



JONES GSAPP

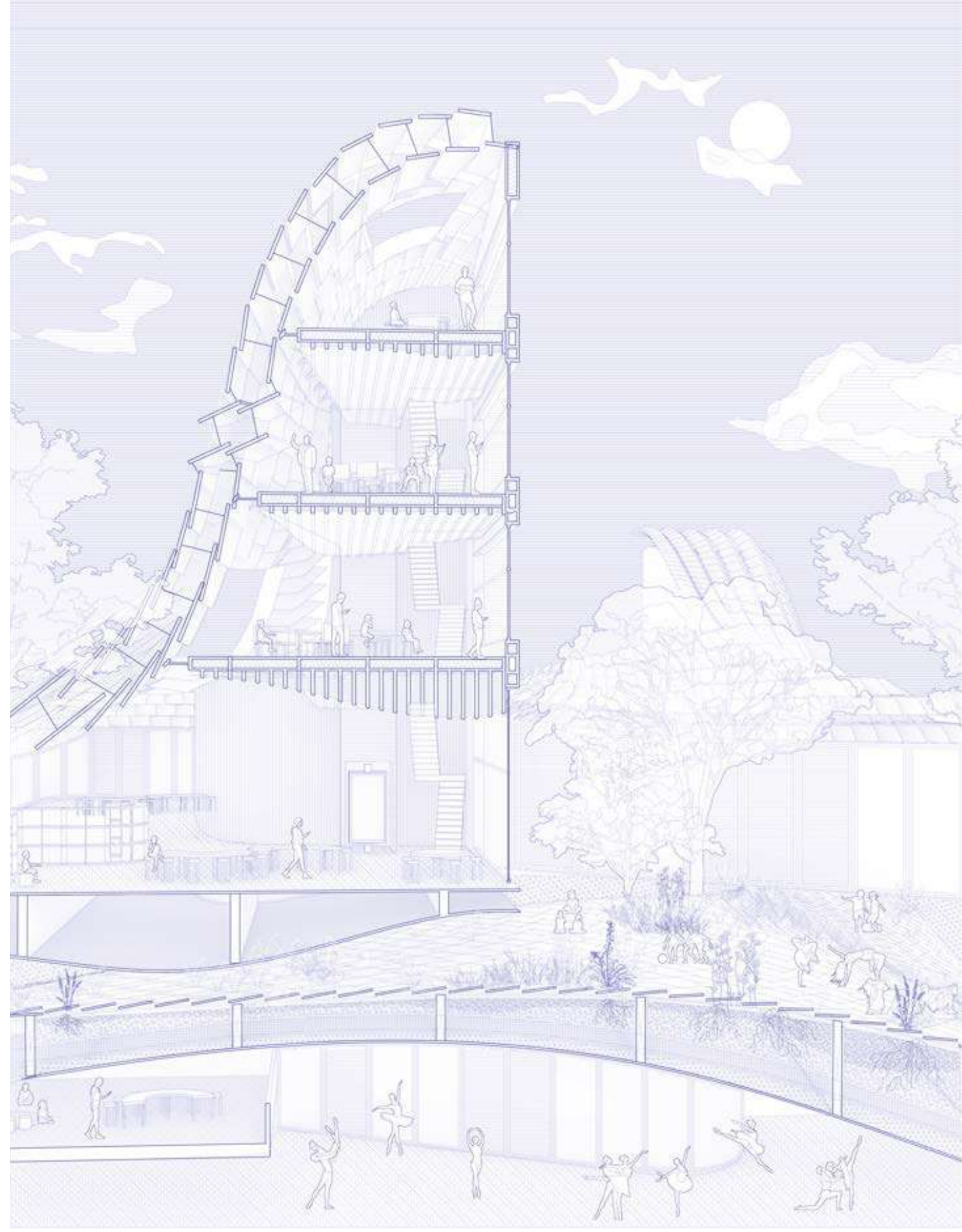
01

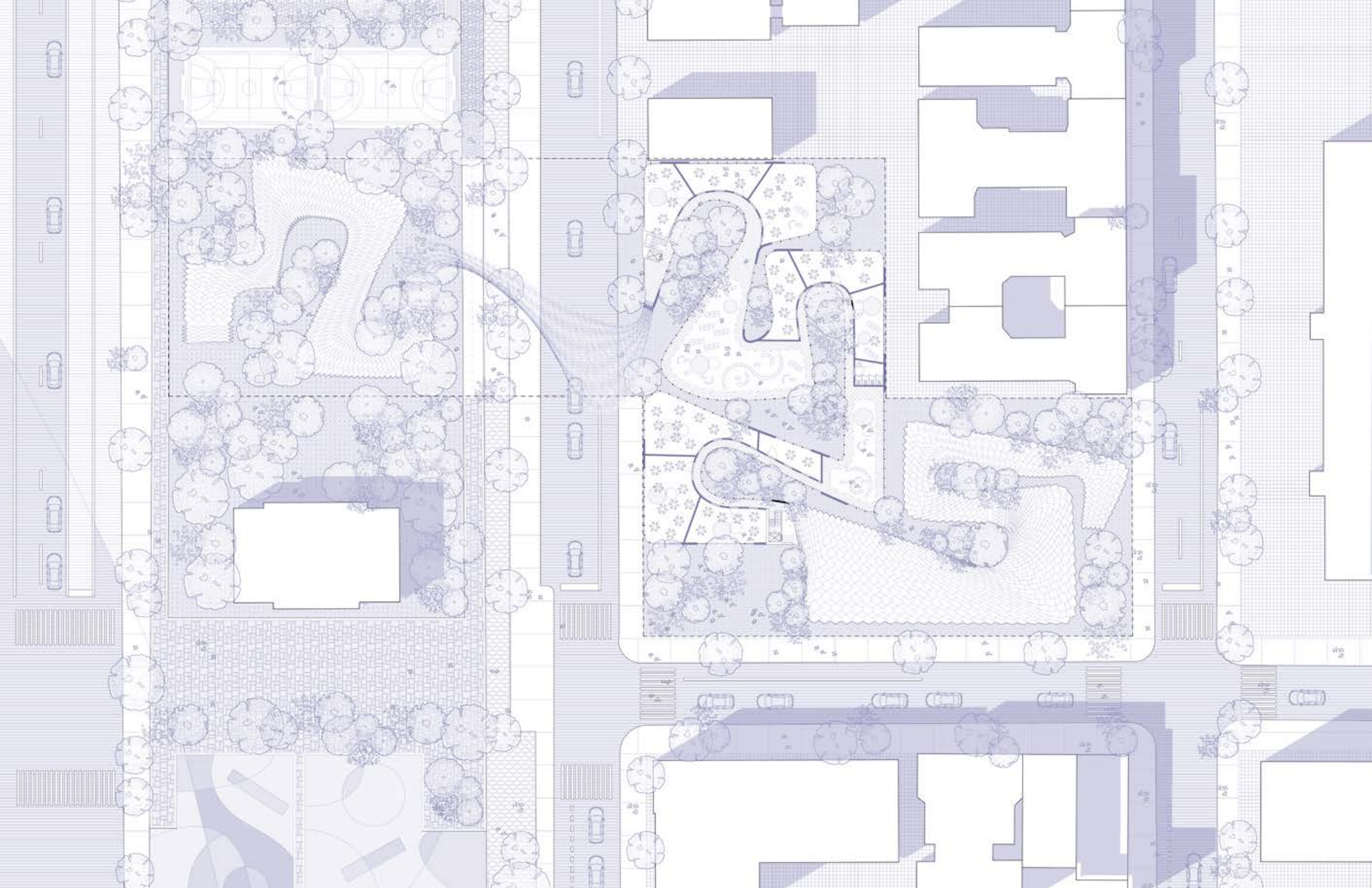
Soundscape

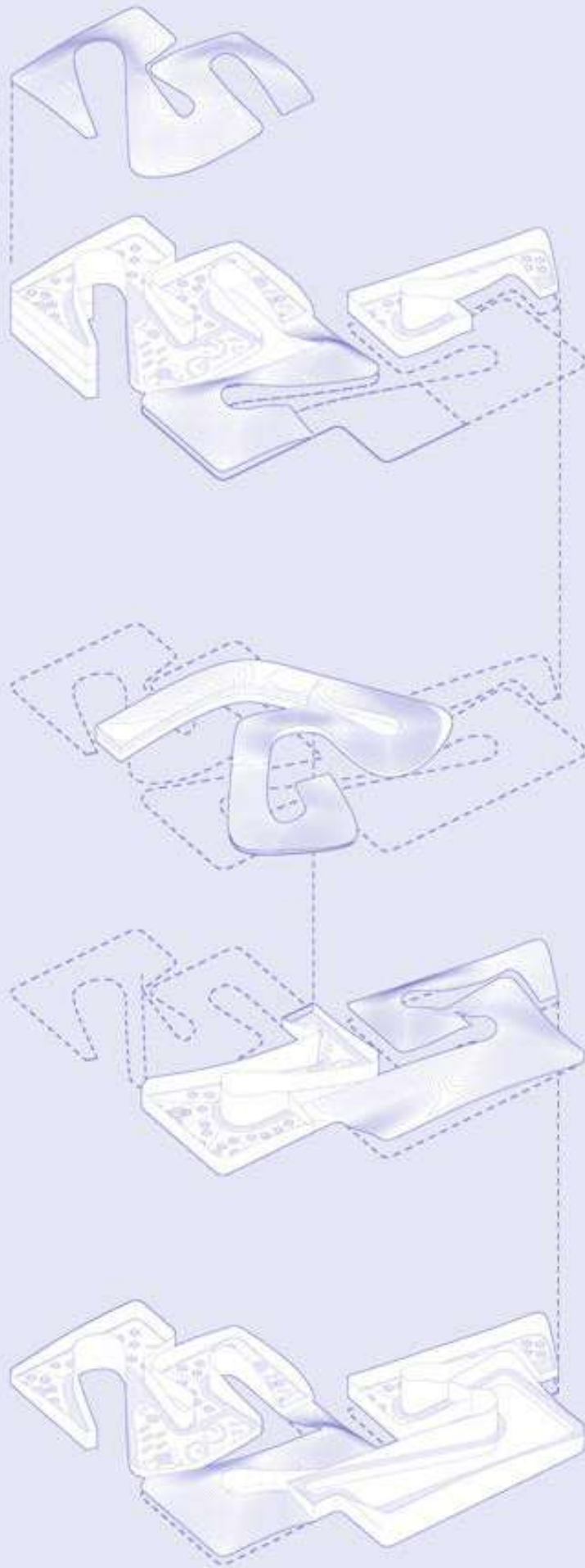
New York, New York
Spring 2022 | Karla Rothstein | GSAPP

Classroom acoustics significantly influence the well-being of early education students. According to Maria Klatt's 2010 study on classroom architecture, inadequate acoustic design leads to disruptive noise, negatively impacting learning, speech perception, student behavior, and education outcomes. Conversely, effective acoustic design minimizes noise pollution and creates purposeful amplification spaces. The "Silent Soundscape" employs three variables—ceiling height, surface treatment, and landscaping—to both mitigate excessive noise and amplify sound selectively. This involves purposefully adjusting ceiling height based on sound diffusion or amplification needs. Aluminum panels in the architecture disrupt sound waves, enhancing resonance (Sokol, Soundproofing). The design creates quiet classrooms for focused learning, while designated spaces like the amphitheater, dance studio, and music hall amplify sound for a richer experience. In summary, the "Silent Soundscape" aims to optimize learning environments in classrooms and celebrate sound as a meticulously crafted resonant experience.

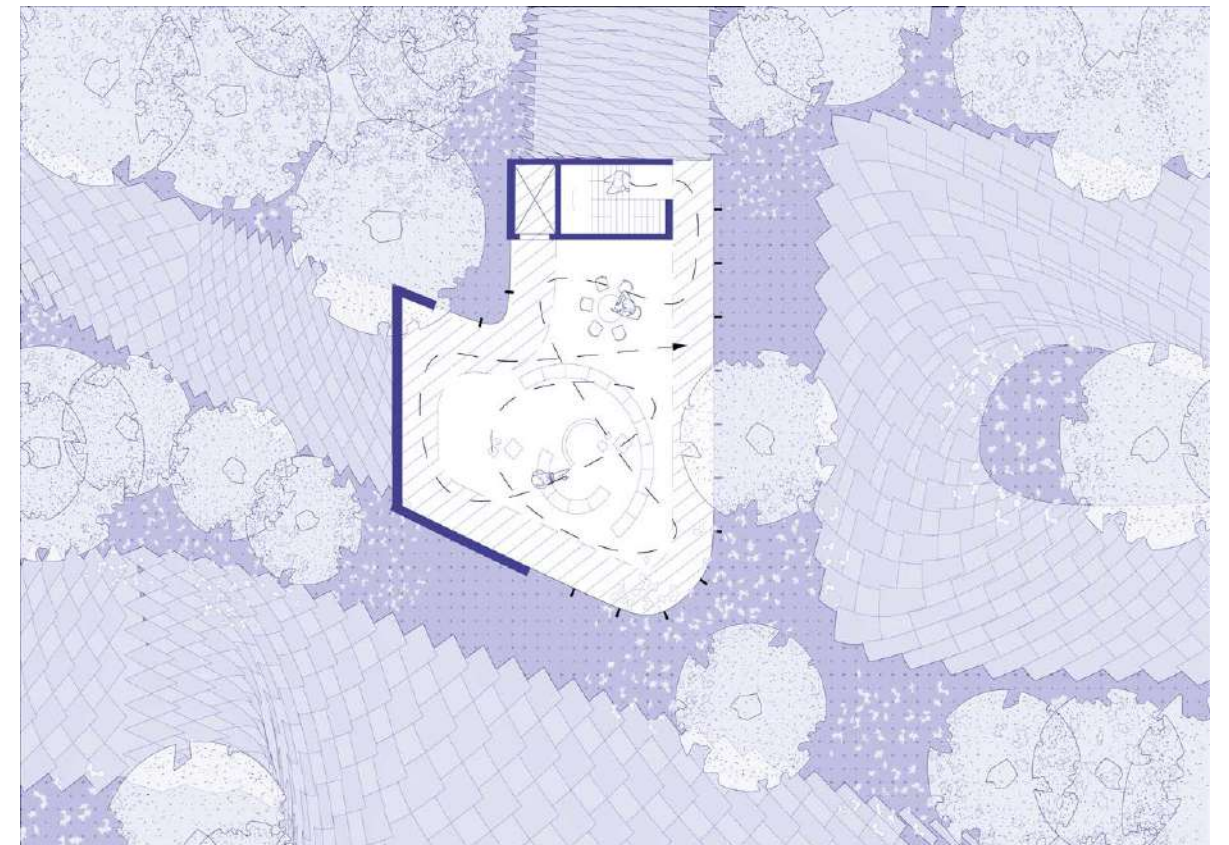
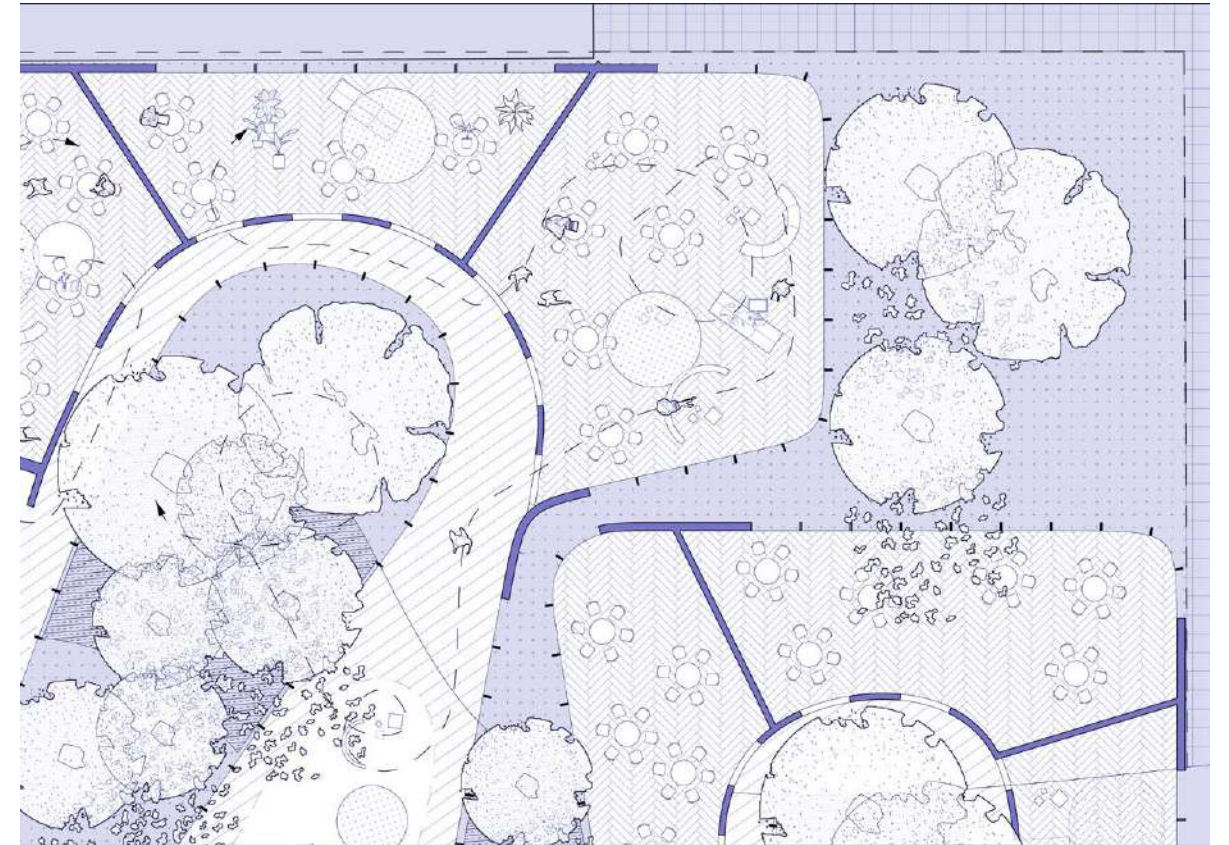
- Sound
- Touch
- Smell
- Taste
- Smell

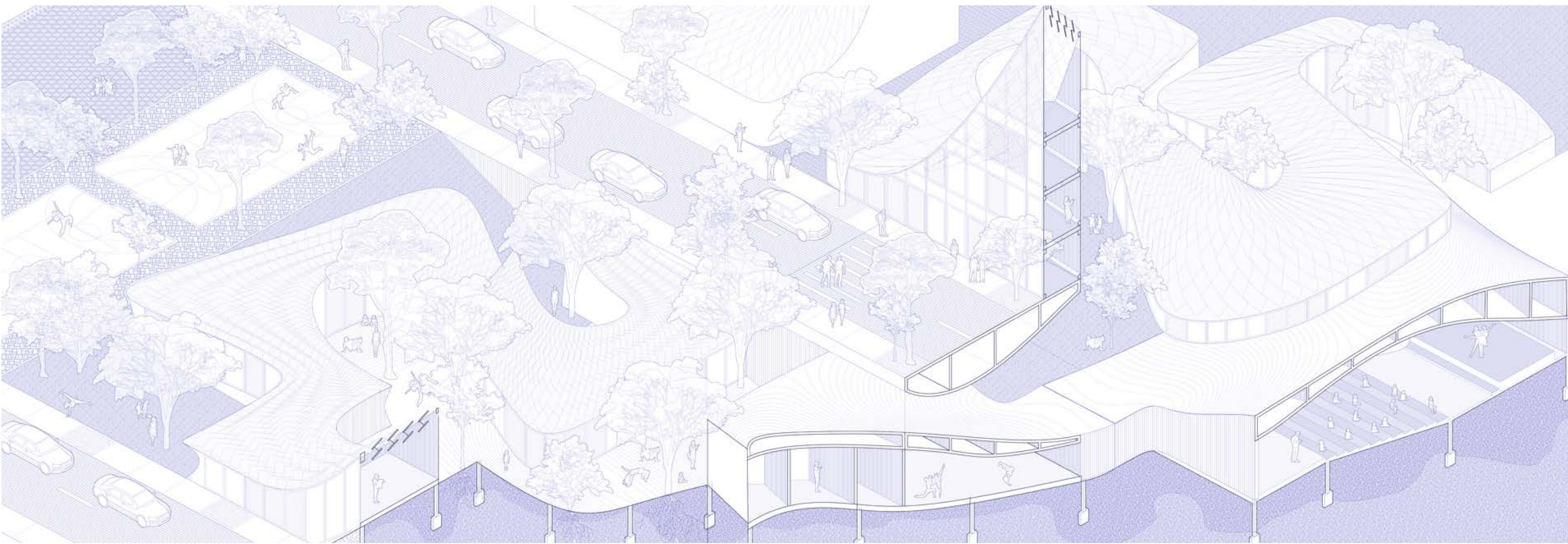


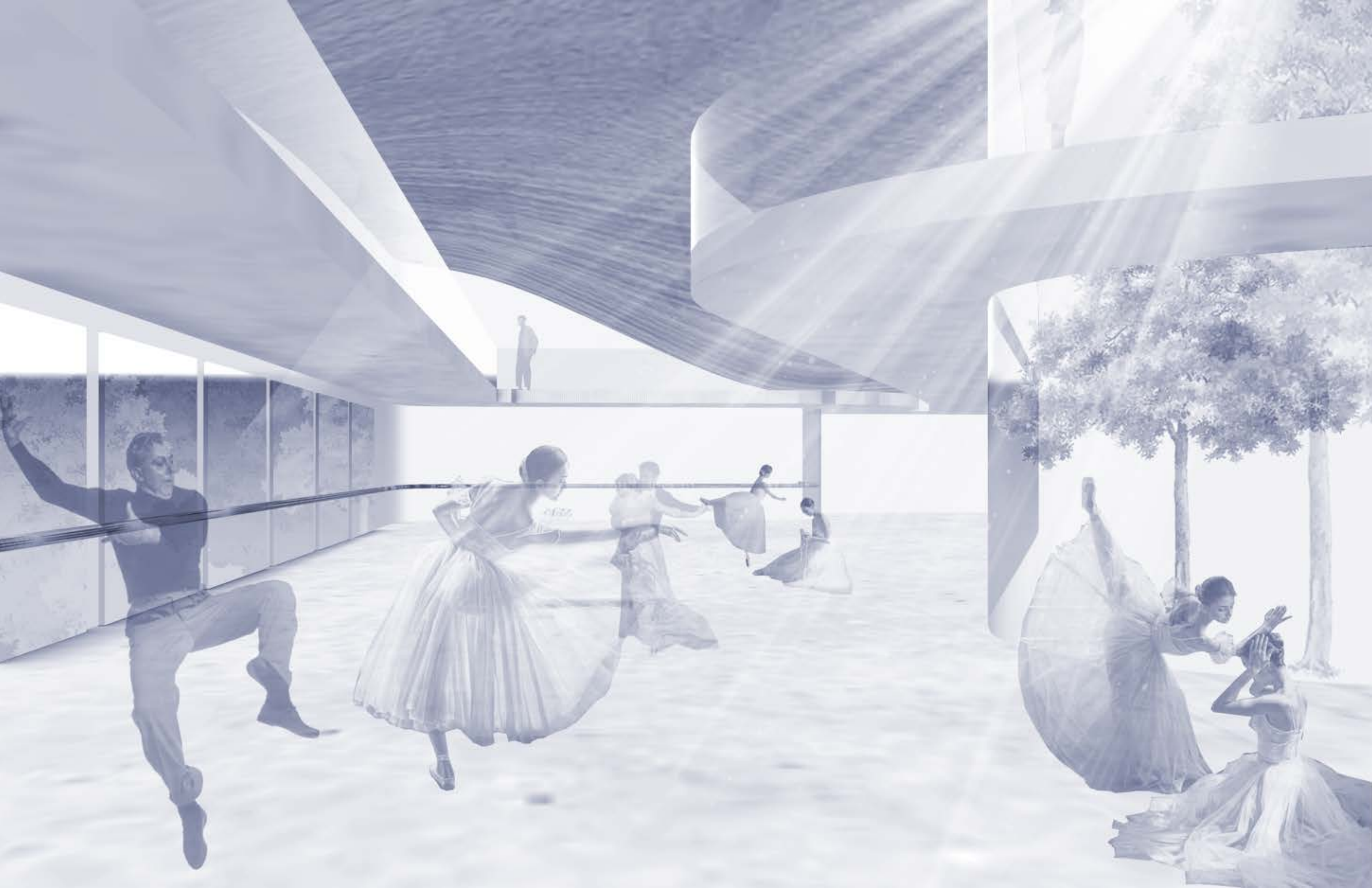


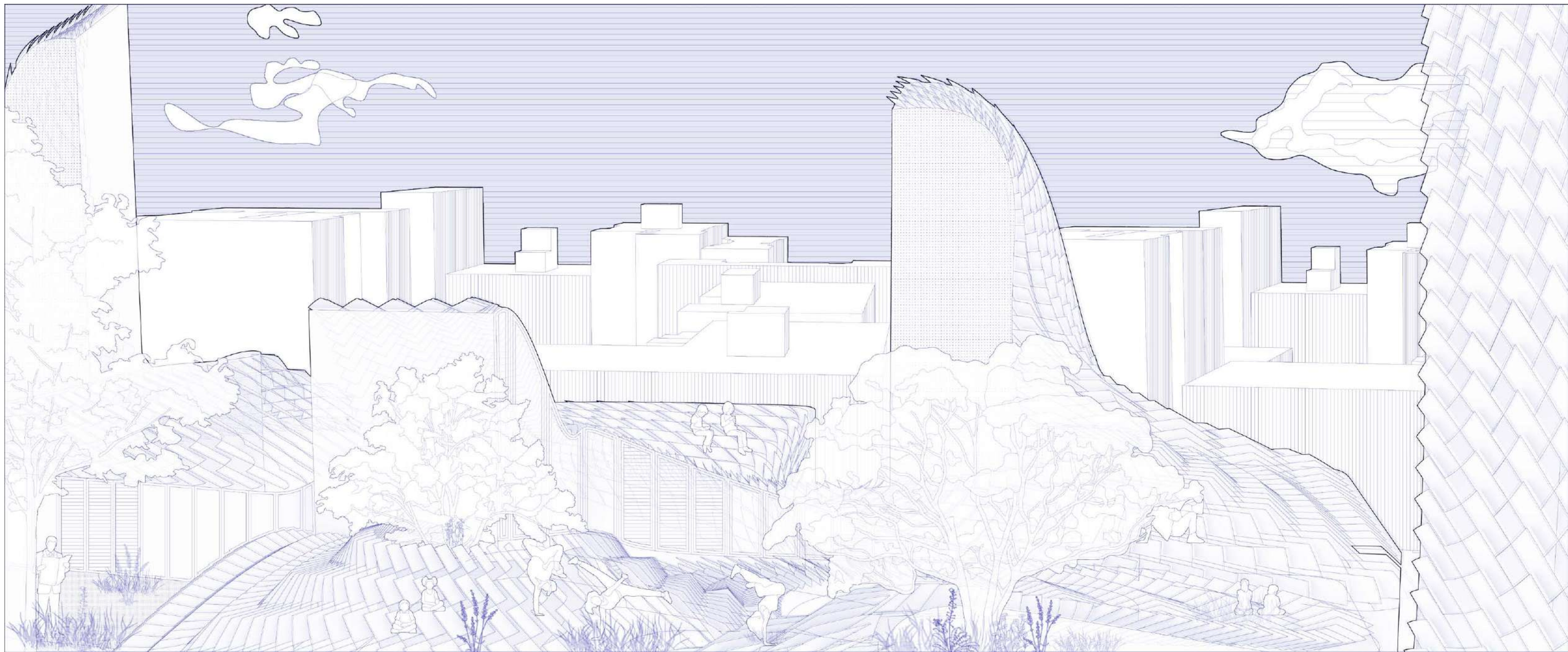


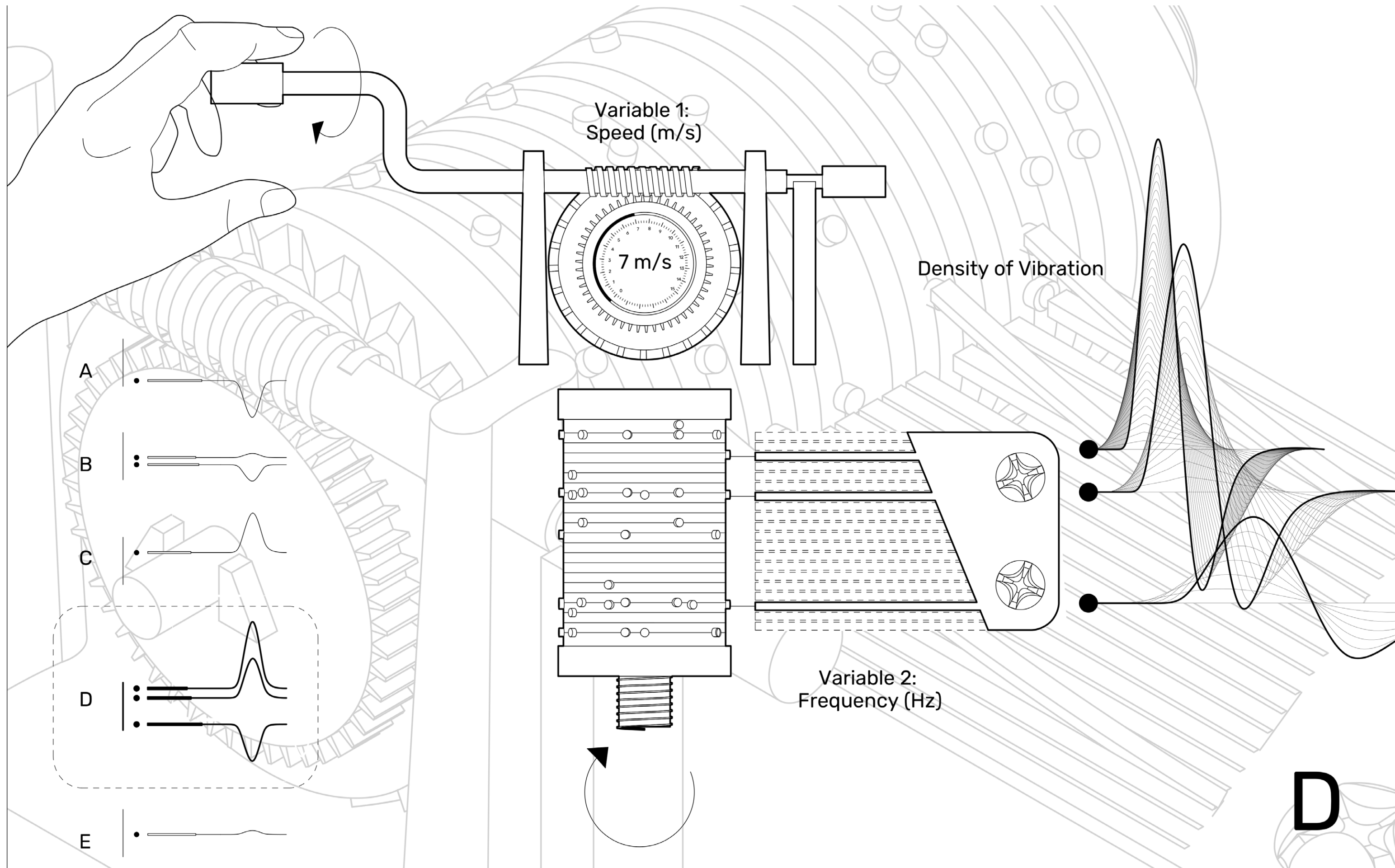
By purposefully reducing the height of the ceiling in areas where sound needs to be diffused and raising the ceiling height where sound intends to be amplified. The aluminum panels fragment soundwaves by allowing air to pass through the slits “disrupting soundwaves and creating better sound resonance” (Sokol, Soundproofing). While noise is diffused in the classroom to provide quiet learning environments it is amplified in the spaces where music is celebrated.

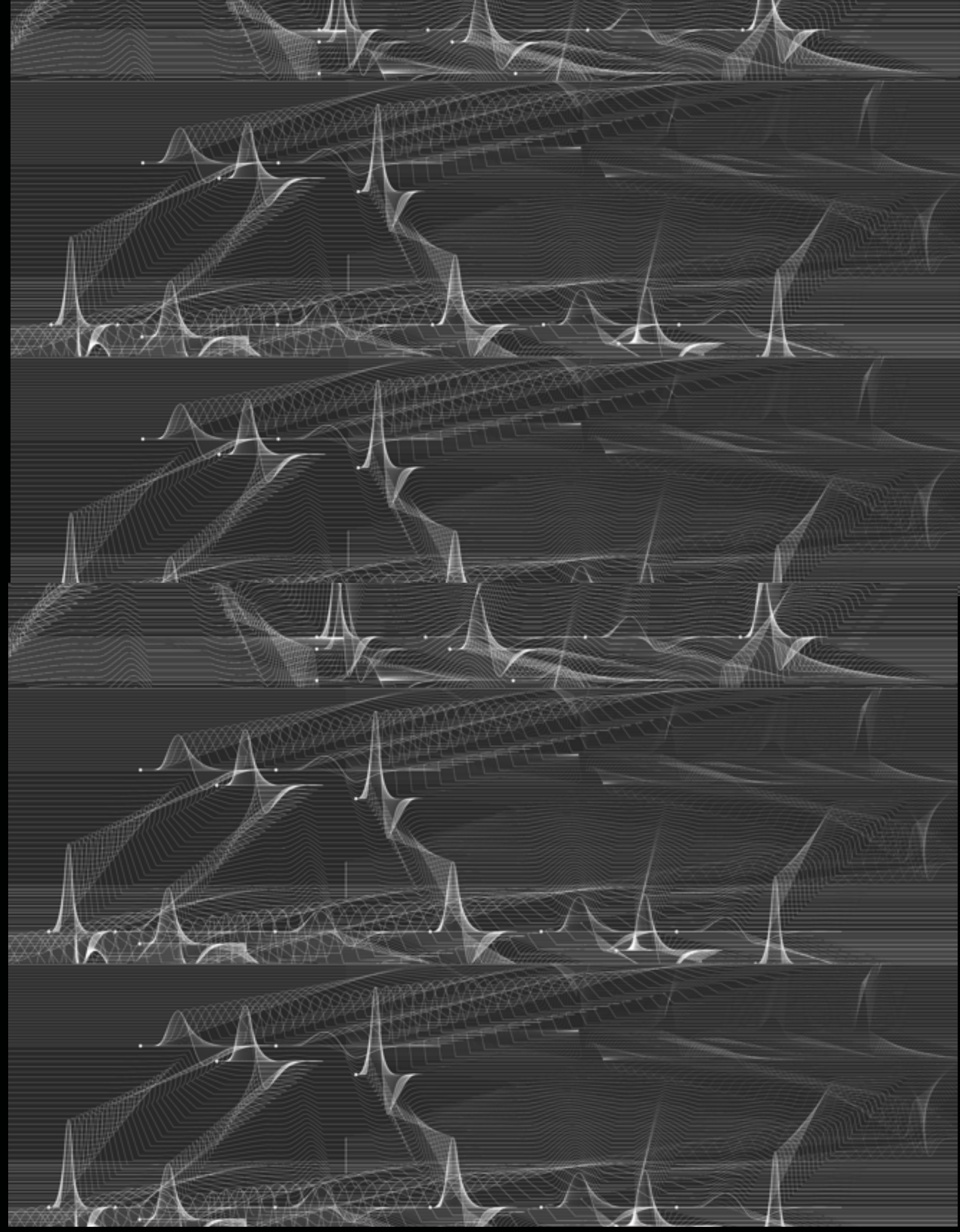




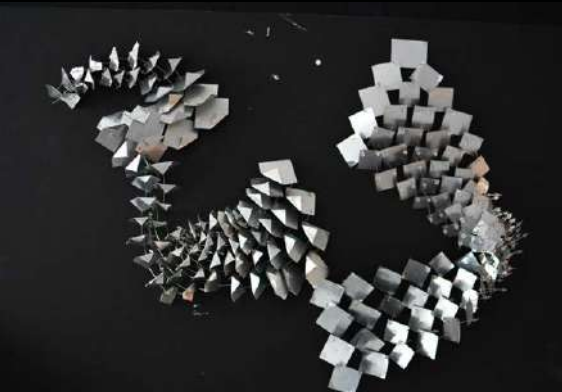
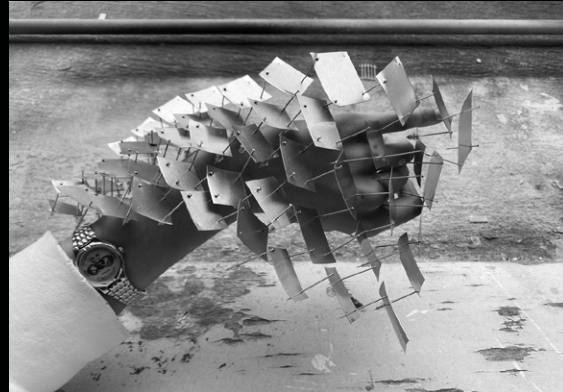
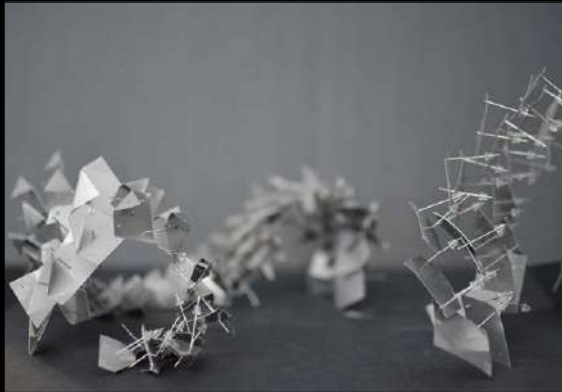
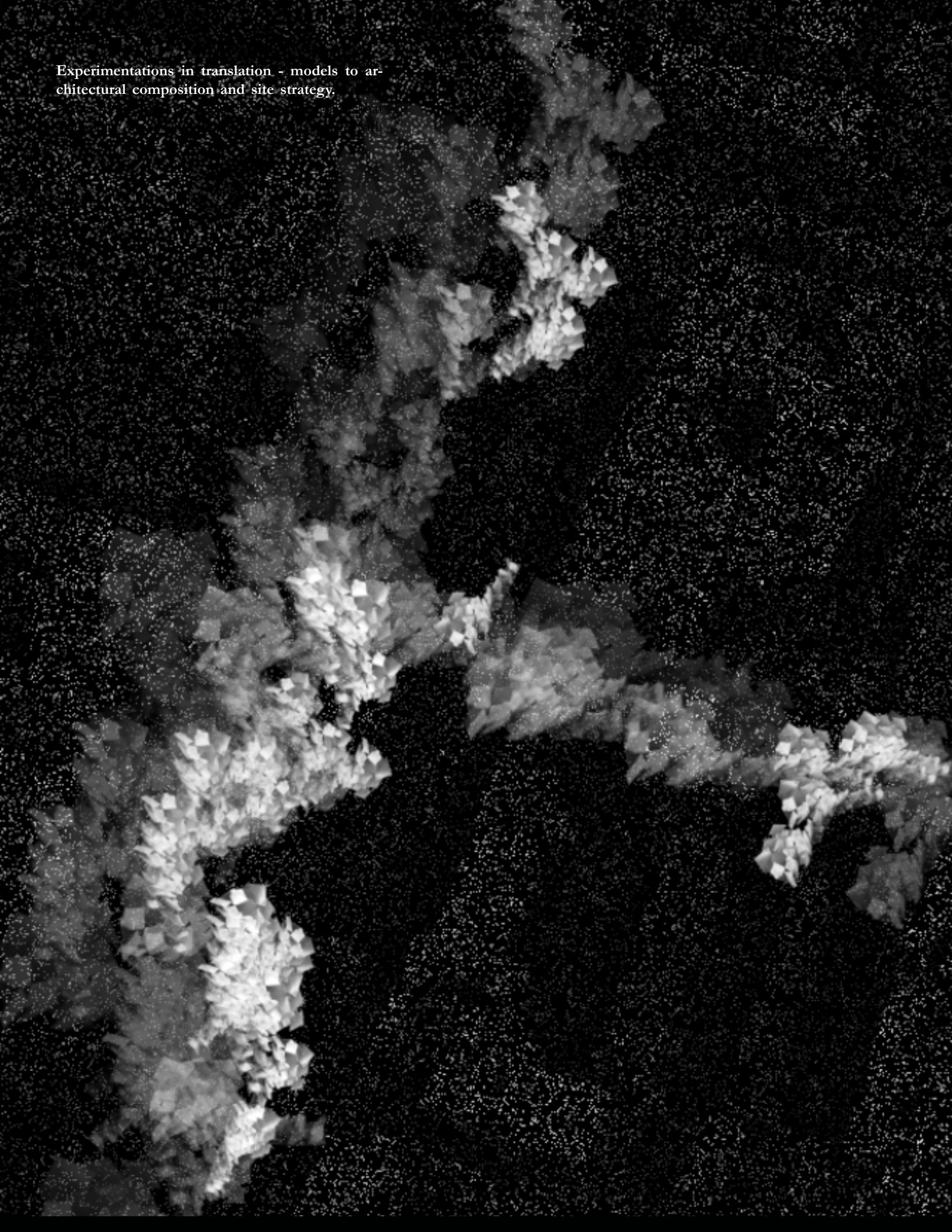








Experimentations in translation - models to architectural composition and site strategy.



02

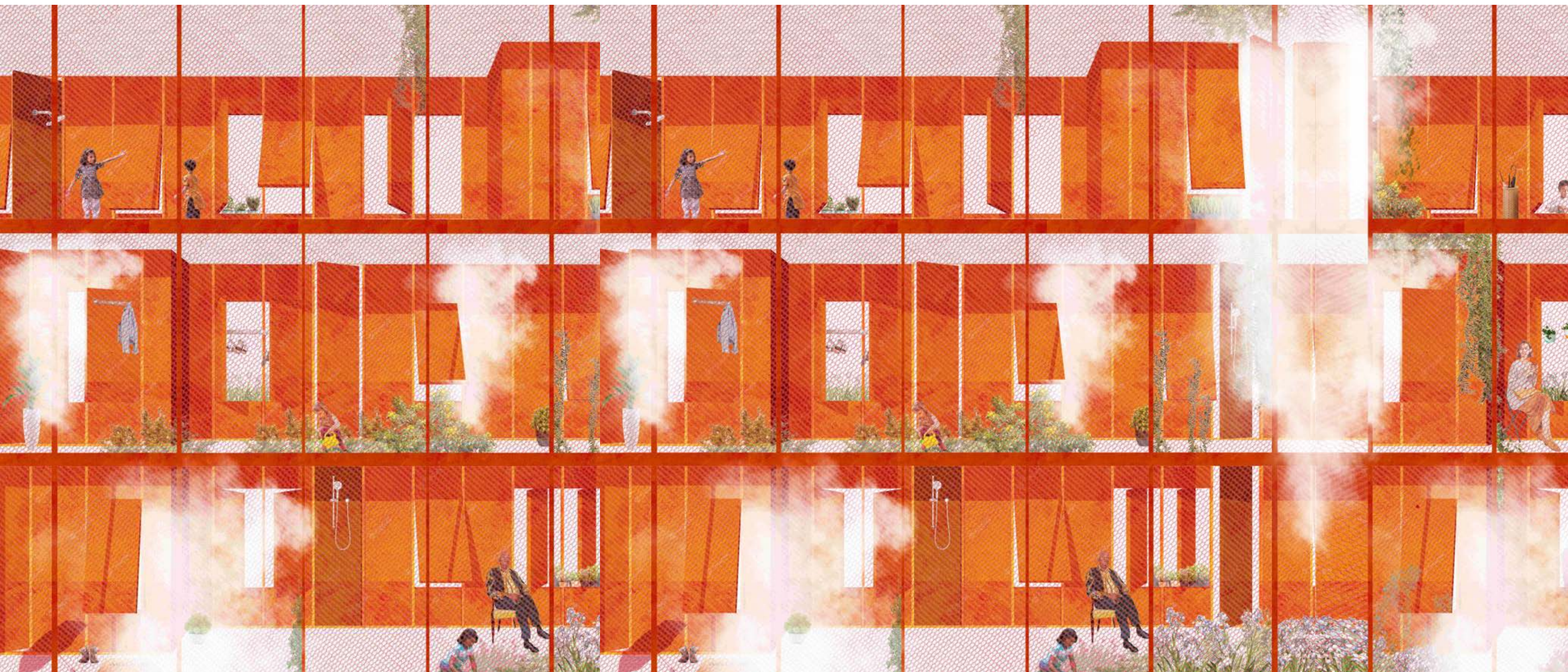
Collective Corrosion

Bronx, New York
F2022 | Hilary Sample | GSAPP
Partner: Anoushka Mariwala

Collective Corrosion positions residences at the intersection of density, proximity, and intimacy, exploring housing as a dynamic existence interwoven with water and environmental uncertainties. Perforations in the design serve as thresholds, blurring distinctions between inside and outside, wet and dry, public and private, revealing life in humans, plants, and water through representation. Historically shared spaces: the kitchen, bath and terrace despite being allocated minimal square footage and light, are prioritized for communal living. The project's materials—brick, stone, Cor-ten steel, water, vegetation, and salted air—are interconnected, responding visually and materially to each other. They not only monitor ecological conditions but also promote care and collective maintenance. The design speculates on facade evolution, unit aggregation for diverse family types, waterfront assimilation, and varied living possibilities in the Bronx.

