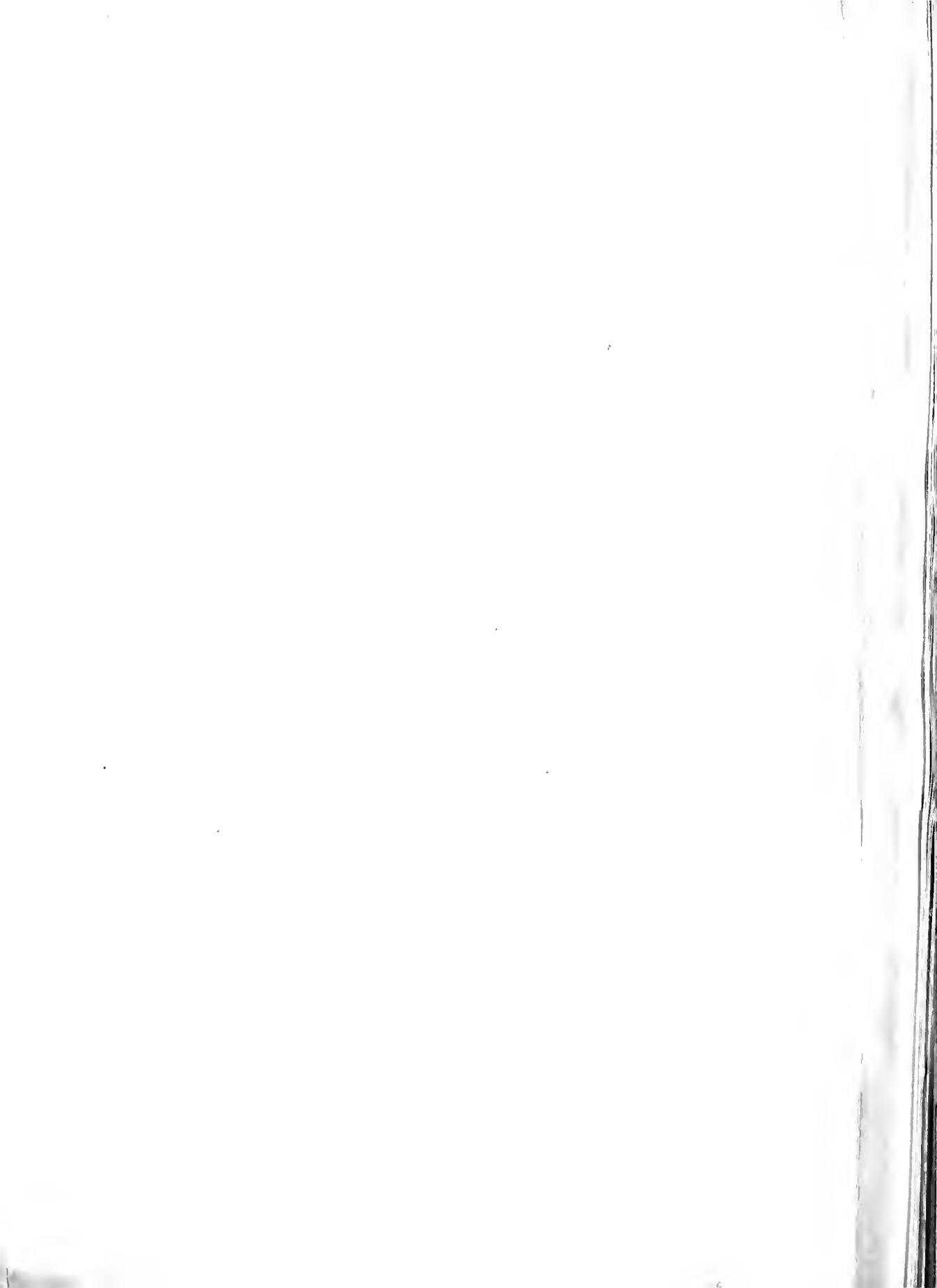
SPOKANE RIVER BRIDGE
 COEUR D'ALENE LINE — COLUMBIA DIVISION
 WEST ABUTMENT — PLAN & ELEVATION
 CHICAGO, AUG 27, 1910

