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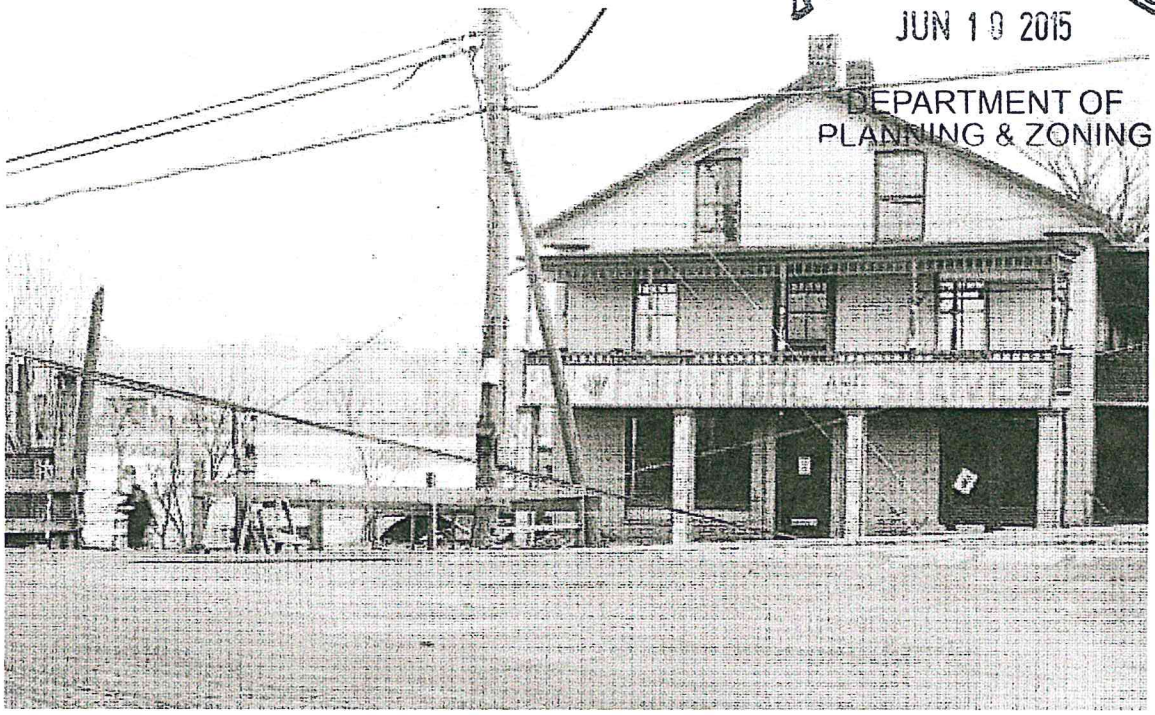

Photo 1. West elevation photo taken 1927, after the flood, but before bridge was rebuilt 9 feet higher.

Photo 2. West elevation taken 2014. What is now a blocked in doorway just above the sidewalk used to be a door to the second floor porch seen in Photo 1. The porch was removed when the building was buried. Windows have been replaced with 1-over-1 windows, instead of the original 2-over2 windows seen in the historic photograph.