- Sound
- Touch
- Smell
- Taste
- Smell





The materials and mass of the project fold into themselves various possibilities of growth and change. The materials of the project – brick, stone, Cor-ten steel, water, vegetation, and salted air, are intimately connected, respond materially and visibly to each other,



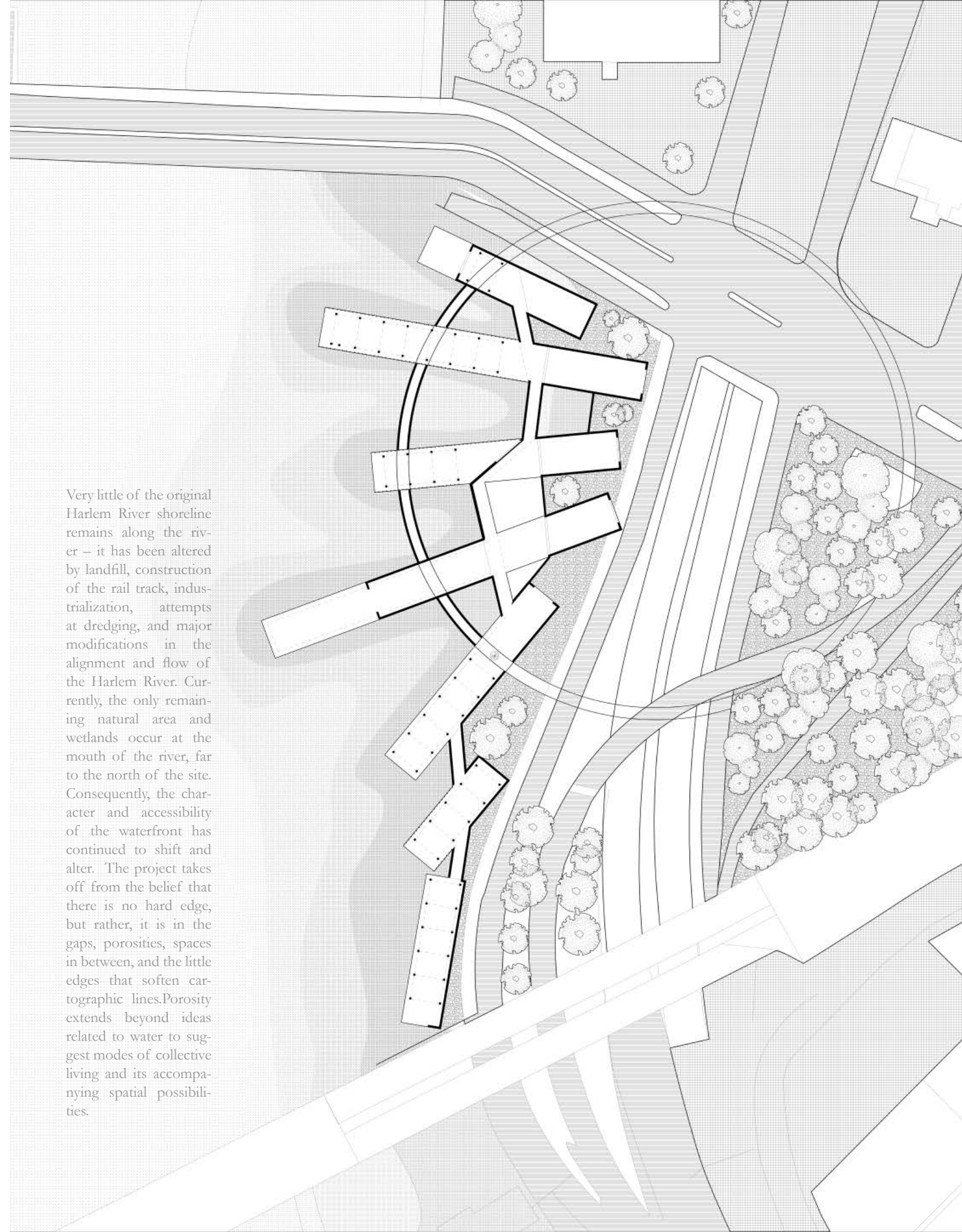
and are used both to monitor ecological conditions of the site, and also to encourage care, maintenance, and collective tending to spaces that are occupied but unowned. We speculate on possibilities of the facade growing over time, on units aggregating to support in-

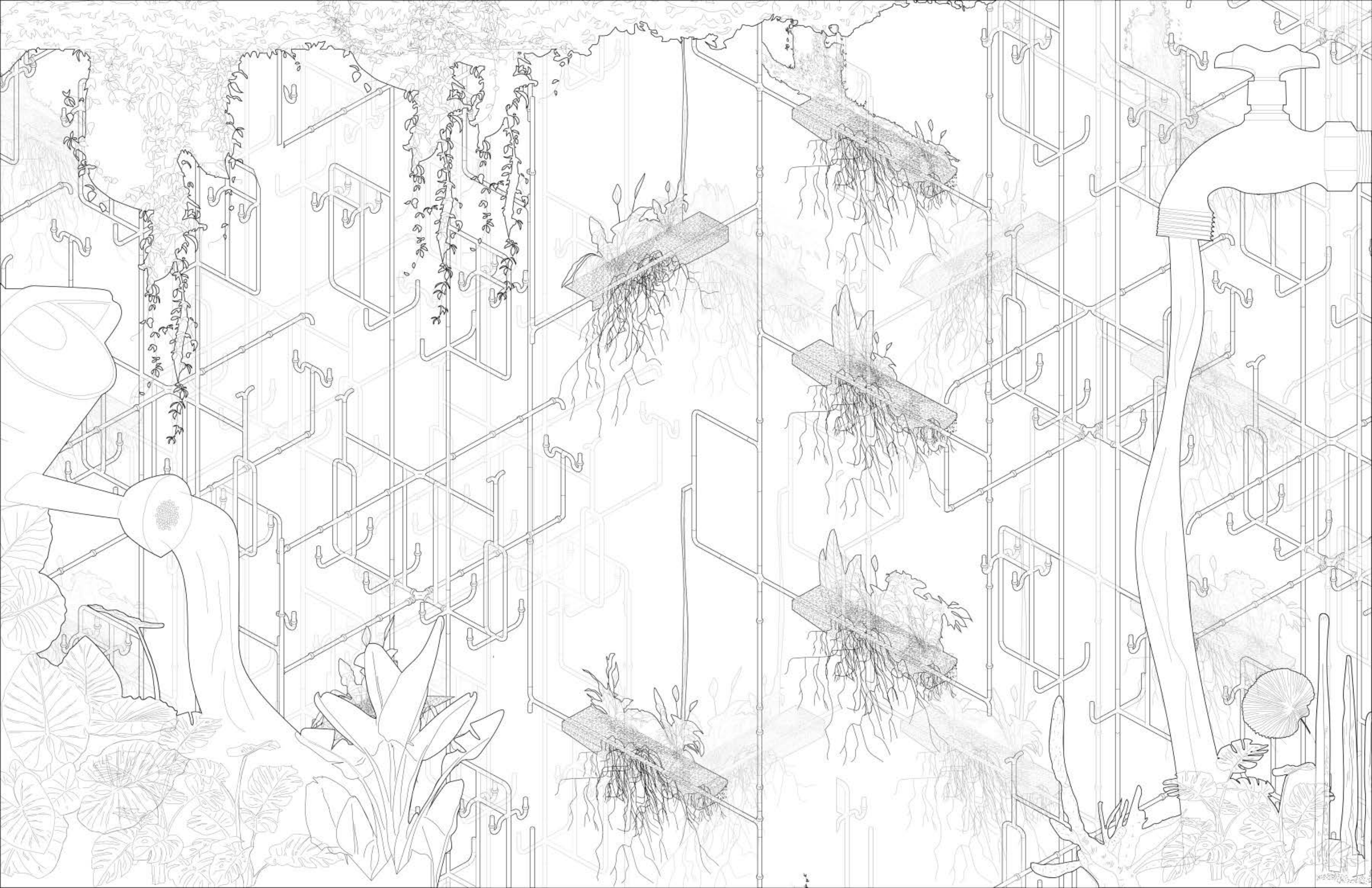


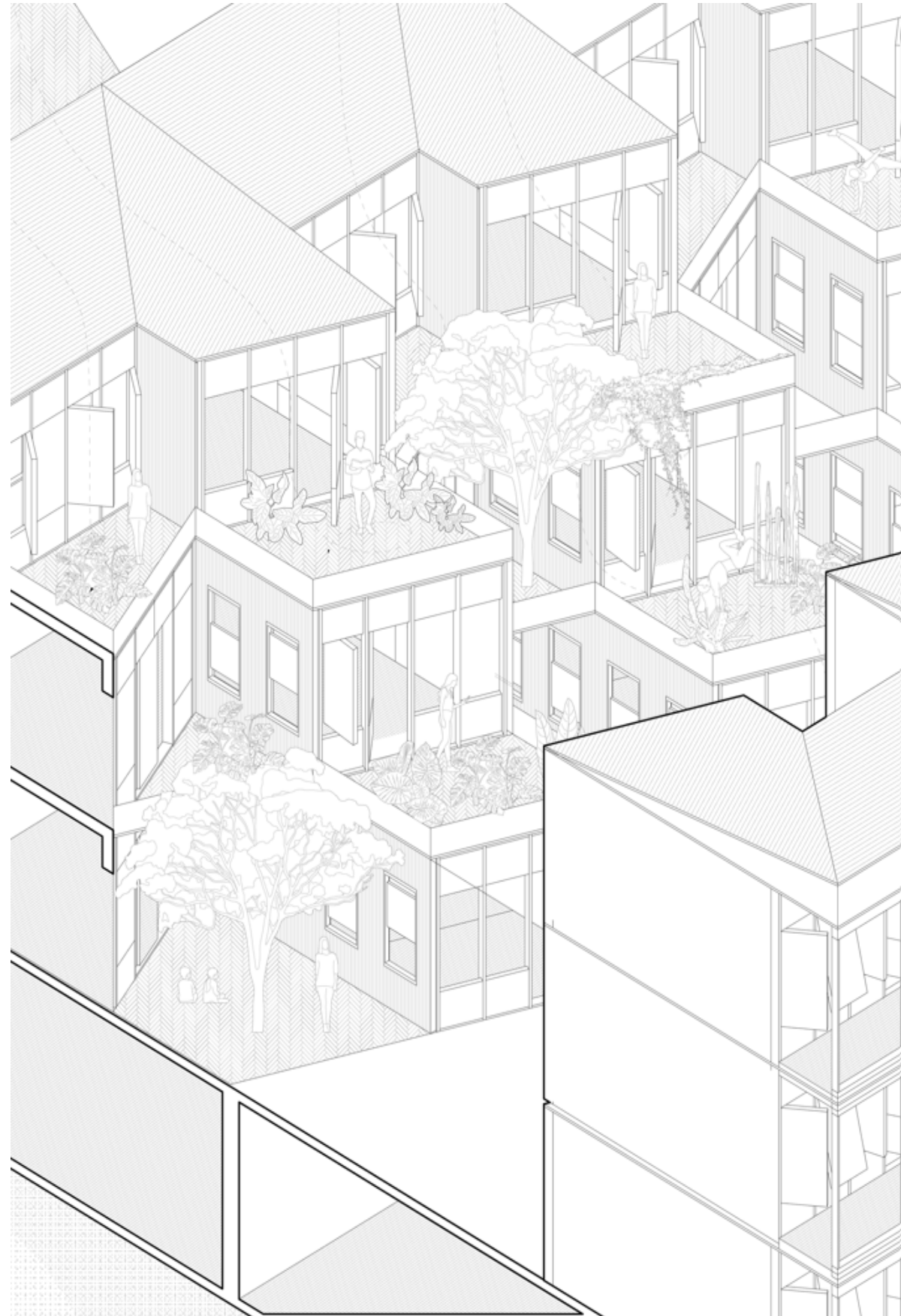
tergenerational, non-nuclear family types, and shifts in the waterfront absorbing into the resilient site.

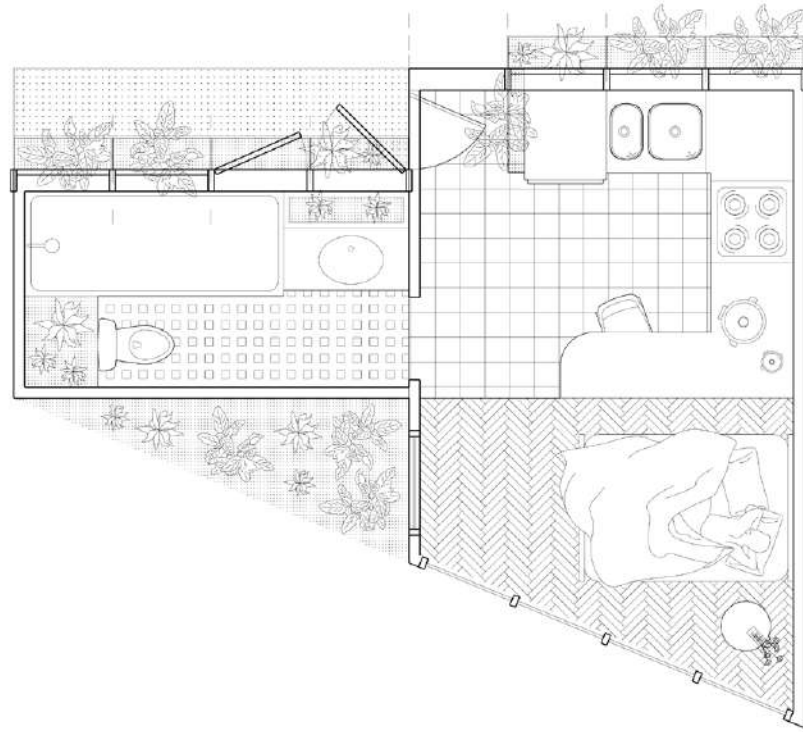


Very little of the original Harlem River shoreline remains along the river – it has been altered by landfill, construction of the rail track, industrialization, attempts at dredging, and major modifications in the alignment and flow of the Harlem River. Currently, the only remaining natural area and wetlands occur at the mouth of the river, far to the north of the site. Consequently, the character and accessibility of the waterfront has continued to shift and alter. The project takes off from the belief that there is no hard edge, but rather, it is in the gaps, porosities, spaces in between, and the little edges that soften cartographic lines. Porosity extends beyond ideas related to water to suggest modes of collective living and its accompanying spatial possibilities.



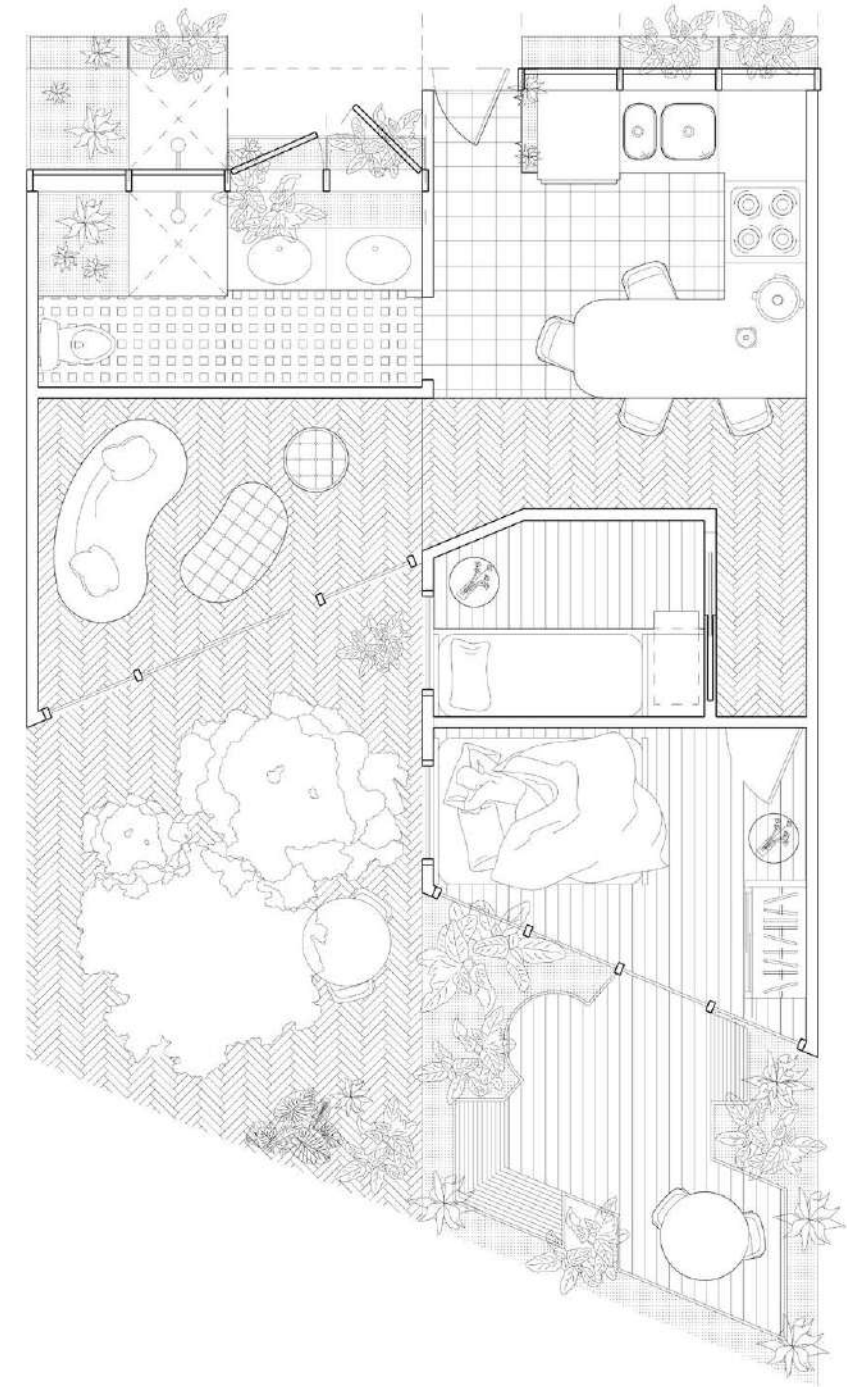




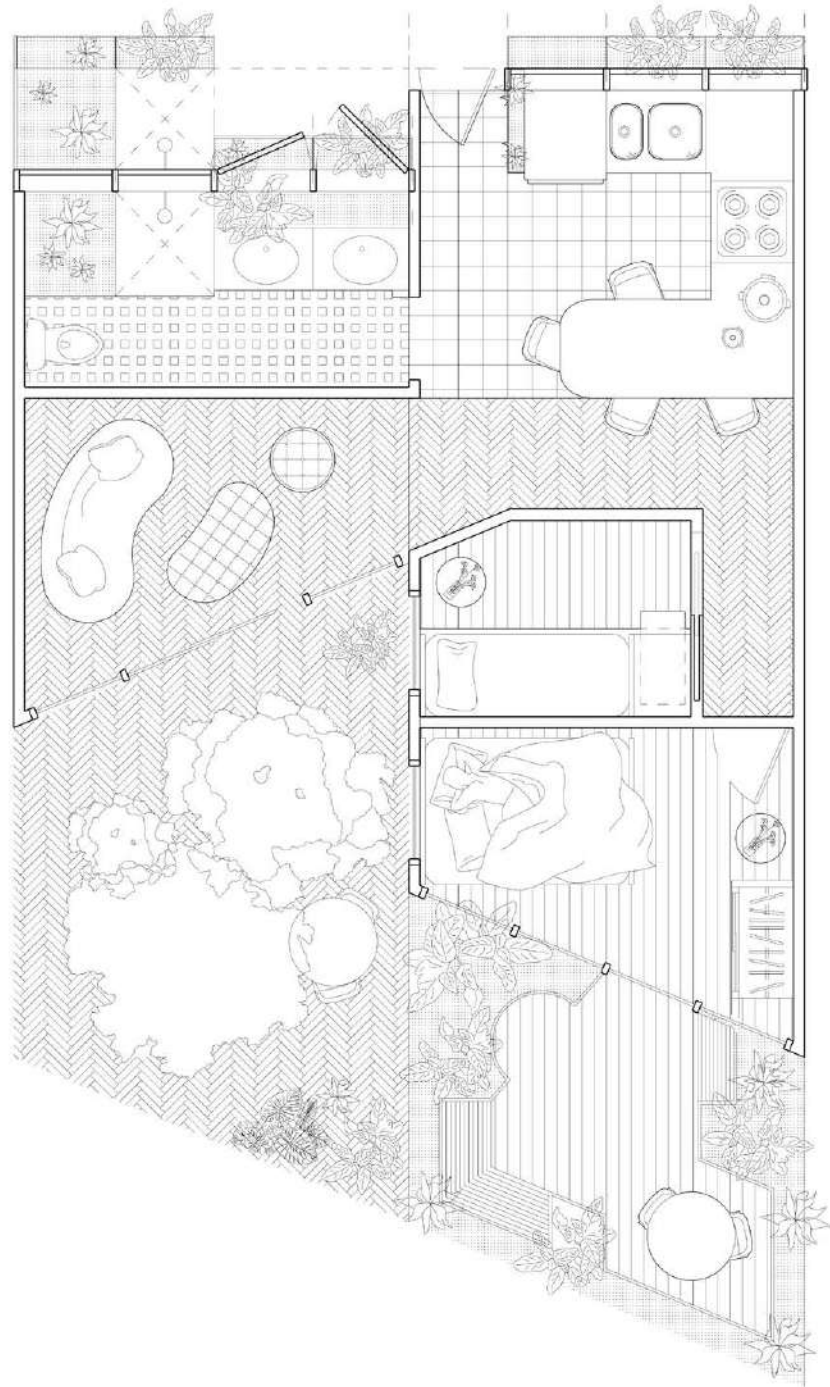


Studio

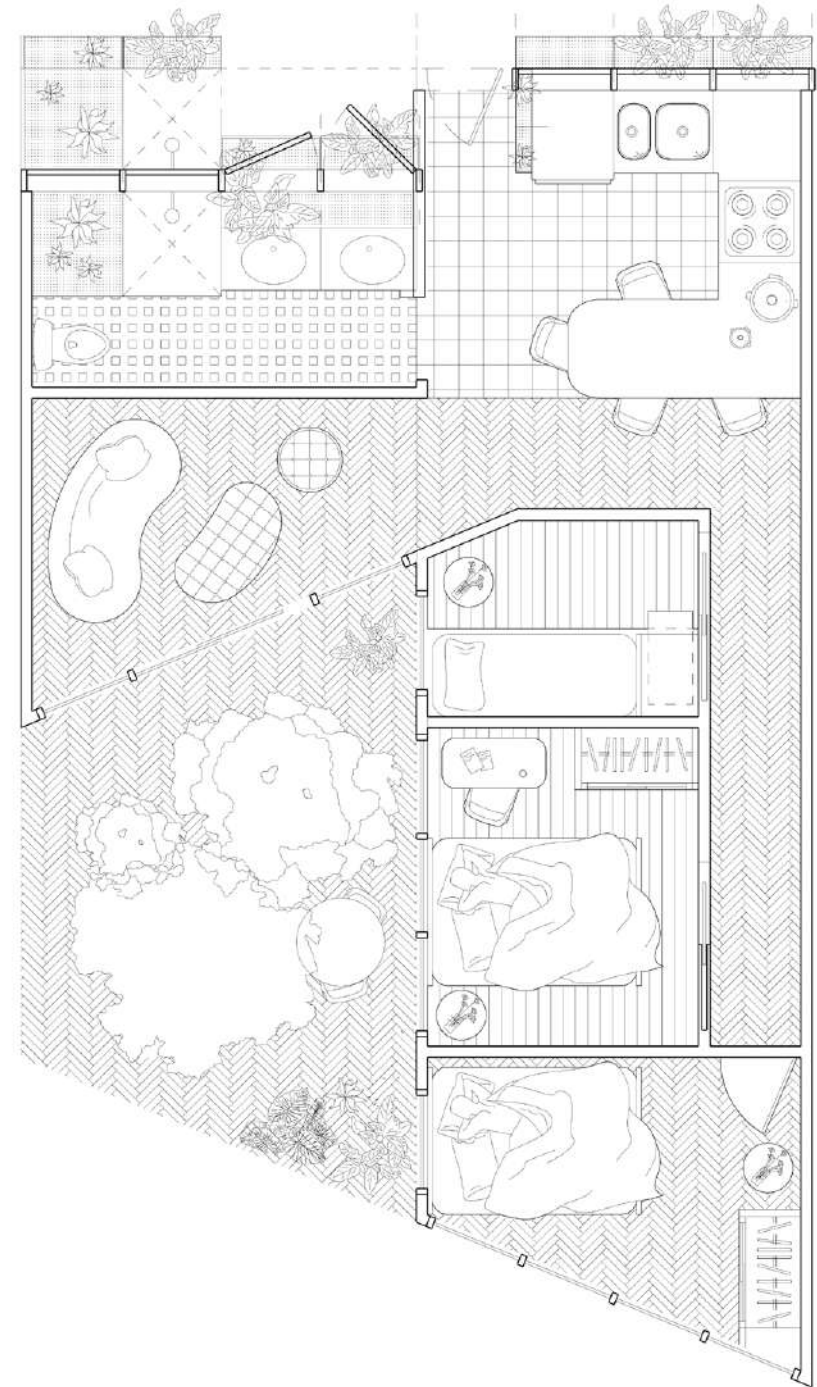
The aggregation of three unit types (1, 2, and 3 bedrooms) take off from rhythms of slippage and weaving to create an expansive single-loaded hallway at the exterior and a terraced series of outdoor spaces concealed at the interior: both outdoor typologies (or courtyards) allow interactions between neighbors across and besides every unit, with intentional glazing and perforations that allow opportunities for privacy and publicness.



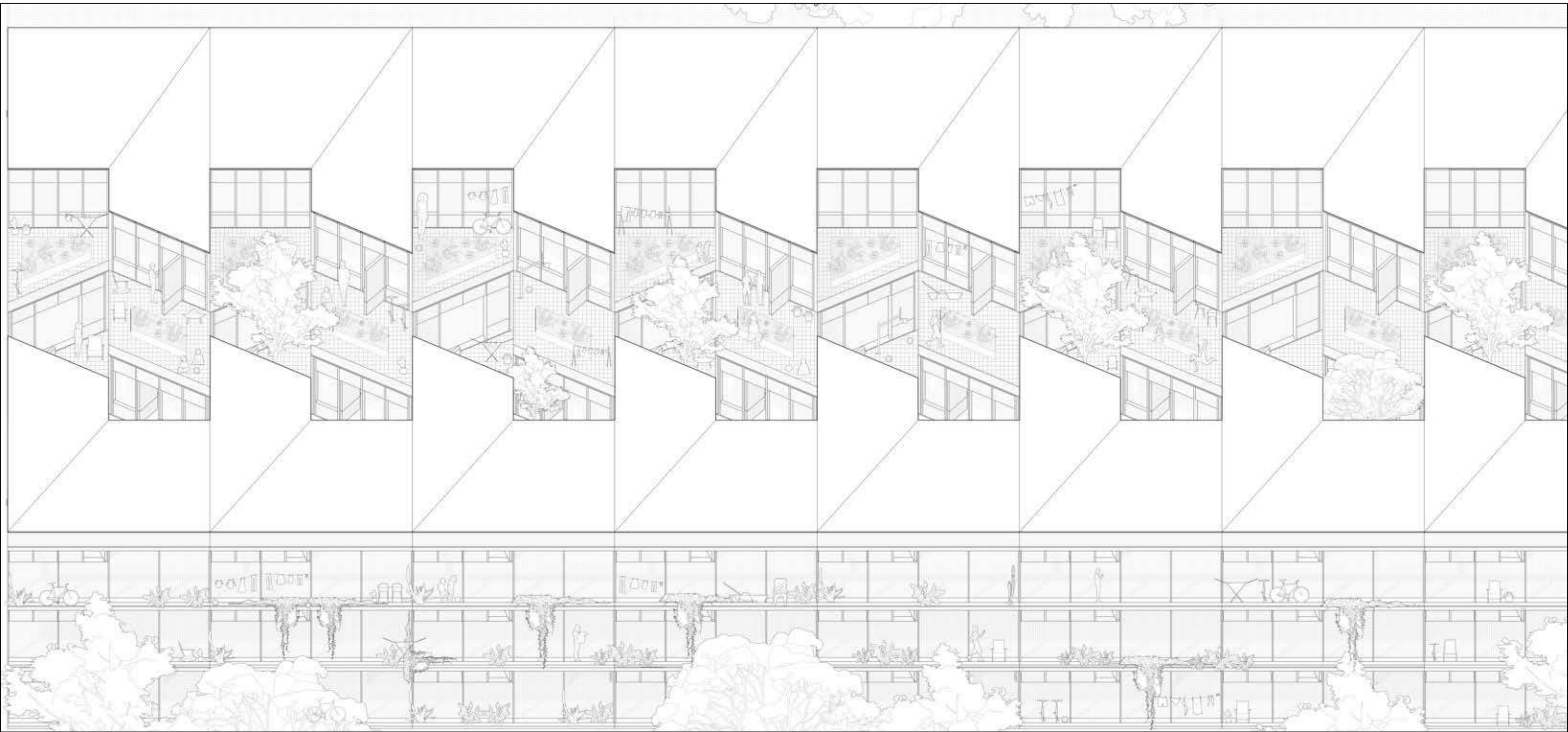
2 Bedroom



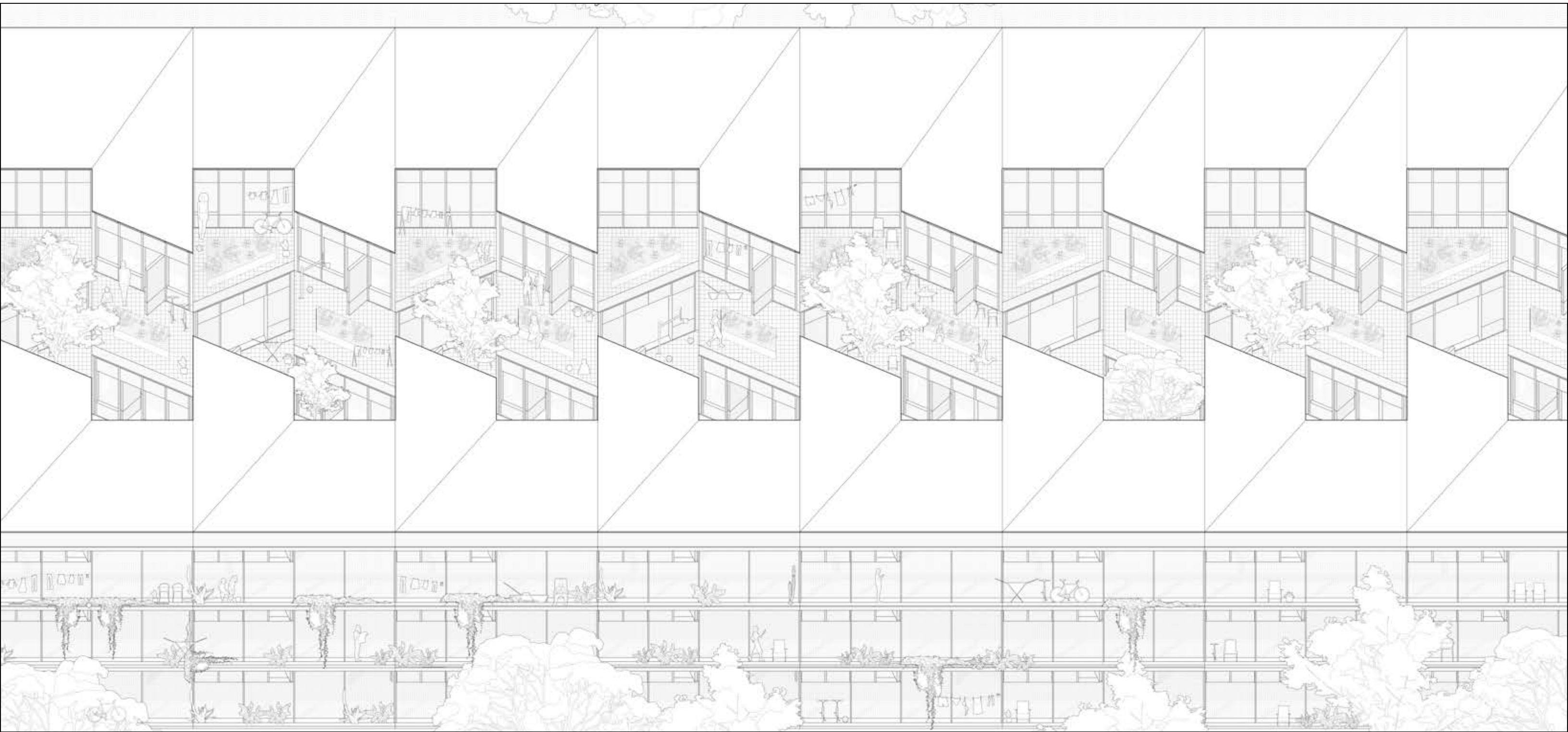
2 Bedroom Duplex



3 Bedroom



Our speculated planting schedule that surrounds the six housing volumes reflects ecological change – encouraging the use of wide canopy trees with deep root systems, soil permeability, resilience to brackish water and a wide range of temperatures, ability to handle sun

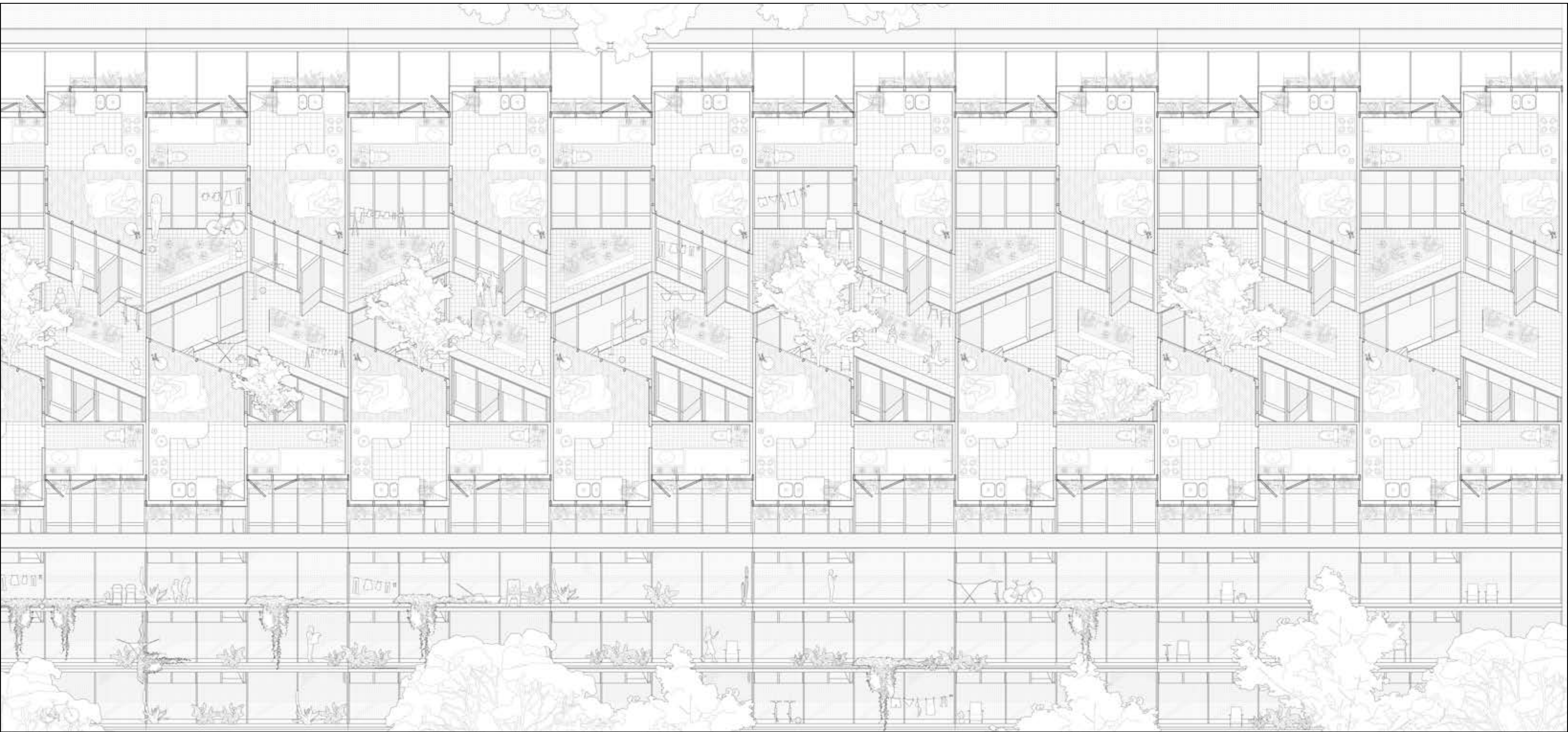


and shade, and referencing the cultures that reflect the demographics of both current and projected Bronx populations. Additionally, programs like a laundromat, daycare, public library, vegetable gardens, and a recreational swimming pool all attempt to close the resource

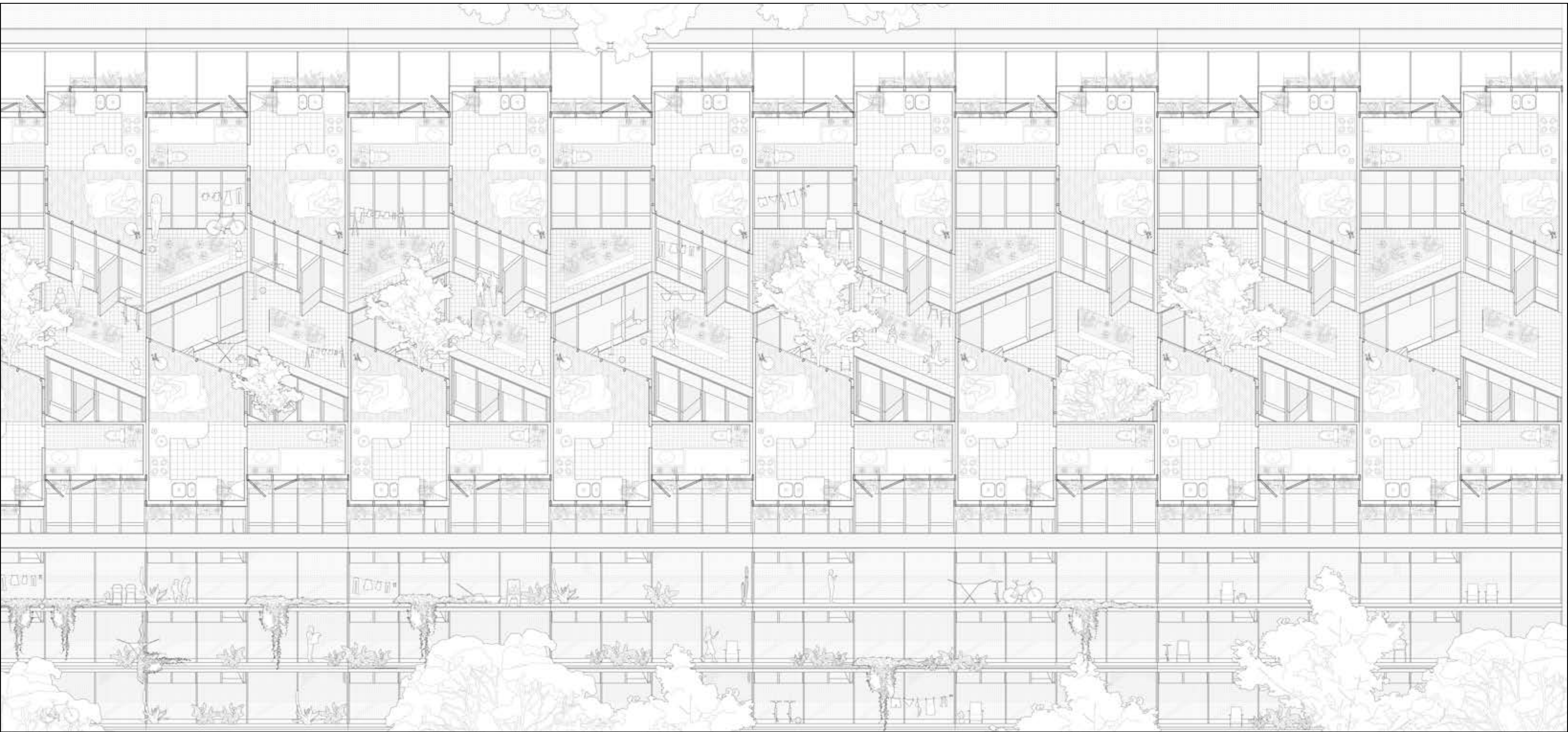


and access gap in the neighborhood, and open up the site to non-residents and activate the neighborhood.