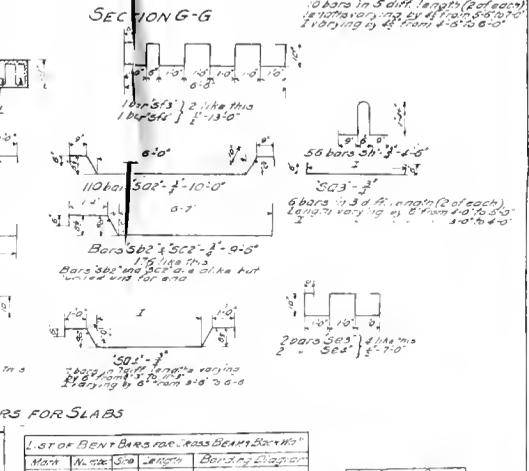
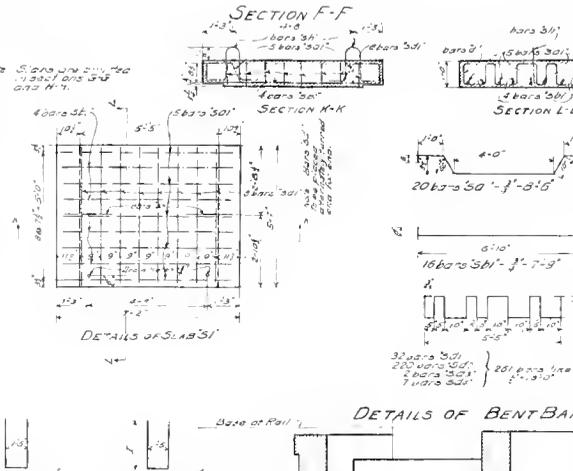
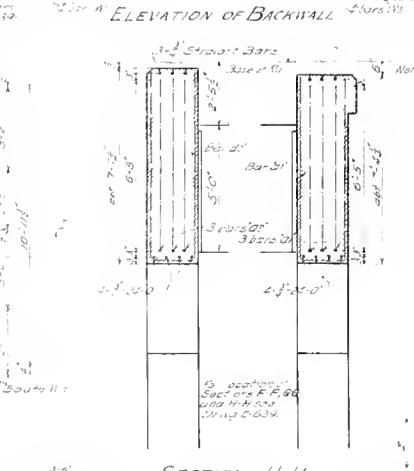
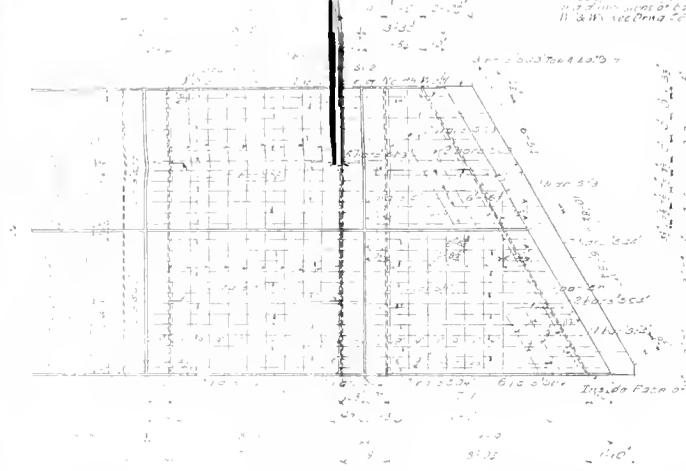
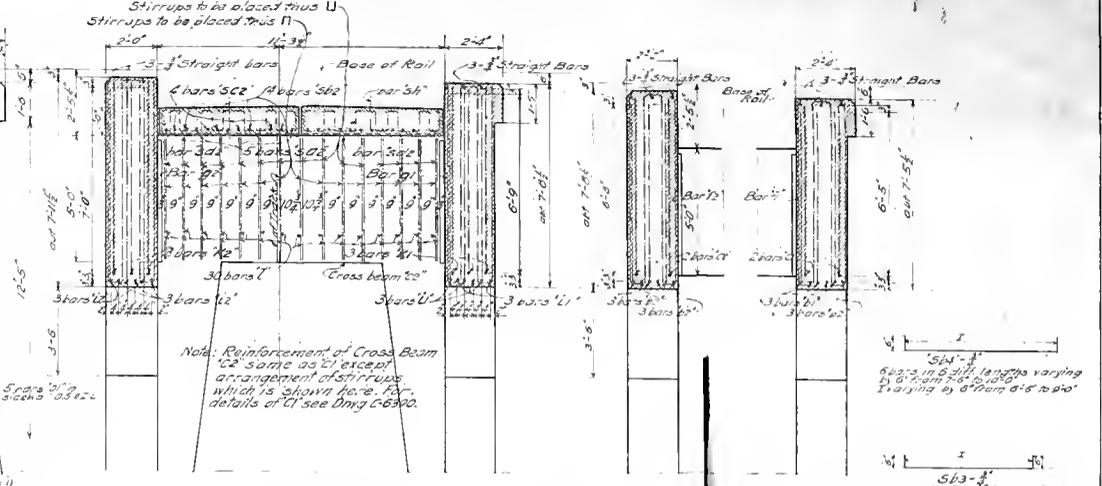
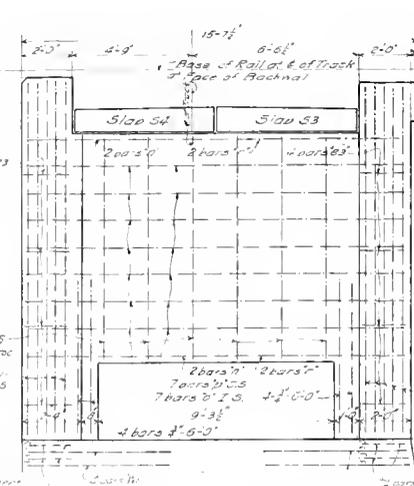
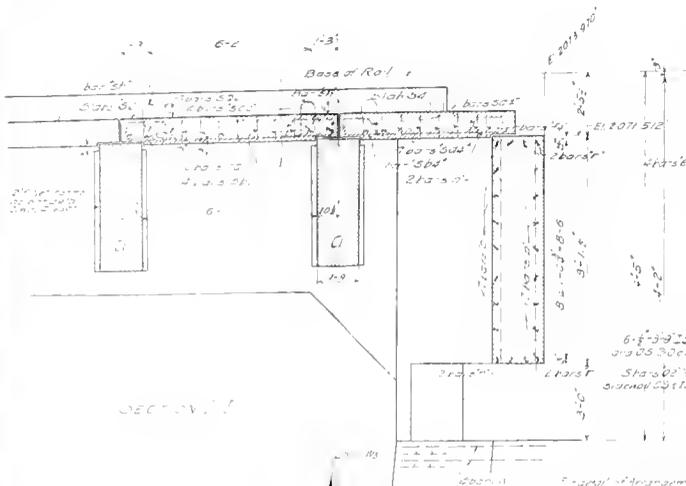
DRAWING NO. C6391
 APPROVED

ASST. ENGR. ENGR. SUP'T. B.A.B.





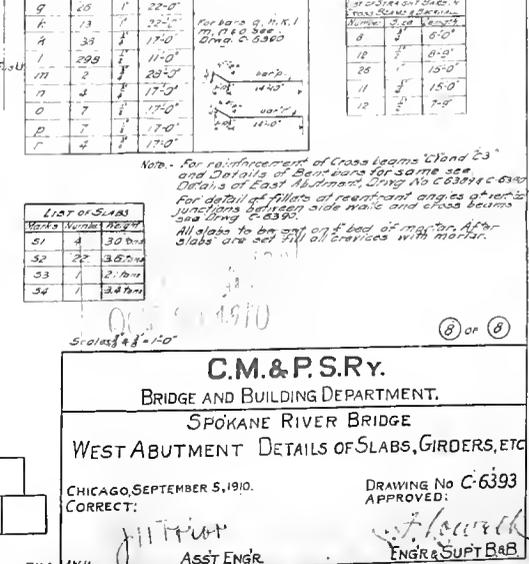
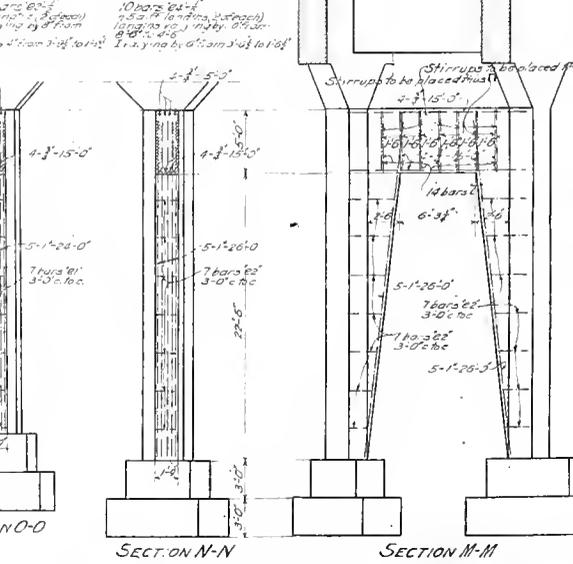
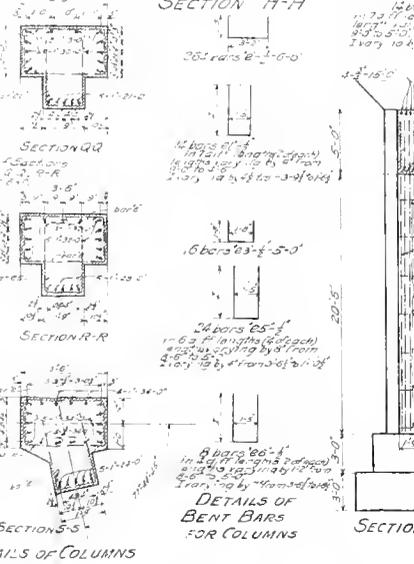