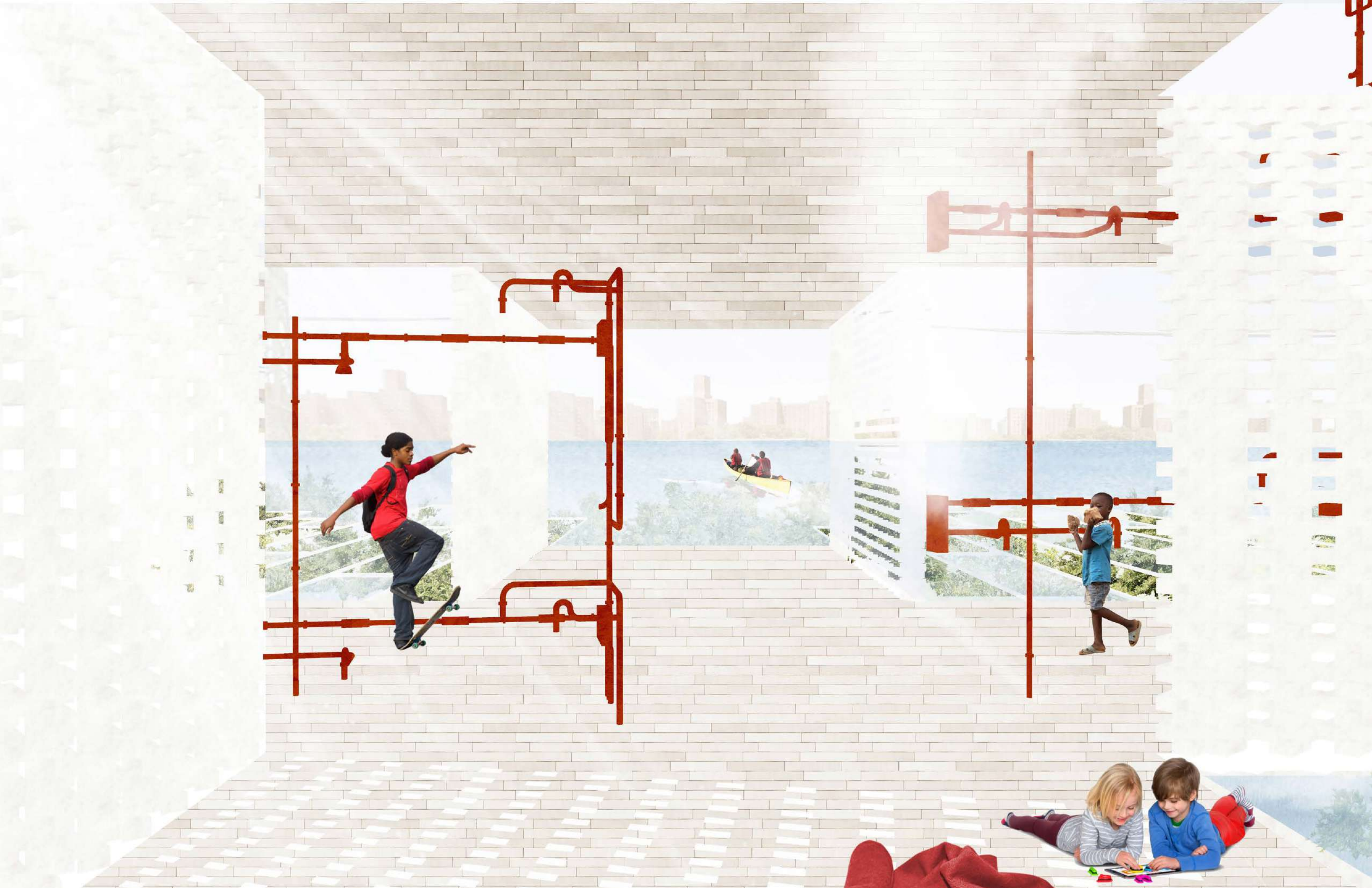
In our project, we hope to turn the fact of housing into a space for living with consideration of interac-

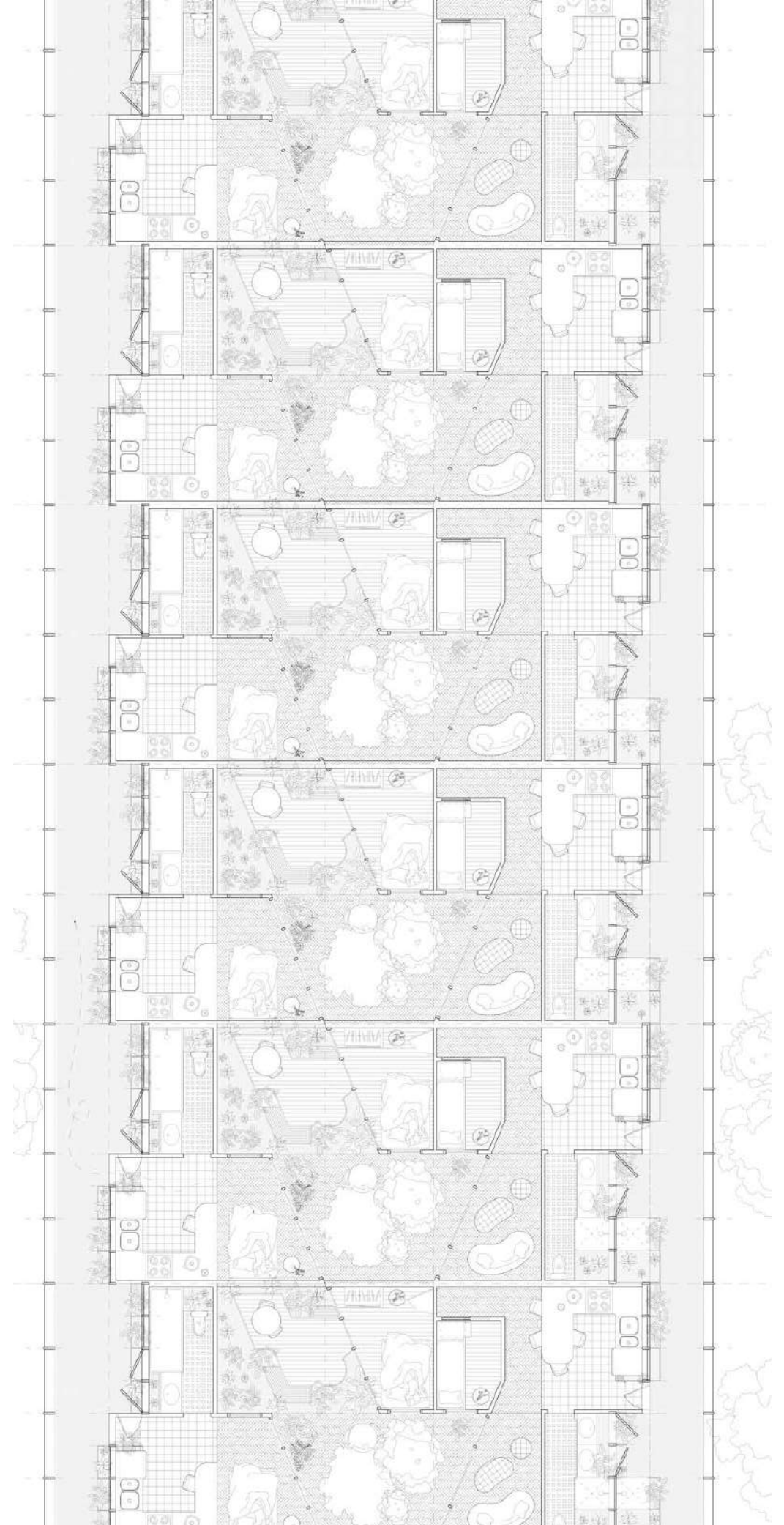
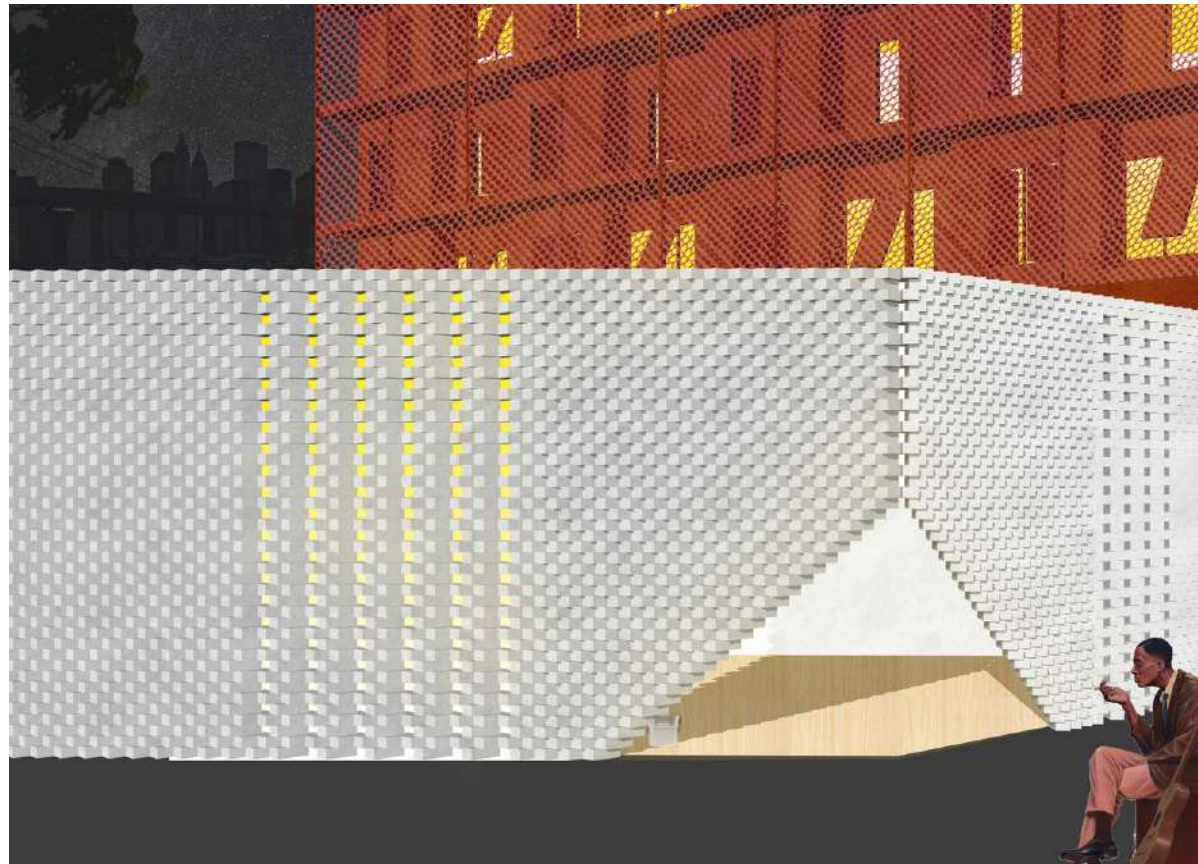


tions between objects and people through technologies and resources that can make a space home.



(or courtyards) allow interactions between neighbors across and besides every unit, with intentional glazing and perforations that allow opportunities for privacy and publicness.





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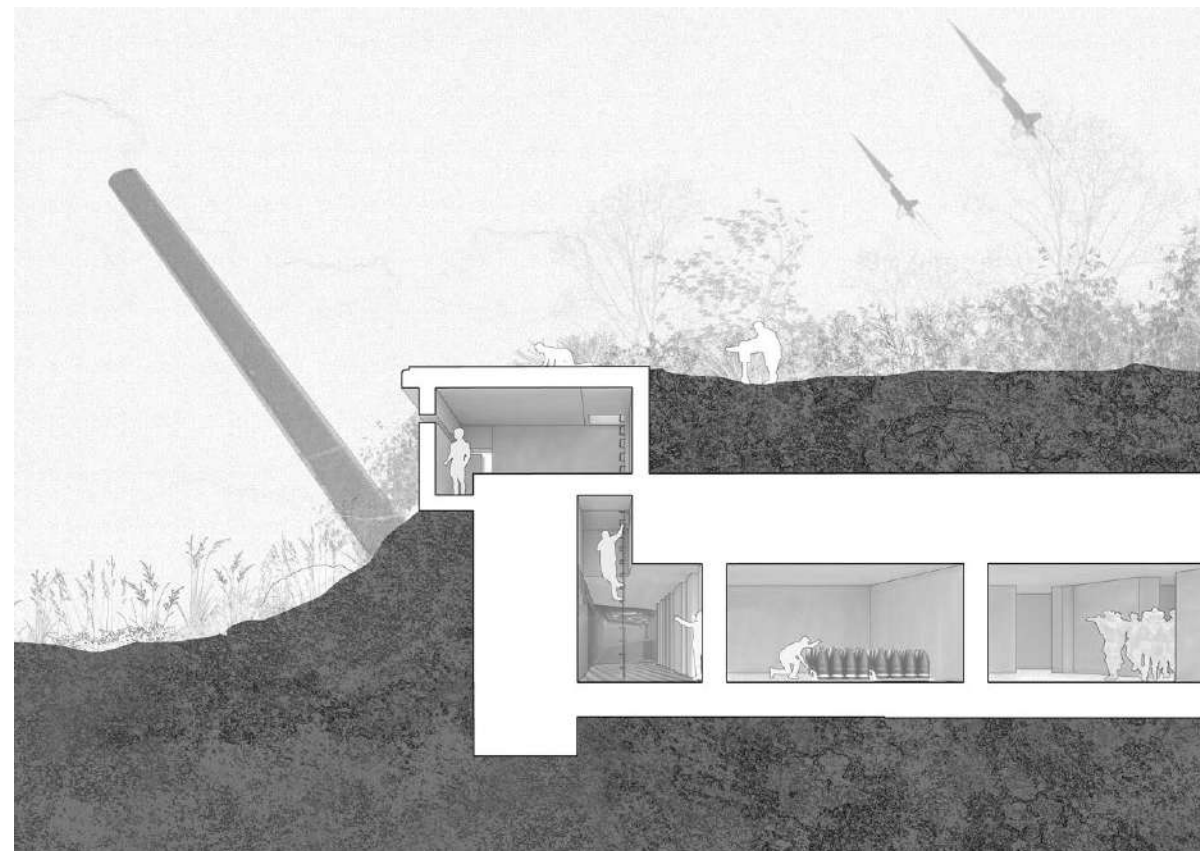
Avian Assassins

Ashokan Reservoir, New York
S2023 | Tsurumaki | GSAPP
Partner: Mariam Jacobs

Situated at the end of runway 5 at JFK Airport, Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge is home to the largest nesting site of seabirds on the East Coast along the Atlantic Flyway. Since 1990, there have been over 260,000 reported bird-aircraft strikes. The national recreational area reports that “Kennedy, which extends into a wildlife refuge with more than 300 bird species, has had a higher percentage of bird strikes than any other major airport since the 1960s.” This proposal aims to relocate the bird species from Jamaica Bay, which is under avian threat, to Fort Tilden, an abandoned military site 10 miles down Long Island and away from flight traffic by implementing re-location strategies. At present, the abandoned base Fort Tilden is home to an invasive reed called phragmite. The National Park Service annually harvests and burns the phragmite reed, however this project proposes to tap into the waste stream and use the reed as a bundled structure to create cohabitating habitats for birds and humans across a diverse range of conditions on the site.

- Sound
- Touch
- Sight
- Taste
- Smell





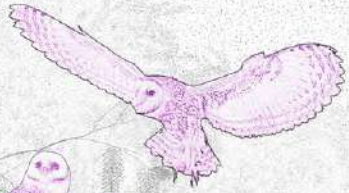
Why Fort Tilden...

1. Out of Take off & Landing Flight Path
2. Within the Atlantic Flyway
3. Buffered from Airport Noise
4. Abandoned Structures for Nesting
5. Diversity of Micro-climates for Nesting & Feeding

American Kestrel



Barn Owl



Coopers hawk



Herring Gull



Bufflehead

Osprey



Snow Goose



Herring Gull



Elevated Conditions: cliffs, abandoned structures, living/dead trees

Cavity Conditions: dead/ living trees, ridges, abandoned structures

Ground Conditions: Dry/Sandy, dunes, rocks

Vegetative Conditions: Marsh, Beach

Water Related Conditions: on or adjacent to



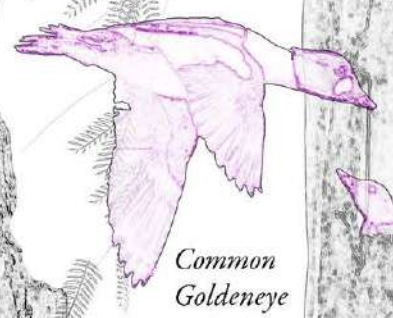
*Coopers
Hawk*



Osprey



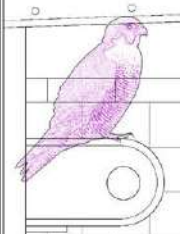
*Sharp shinned
Hawk*



*Common
Goldeneye*



*American
Kestrel*



*Peregrine
Falcon*



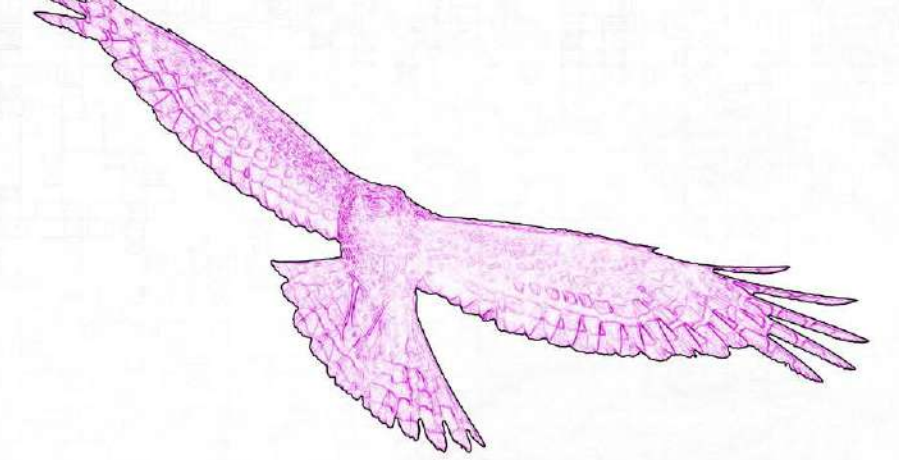
*Peregrine
Falcon*



Merlin



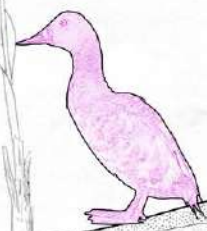
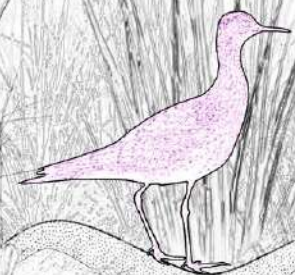
Mallard



Northern Harrier



Upland Sandpiper



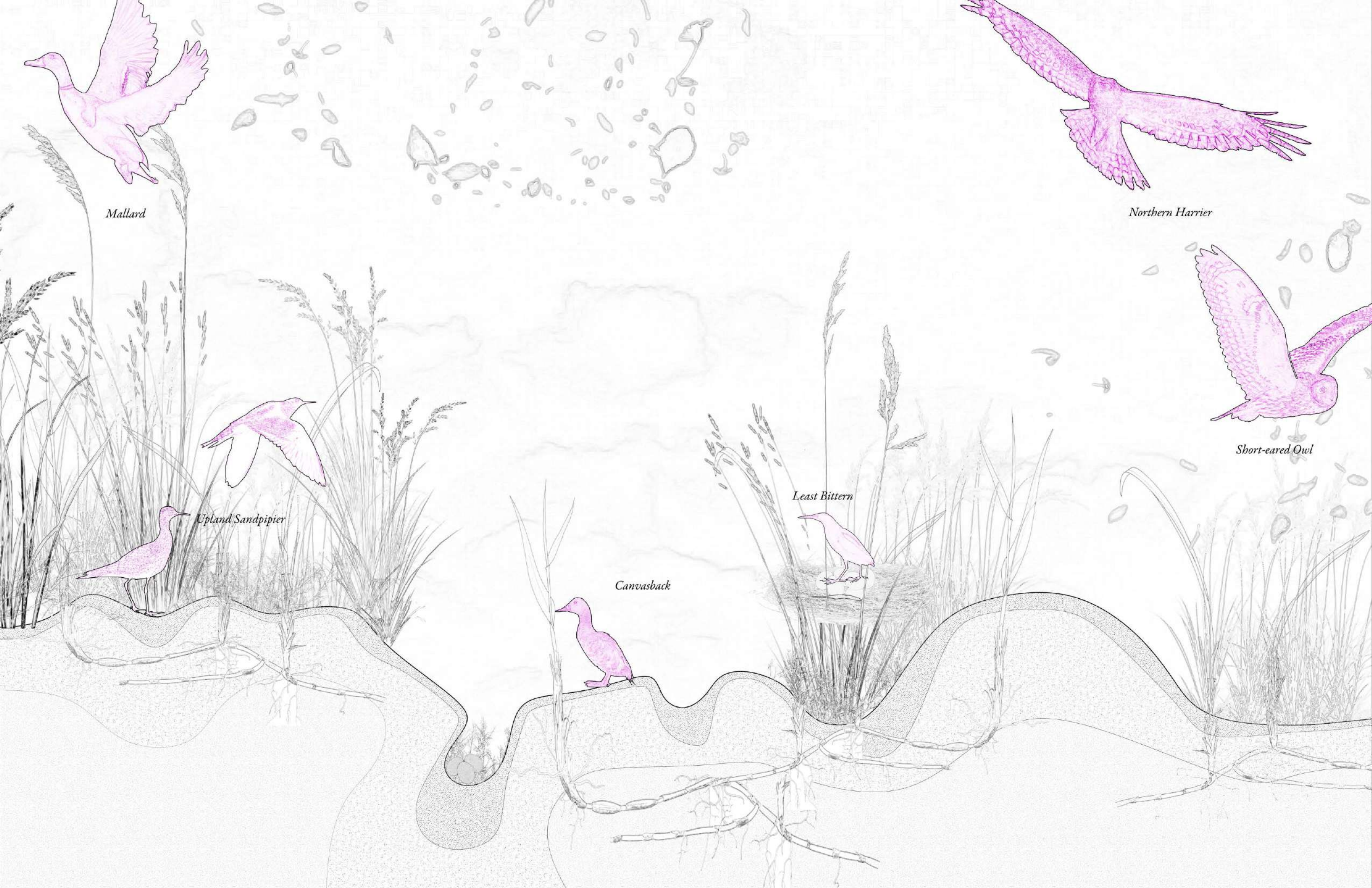
Canvasback



Least Bittern



Short-eared Owl



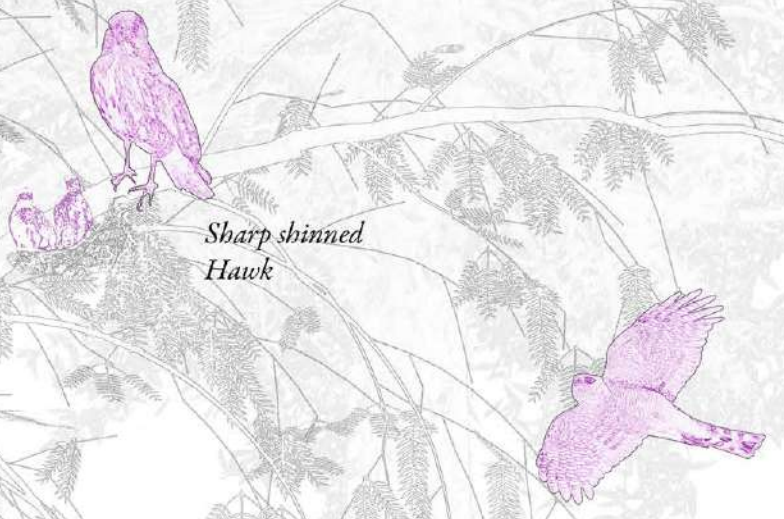
Coopers Hawk



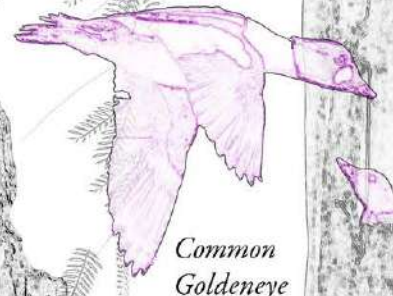
Osprey



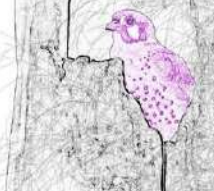
Sharp shinned Hawk



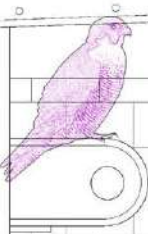
Common Goldeneye



American Kestrel



Peregrine Falcon



Peregrine Falcon



Merlin



How do the species and humans co-exist?



Mallard

Canada Goose

American Black Duck

Laughing Gull

American Black Duck

Piping Plover

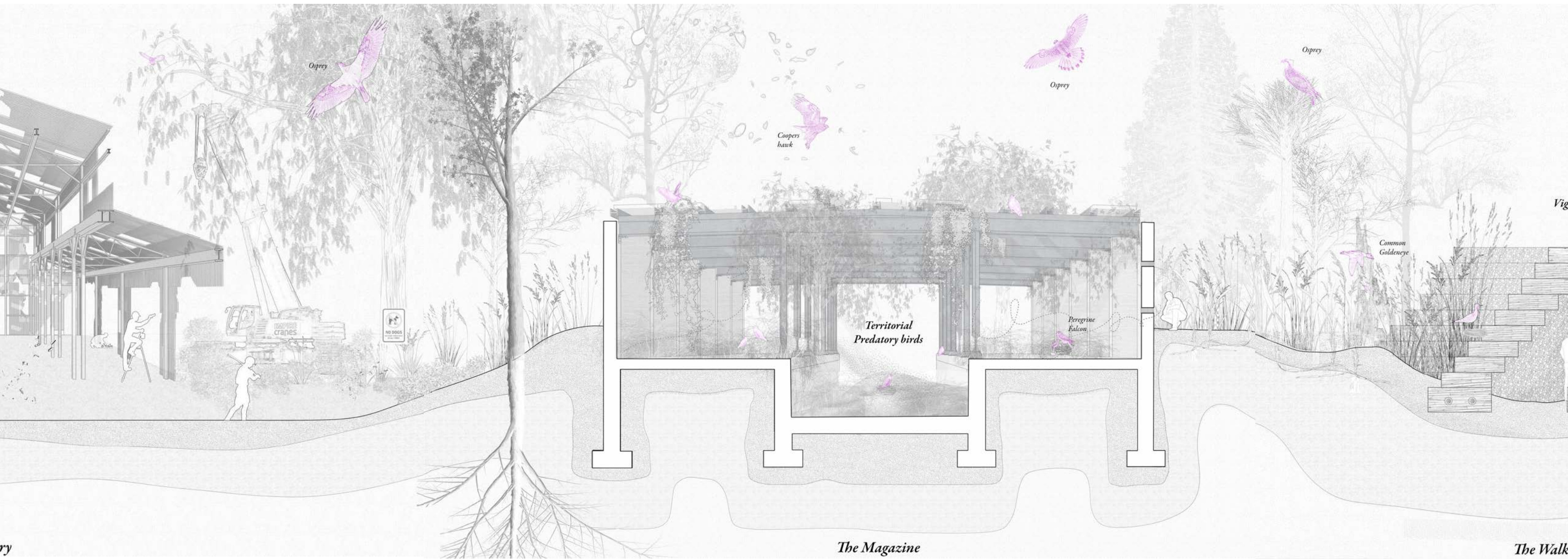




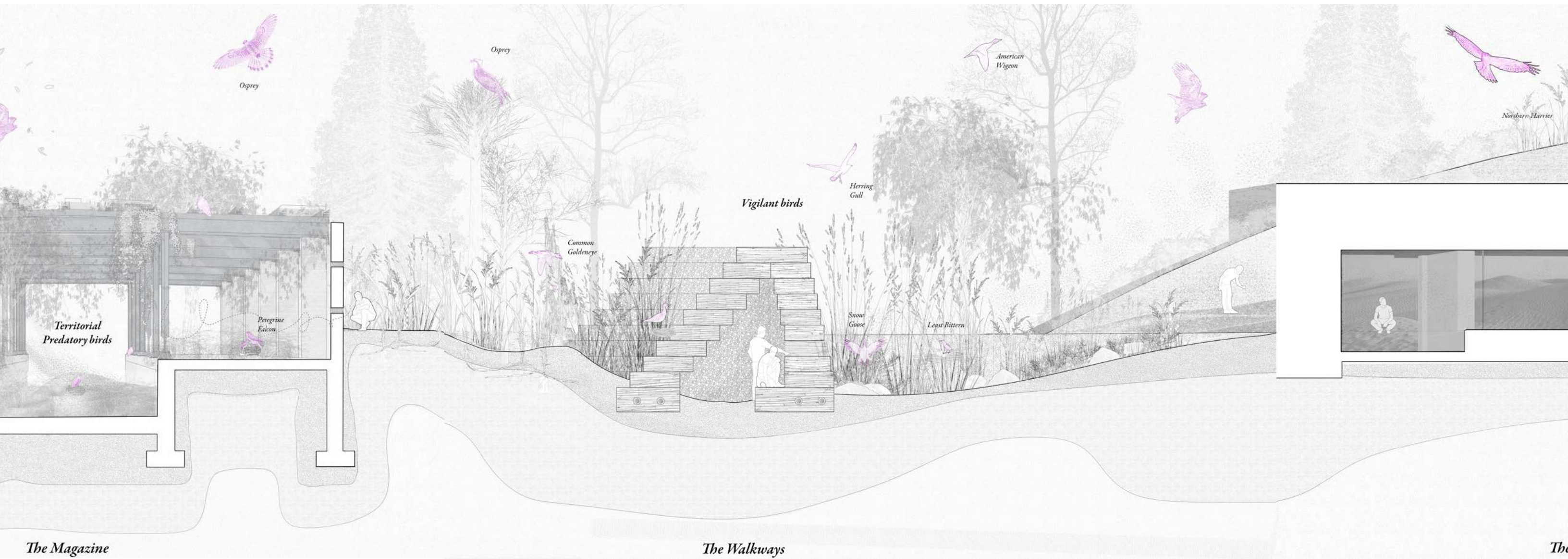
The Artillery

The Magazine

What is already existing? What are the current conditions of the site and what were the historical conditions? What can be salvaged and what is at risk? airport since the 1960s." This proposal aims to relocate the bird species from Jamaica Bay, which is under avian threat, to Fort Tilden, an abandoned military site 10



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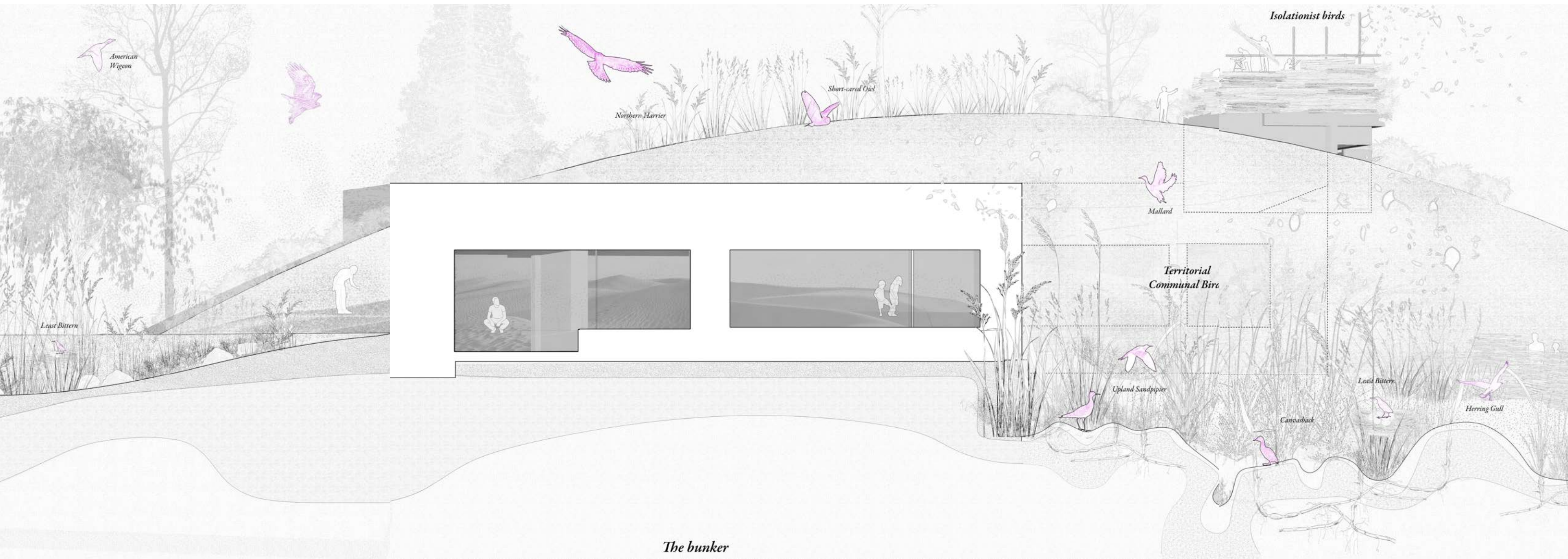


The Magazine

The Walkways

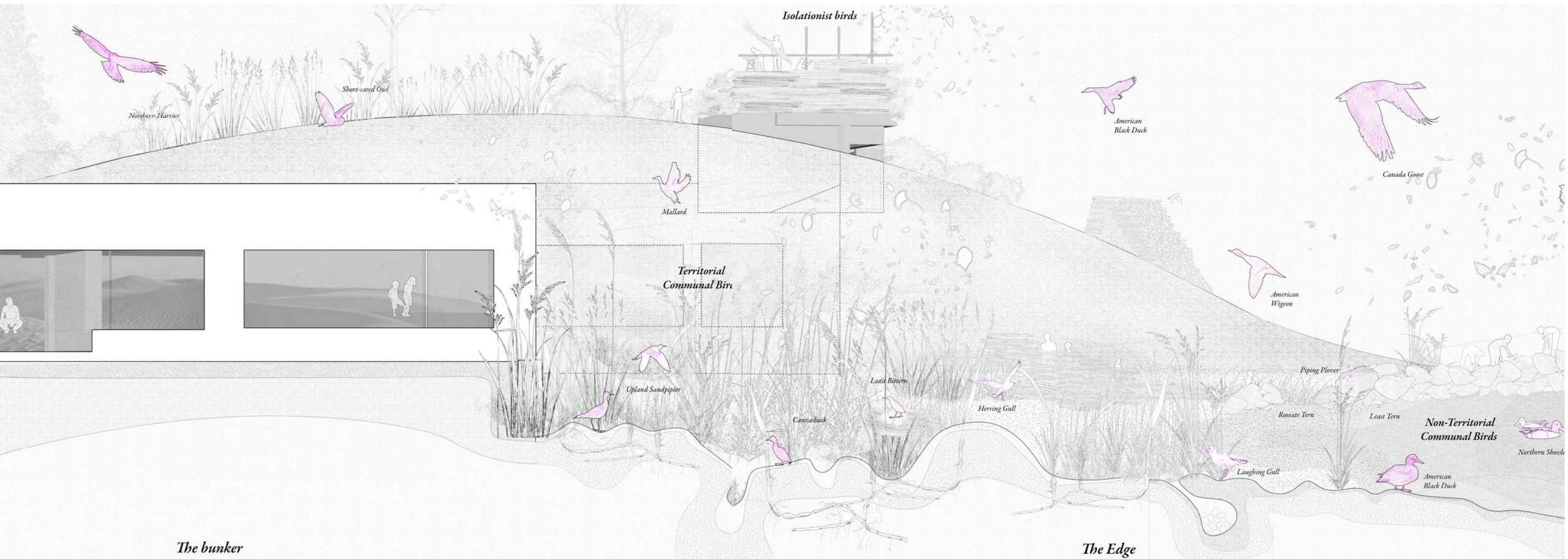
The

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The bunker

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Short-eared Owl



Osprey



Coopers hawk



American Wigeon



Herring Gull

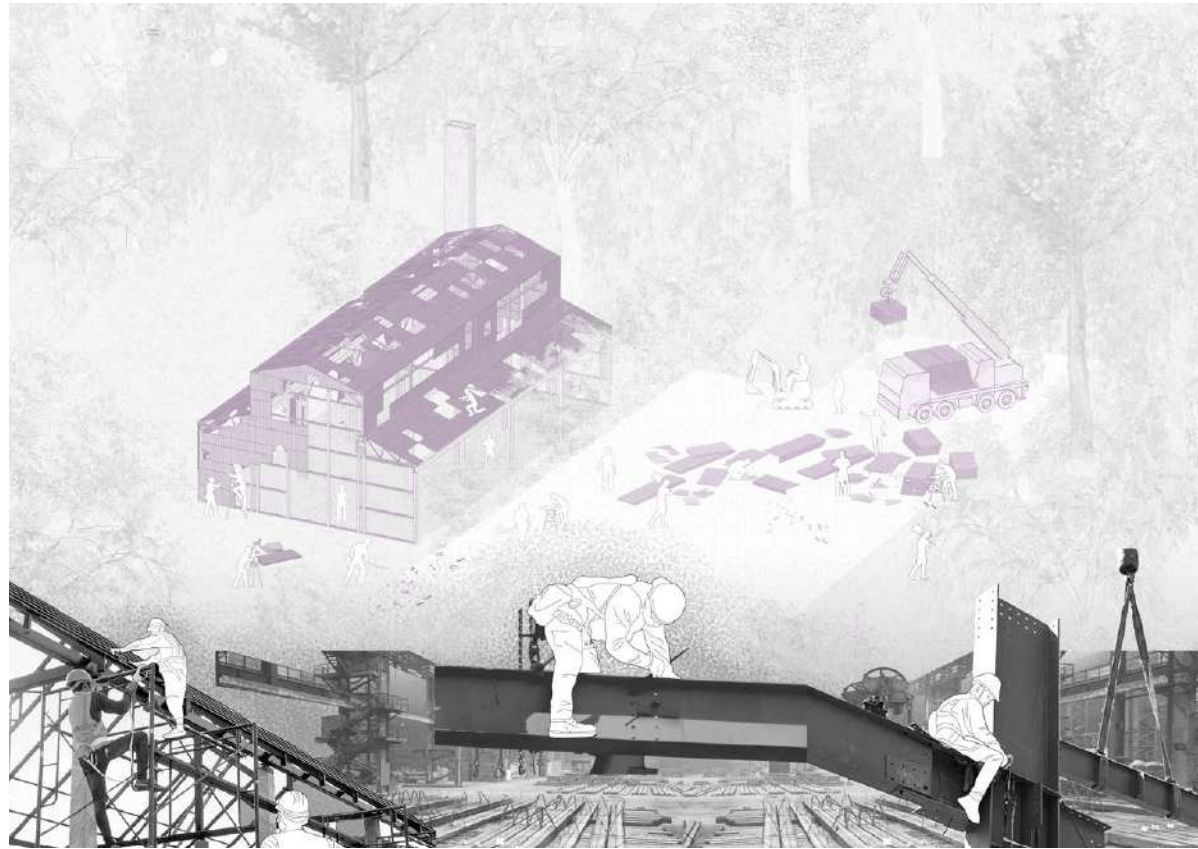


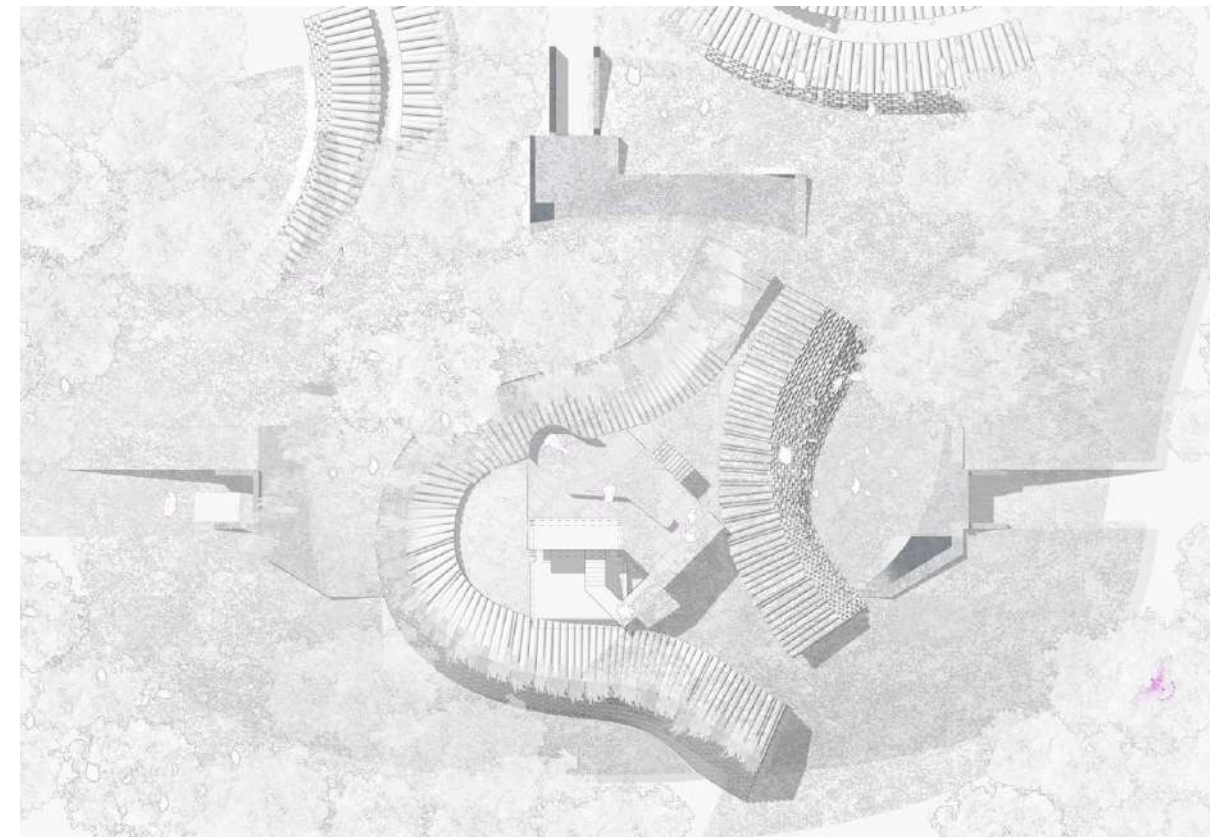
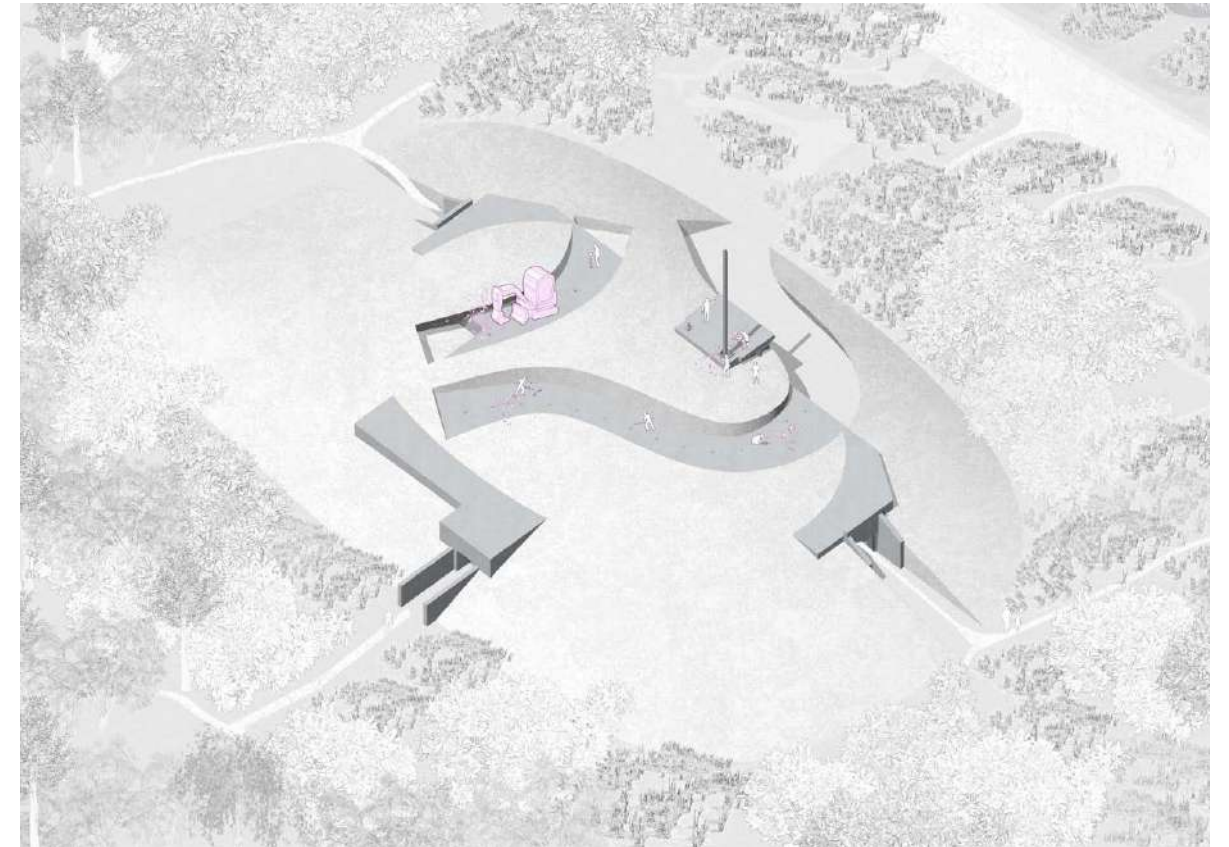
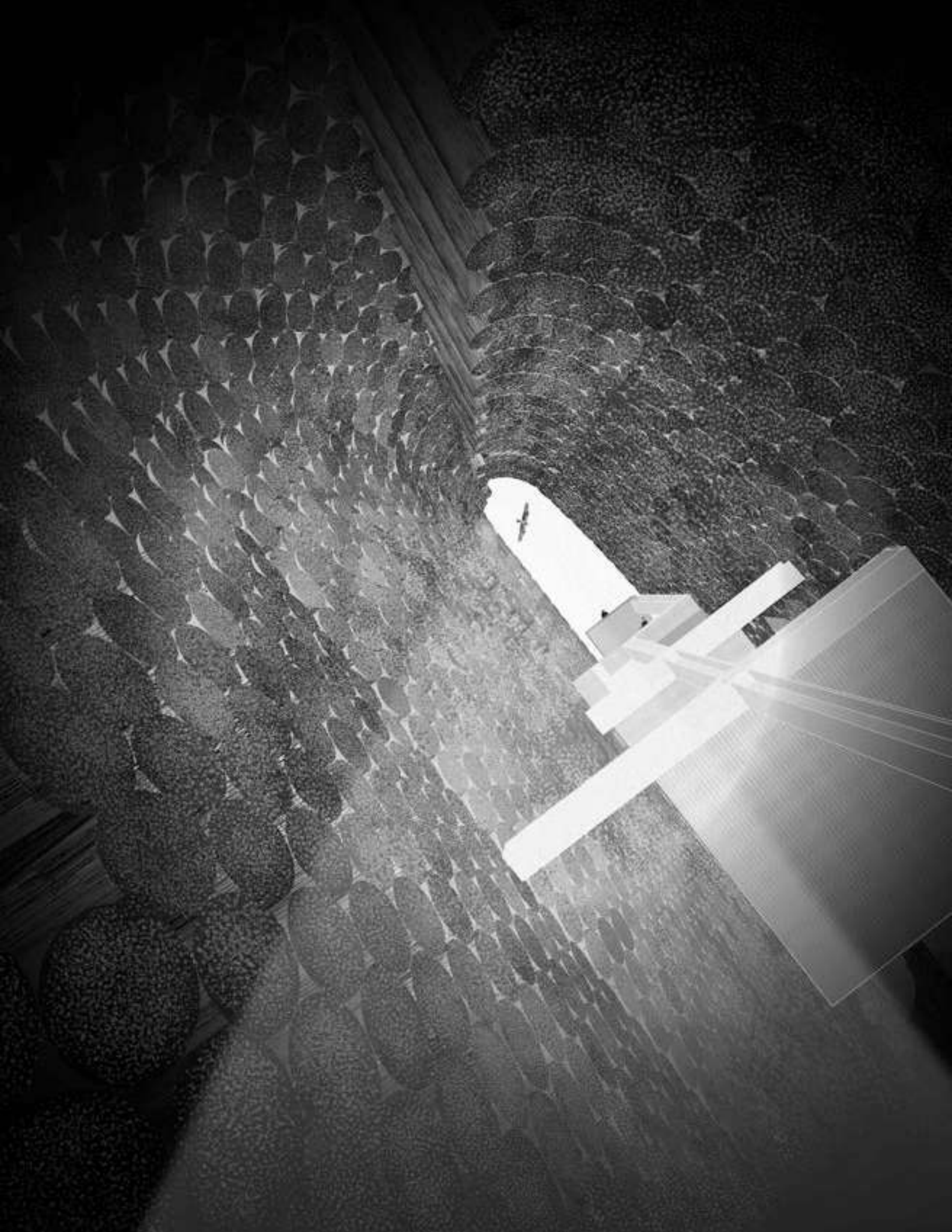
Piping Plover