PLAN

Bill of Material

Item	Description	Quantity	Unit	Weight
1
2
3
4
5
6
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13
14
15
16
17
18
19
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99
100



DETAILS OF BENT BARS FOR SLABS

Mark	No.	Size	Length	Bending Diagram
1	25	7"	22'-0"	For bars 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
2	13	7"	22'-0"	
3	35	7"	17'-0"	For bars 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
4	208	7"	11'-0"	
5	2	11'-0"	20'-0"	For bars 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
6	7	7"	17'-0"	
7	4	7"	17'-0"	For bars 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
8	7	7"	17'-0"	
9	7	7"	17'-0"	For bars 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
10	7	7"	17'-0"	

LIST OF SLABS

Mark	No.	Size	Length
51	4	30" dia	...
52	2	36" dia	...
53	1	24" dia	...
54	1	24" dia	...

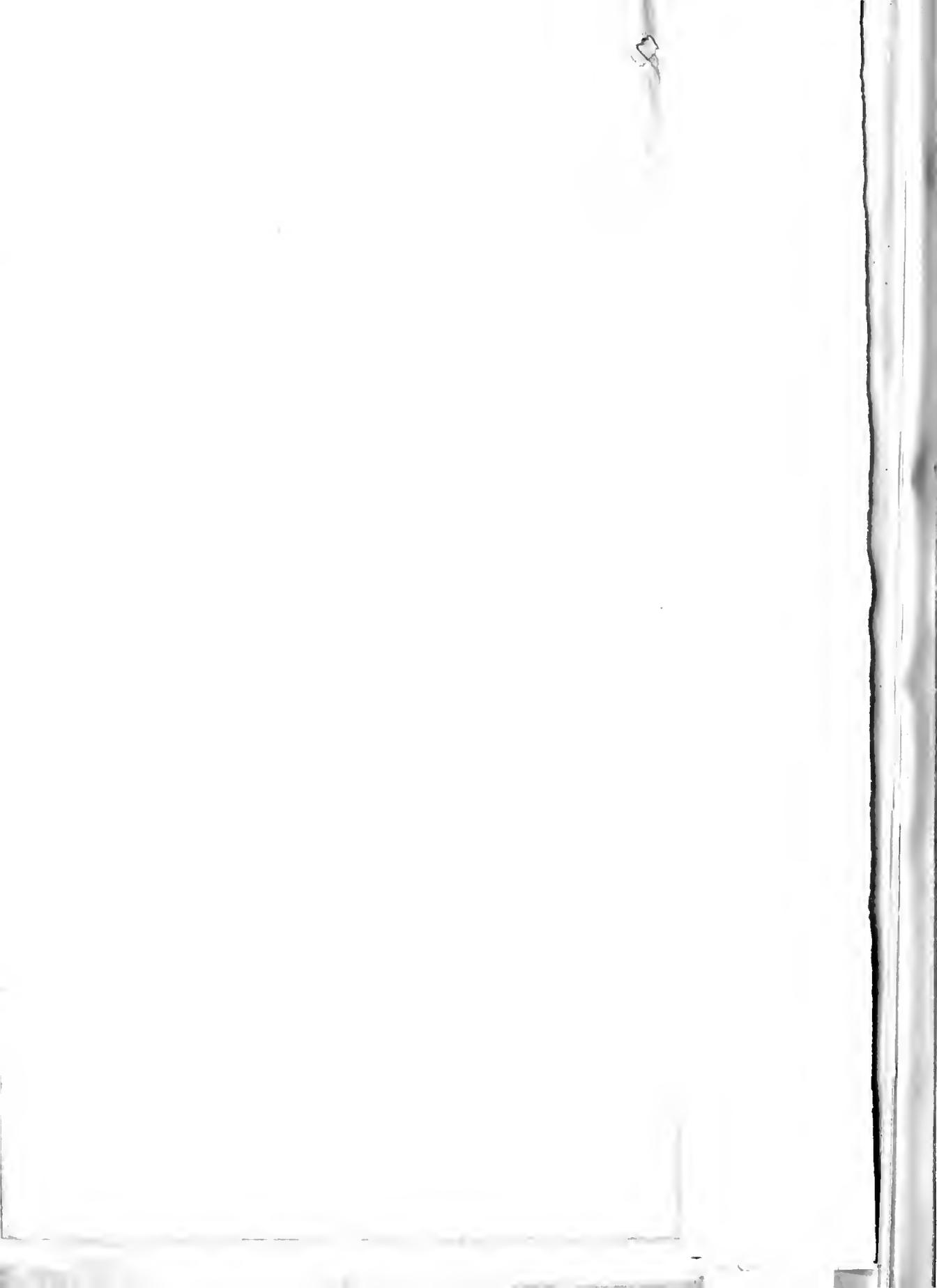
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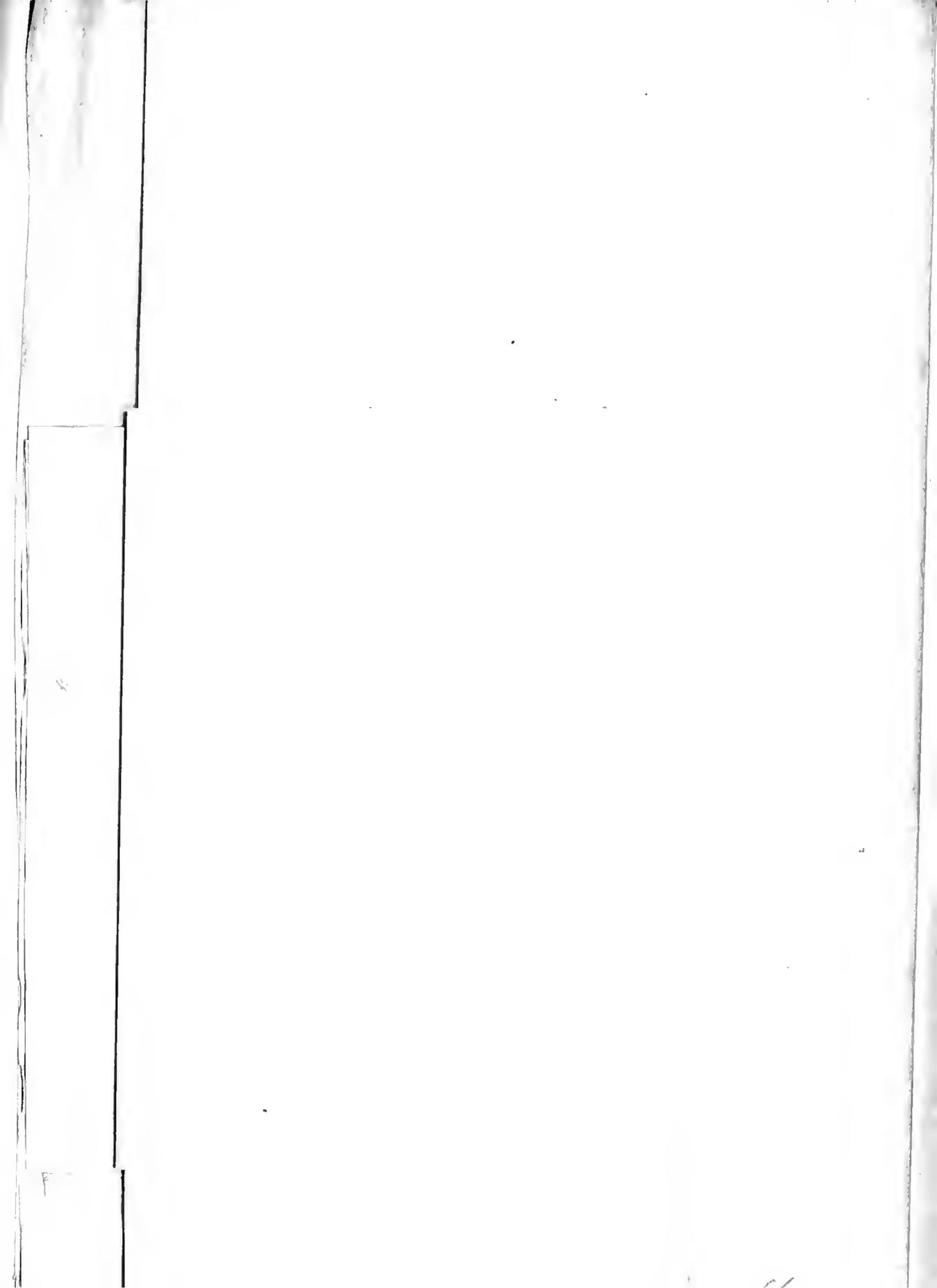
C.M.&P.S.R.Y.
BRIDGE AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT.
SPOKANE RIVER BRIDGE
WEST ABUTMENT DETAILS OF SLABS, GIRDERS, ETC