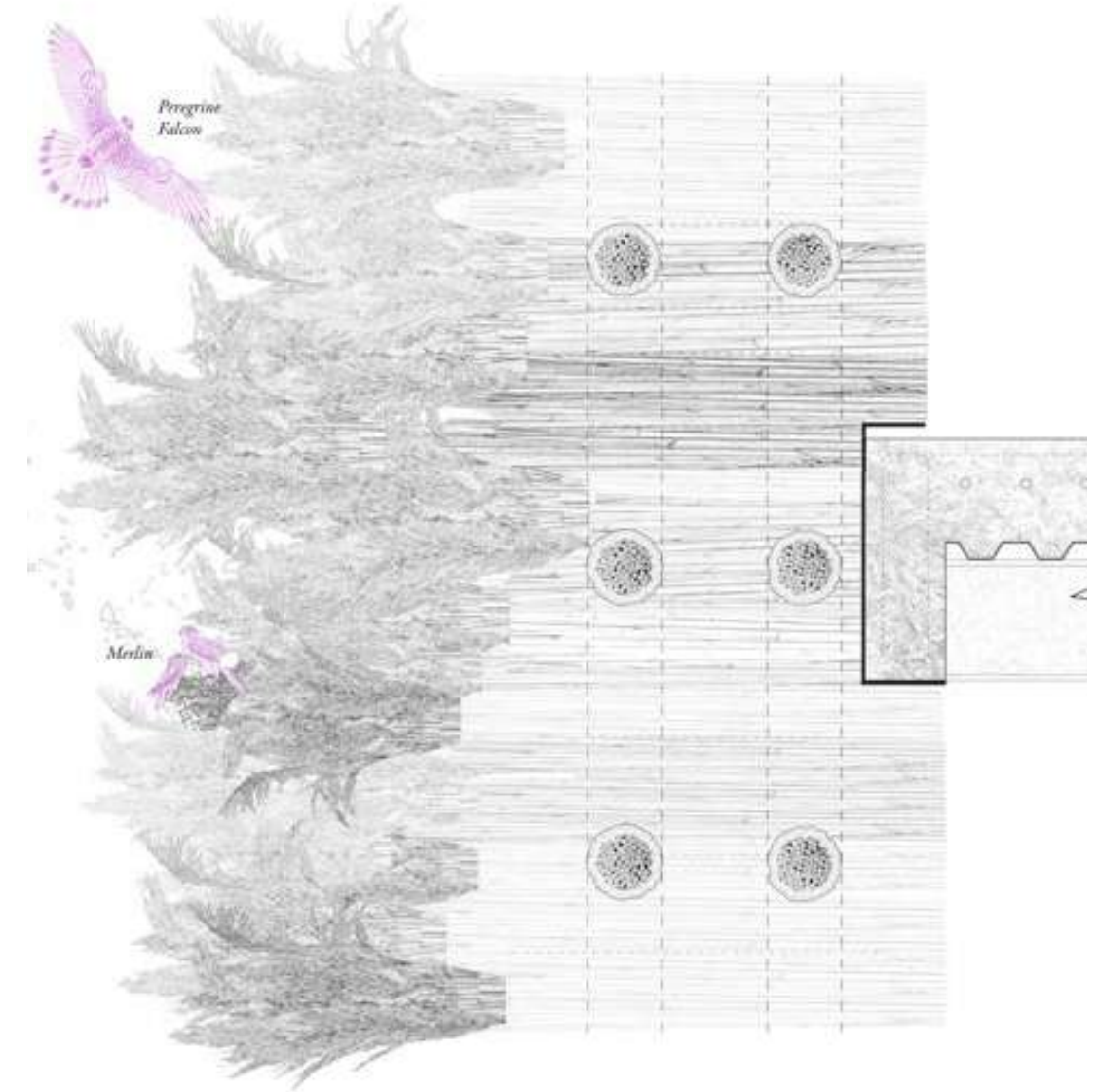
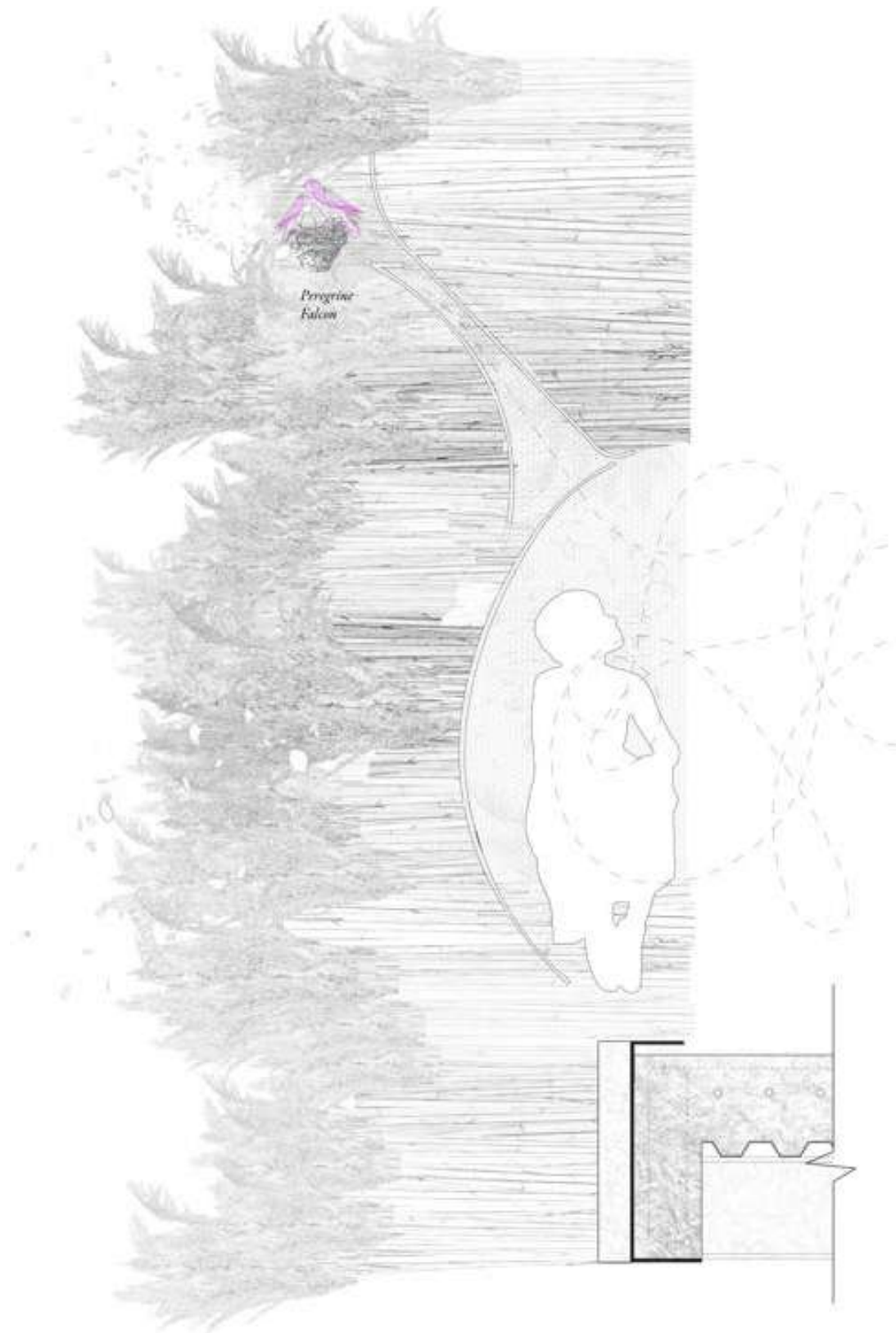


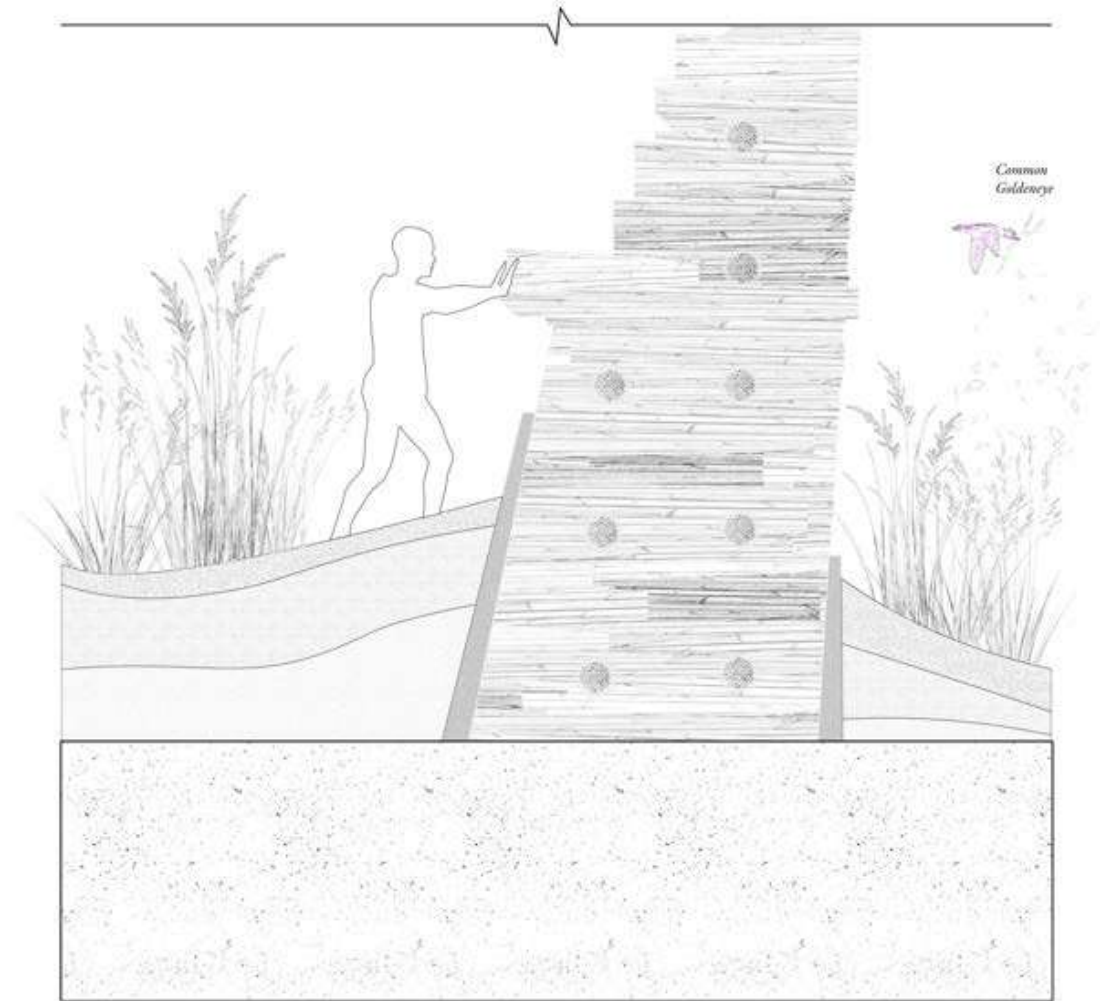
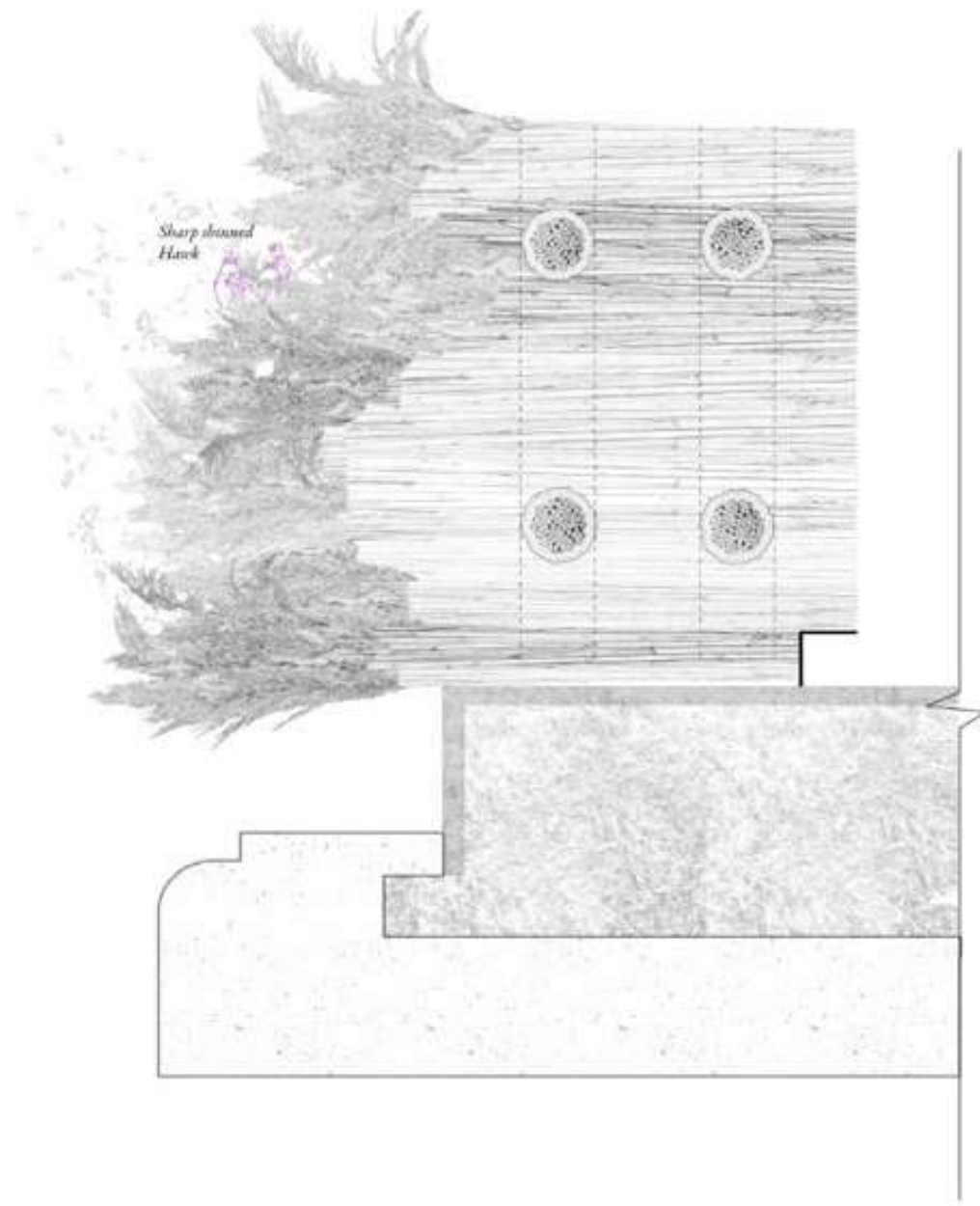
Upland Sandpiper







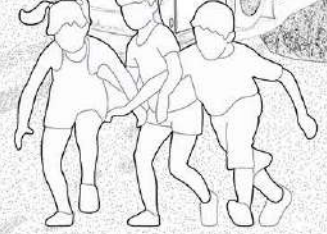
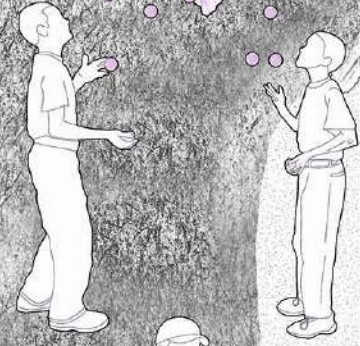
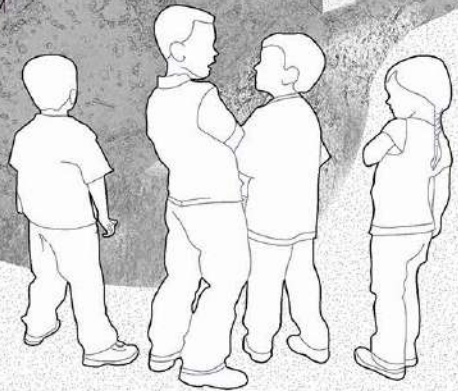
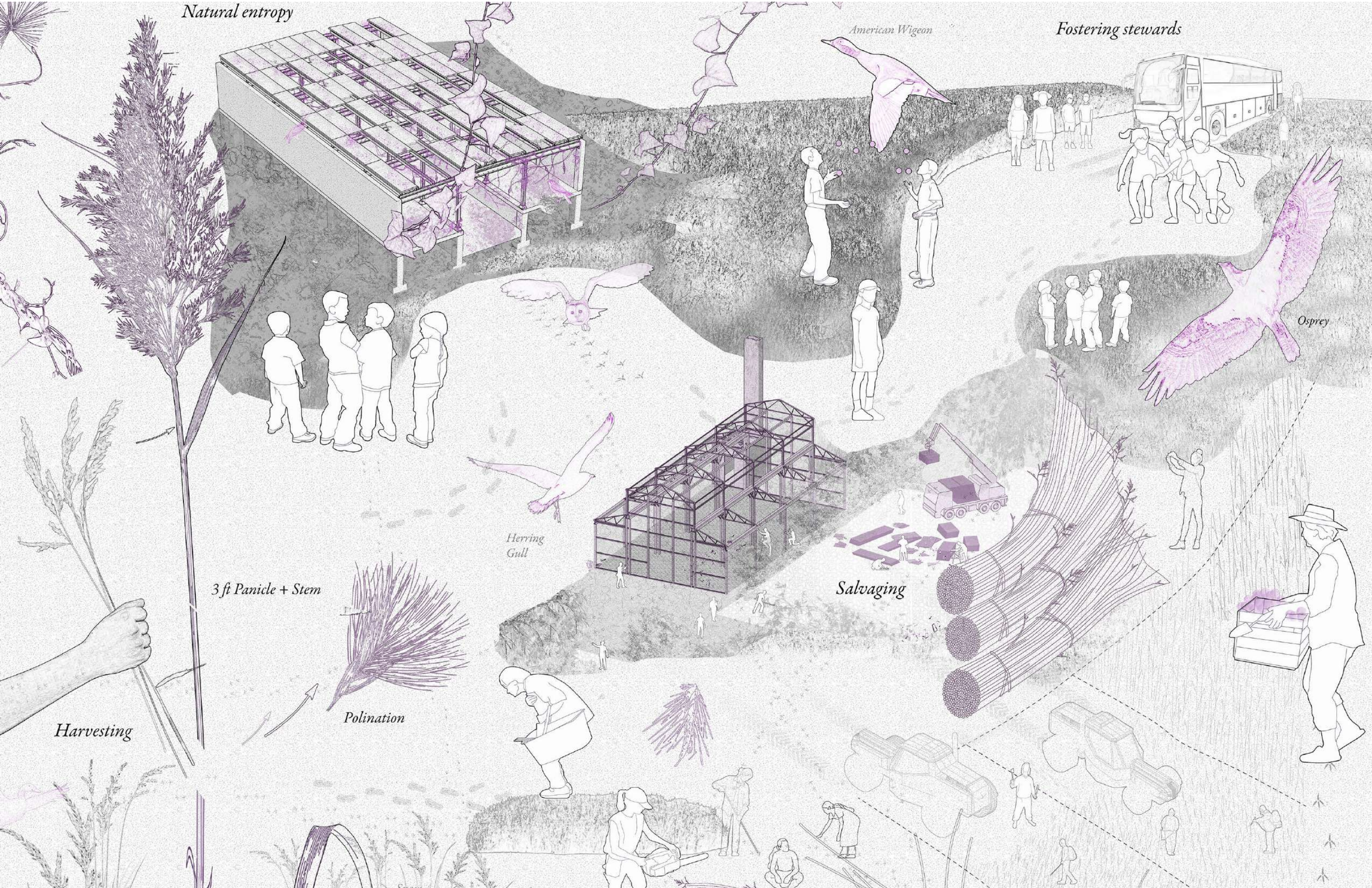




Natural entropy

American Wigeon

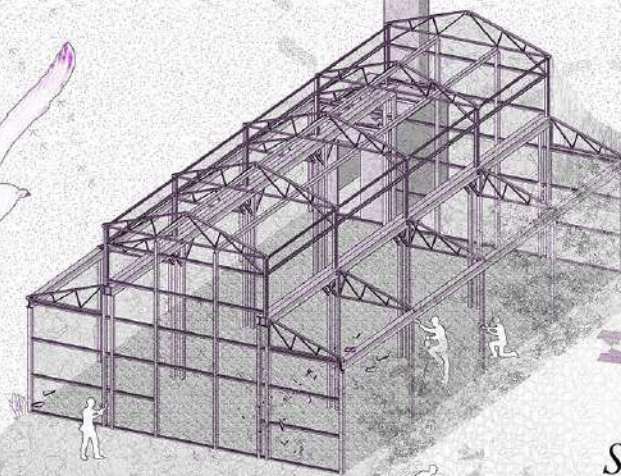
Fostering stewards



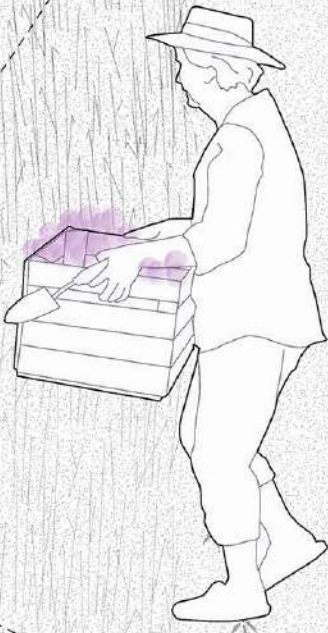
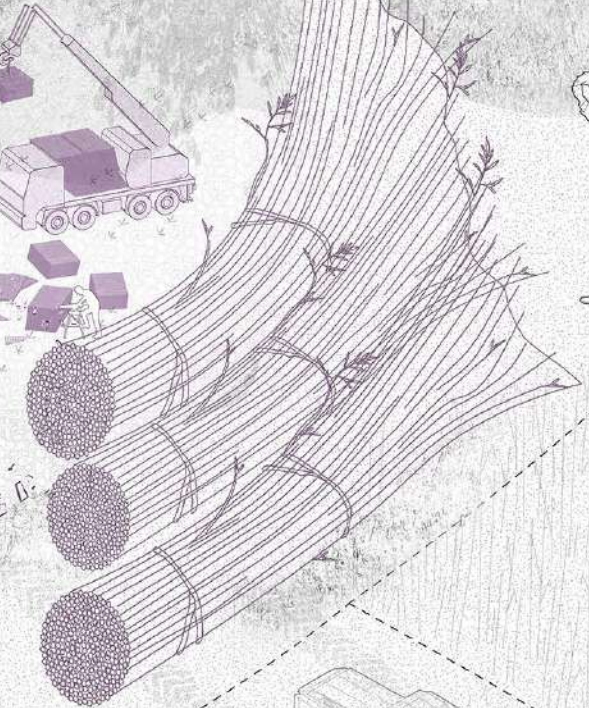
Osprey



Herring Gull



Salvaging



Harvesting

3 ft Panicle + Stem

Polination



Harvesting

3 ft Panicle + Stem

Polination

Herring Gull

Salvaging

7 ft Stem

Snow Goose

Maintaining

Least Bittern

Mallard

American Black Duck

Observing



7 ft Stem

Maintaining

Least Bittern

Mallard

American Black Duck

Muskrat

Learning

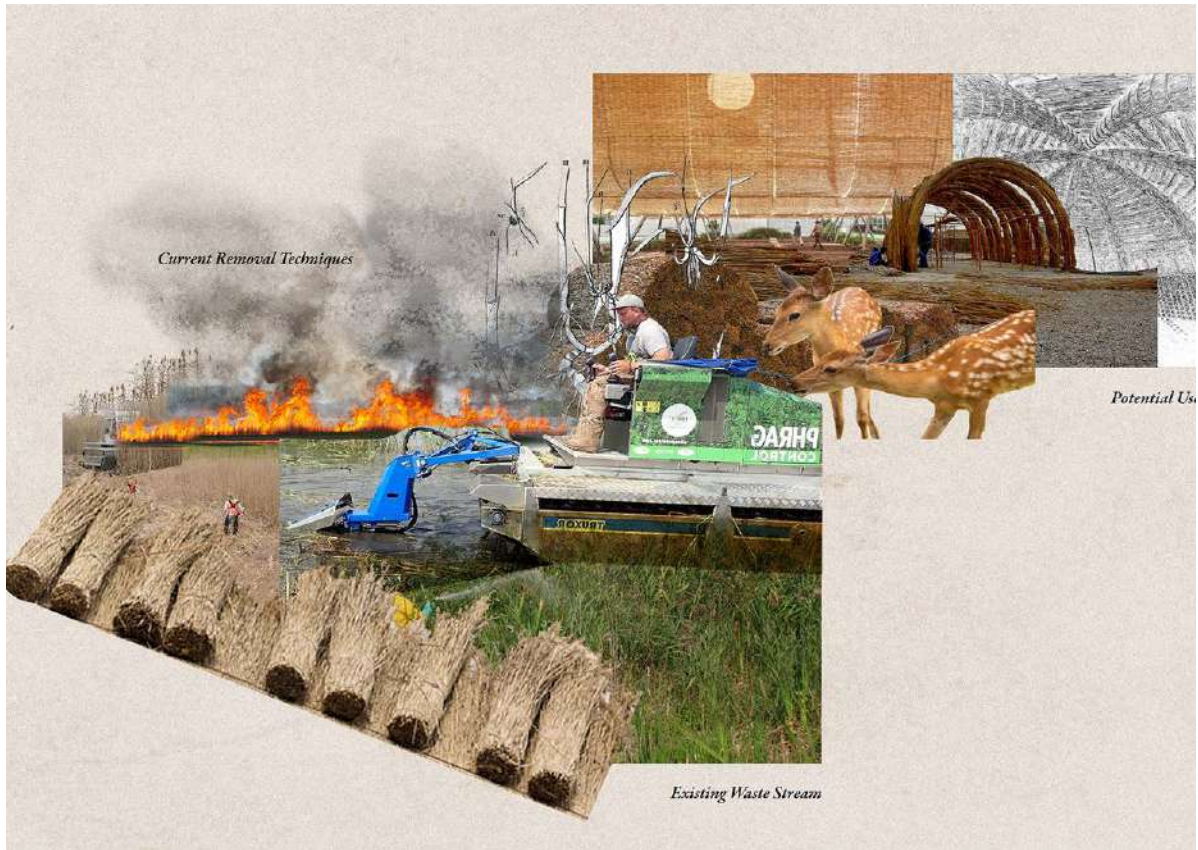
Observing

Roseate Tera

Northern Shovler

Decoy making

Tagging + Monitoring





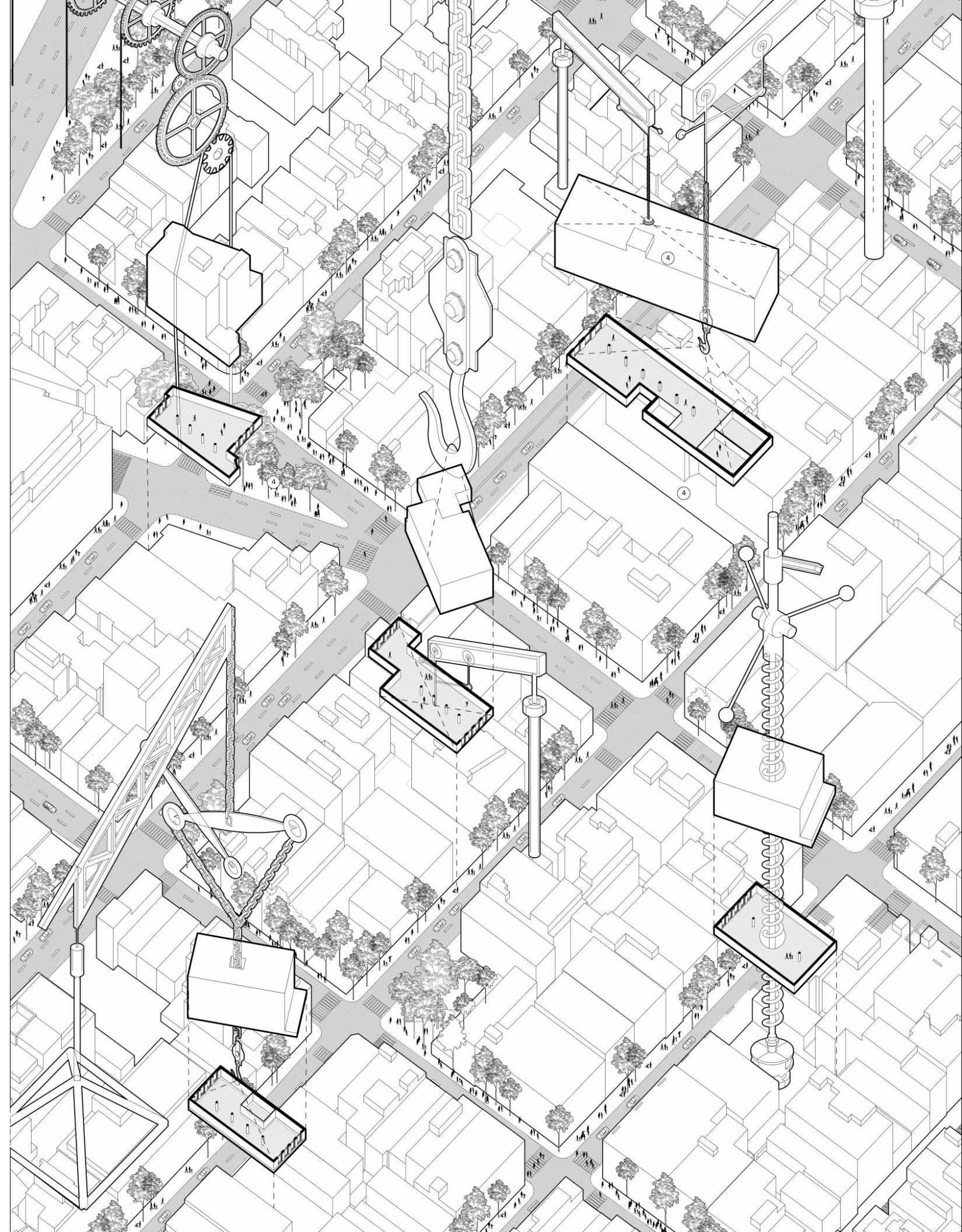
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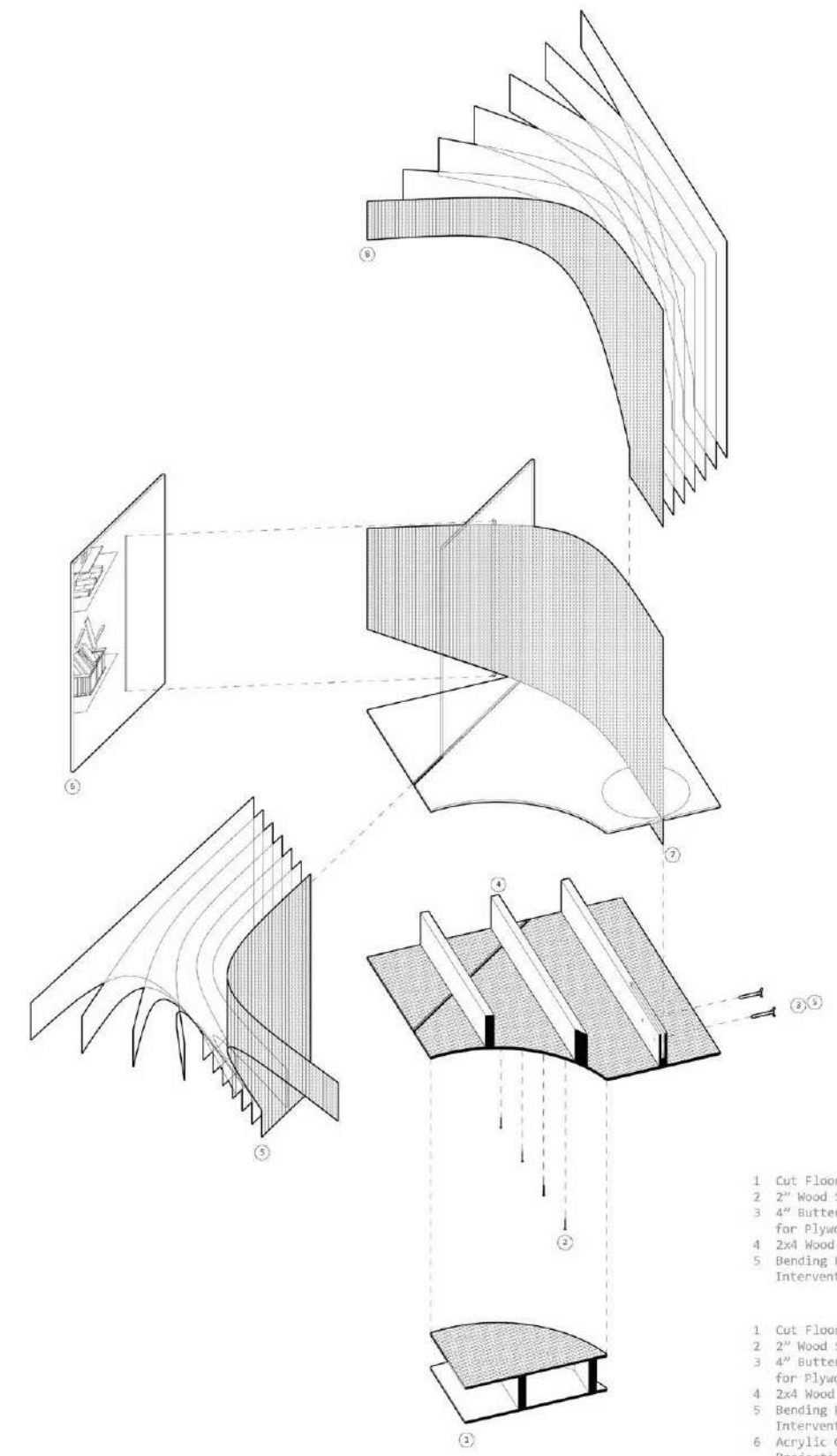
The Machines of Soho

Soho, Manhattan
F2021 | Lindsey Wikstrom | GSAPP

This project presents a renovation strategy for five historical SoHo warehouse buildings facing imminent demolition. The structures, each approximately 6-8 stories high, boast wooden frameworks, and their potential demolition would contribute significantly to New York's already substantial waste stream. Rather than opting for demolition, this proposal advocates for a transformative approach, aiming to repurpose the buildings and create adaptable, flexible spaces. The wood, constituting the second most wasted Construction and Demolition (C&D) material at 26%, is sourced from the floor joists. It is repurposed to craft partition walls across the occupiable floor plates. The harvested wood undergoes a process of collection, steaming, and bending on-site. Slits in the floor plates facilitate the insertion and removal of the wood panels, allowing for easy reconfiguration when necessary. The outcome is a self-rejuvenating closed-loop system that offers limitless possibilities for reconfiguration, contributing to sustainability and minimizing waste in the built environment.

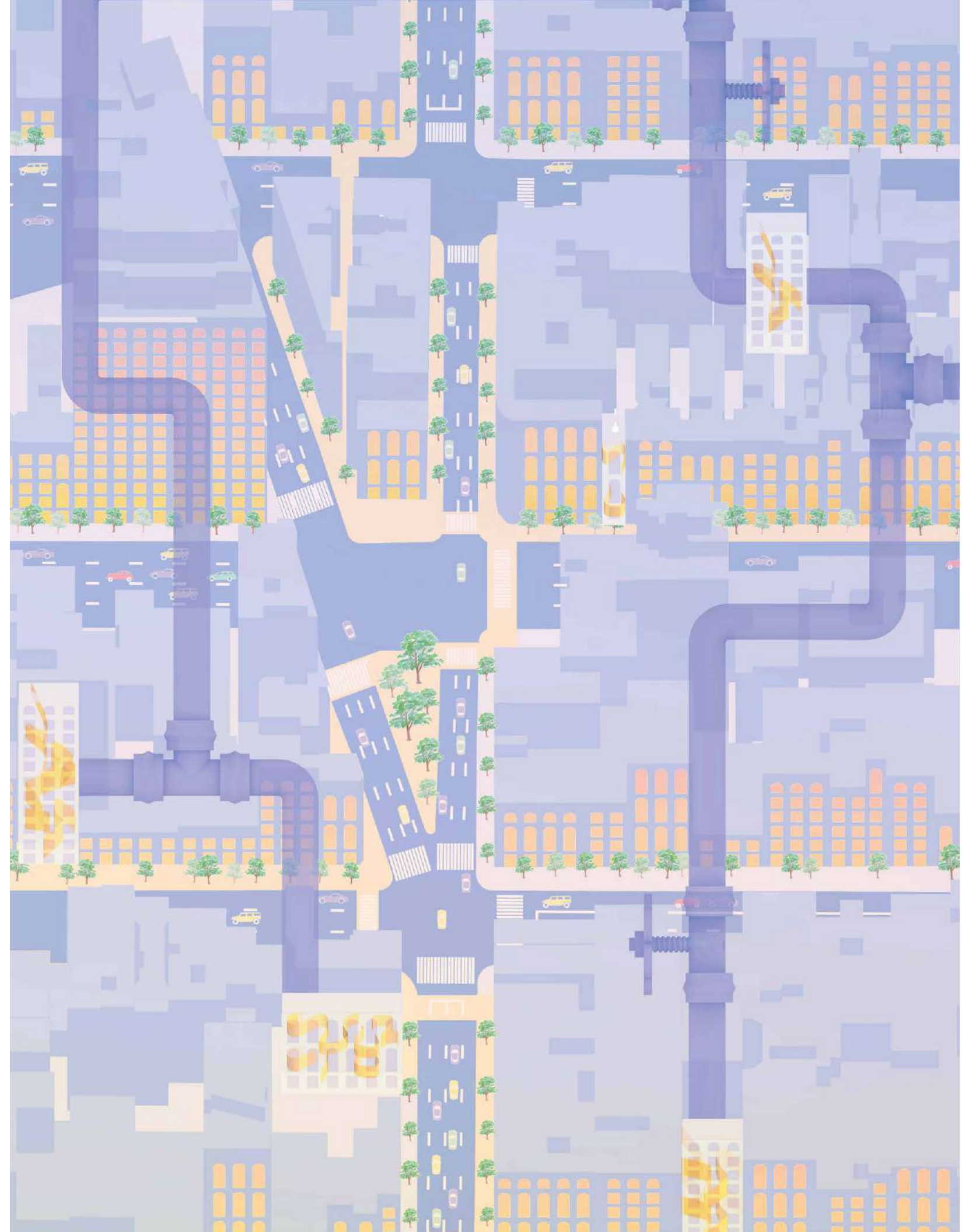
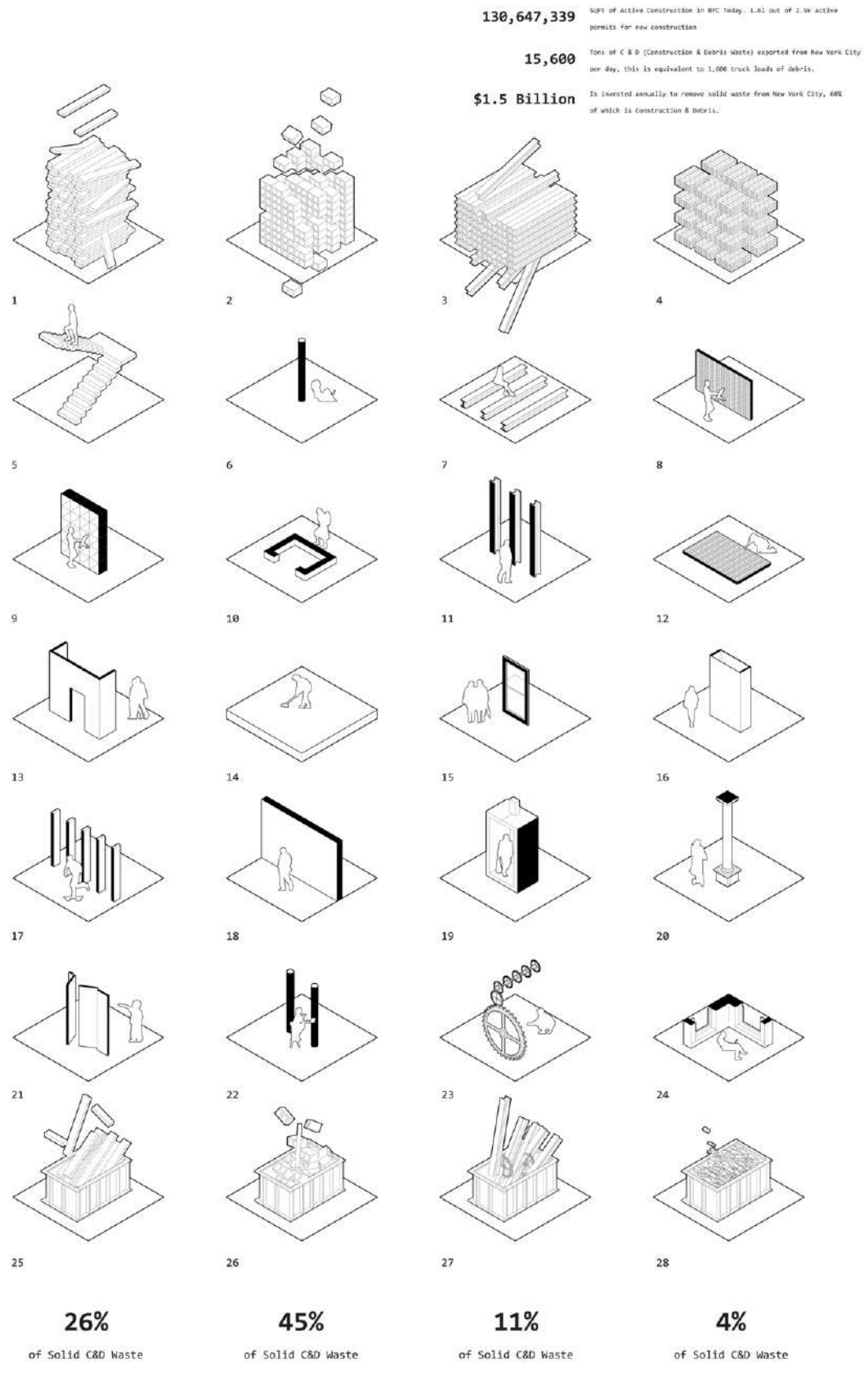
- Sound
- Touch
- Sight
- Taste
- Smell