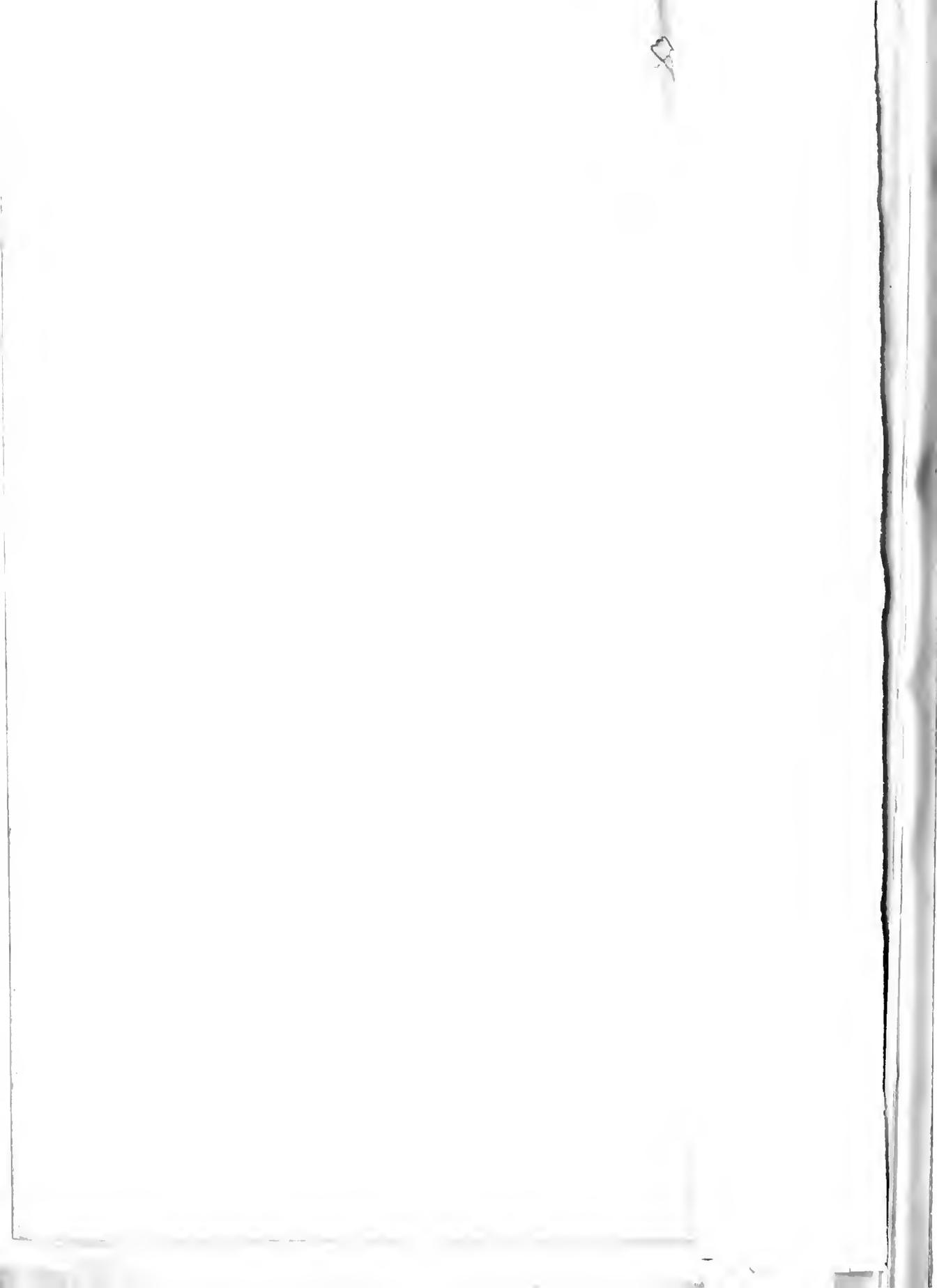
CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 5, 1910.
CORRECT:

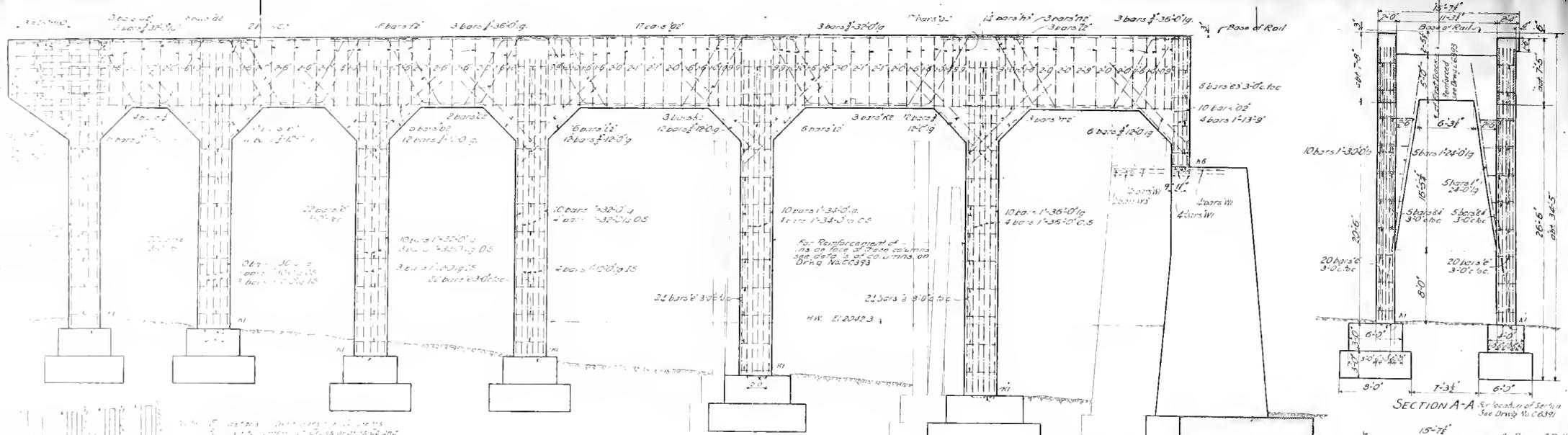
ASST ENGR
ENGR & SUPT BAB

2 OF 2

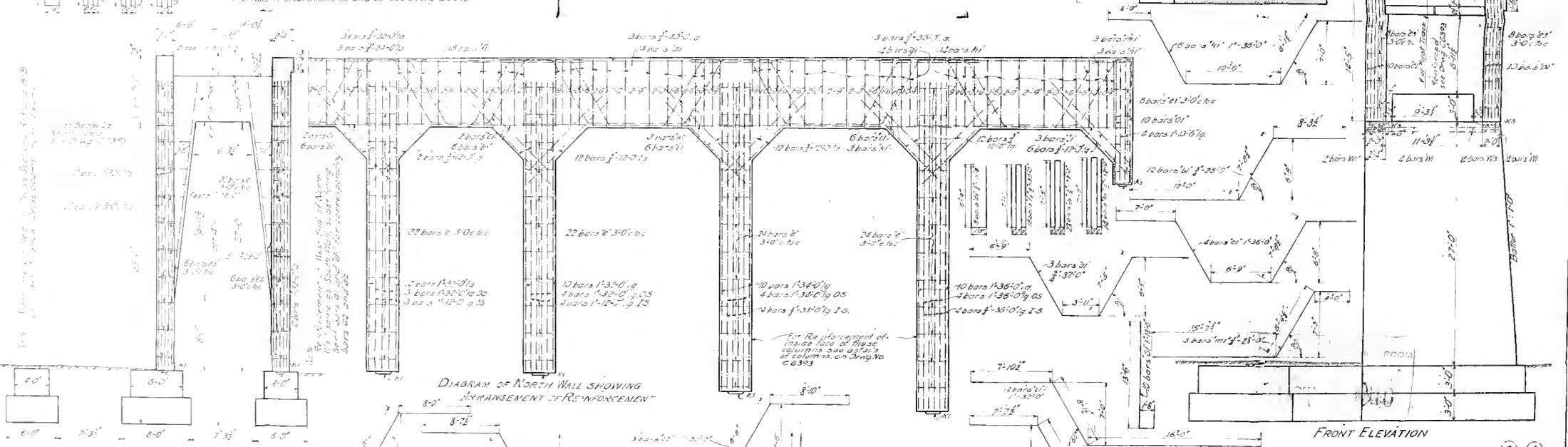




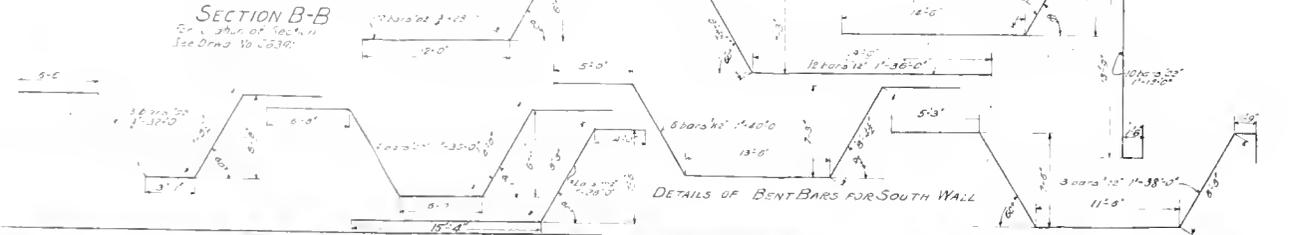




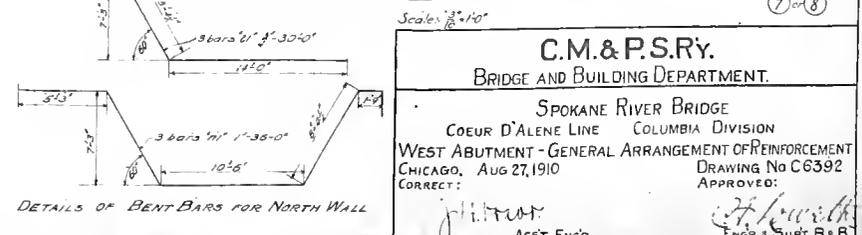