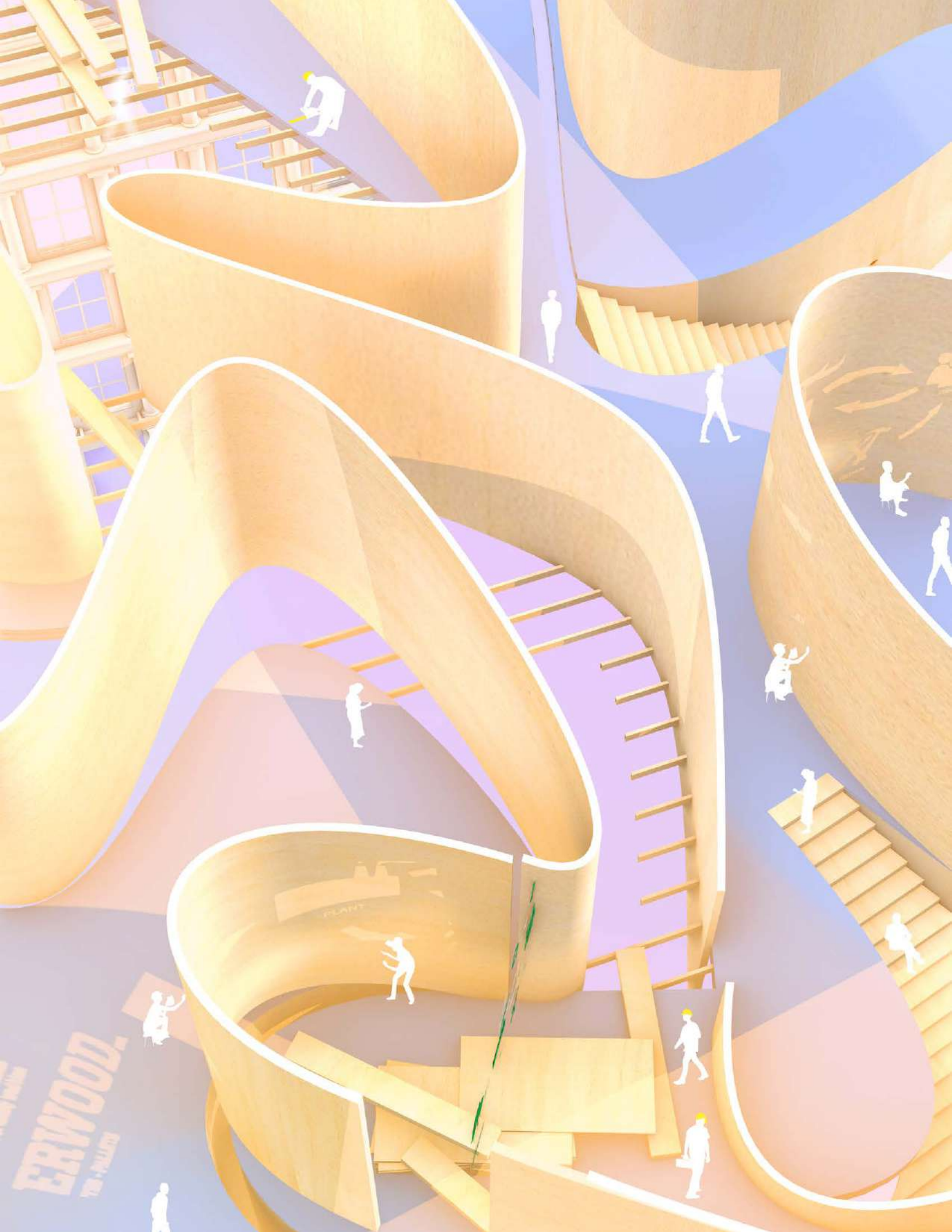




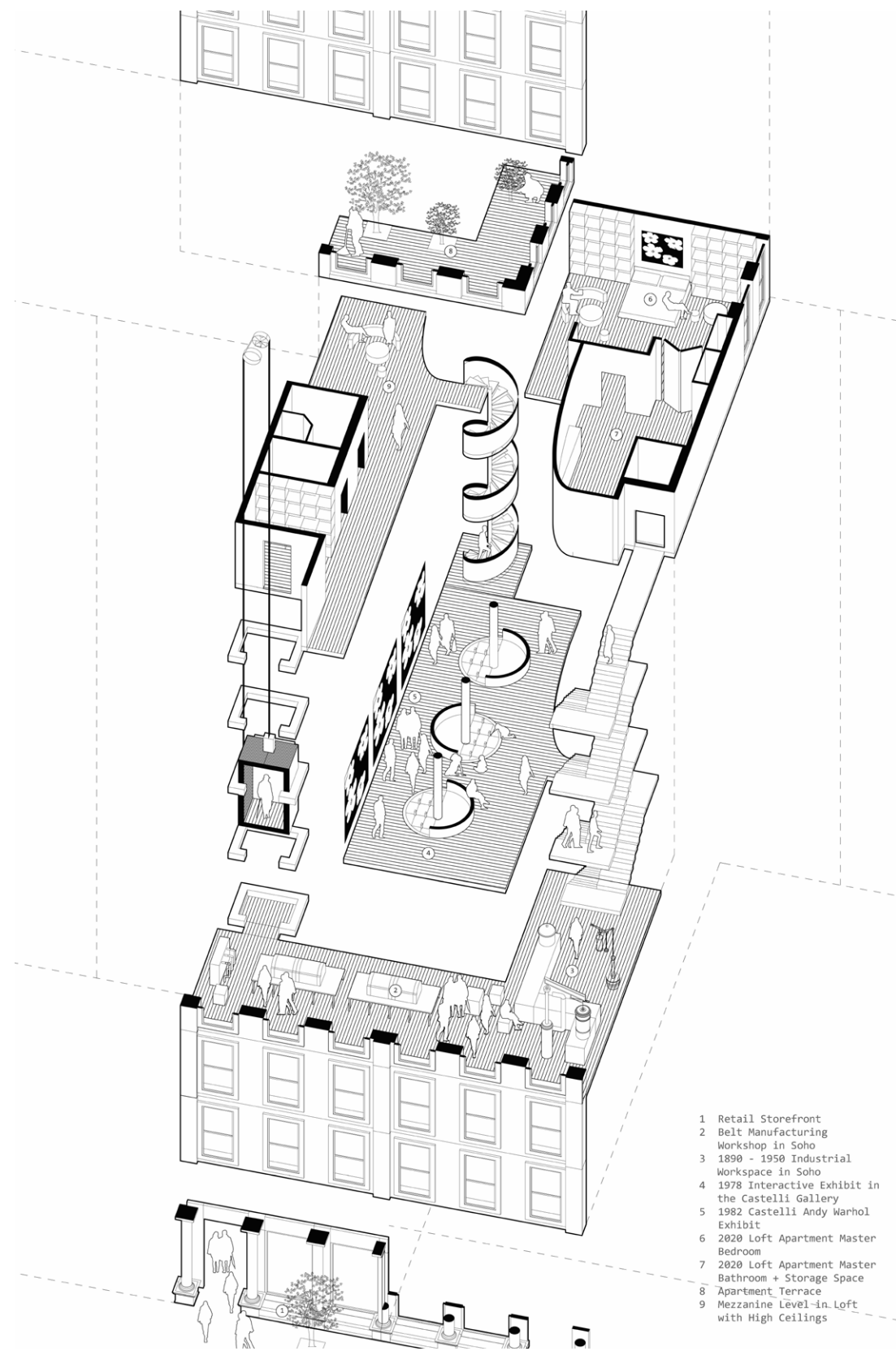
- 1 Cut Floor Plate
 - 2 2" Wood Screws for 2x4
 - 3 4" Butterfly Nut Screws for Plywood Intervention
 - 4 2x4 Wood Floor Joists
 - 5 Bending Plywood Intervention
-
- 1 Cut Floor Plate
 - 2 2" Wood Screws for 2x4
 - 3 4" Butterfly Nut Screws for Plywood Intervention
 - 4 2x4 Wood Floor Joists
 - 5 Bending Plywood Intervention
 - 6 Acrylic Glass for Projection Instructions
 - 7 Bending Plywood Intervention

1:1 Construction Detail_1/4" Scale

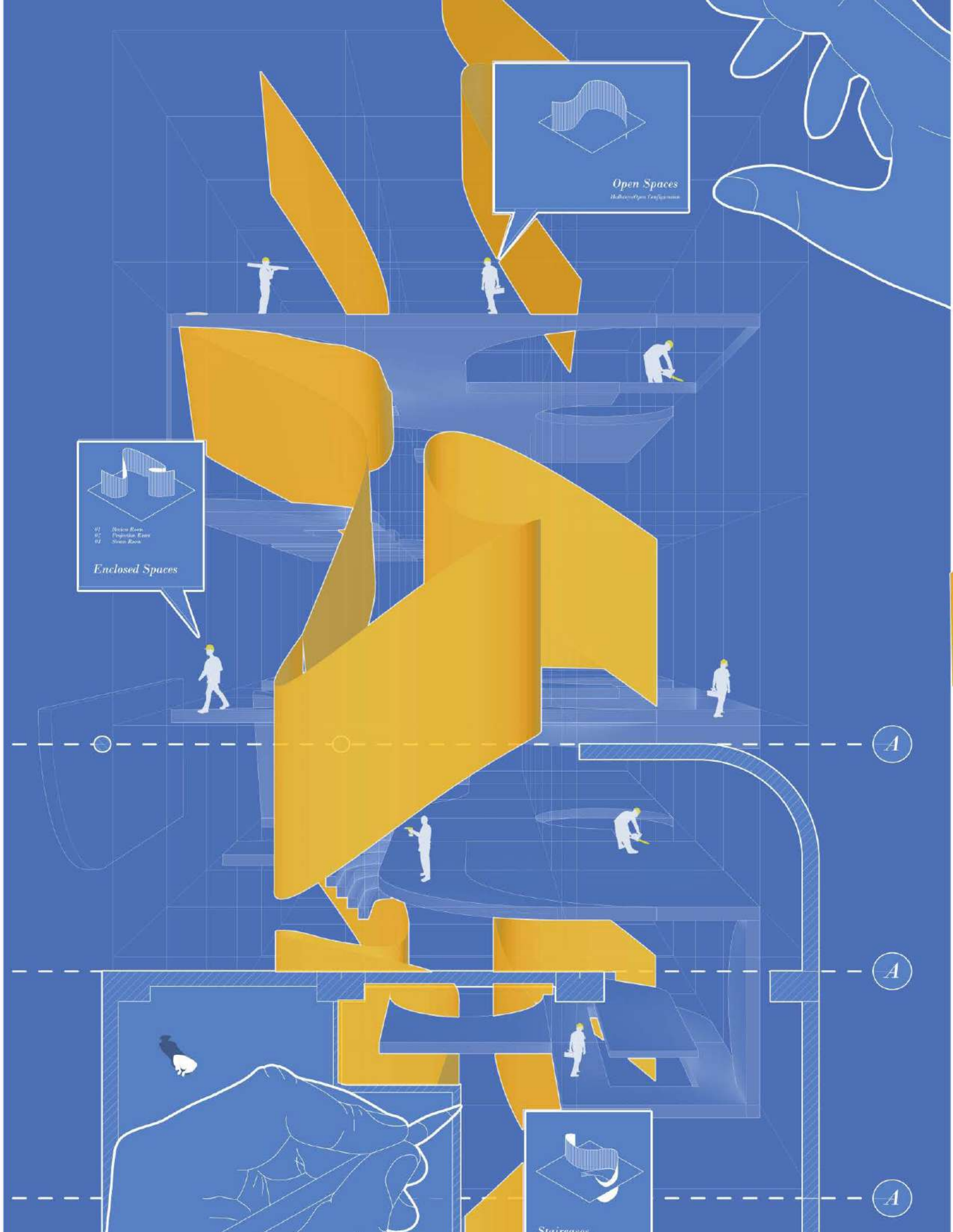


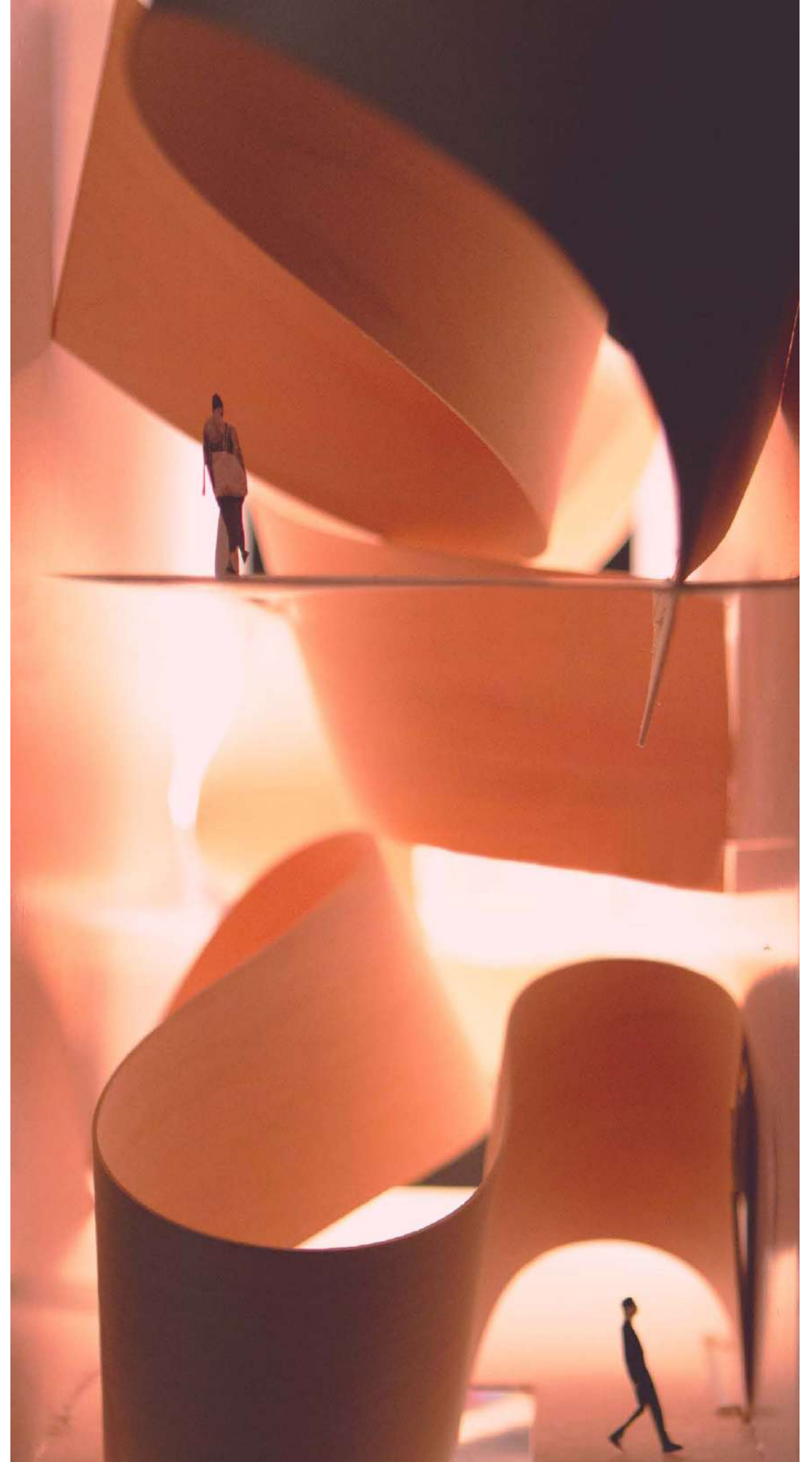
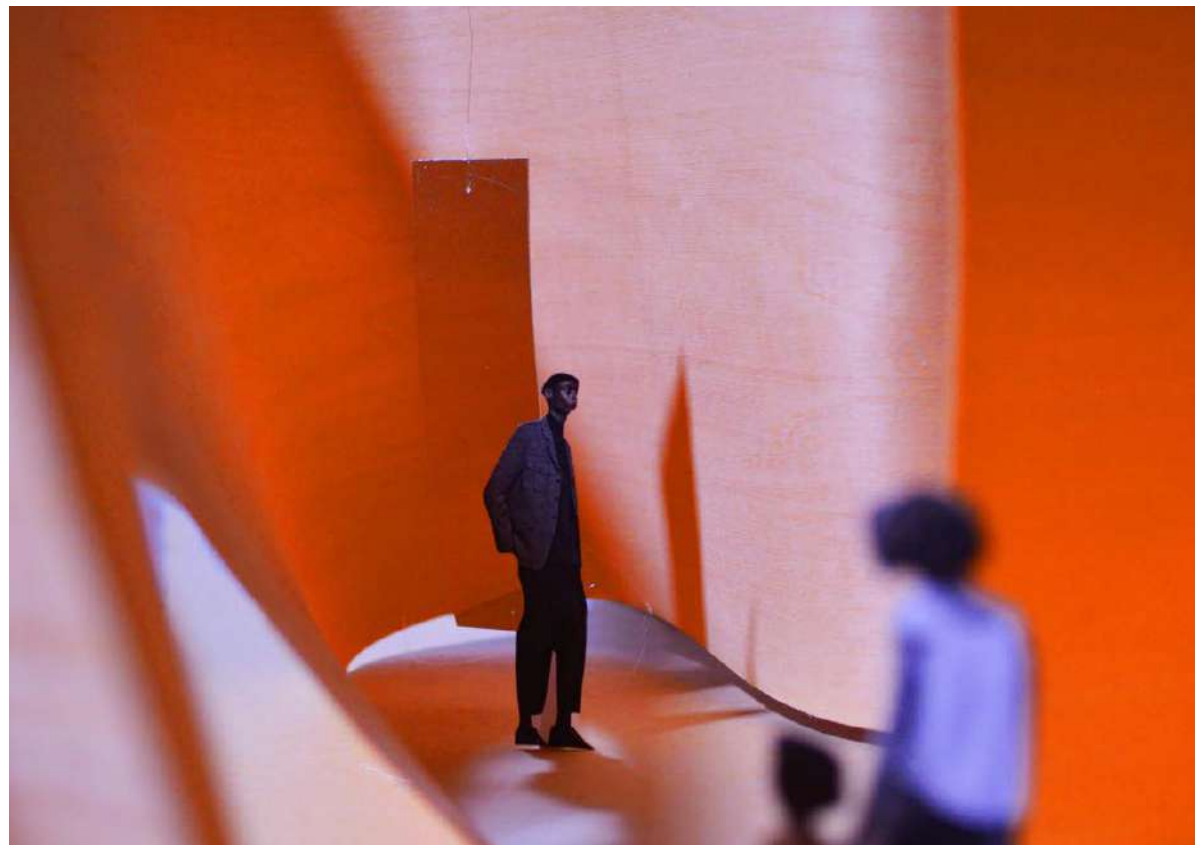






- 1 Retail Storefront
- 2 Belt Manufacturing Workshop in Soho
- 3 1890 - 1950 Industrial Workspace in Soho
- 4 1978 Interactive Exhibit in the Castelli Gallery
- 5 1982 Castelli Andy Warhol Exhibit
- 6 2020 Loft Apartment Master Bedroom
- 7 2020 Loft Apartment Master Bathroom + Storage Space
- 8 Apartment Terrace
- 9 Mezzanine Level in Loft with High Ceilings





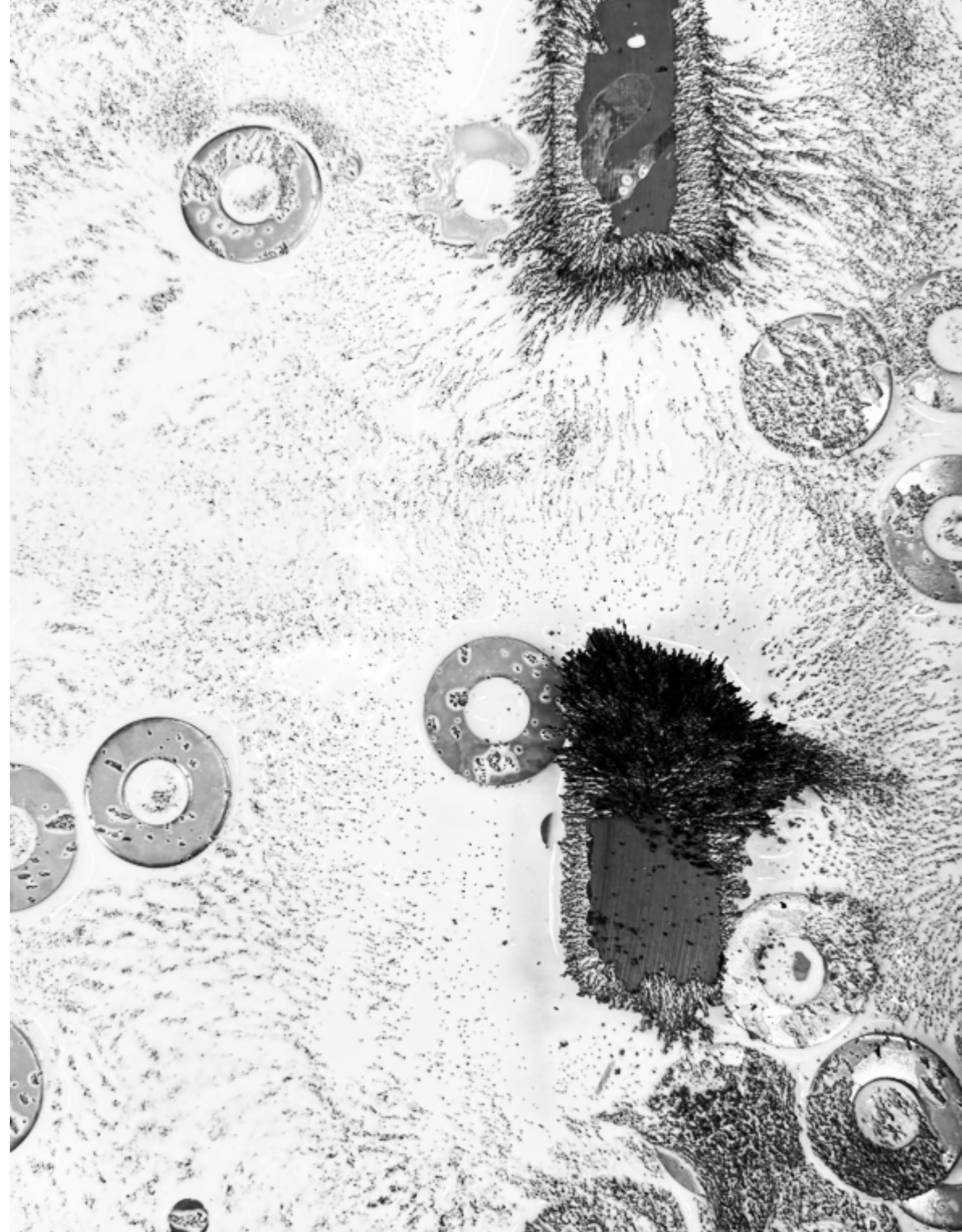
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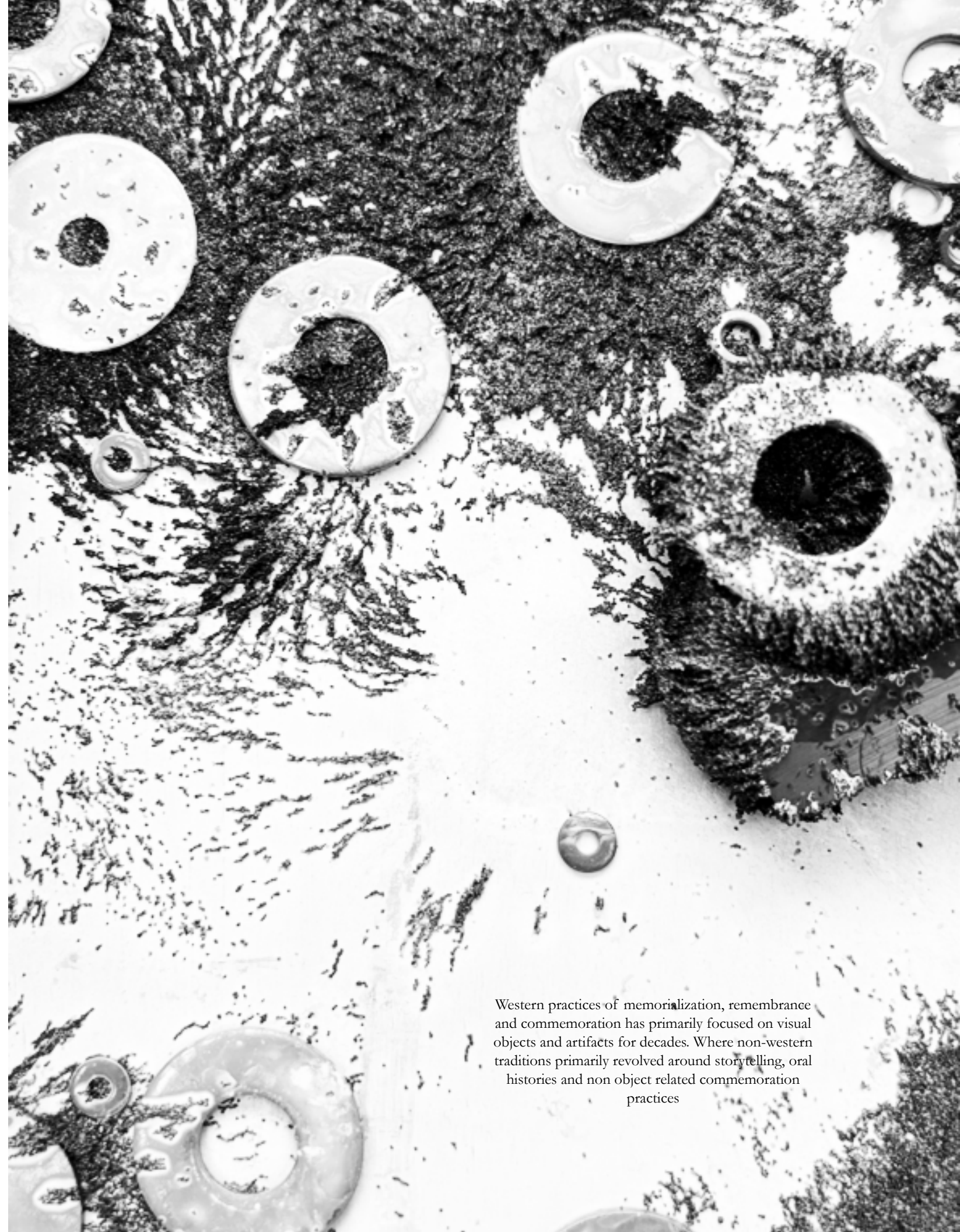
An Archive of Practice

Central Park, New York
S2024 | Karla Rothstein | GSAPP

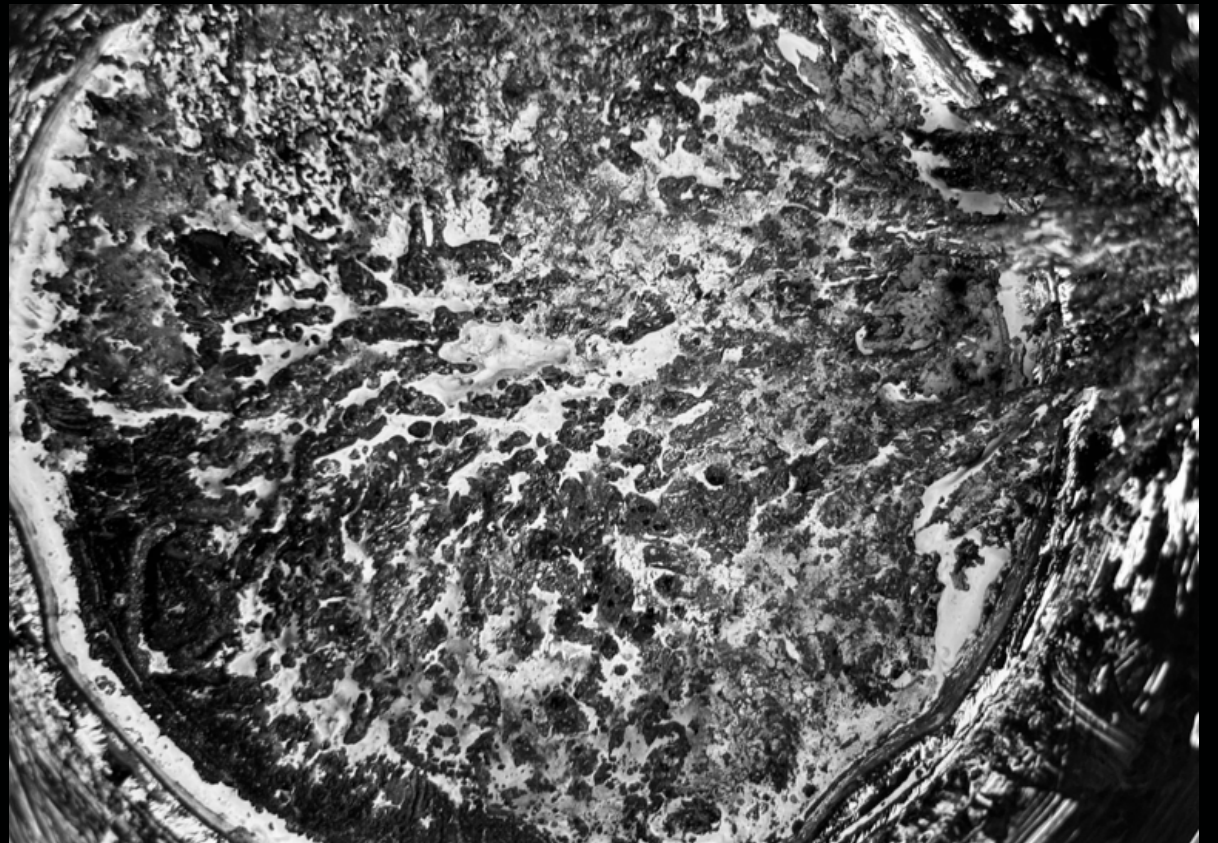
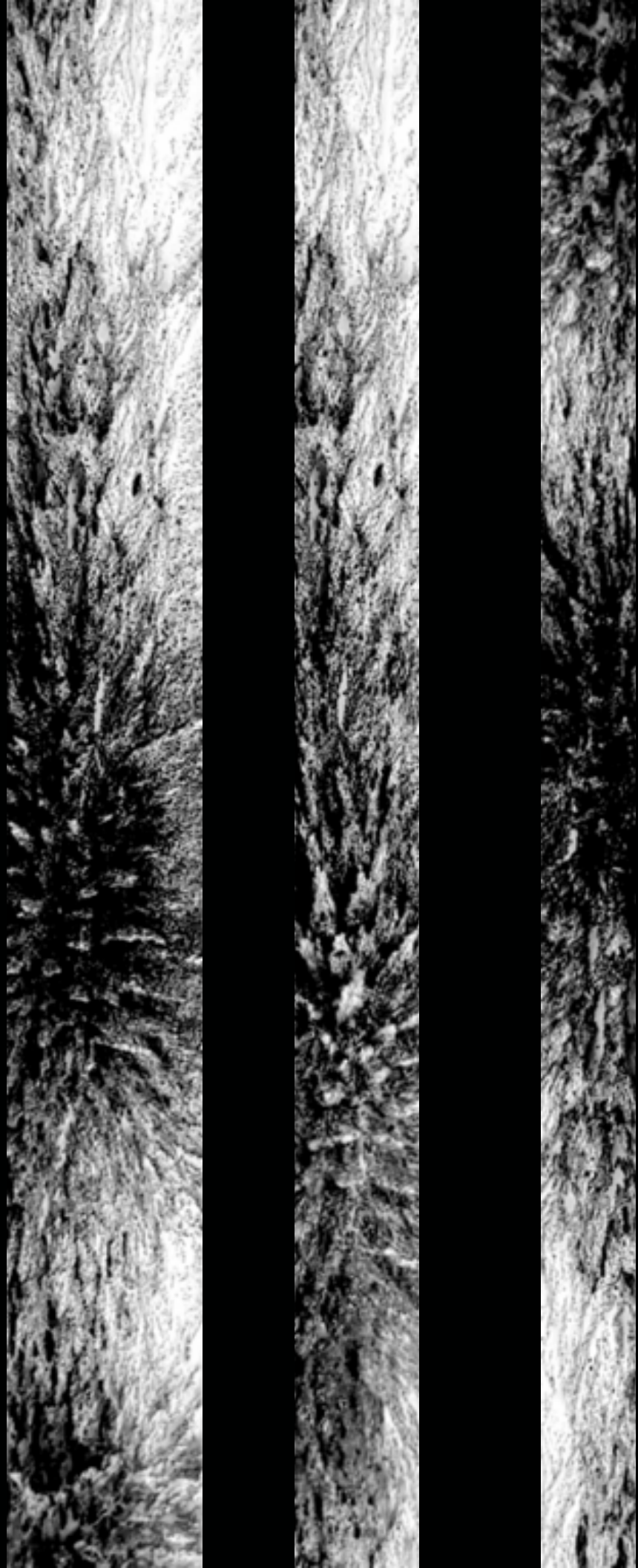
The concept of a “first death” symbolizes the physical passing of an individual, while the “second death” represents the risk of being forgotten. The process of memorialization plays a crucial role in preserving the history and impact of those who have passed. In Western cultures, memorialization often involves the idolization of objects and visuals, commonly seen in museums, galleries, and personal spaces. In contrast, non-Western societies rely more on informal methods such as storytelling, oral traditions, and non-material commemoration practices. However, in the context of New York City, these memorialization practices have contributed to the ongoing displacement and erasure of communities like Seneca Village. Our project proposes an alternative approach to memorialization, focusing on everyday practices that facilitate the transmission of history and memories through interpersonal connections rather than institutional frameworks. By leveraging sensory experiences, particularly the evocative power of smell, our memorial serves as a catalyst for the sharing of stories and traditions within familial and communal settings, notably around the kitchen table. Through the act of cooking, narratives and methods are passed down from one generation to the next, establishing a continuum of knowledge and tradition. This shared space for cooking, gathering, and communal interaction fosters a culture of continual archiving, contributing to the preservation of history within the fabric of New York City. Our intervention, a negotiation between the living and the forgotten, seeks to highlight the story of Seneca Village by excavating its historical foundations and symbolically filling them with water from the reservoir, which precipitated the community’s displacement. This physical memorial, situated within the void of the reservoir, serves as both a tribute to the past and a catalyst for future engagement. By prioritizing storytelling, shared experiences, and communal practices, our project endeavors to democratize the telling of history, shifting the narrative away from institutional control and towards the agency of the people.

- Sound
- Touch
- Sight
- Taste
- Smell

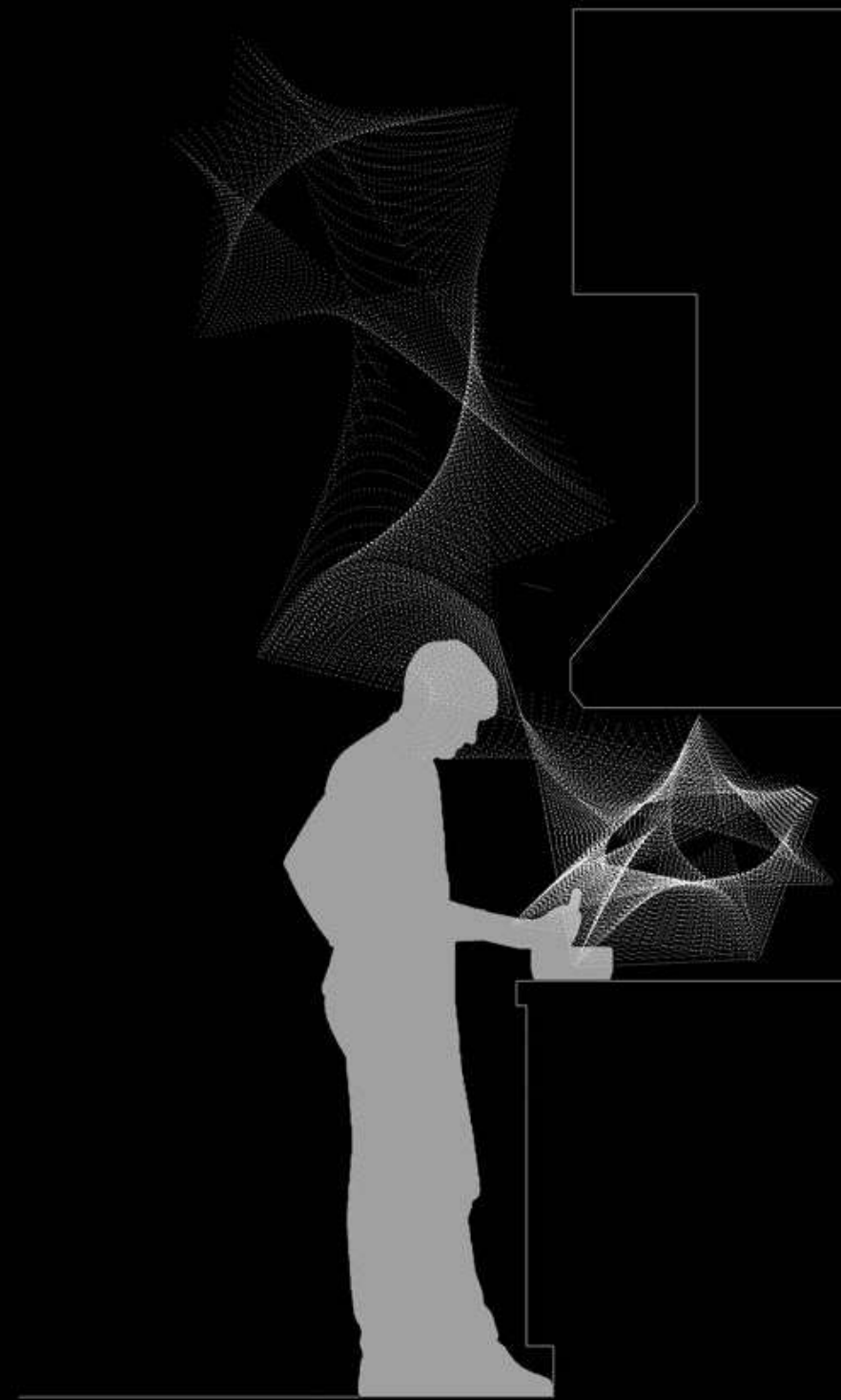
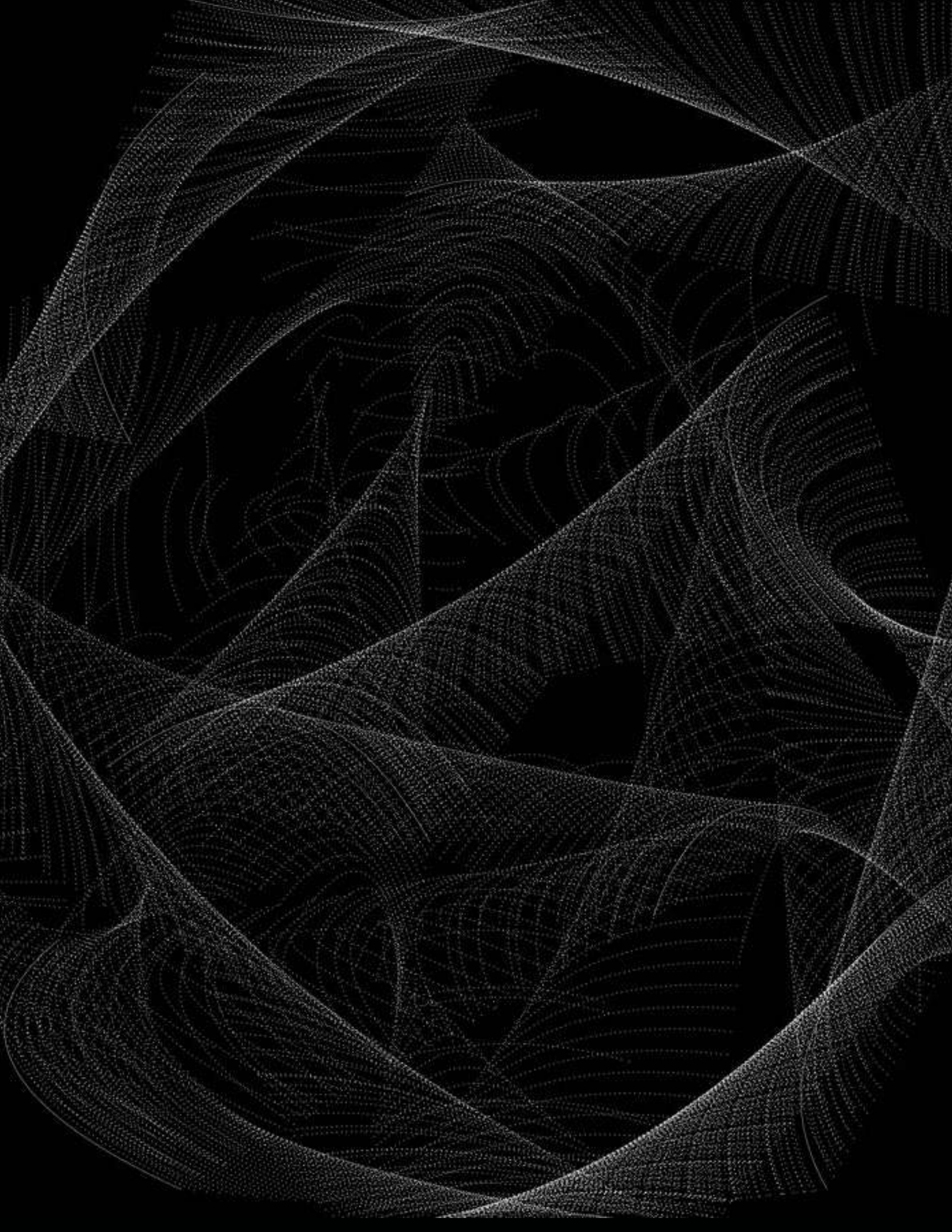




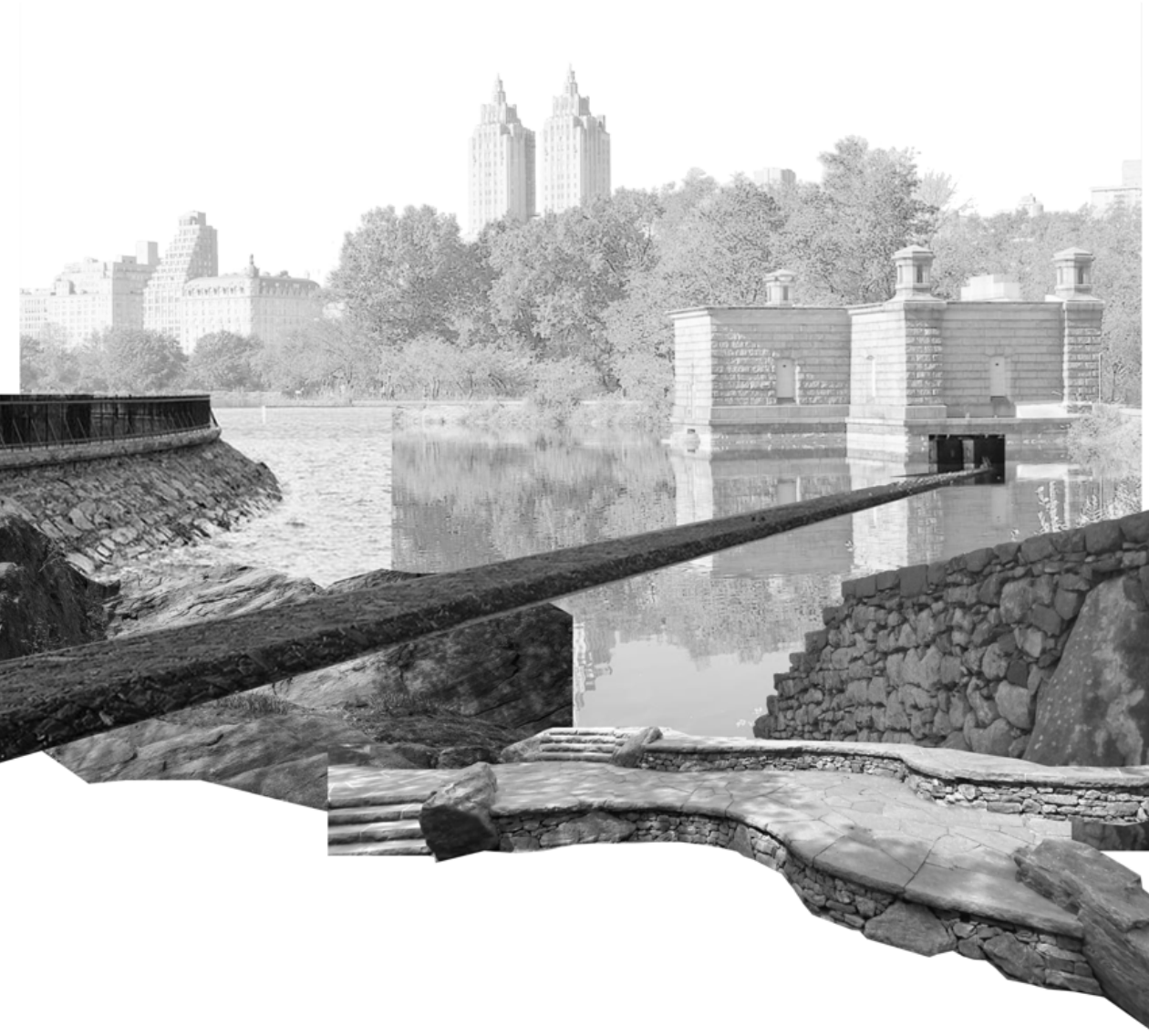
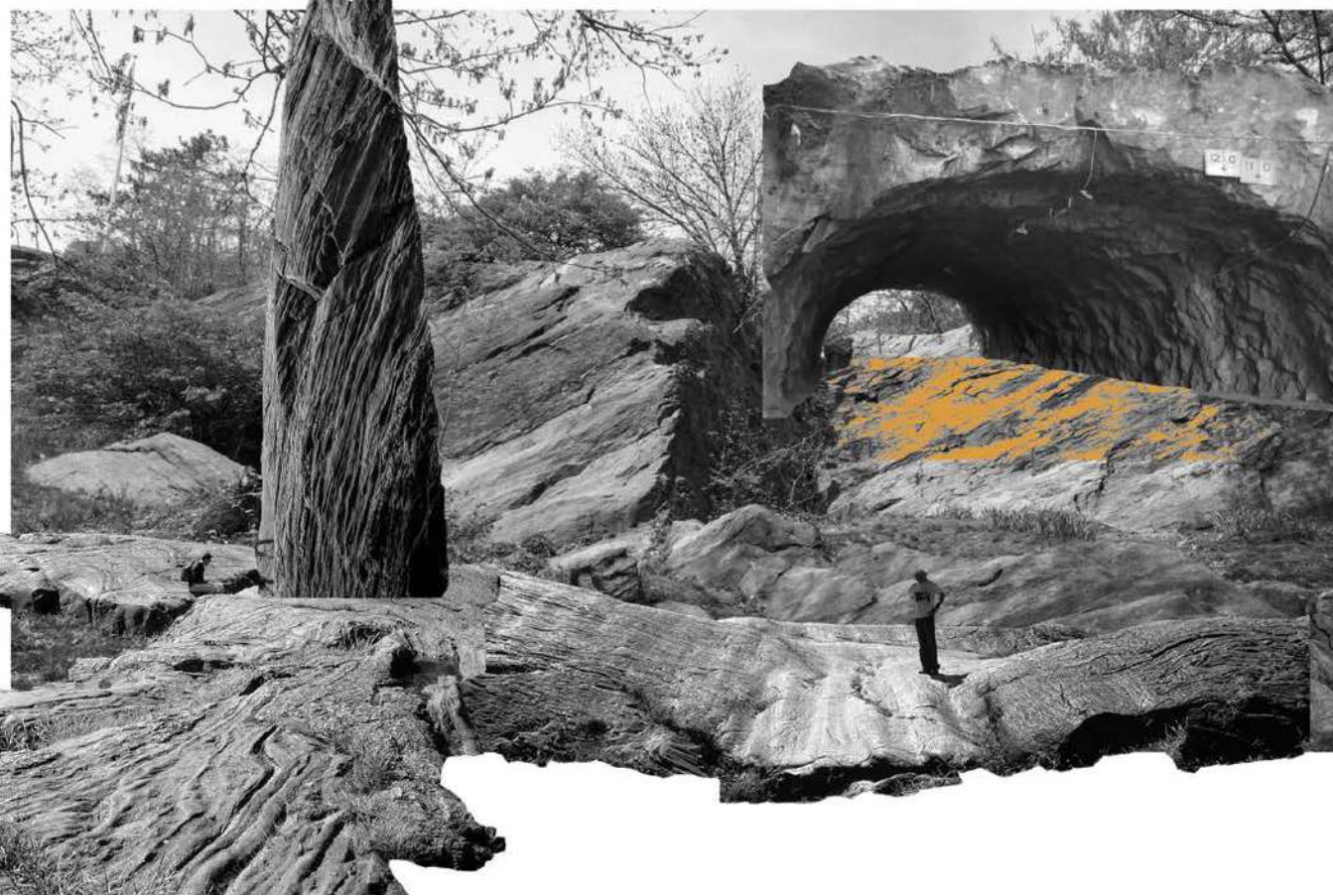
Western practices of memorialization, remembrance and commemoration has primarily focused on visual objects and artifacts for decades. Where non-western traditions primarily revolved around storytelling, oral histories and non object related commemoration practices