SECTION ON E OF SECOND TRACK & ELEVATION OF SOUTH WALL



FRONT ELEVATION



DETAILS OF BENT BARS FOR SOUTH WALL



DETAILS OF BENT BARS FOR NORTH WALL

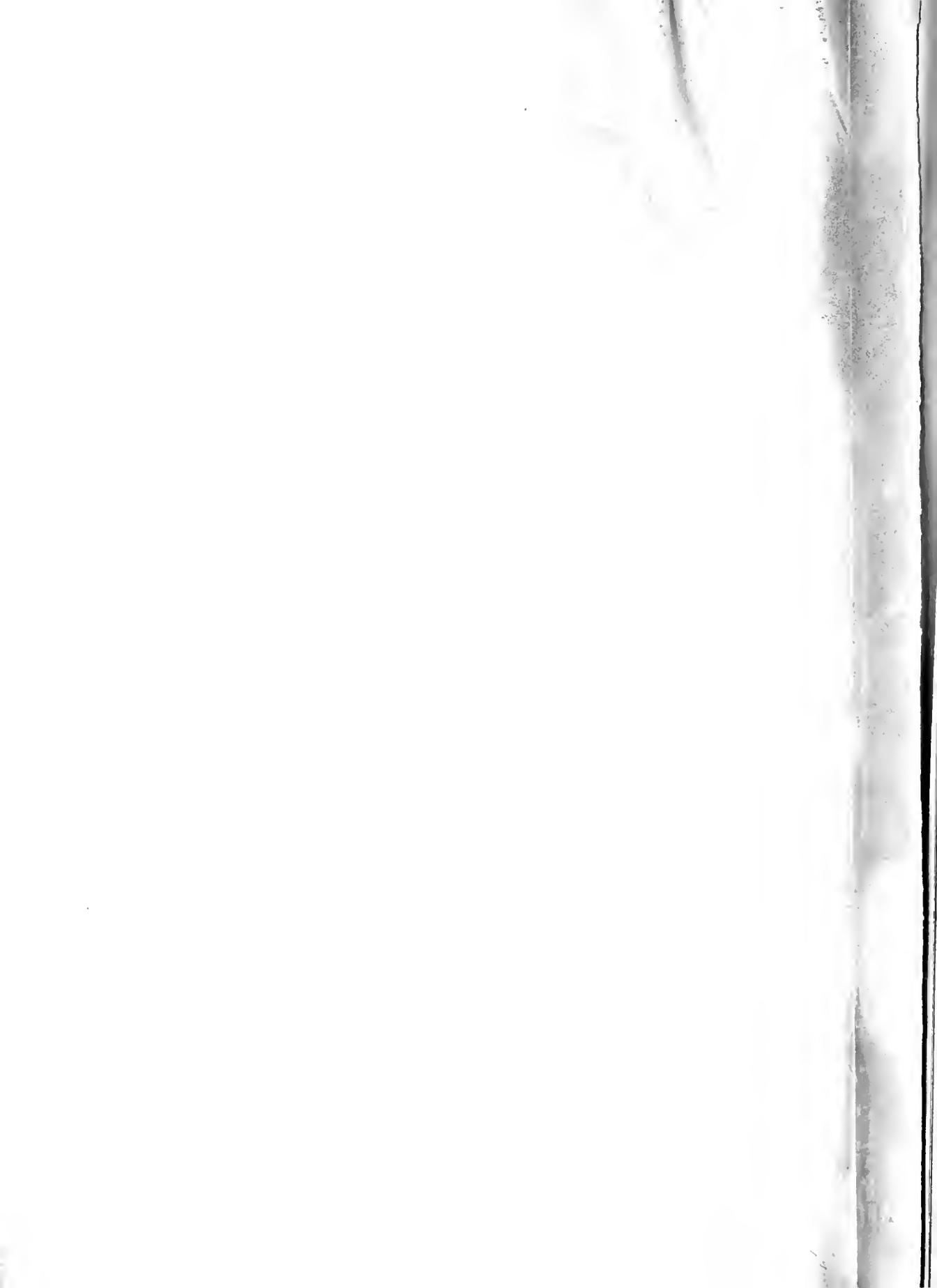
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