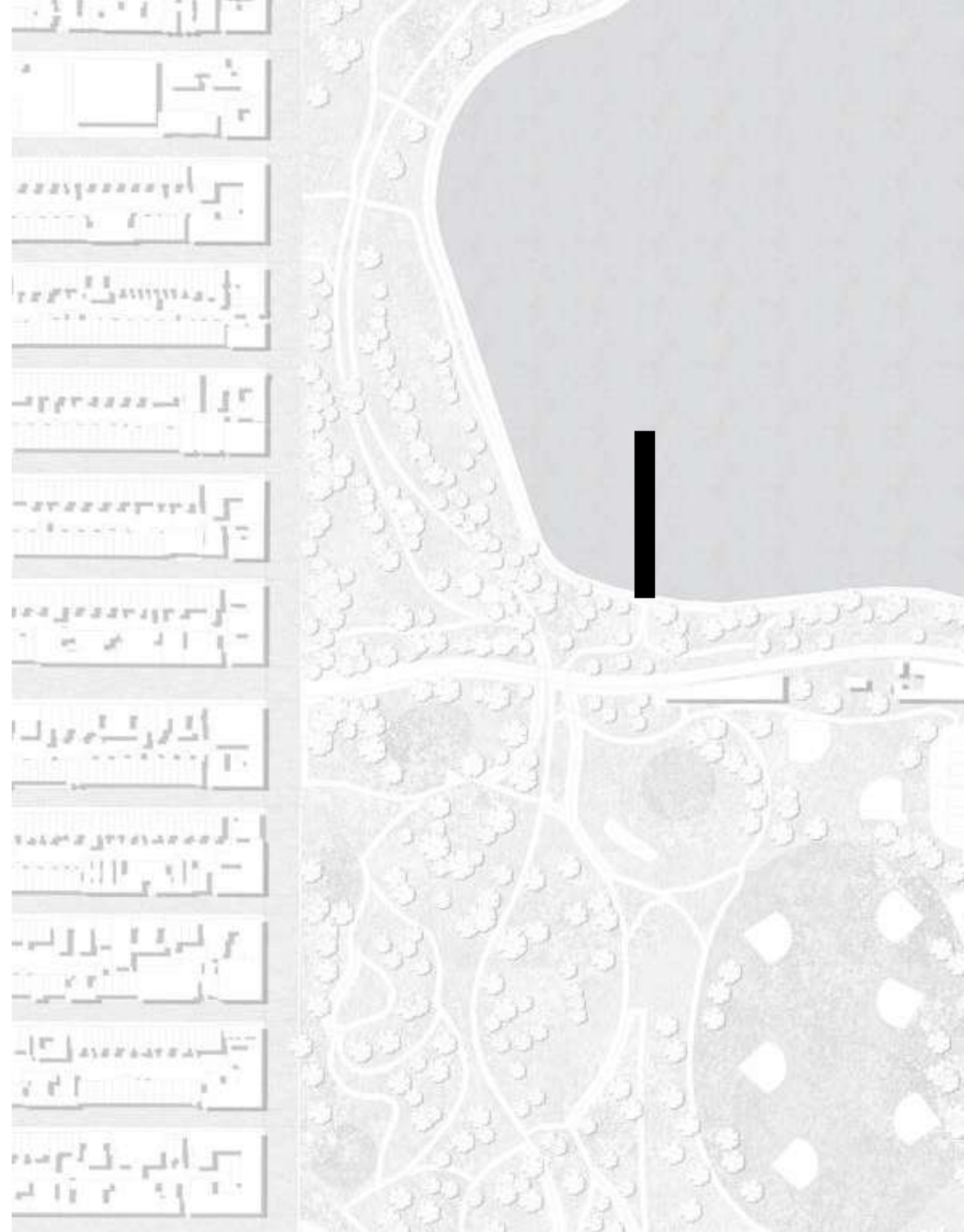


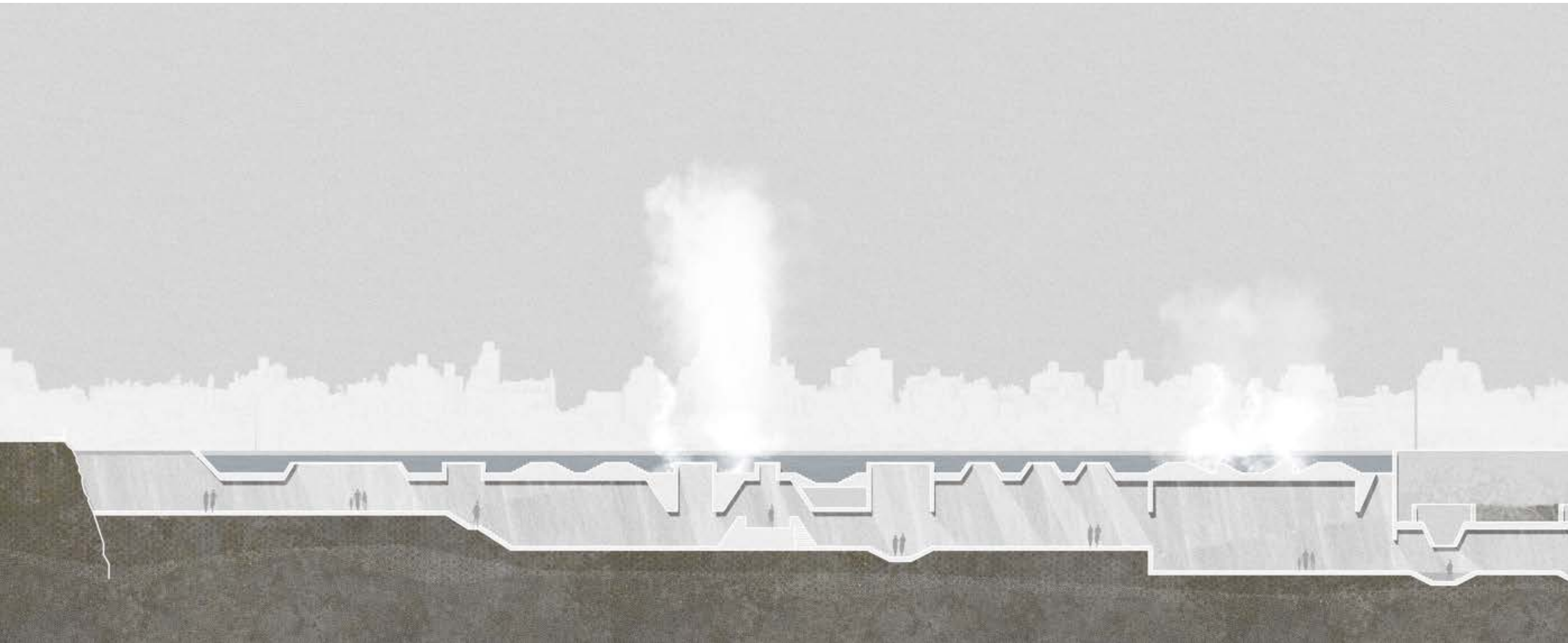
But what if history or memories could be passed down through practice, through people, rather than institutions?



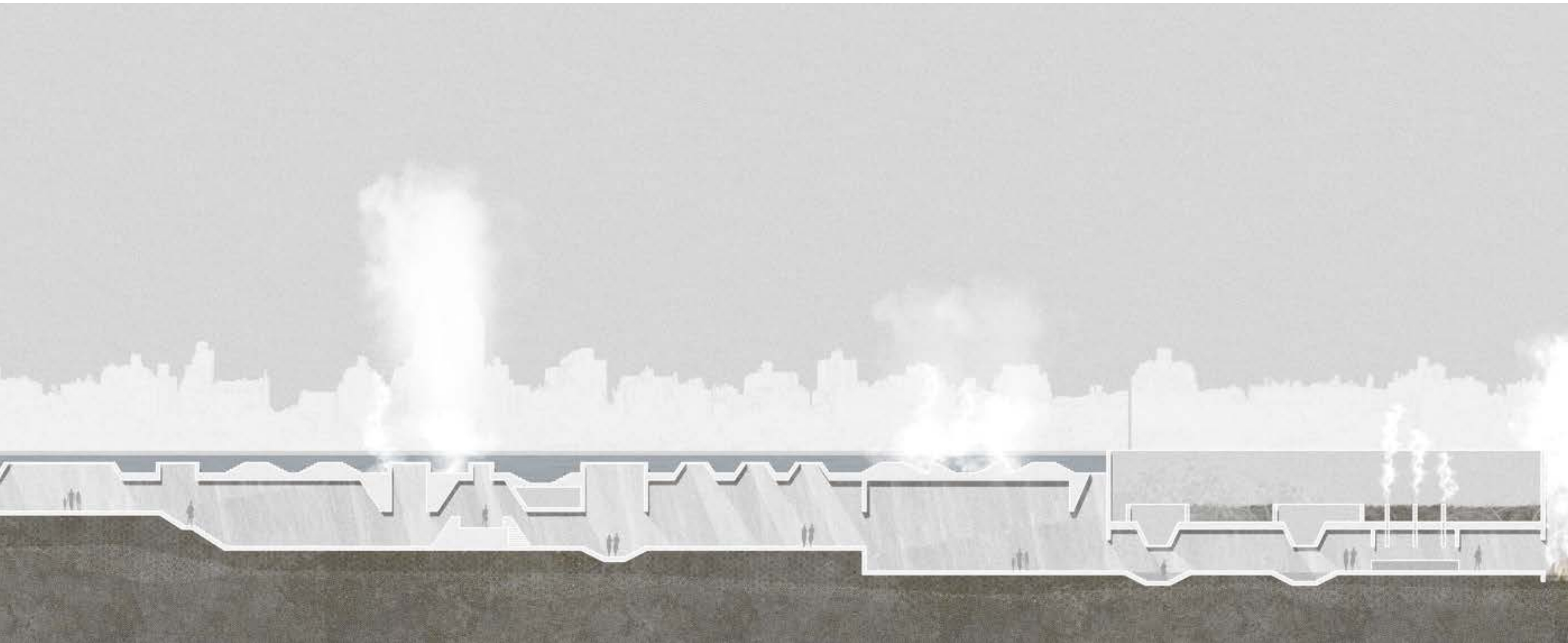
Utilizing senses that help create and facilitate stronger memories?







Through the act of cooking, narratives and methods are passed down from one generation to the next, establishing a continuum of knowledge and tradition. This shared space for cooking, gathering, and communal interaction fosters a culture of continual archiving, contributing to the preservation of history within the fabric of New York City.

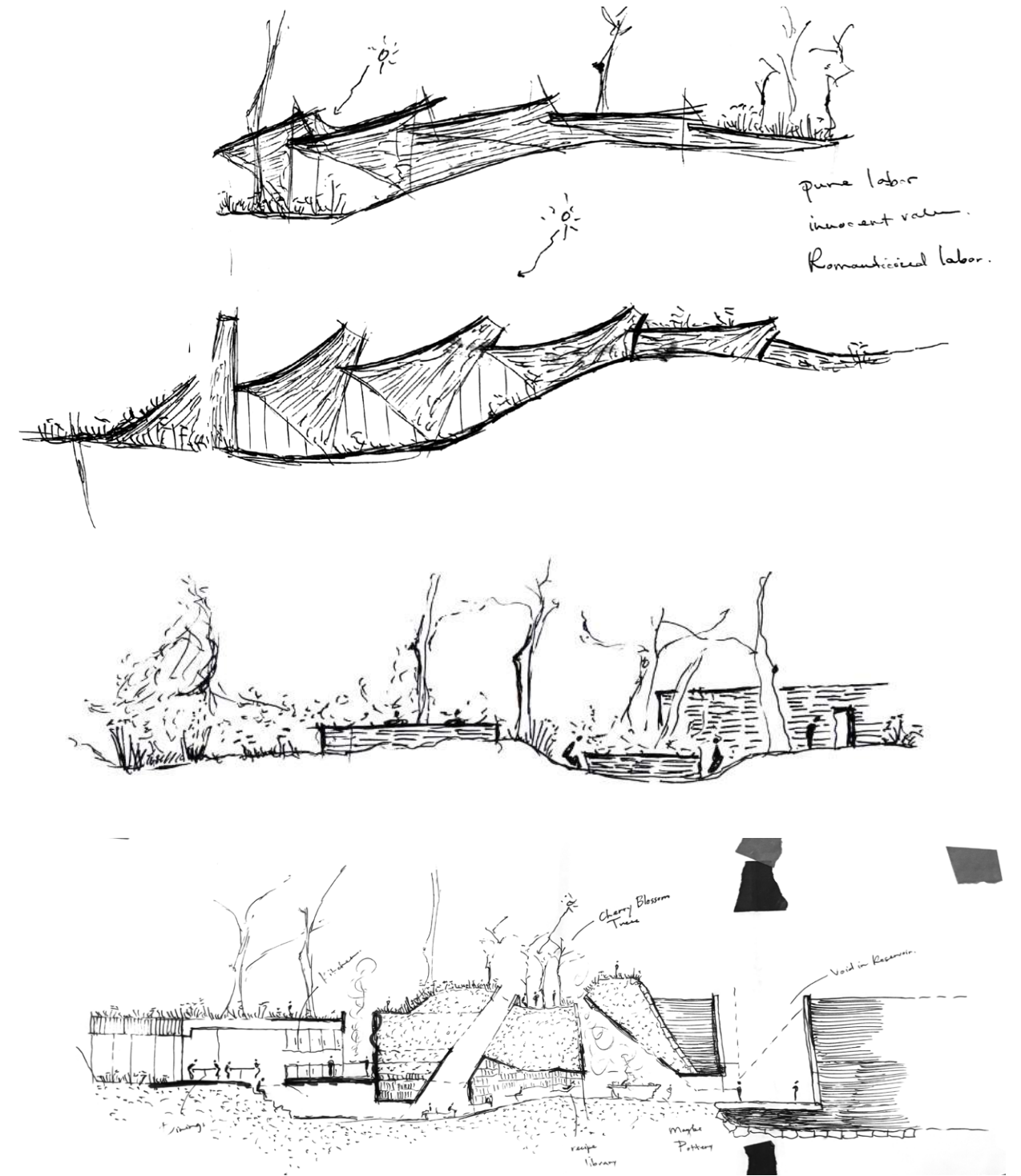


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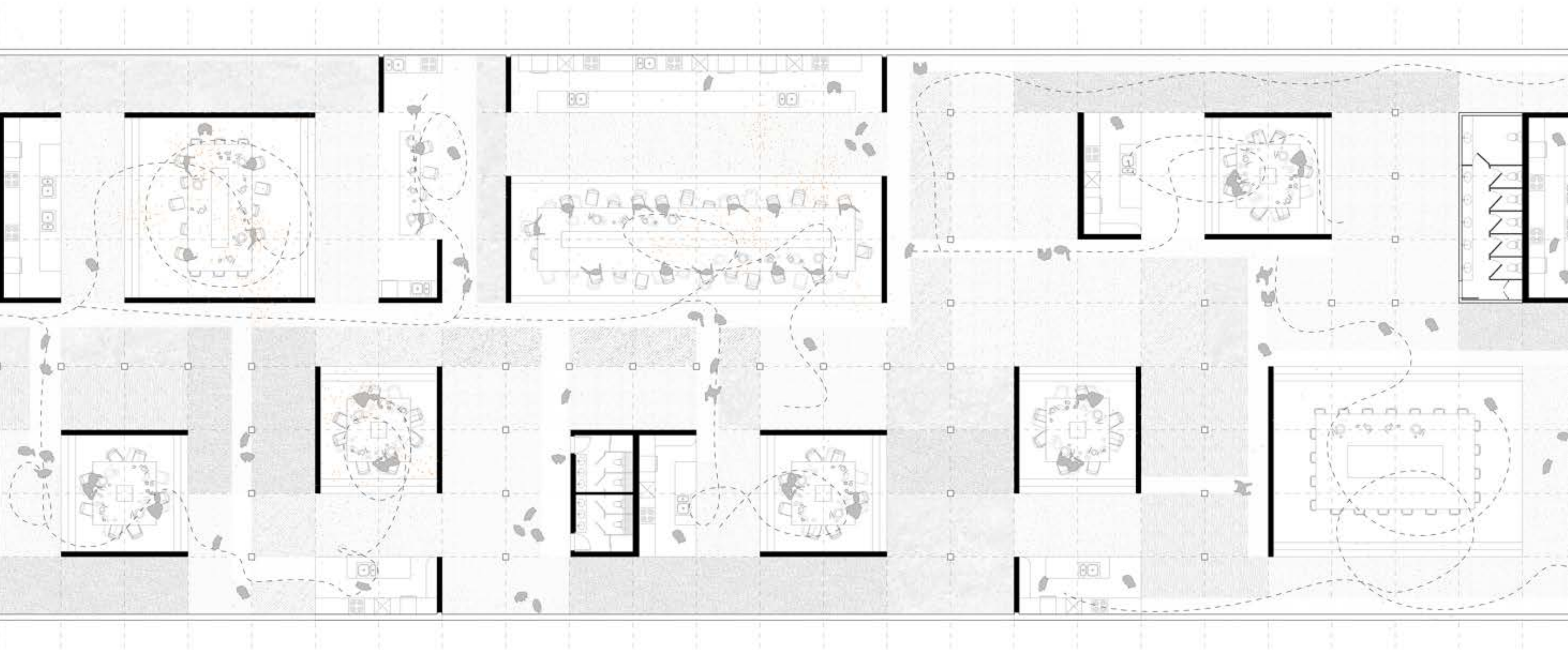


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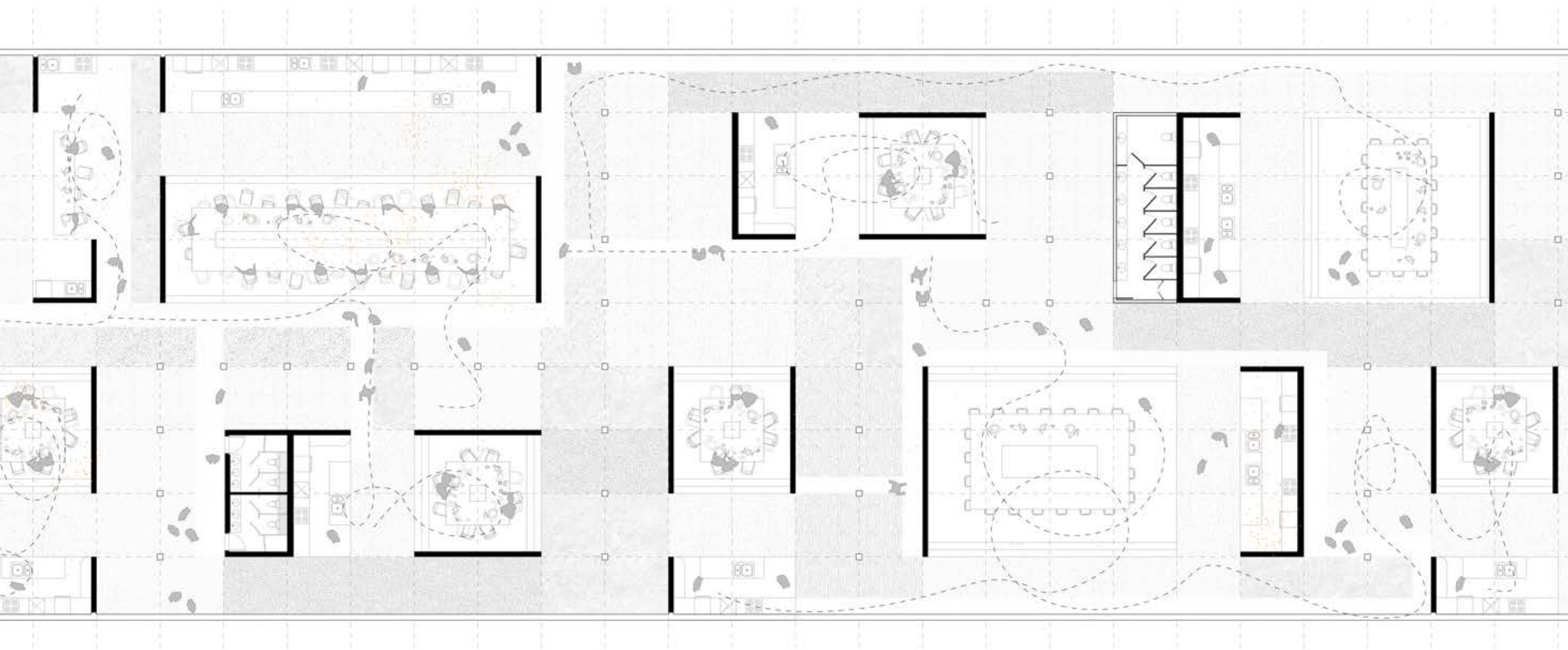




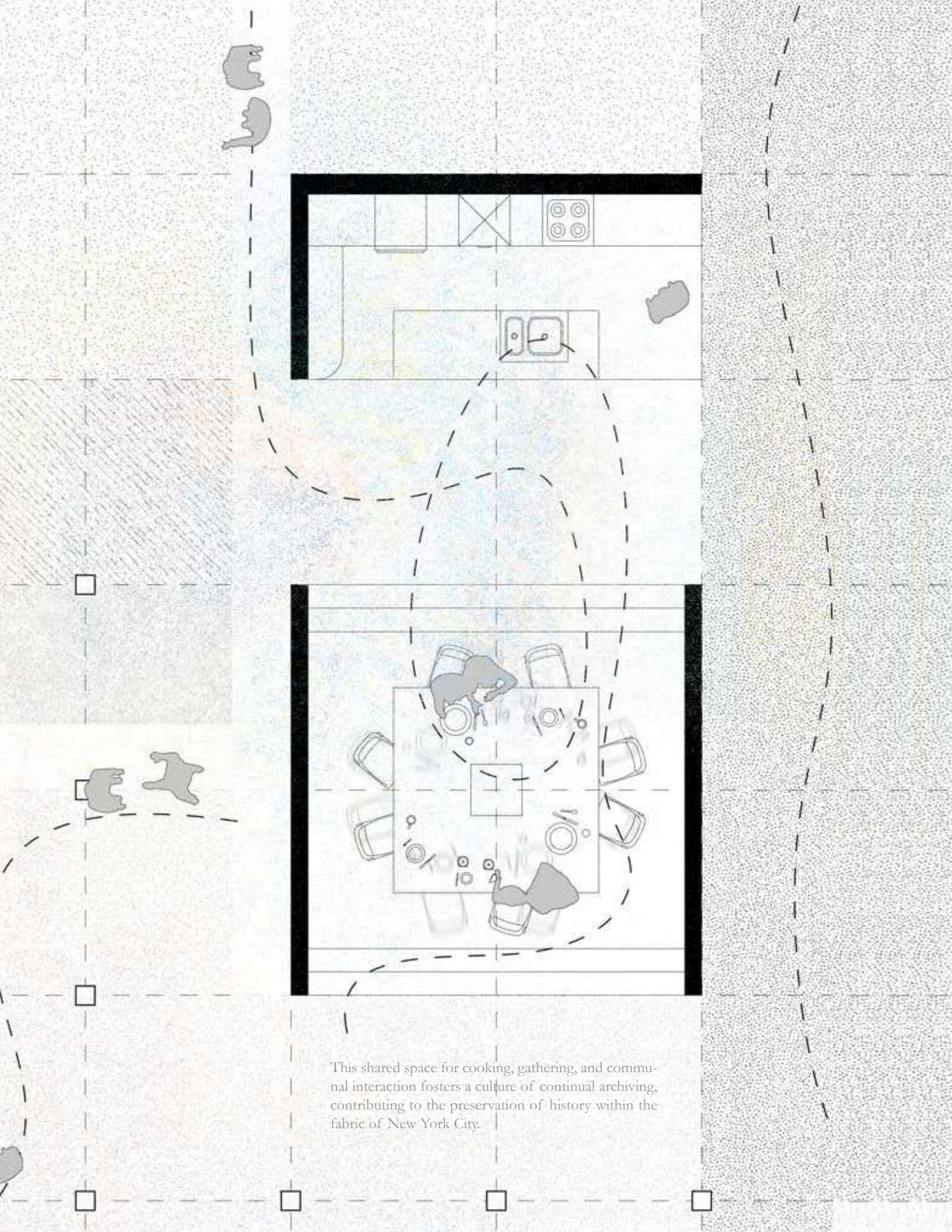
This physical memorial, situated within the void of the reservoir, serves as both a tribute to the past and a catalyst for future engagement. By prioritizing storytelling, shared experiences, and communal practices, our project endeavors to democratize the telling of history, shifting the narrative away from institutional control and towards the agency of the people.



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This shared space for cooking, gathering, and communal interaction fosters a culture of continual archiving, contributing to the preservation of history within the fabric of New York City.



05

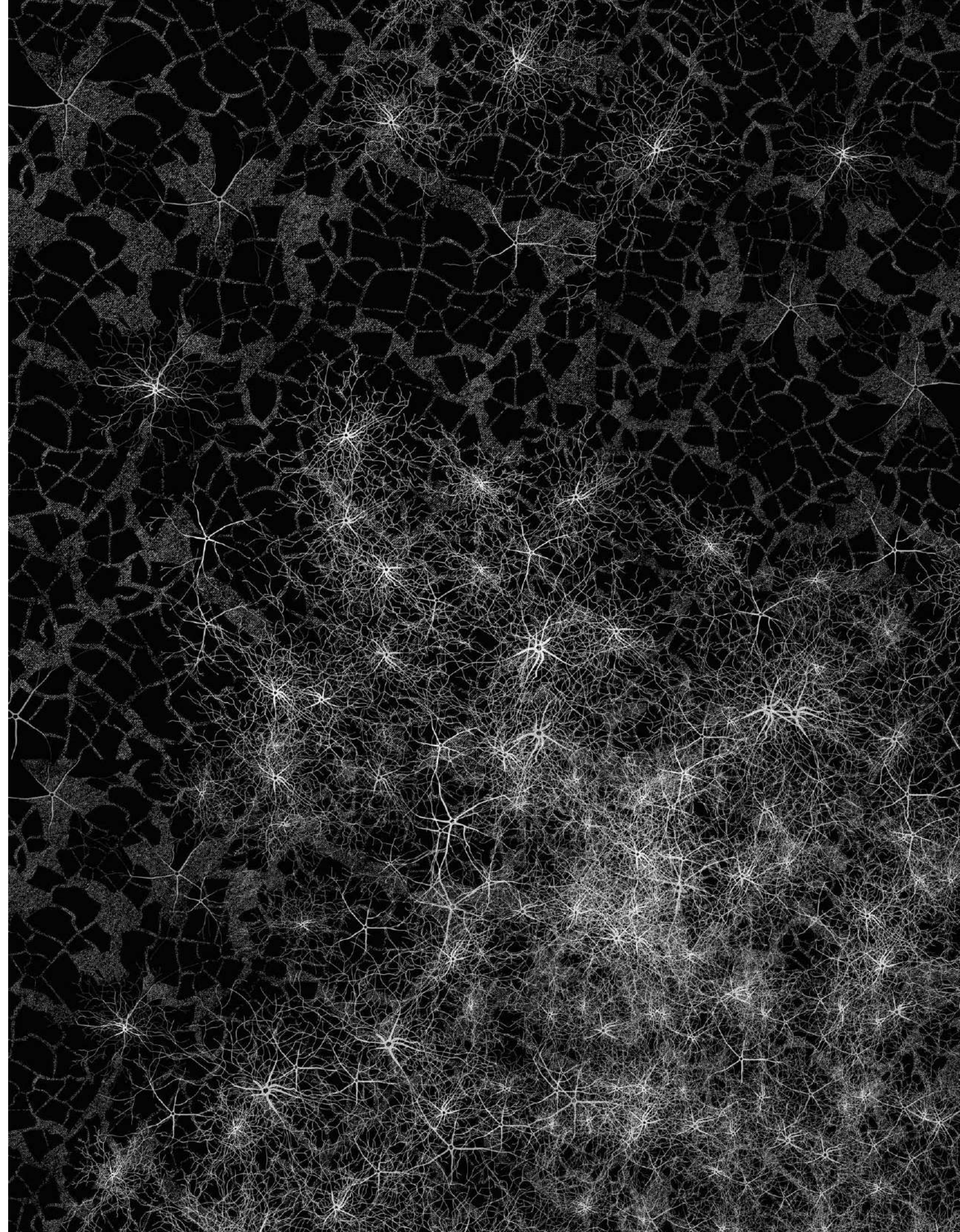
Overwhelming Access

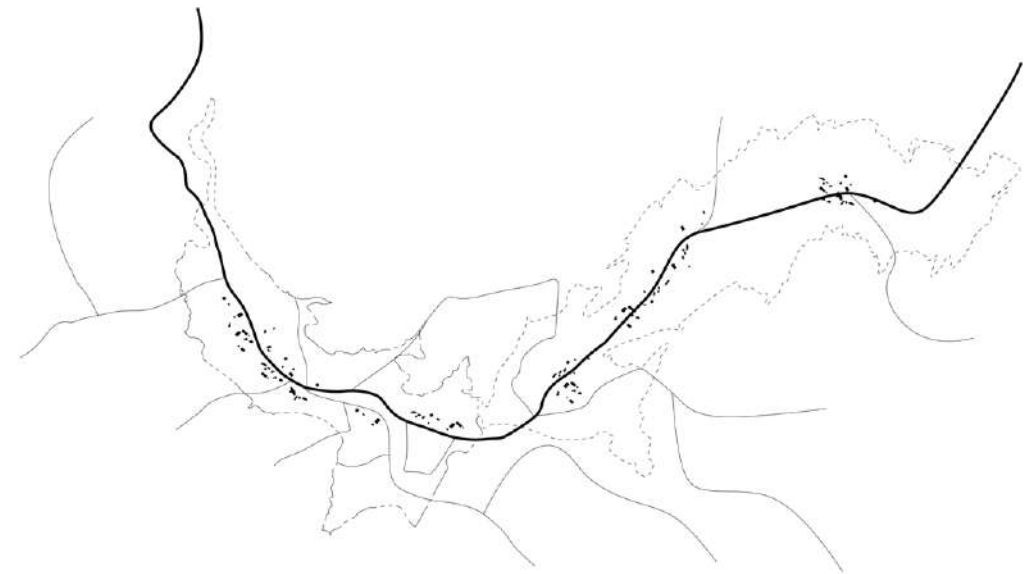
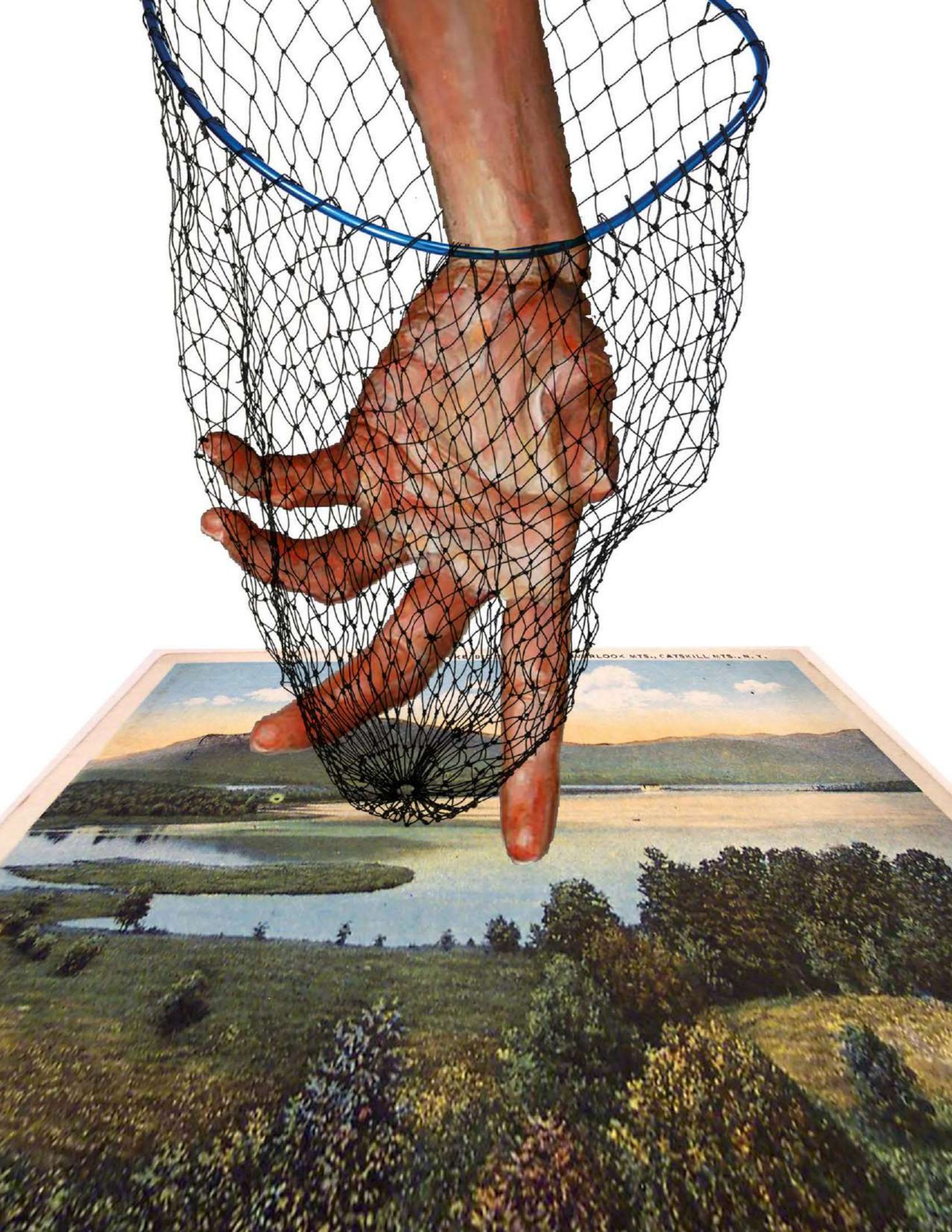
Ashokan Reservoir, New York
S2023 | Orsini | GSAPP

“In the early 20th century, the construction of the Ashokan Reservoir resulted in the displacement of various communities residing in the Ashokan and Esopus River Valley areas. Among these communities were Olive Bridge, Shokan, and West Hurley, which were inundated to facilitate the reservoir’s development aimed at providing clean drinking water to New York City. This forceful extraction led to the relocation of numerous residents, forcing them to abandon their homes, occupations, and accustomed way of life. Approximately 80% of individuals originally residing along the Esopus Valley Creek found themselves dispersed around the periphery of the reservoir.

Presently, efforts are underway to enhance access to the reservoir, which is currently difficult to reach due to concerns regarding potential contamination from runoff. Rather than constructing facilities on the ground, given the sensitivity of the surrounding environment, this project proposes the construction of steam-bent wooden structures within the canopy of trees. A network of 14 boat houses is envisioned to be curated to facilitate streamlined and convenient access to the reservoir for residents. Each boat house is designed to accommodate between 6 and 9 boats simultaneously to perpetuate further and continual access to the water. Moreover, they are intended to serve as magnetic points for community connection, drawing together communities that have become disconnected due to the infrastructure surrounding the water supply”.

- Sound
- Touch
- Sight
- Taste
- Smell





The maps above show the town center before and after the reservoir. The town used to be centralized around a central valley of the Esopus but now sits scattered on the outskirts of the town. This has created a feeling of dis-connect and loss of community amongst residents. Community programs sit on polar ends of the reservoir and there is very little commercial crossover.



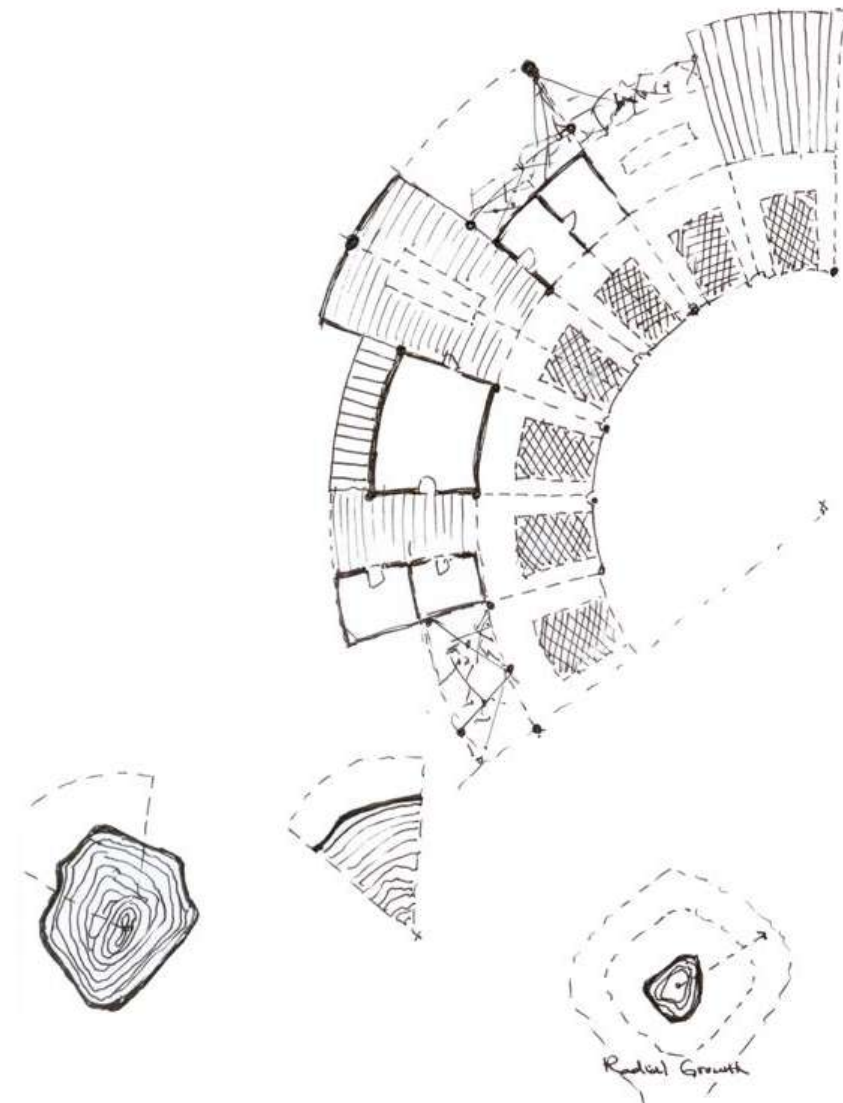
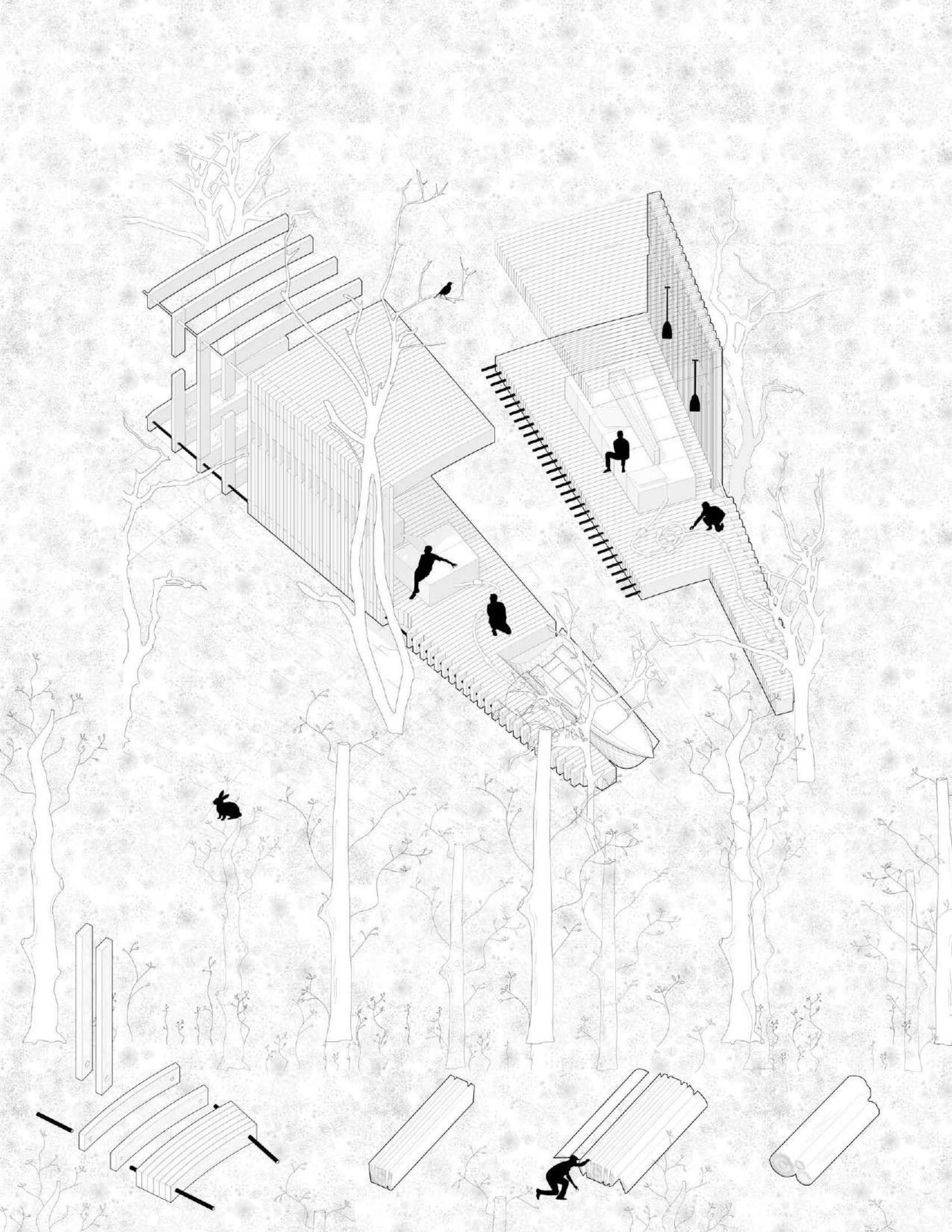
Lester S. Davis Park

West Shokan Access

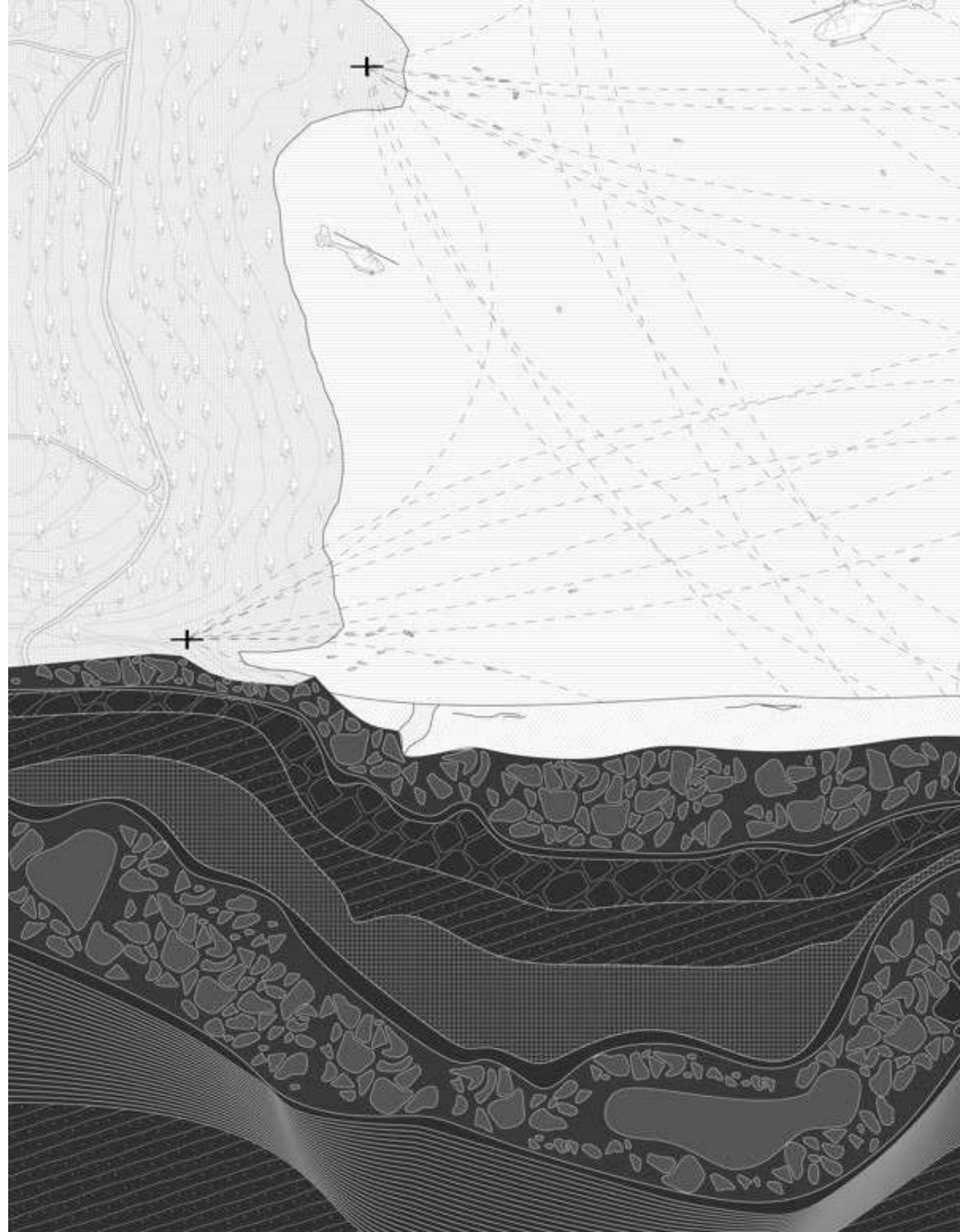
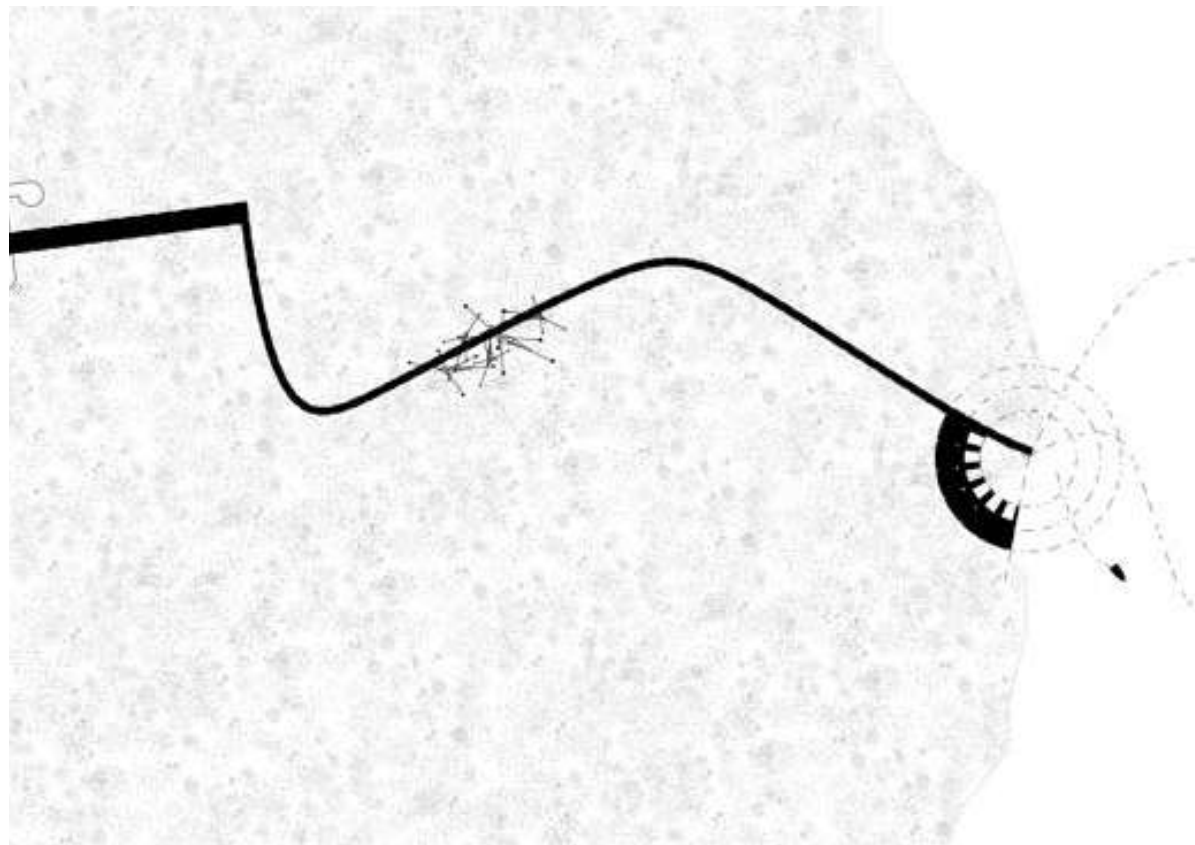
Olive Library

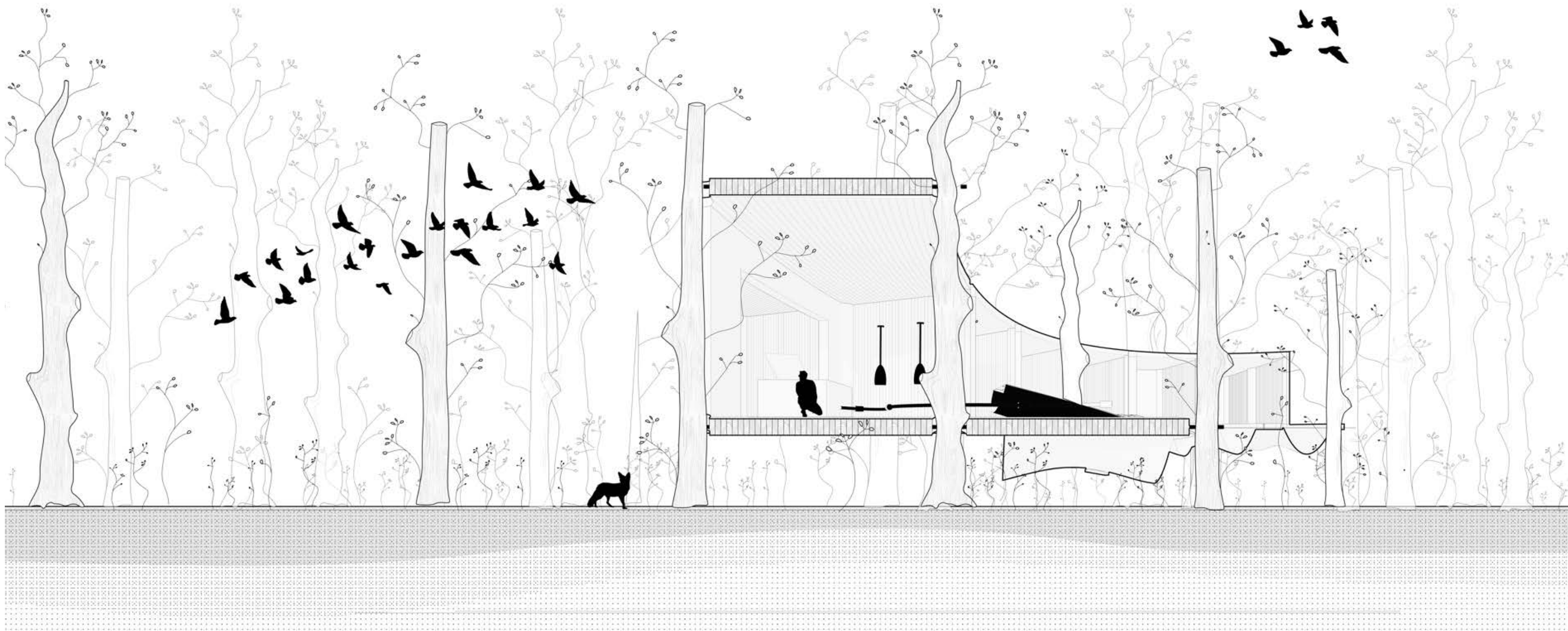
Town of Olive Access

Shokan Access

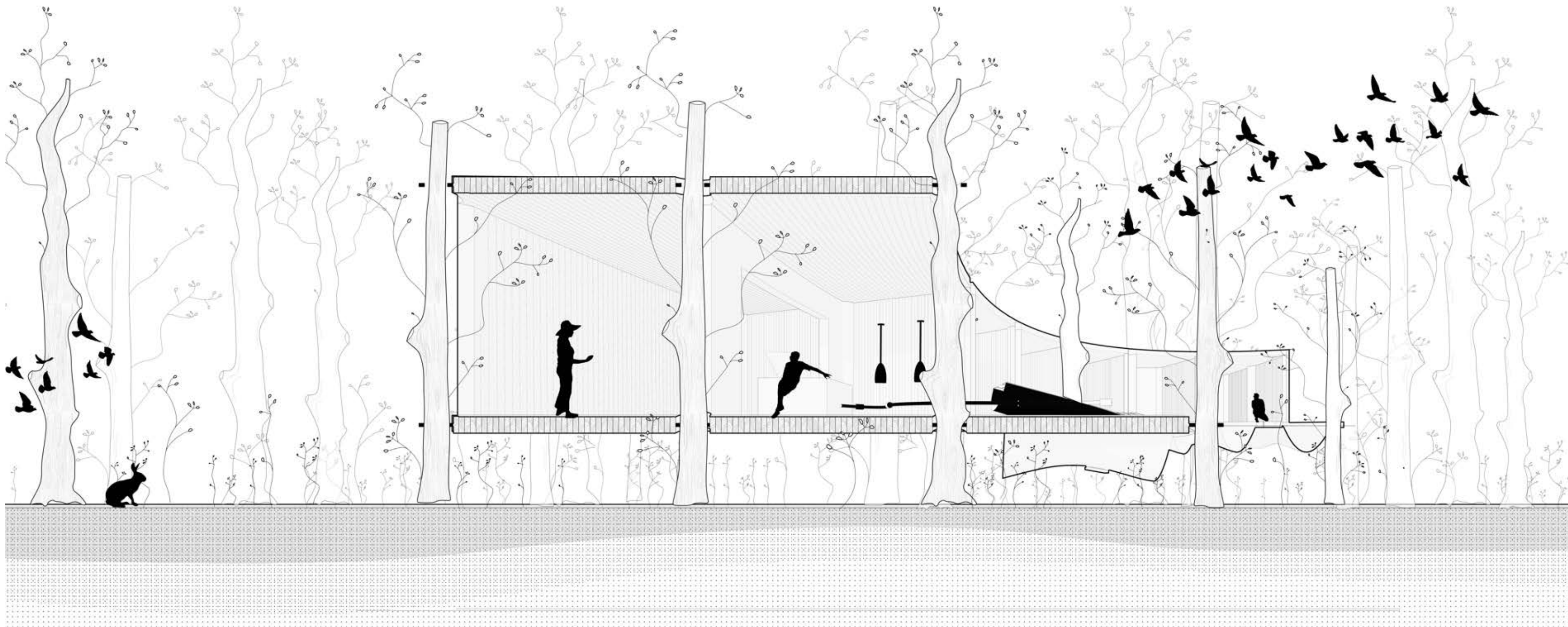


Over time the boat house grows out to include rooms that can be rented out for community activities and vendors who may not have a more permanent space due to development regulations. As seen in plan the layers stack over and over again. Both in section and plan this is depicted. Above shows the connection to the forest and trees. The strategy includes penetrating the tree trunk with a steel rod that actually helps the tree grow over time. Penetrating a tree with a rod is considered healthier than wrapping a tree because wrapping can cause damage to the bark which leads to infection and disease in the tree. In addition wrapping also limits the tree's growth and movement, which affects the overall stability.

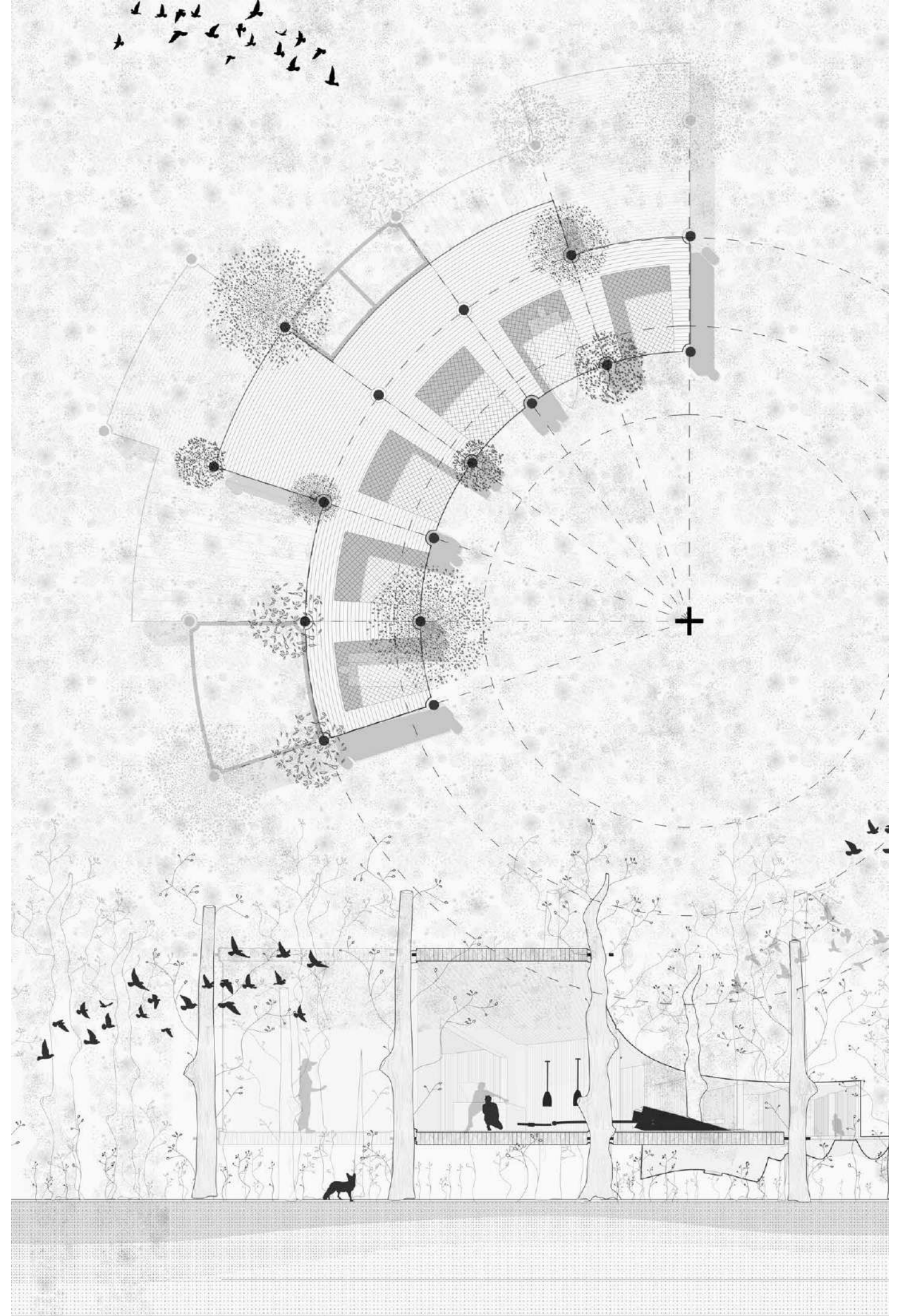




Think of the intervention as a citi bike share... only for boats. By initiating a series of transportation hubs the community can connect on a more immediate level and the transportation hubs become informal nodal community hubs, feeding commercial activity and access. Like a tree grows over time the tectonics of



the boat house grow outward in a ring like formation. Just like a tree when it grows adds new layers of wood to existing trees and branches so does the boat house. The new growth occurs in a radial pattern, with each year's growth forming a distinct ring. As the boat house becomes more and more used and the demand increases more layers of wood can be added.





Moving inland from the boat share, the next important factor of this project is Olive Day. Olive Day is an annual event held in the town of Olive, in Ulster County. The event typically takes place in August or September and celebrates the town's history and community. Olive day hosts a variety of events and activities including food vendors, jam bams, environmental stands, frog races, arts and crafts and a parade. The events also include historical displays and tours of the town's historic buildings and sites. Olive Day is an important community event that brings together residents and visitors to celebrate the town's history and community. The intervention uses the tensile nets to create a shelter for the Olive Day Celebration.



Can the boathouses then re-connect a disconnected community? That once a year gets together to celebrate Olive Day?



06

One Acre

Construction Ecologies - Building Tech
F2023 | Tommy Schaperkötter | GSAPP

Examines the complex story of forestry practices in North America, between two poles of history and territory.

The Longleaf Pine, a major historic timber commodity which drove the rapid development of US cities and towns, harvested at the expense of nearly its entire population across the southeast forests of the states.

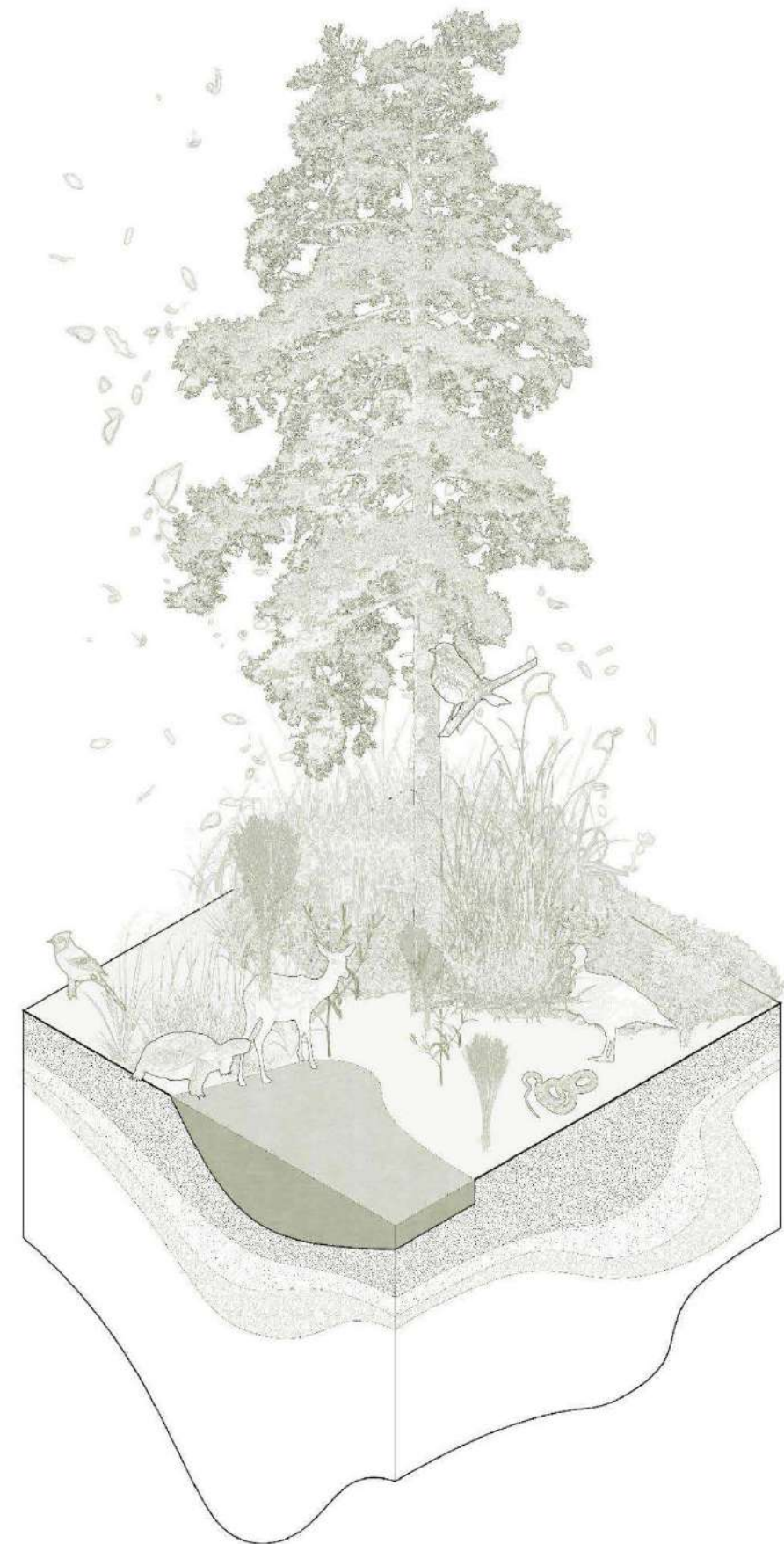
The Black Spruce, at the new frontier of mass timber, driving a push towards environmentally conscious building practices, being harvested en masse at the northern edges of the boreal forest.

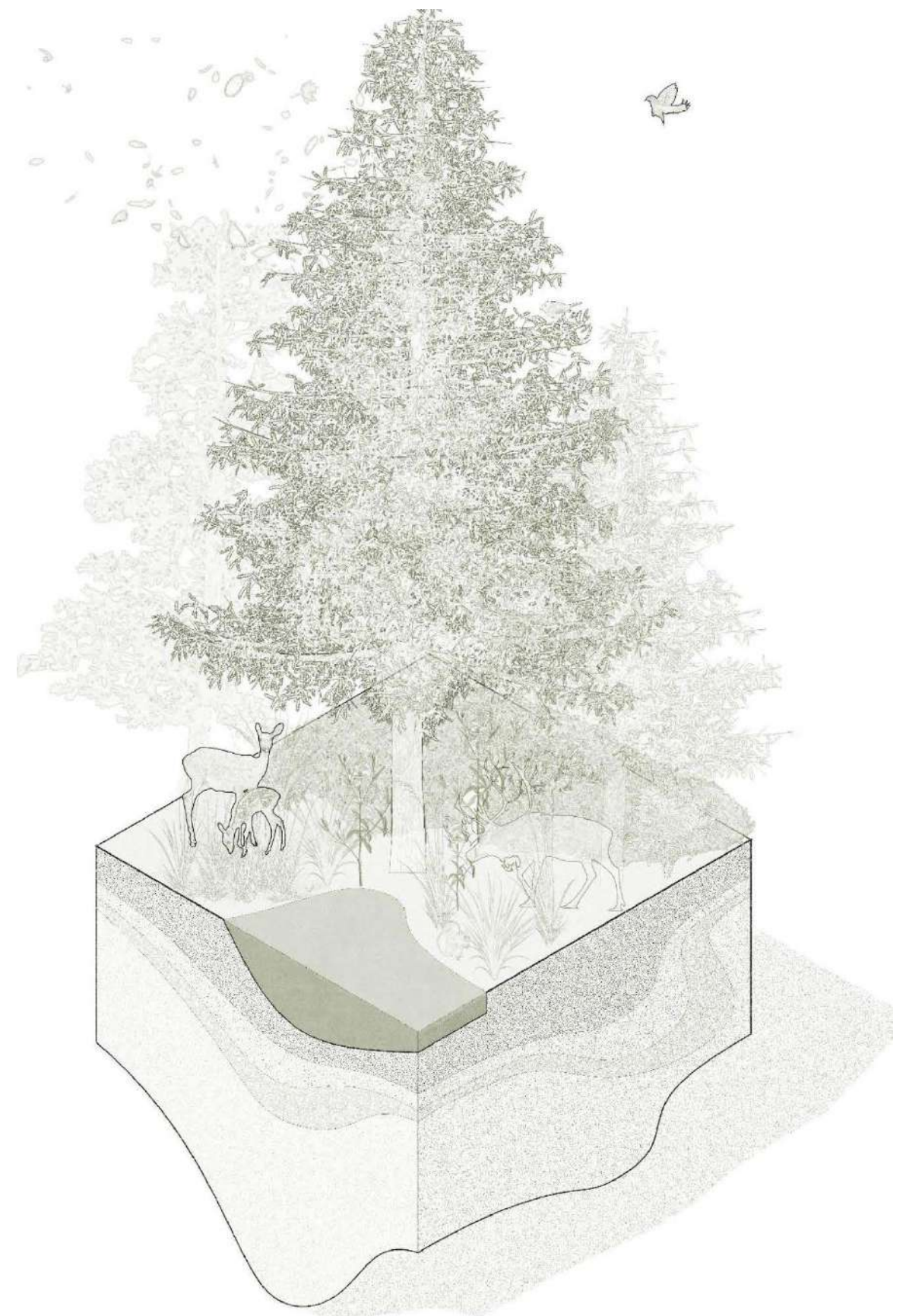
Both trees, from different times but existing together in our built environment, have the potential to challenge our traditionally human-centric temporal and generational lens.

How can we relate these practices in conversation with one another?

Where do they meet to tell the story of our entangled built environments?

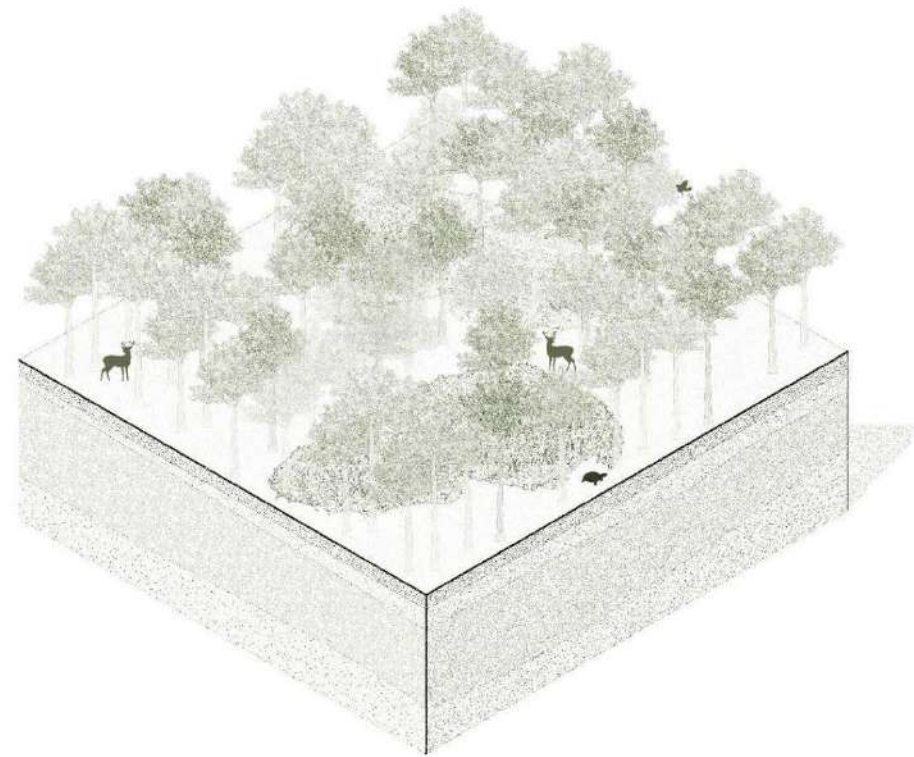
- Sound
- Touch
- Sight
- Taste
- Smell





1 Acre of Longleaf Forest
*90 million acres of original forests (1500)*²
2.7 million acres remain (2023)

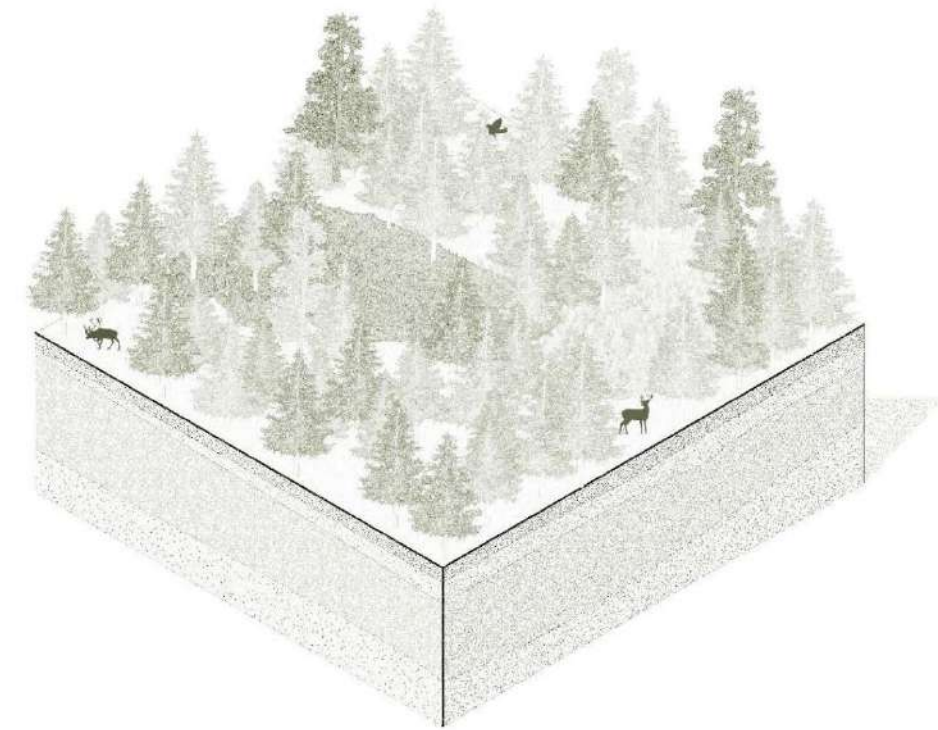
- 5 level II ecoregions
- >5 different soil orders
- >16 associated tree species
- >50 associated shrubs
- >36 species of mammals
- >88 species of birds
- >73 species of reptiles/amphibians³



1908

1 Acre of Black Spruce Forest
*1.6 billion acres of original forests (imm.)*⁵
3 million est. annual harvest (2023)

- 16 level II ecoregions
- >7 different soil orders
- 6 forest cover subtypes
- >20 associated tree species
- >54 associated shrubs
- >200 species of mammals
- >310 species of birds
- >350 species of reptiles/amphibians⁶

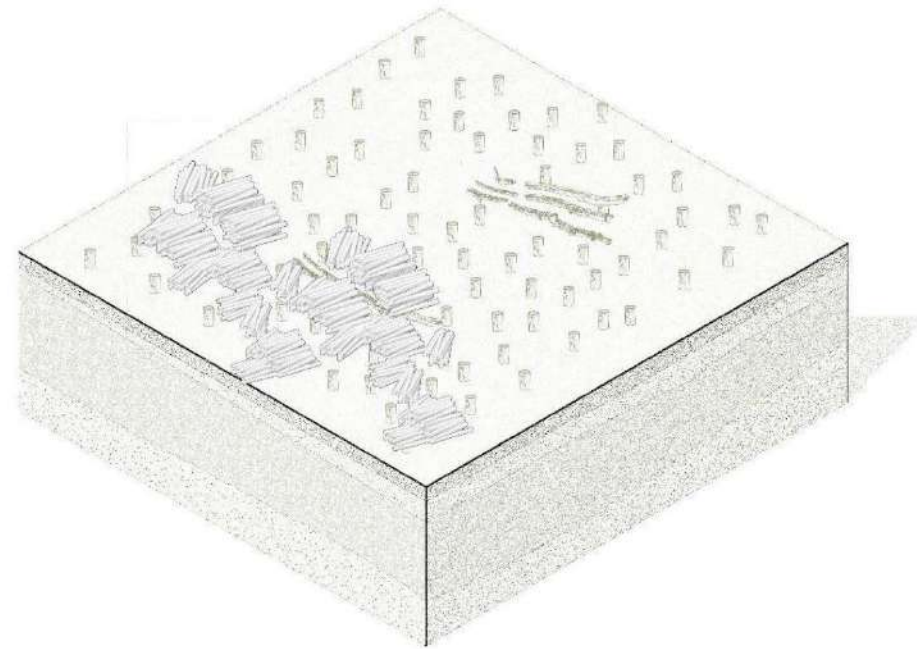


2023

1 Acre of Longleaf Forest
 Thompson Lumber Company, Texas
*59,536 acres of private forests (1908)*⁷

500 mature trees (24-36" d.b.h, 100' tall)
125,000 bd. ft. of lumber
9,615 2 x 4 x 8 boards
20 1000 ft² single family homes

/per acre

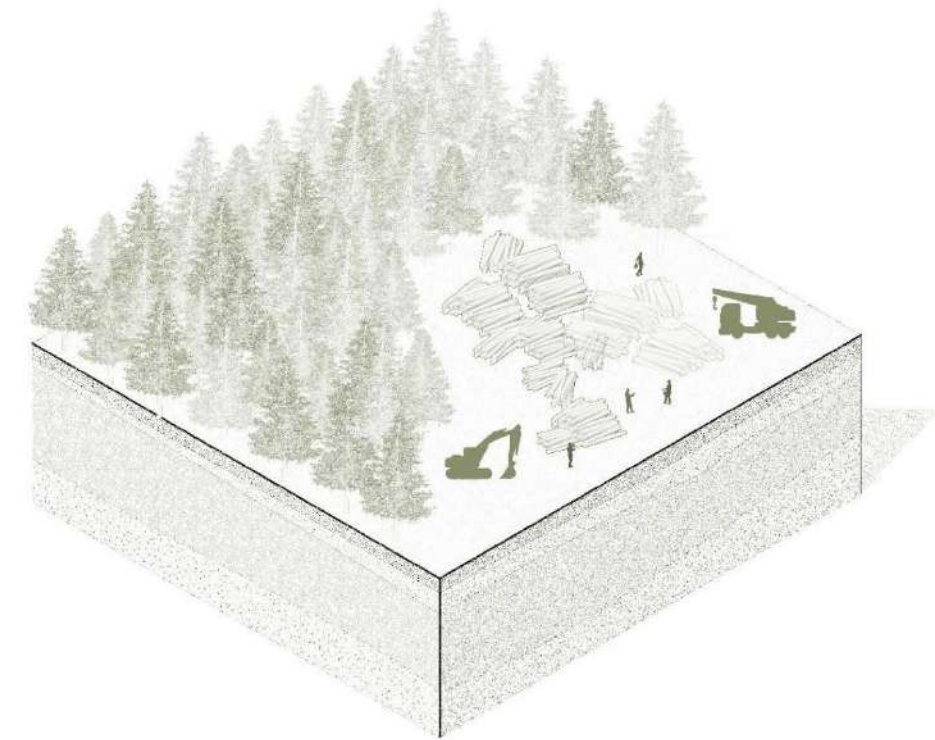


1908

1 Acre of Black Spruce Forest
 Chantiers Chibougamau Timber Company, Quebec
*5.9 million acres of private forest (2023)*⁸

1200 mature trees (6-10" d.b.h., 50' tall)⁵
30,000 bd. ft. of lumber
2,308 2 x 4 x 8 boards
5 1000 ft² single family homes

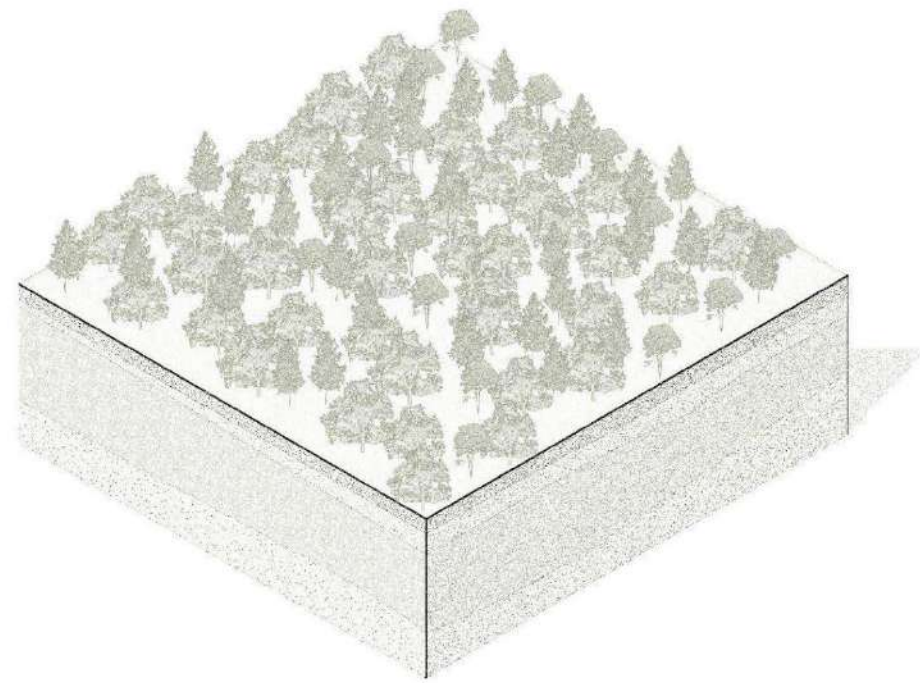
/per acre



2023

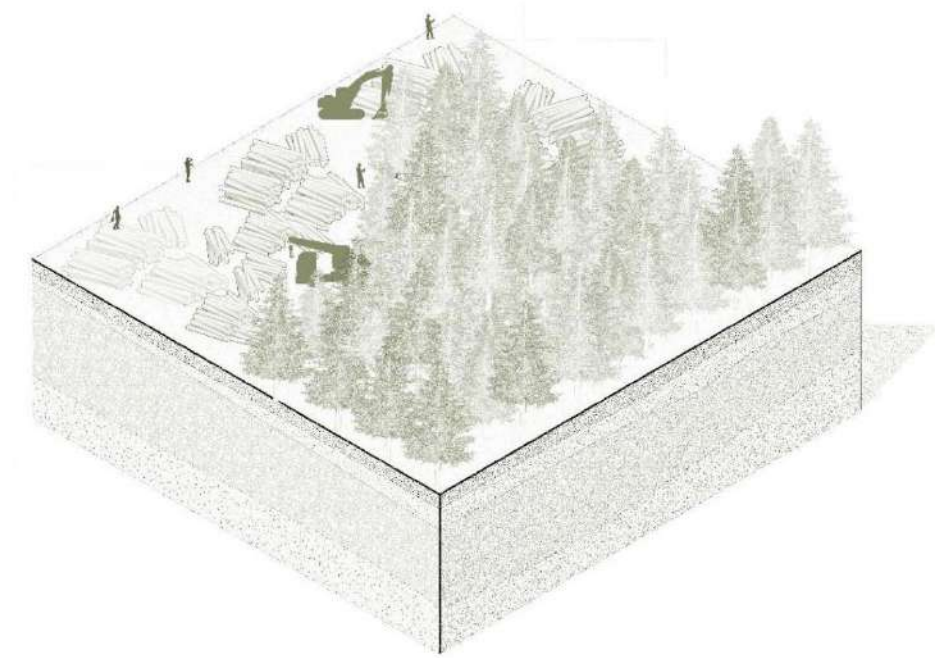
1 Acre of Longleaf Forest
 Thompson Lumber Company, Texas
*59,536 acres of private forests (1908)*⁷

54 species of flora and fauna lost
 0 acres of uncut Thompson Longleaf forests
 4 introduced pioneer tree species

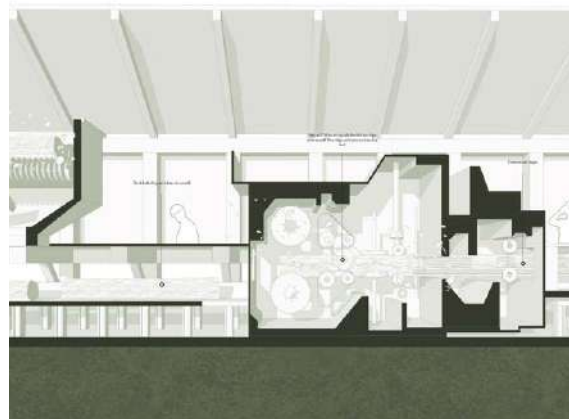
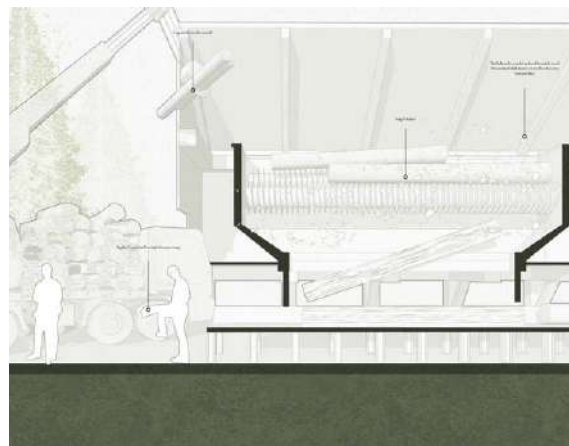


1968

1 Acre of Black Spruce Forest
 Chantiers Chibougamau Timber Company, Quebec
5.9 million acres of private forest (2023)



2083

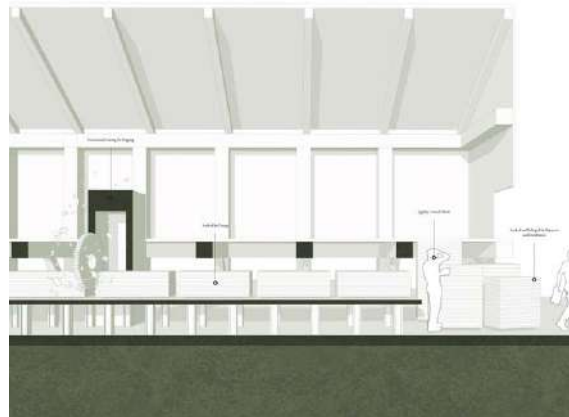
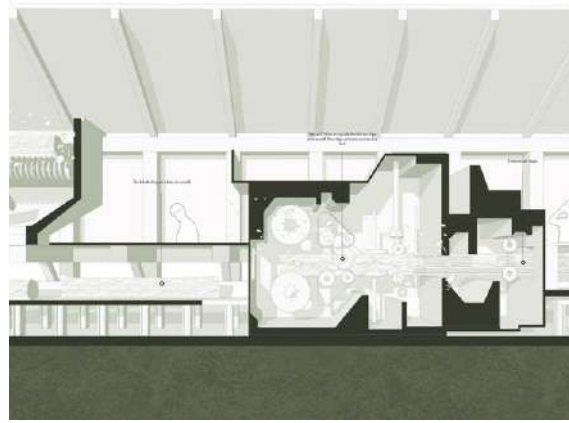
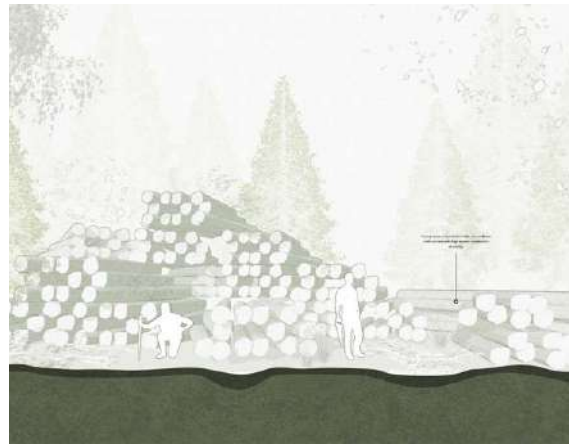


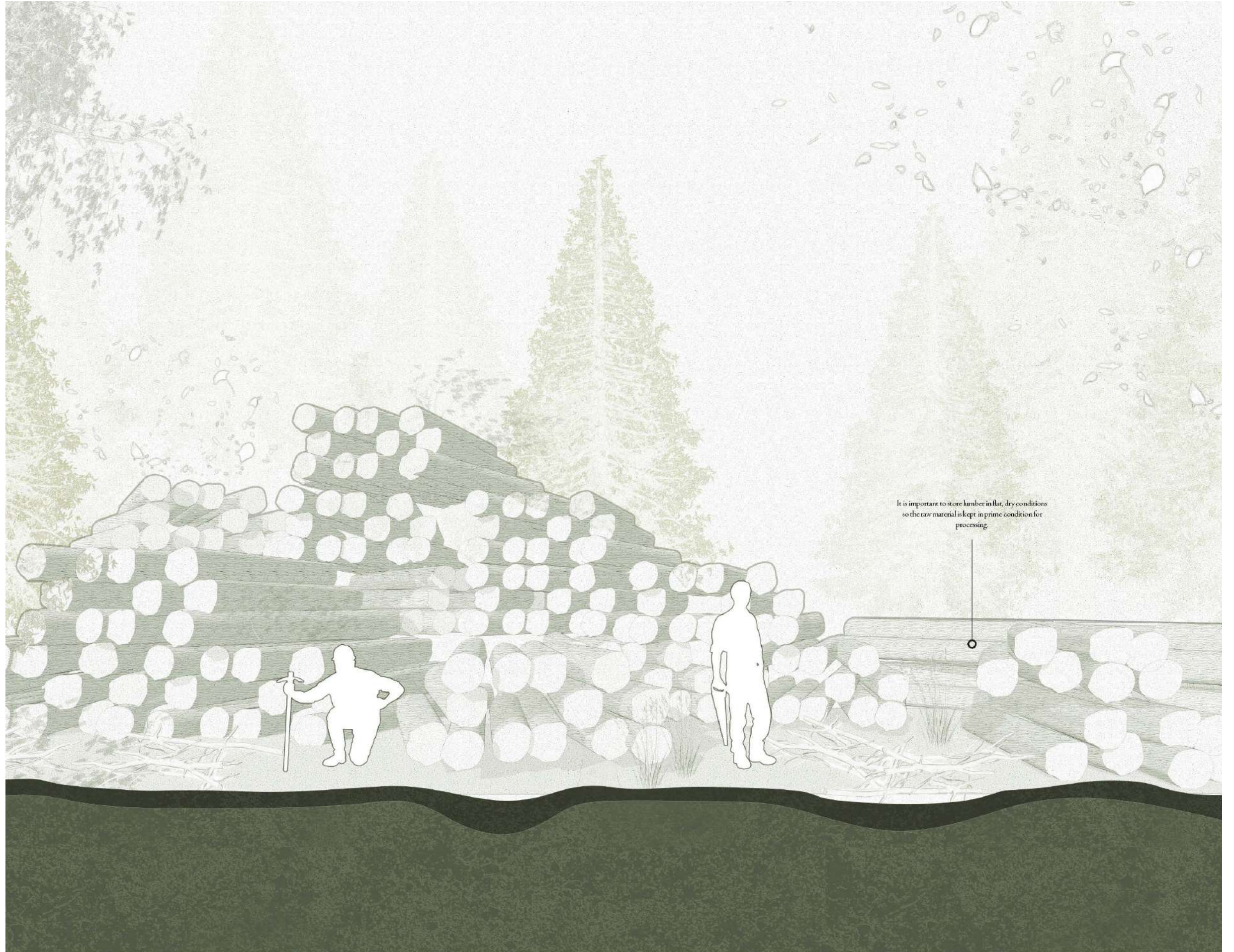
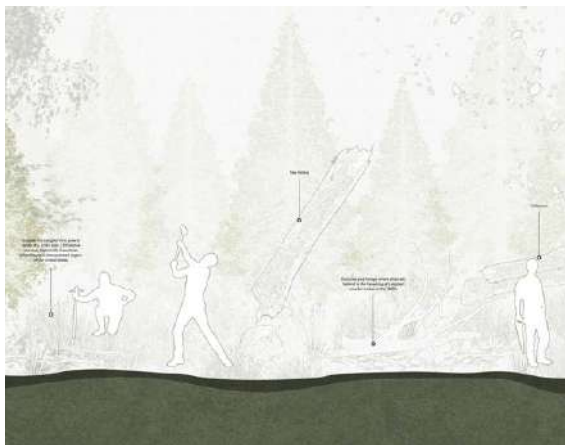
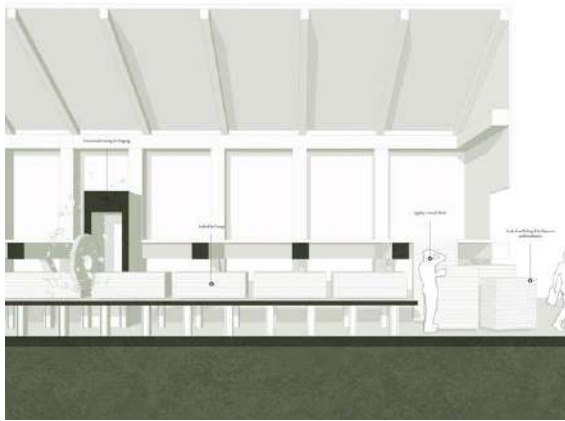
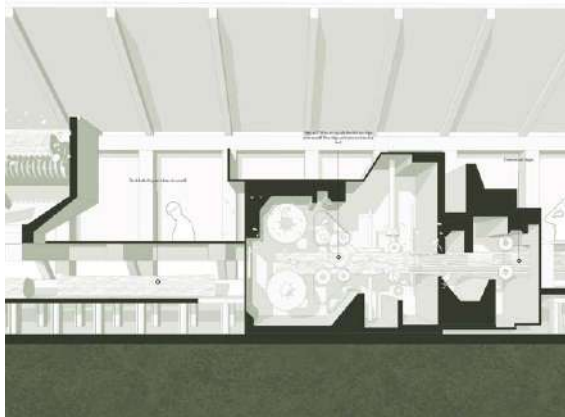
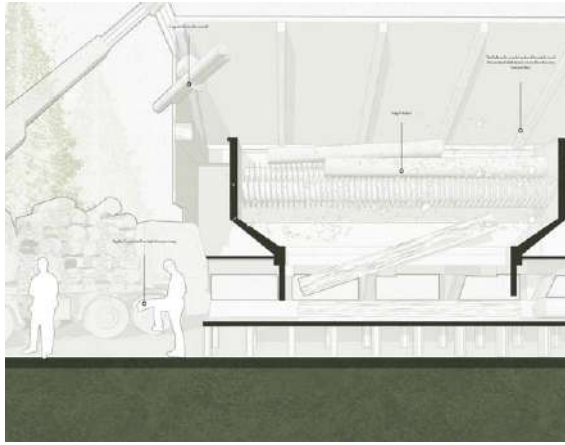
Typically the Longleaf Pine grew in sandy, dry, acidic soils 2,300 above sea level. Historically these trees were found in the southeast region of the United States.