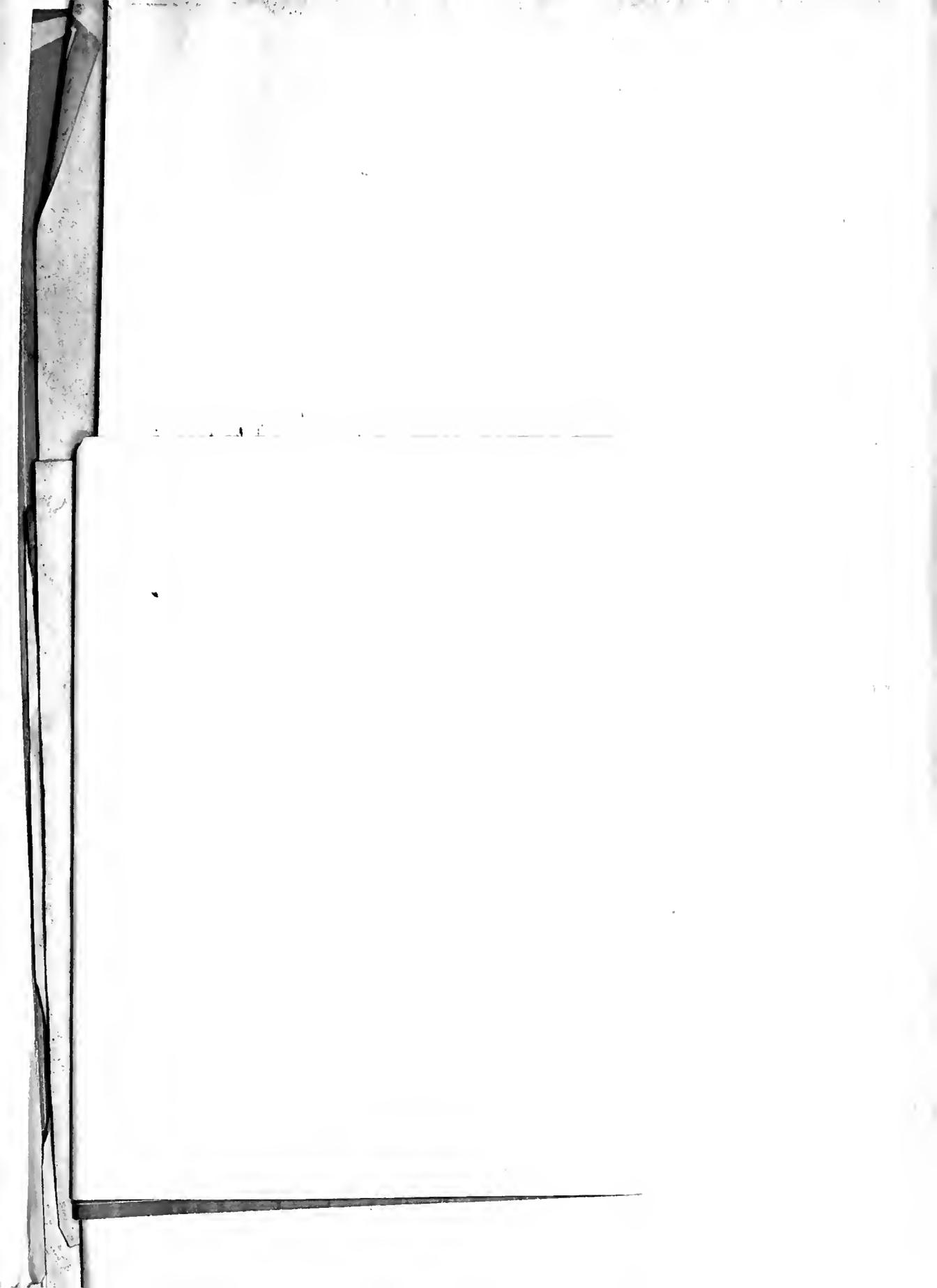
C.M. & P.S.R.Y.
 BRIDGE AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

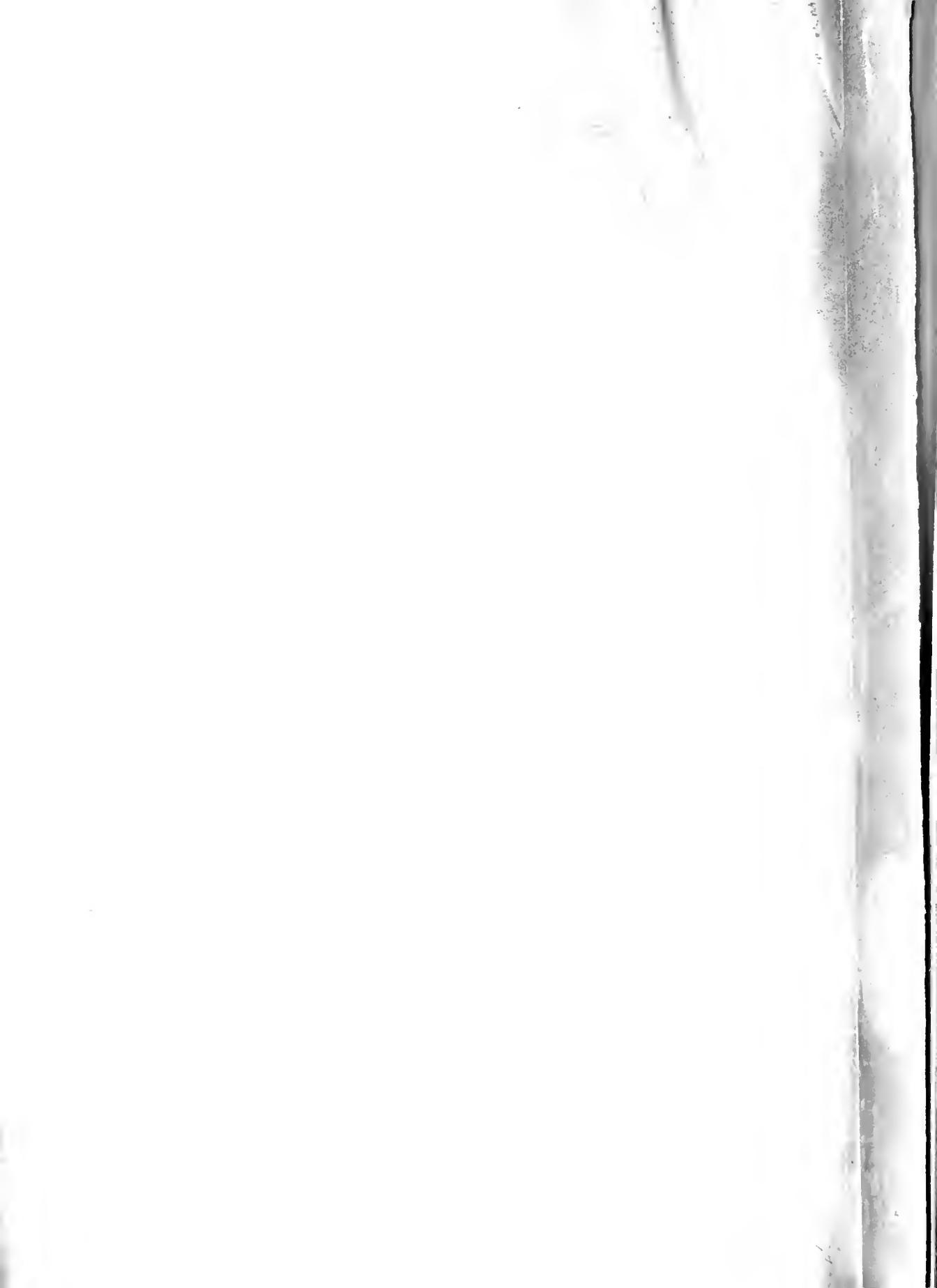
SPOKANE RIVER BRIDGE
 COEUR D'ALENE LINE COLUMBIA DIVISION
 WEST ABUTMENT - GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF REINFORCEMENT
 CHICAGO, AUG 27, 1910 DRAWING No C6392
 CORRECT: APPROVED:

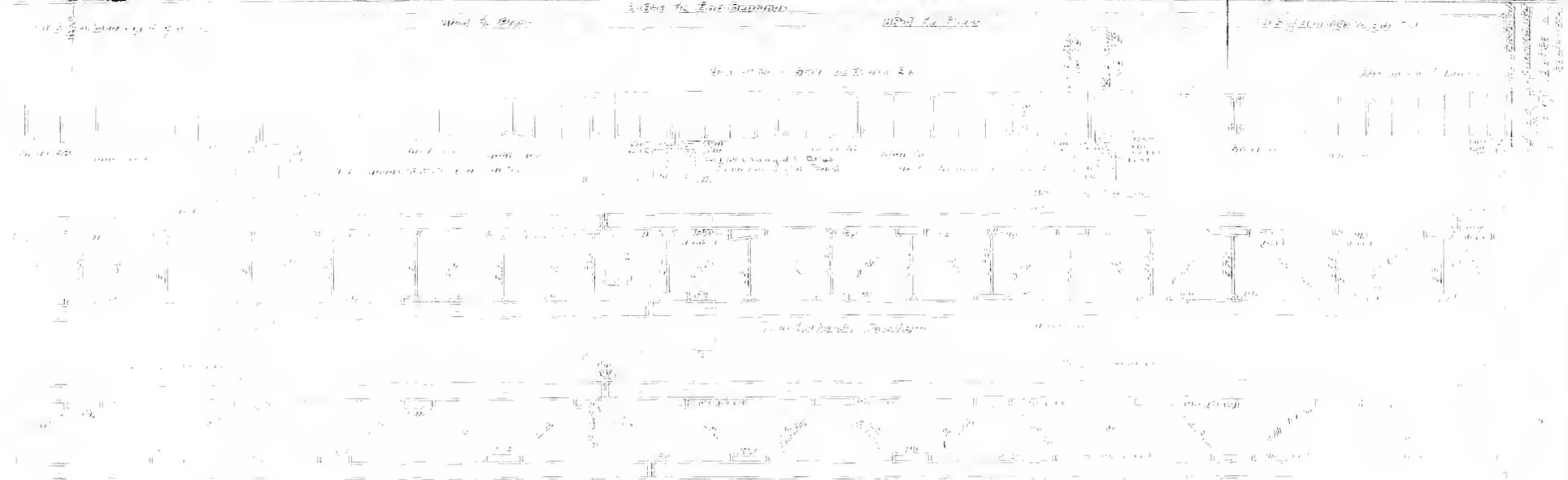
ASST ENGR

 ENGR & SUPT. B.A.B.









Room Schedule									
No.	Description								
1	Office	11	Office	21	Office	31	Office	41	Office
2	Office	12	Office	22	Office	32	Office	42	Office
3	Office	13	Office	23	Office	33	Office	43	Office
4	Office	14	Office	24	Office	34	Office	44	Office
5	Office	15	Office	25	Office	35	Office	45	Office
6	Office	16	Office	26	Office	36	Office	46	Office
7	Office	17	Office	27	Office	37	Office	47	Office
8	Office	18	Office	28	Office	38	Office	48	Office
9	Office	19	Office	29	Office	39	Office	49	Office
10	Office	20	Office	30	Office	40	Office	50	Office
11	Office	21	Office	31	Office	41	Office	51	Office
12	Office	22	Office	32	Office	42	Office	52	Office
13	Office	23	Office	33	Office	43	Office	53	Office
14	Office	24	Office	34	Office	44	Office	54	Office
15	Office	25	Office	35	Office	45	Office	55	Office
16	Office	26	Office	36	Office	46	Office	56	Office
17	Office	27	Office	37	Office	47	Office	57	Office
18	Office	28	Office	38	Office	48	Office	58	Office
19	Office	29	Office	39	Office	49	Office	59	Office
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21	Office	31	Office	41	Office	51	Office	61	Office
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23	Office	33	Office	43	Office	53	Office	63	Office
24	Office	34	Office	44	Office	54	Office	64	Office
25	Office	35	Office	45	Office	55	Office	65	Office
26	Office	36	Office	46	Office	56	Office	66	Office
27	Office	37	Office	47	Office	57	Office	67	Office
28	Office	38	Office	48	Office	58	Office	68	Office
29	Office	39	Office	49	Office	59	Office	69	Office
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35	Office	45	Office	55	Office	65	Office	75	Office
36	Office	46	Office	56	Office	66	Office	76	Office
37	Office	47	Office	57	Office	67	Office	77	Office
38	Office	48	Office	58	Office	68	Office	78	Office
39	Office	49	Office	59	Office	69	Office	79	Office
40	Office	50	Office	60	Office	70	Office	80	Office
41	Office	51	Office	61	Office	71	Office	81	Office
42	Office	52	Office	62	Office	72	Office	82	Office
43	Office	53	Office	63	Office	73	Office	83	Office
44	Office	54	Office	64	Office	74	Office	84	Office
45	Office	55	Office	65	Office	75	Office	85	Office
46	Office	56	Office	66	Office	76	Office	86	Office
47	Office	57	Office	67	Office	77	Office	87	Office
48	Office	58	Office	68	Office	78	Office	88	Office
49	Office	59	Office	69	Office	79	Office	89	Office
50	Office	60	Office	70	Office	80	Office	90	Office
51	Office	61	Office	71	Office	81	Office	91	Office
52	Office	62	Office	72	Office	82	Office	92	Office
53	Office	63	Office	73	Office	83	Office	93	Office
54	Office	64	Office	74	Office	84	Office	94	Office
55	Office	65	Office	75	Office	85	Office	95	Office
56	Office	66	Office	76	Office	86	Office	96	Office
57	Office	67	Office	77	Office	87	Office	97	Office
58	Office	68	Office	78	Office	88	Office	98	Office
59	Office	69	Office	79	Office	89	Office	99	Office
60	Office	70	Office	80	Office	90	Office	100	Office

C.M.A.P.'S R.

SCHEDULE AND ROOMS

1910

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