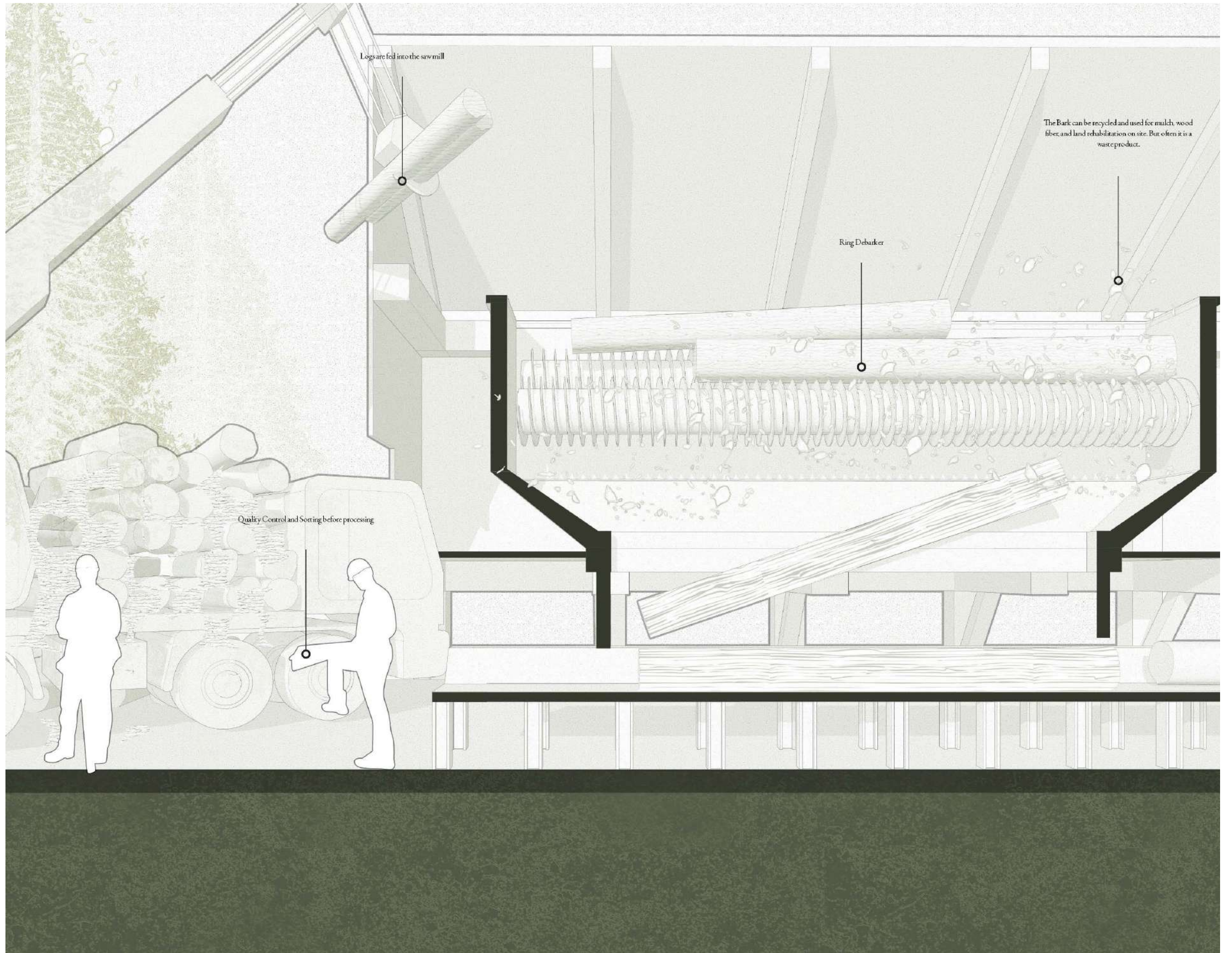
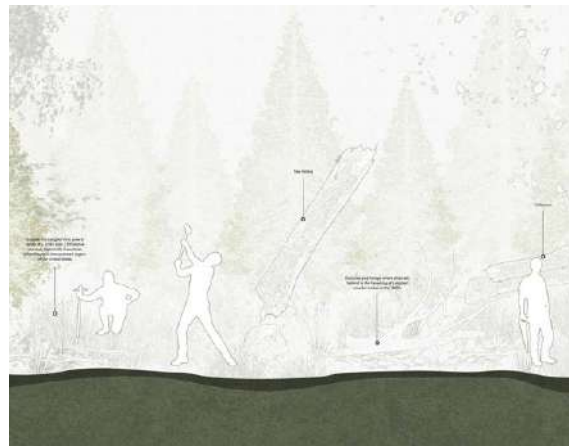
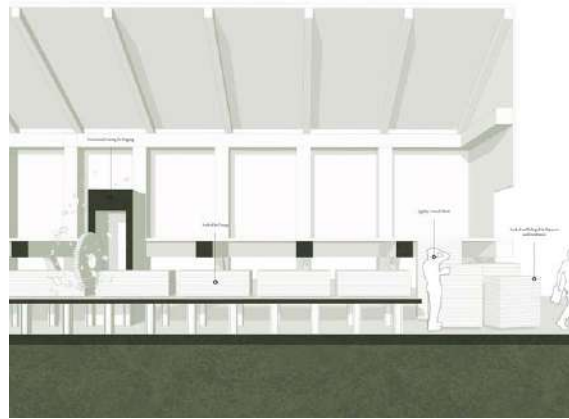
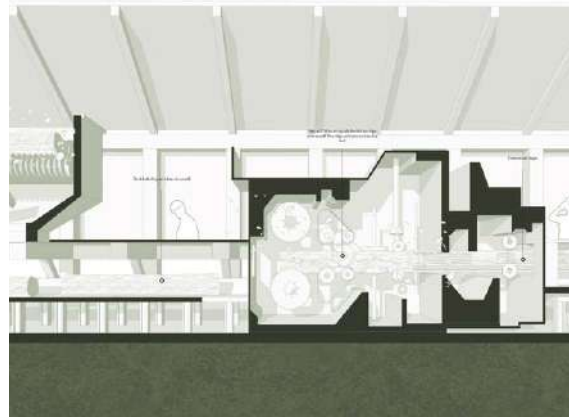
Tree Felling

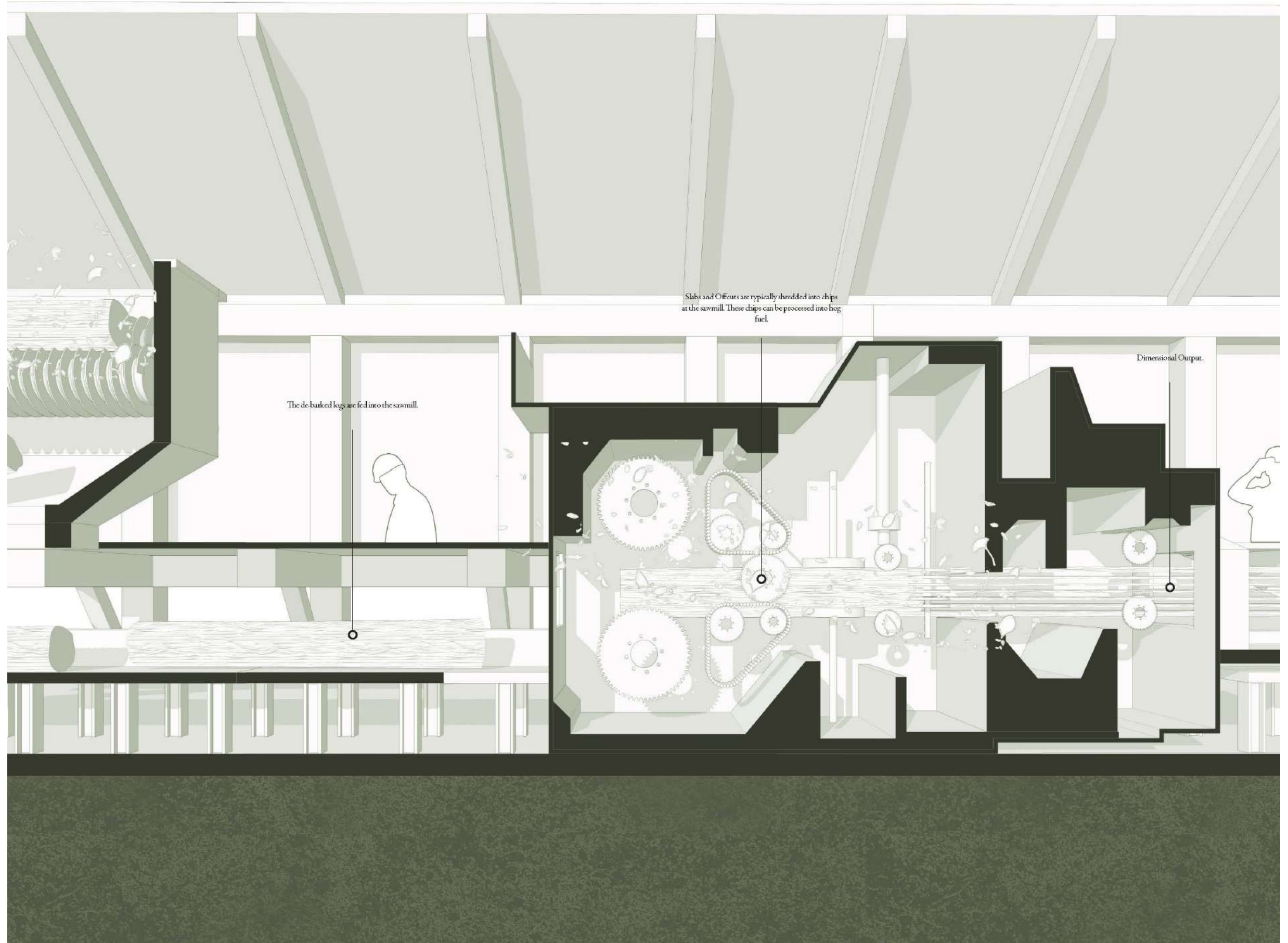
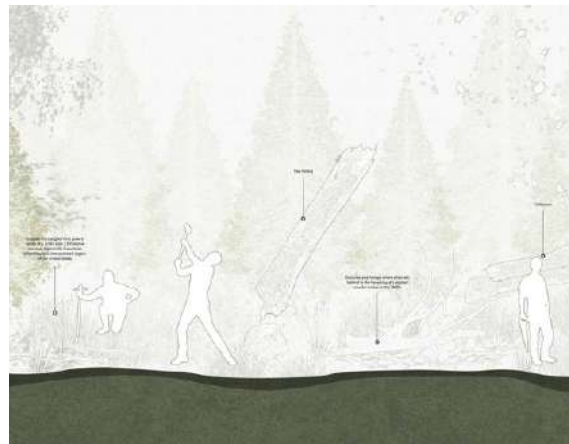
Collection

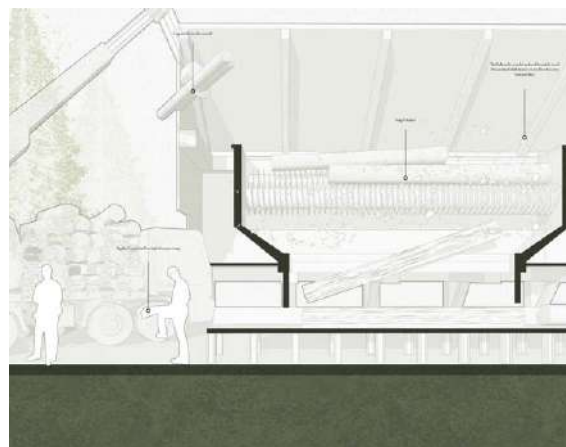
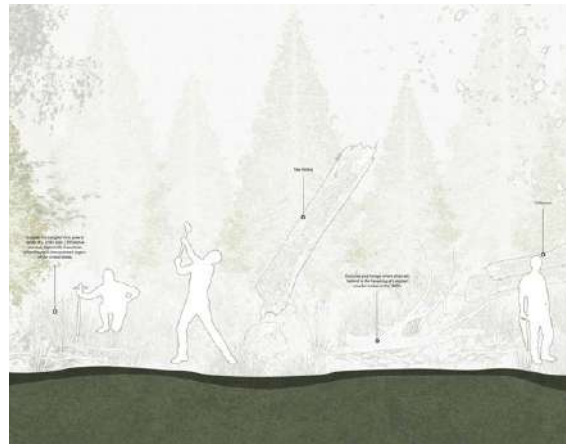
Branches and Foliage were often left behind in the harvesting of Longleaf pine for timber in the 1800s











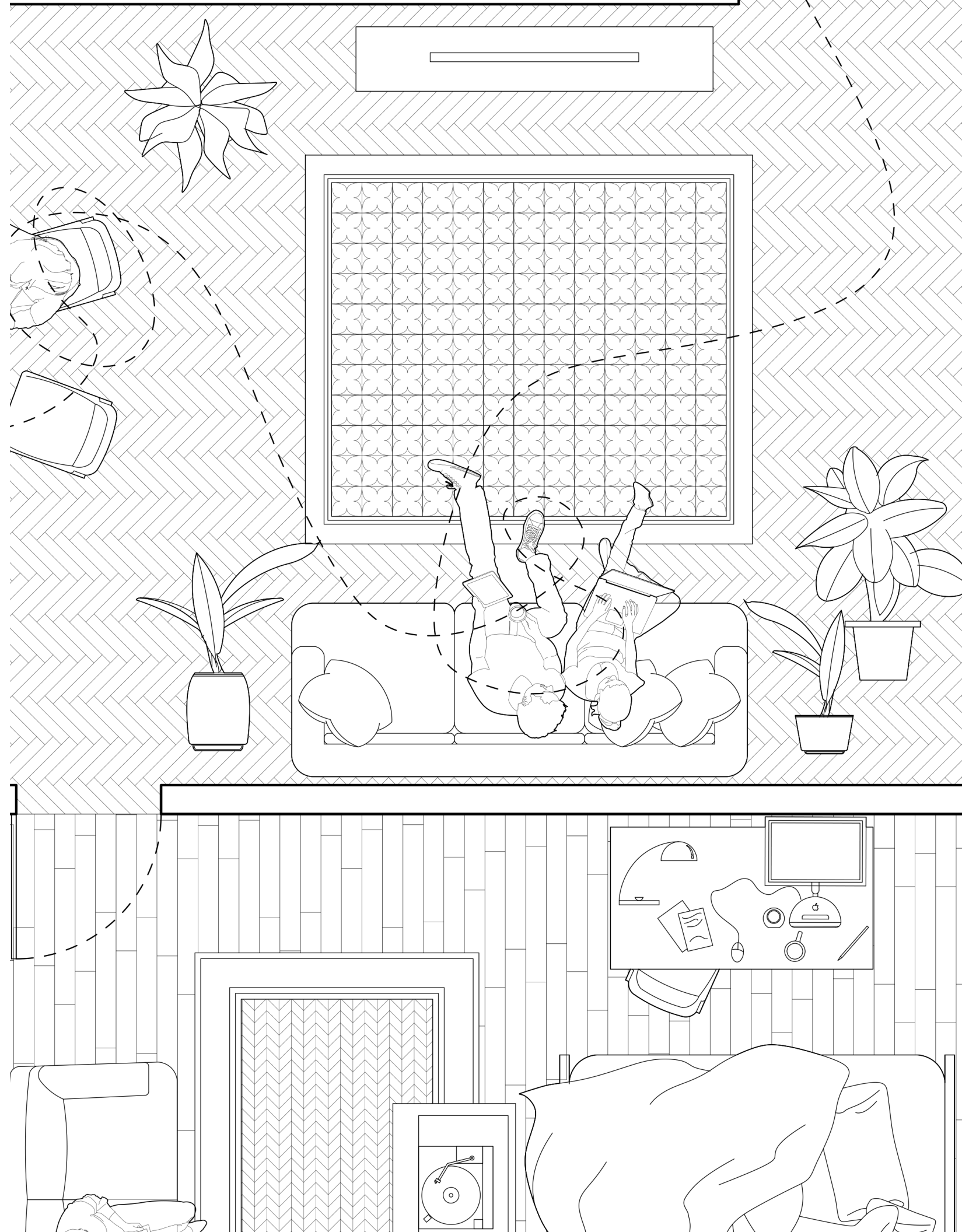
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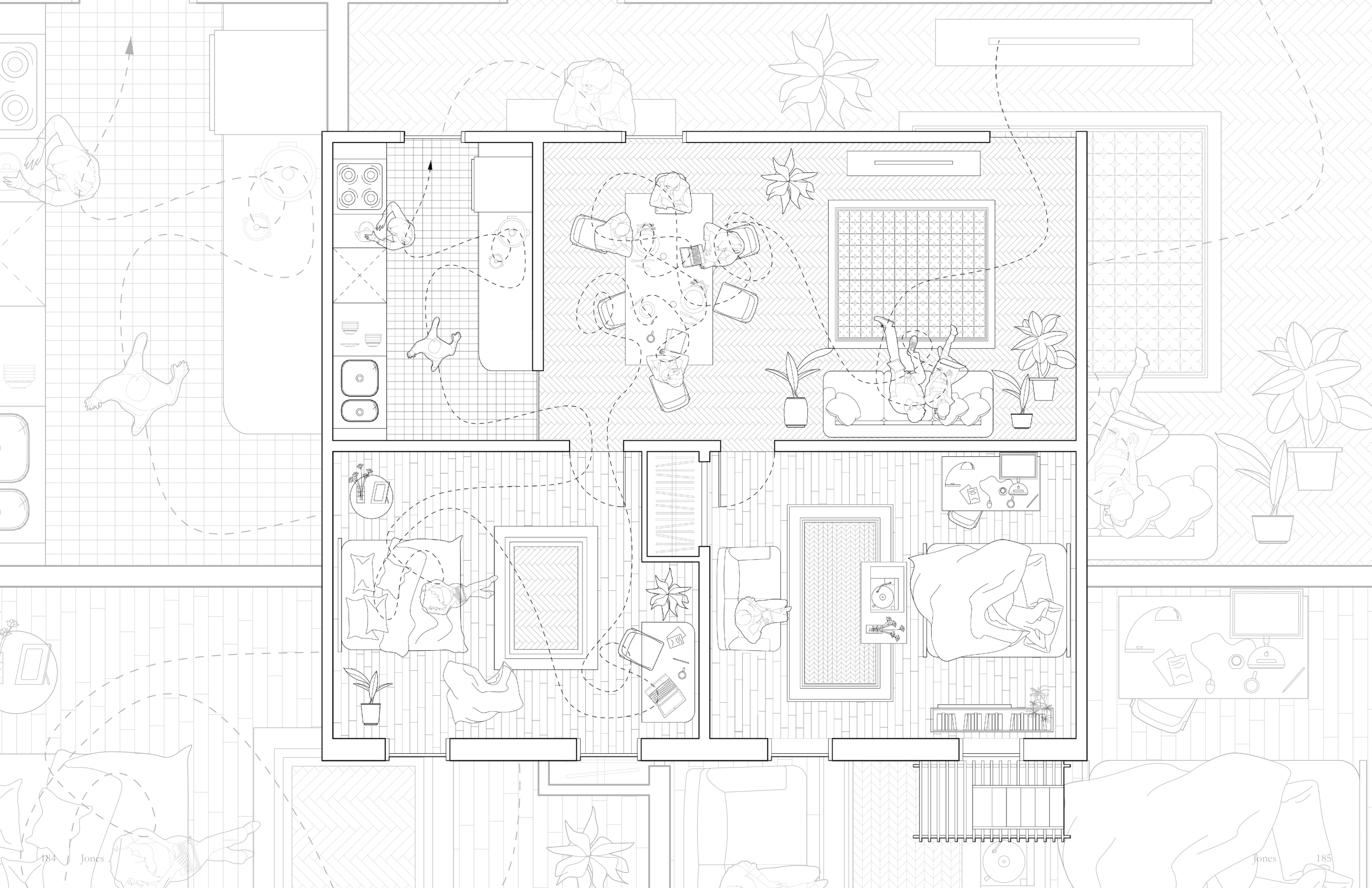
Floor Plan Charette

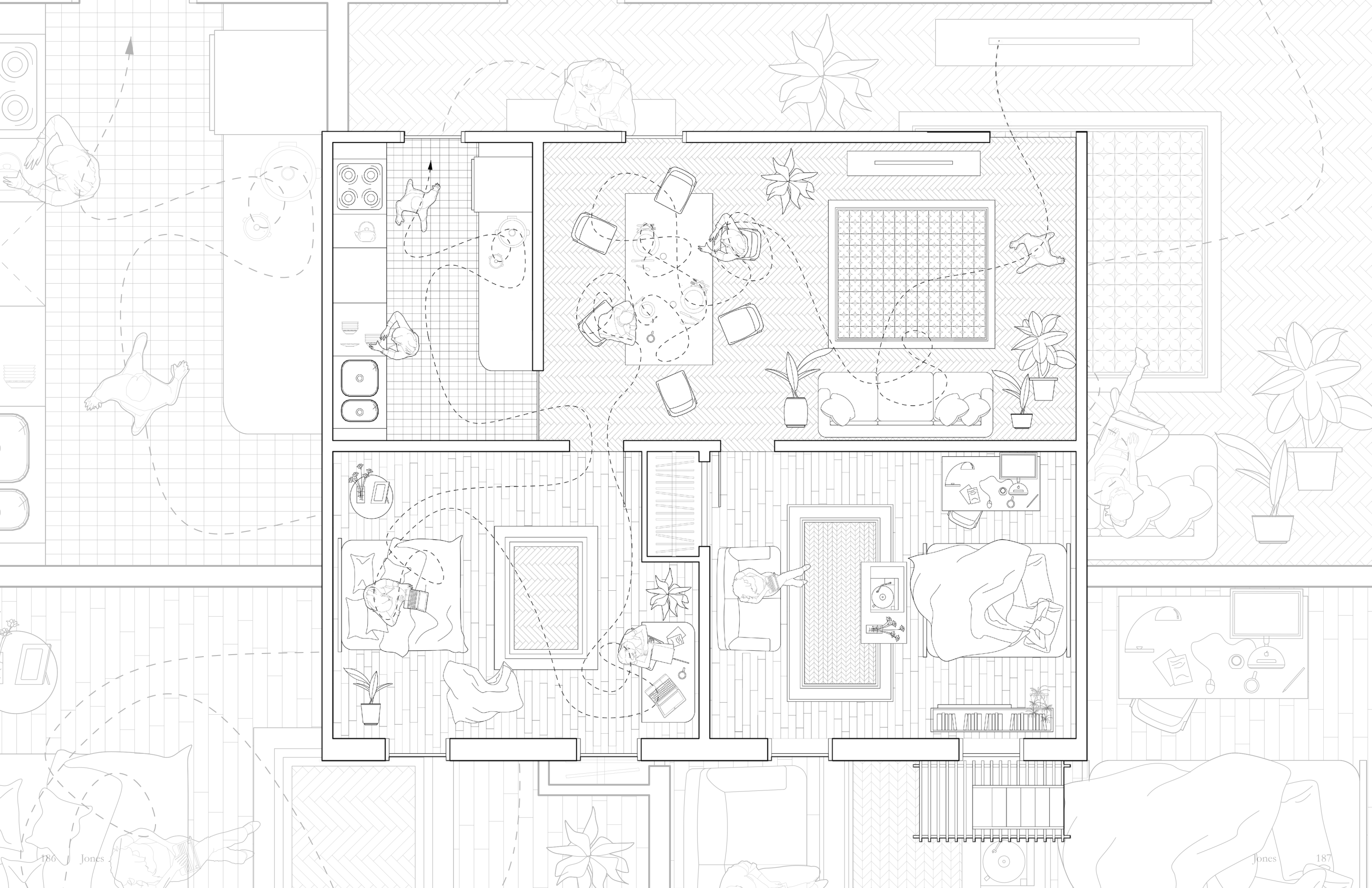
An Analysis at Home
Spring 2022 | GSAPP

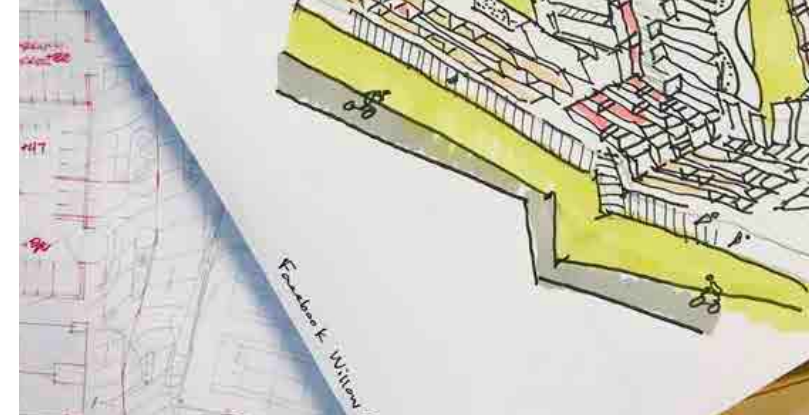
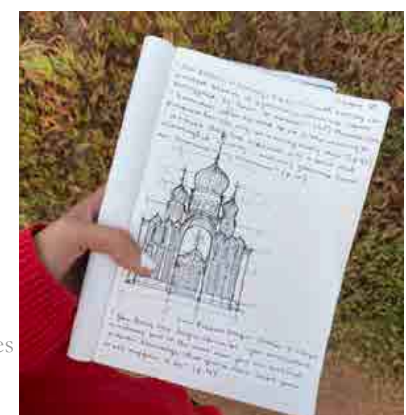
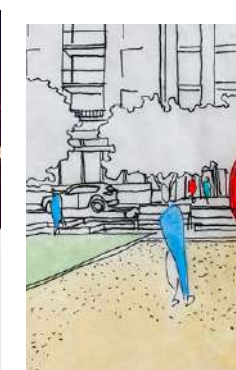
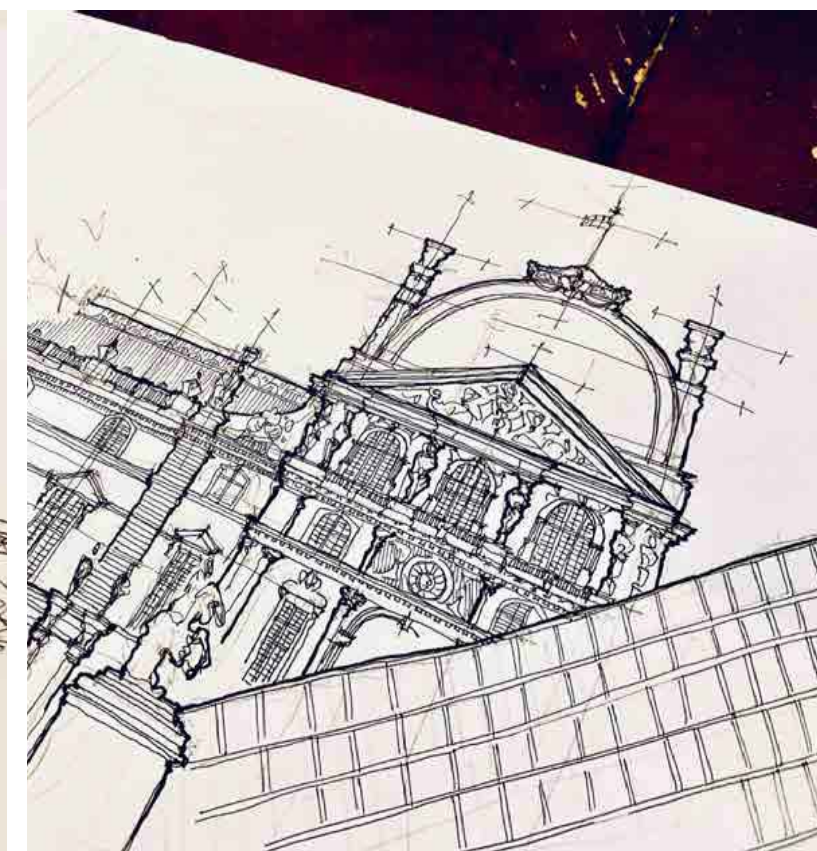
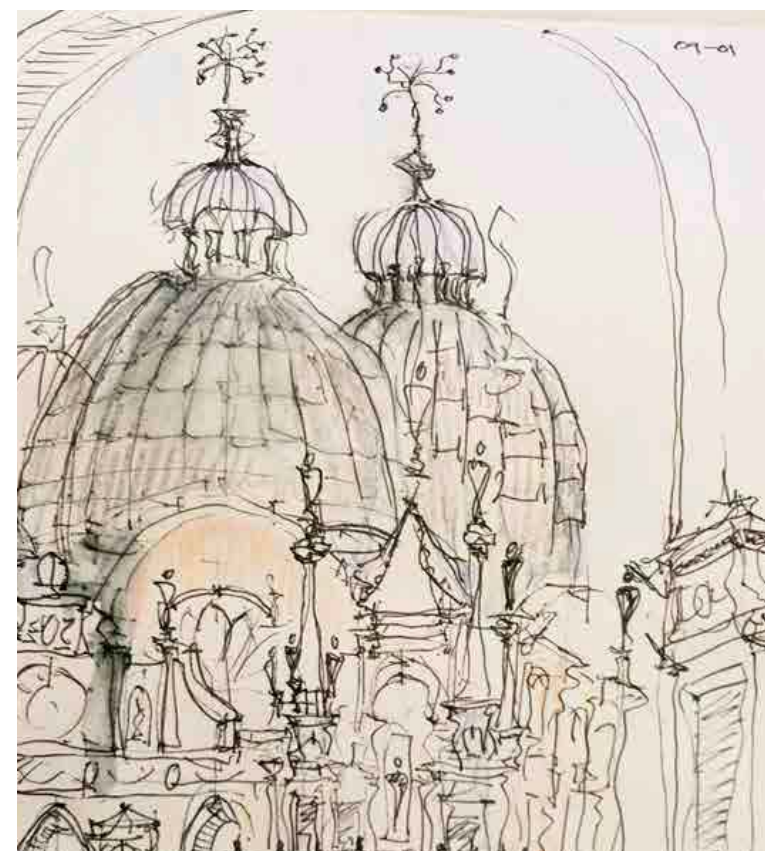
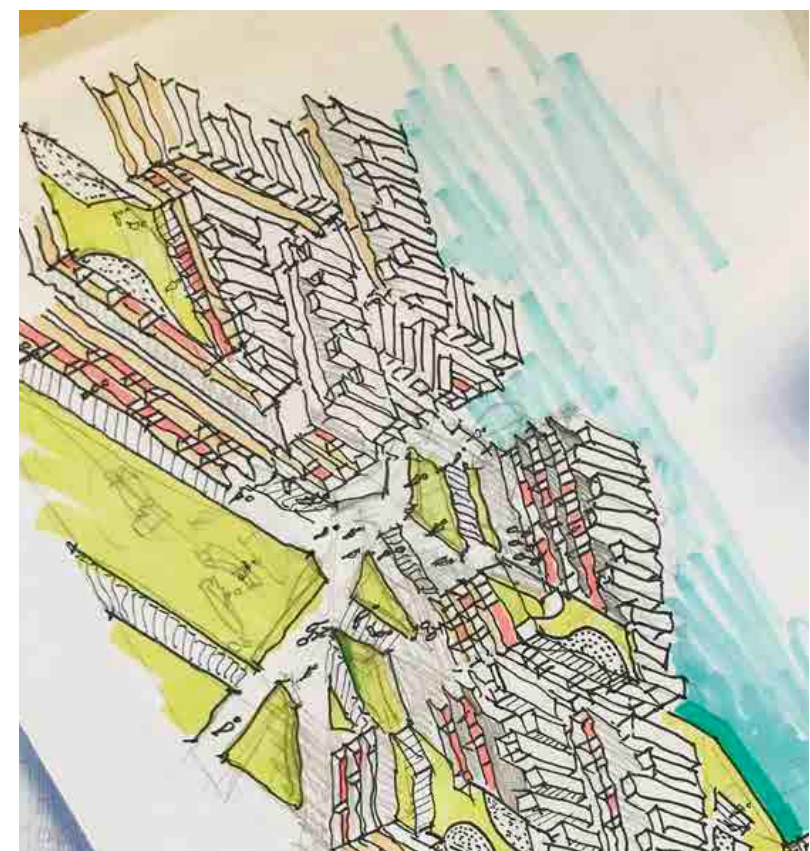
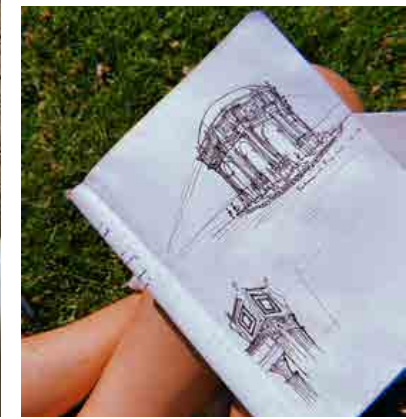
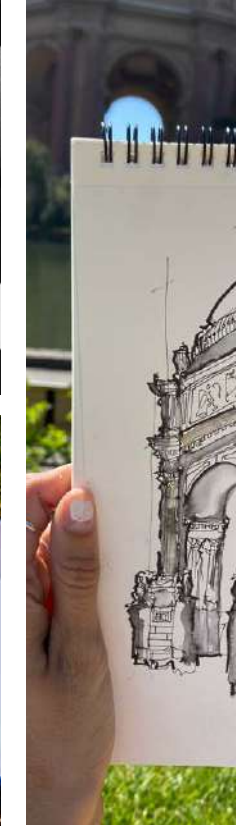
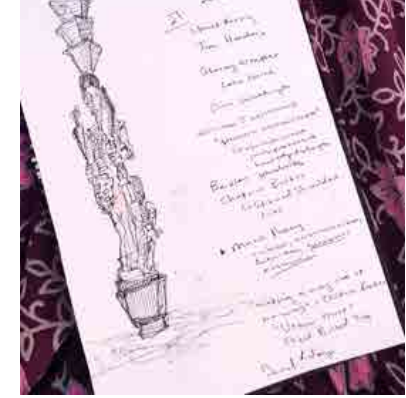
This series of illustrative drawings were done in a 24 hour charette for ADR II. Each captures my apartment in Uptown Manhattan. The prompt was to draw our living spaces and how we occupy them. My collage captures the multi-functional hat our apartments have put on during the work from home era. A bedroom is more than just a bedroom. A dining table is more than a dining table. We work, paint, exist, congregate, create from our own homes, overlapping, interweaving and co-existing, re-defining the use of our everyday spaces.

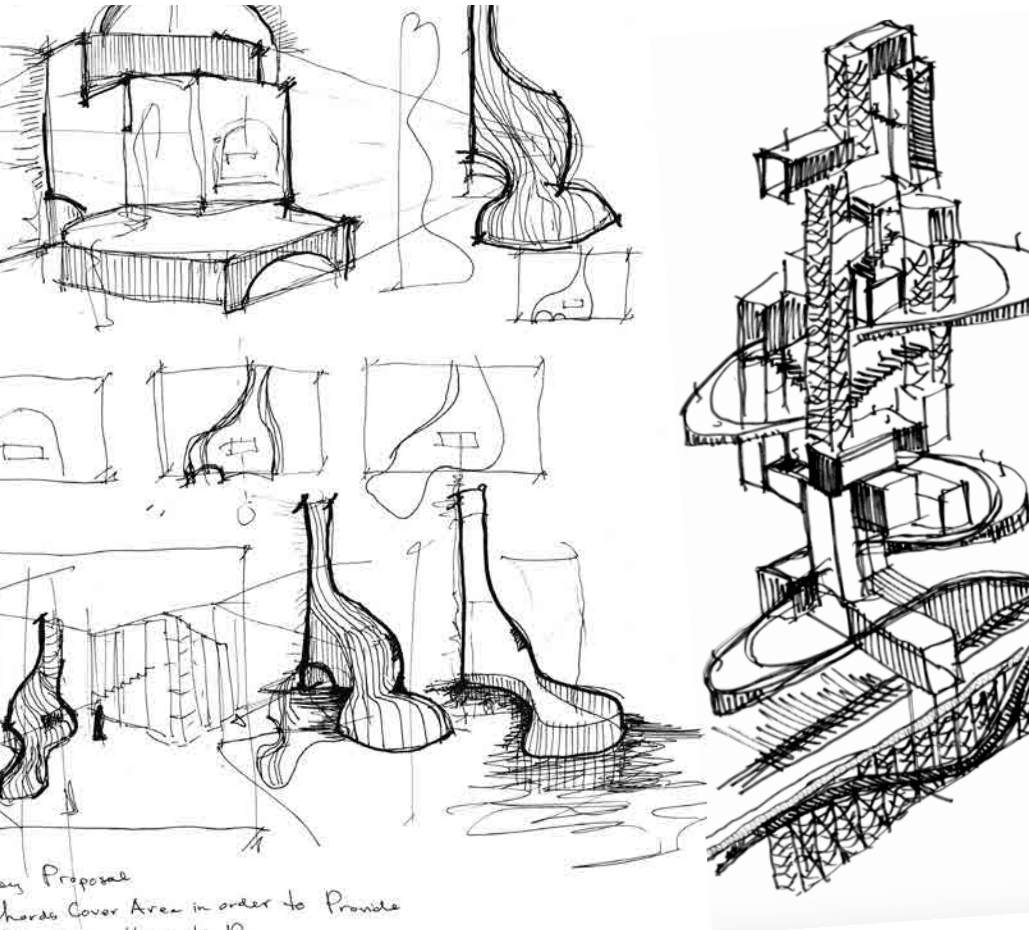
- Sound
- Touch
- Sight
- Taste
- Smell



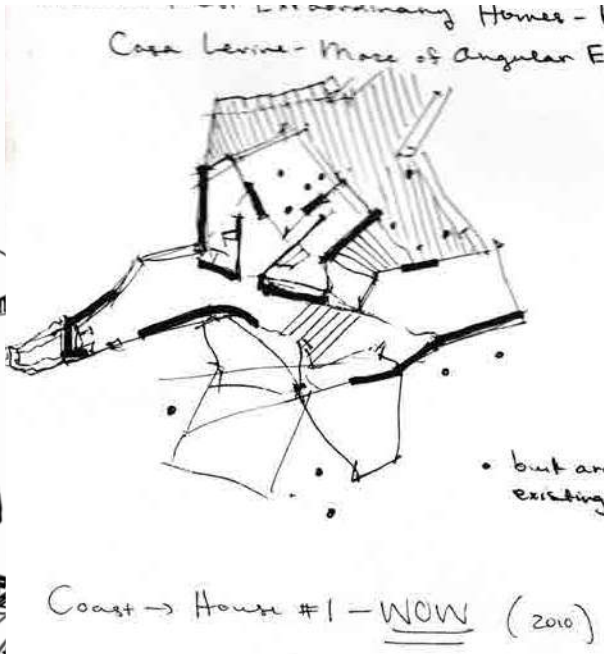








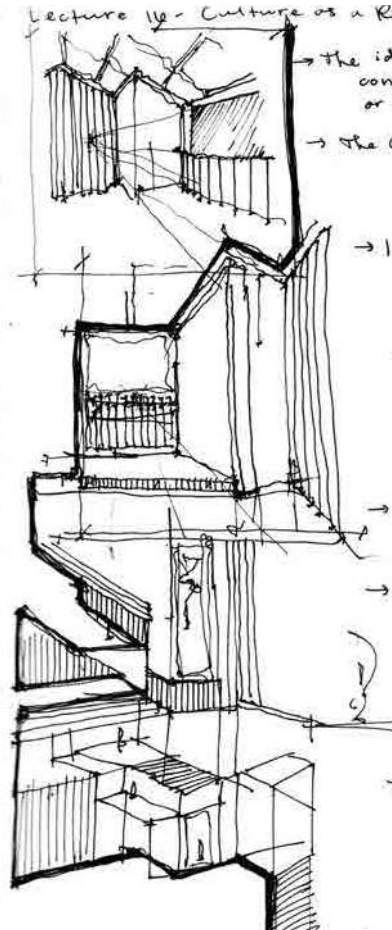
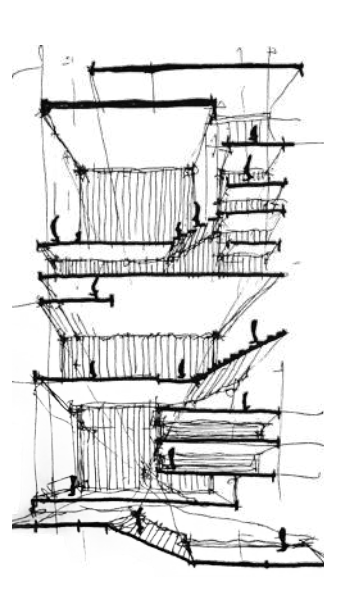
any Proposal
 covers Cover Area in order to Provide
 Maximum Heat to Room



Extraordinary Homes -
 Casa Levine - Mass of Angular E

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Coast → House #1 - WOW (2010)



Cultural Domination in
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