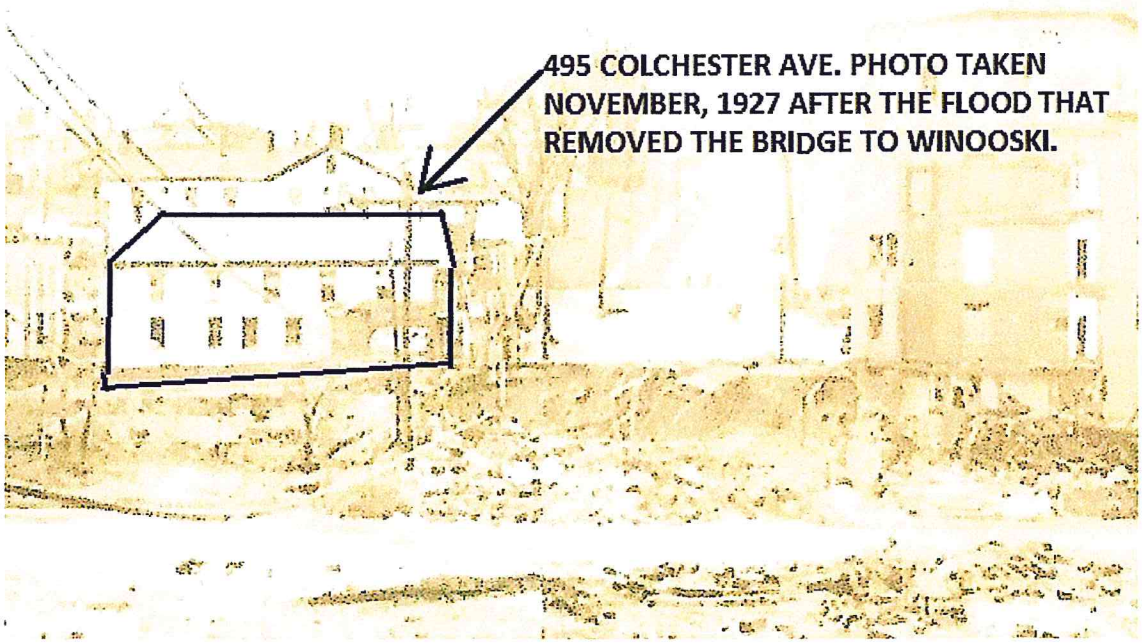

Photo 3. North elevation photo taken 1927, after the flood, but before bridge was rebuilt 9 feet higher. Dark outline is the building of this application. Note the stone foundation wall and windows visible at the Cellar level, and four windows to the left side of the loading doors.

Photo 4. North elevation photo taken 2014.

Photo 5. North elevation photo taken 2014. Note evidence of rising damp on the bricks at the west end of the north elevation, caused by the building being buried.

Photo 6. Interior of north wall of cellar showing original stone foundation. Former above ground windows have been filled in. The floor structure supporting the first floor is not original and will be replaced with mill construction techniques matching extant framing of the floors above. Stone walls will remain exposed in the adaptation of this level into a Café.

Photo 7. Existing south wall of cellar. Structure of First Floor above is modern, made of 2x10 joists and 6x6 posts spaced 12' apart.

Photo 8. The first floor windows are now mostly buried. The north windows have these little window wells put in to offer some protection from snow and rain. Rooms inside are dark and gloomy. The Cellar is a full floor below the floor these windows are on.

Photo 9. The first floor apartments are currently at grade level on the east end of the building shown here. The apartment door is not original and was cut into the brick façade. Originally this floor was about 9 feet above grade with the cellar having an on-grade access at this end of the building.

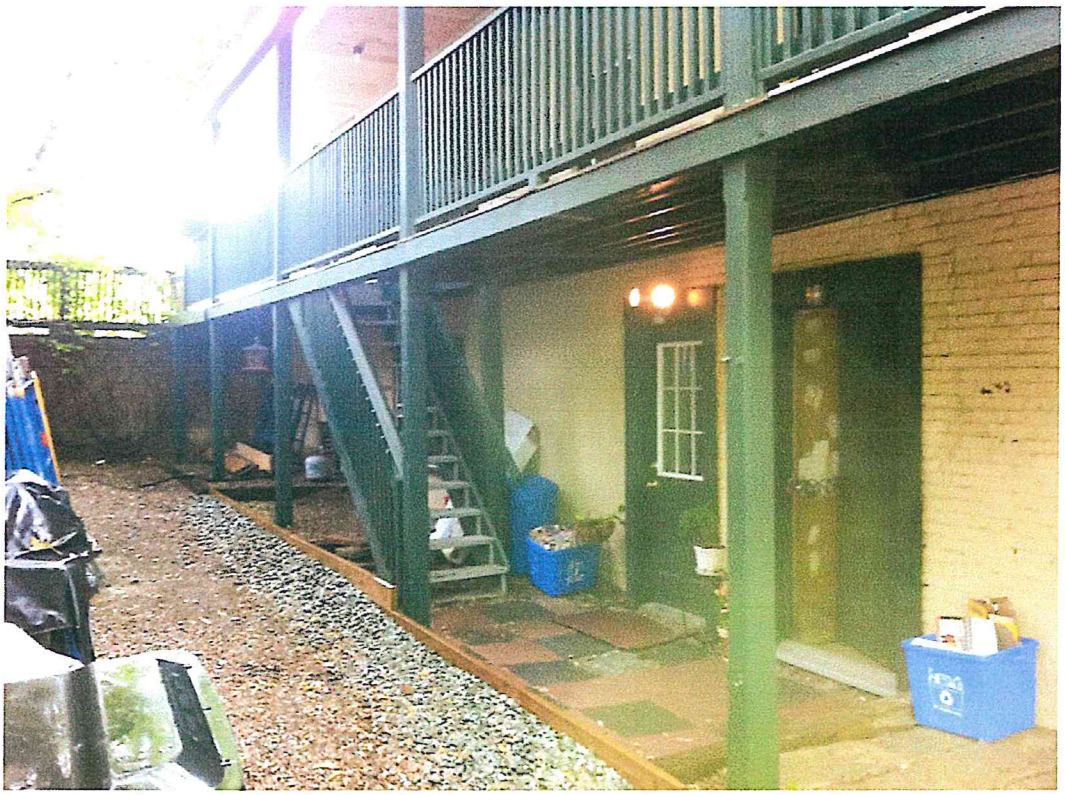

Photo 10. On the south side, a courtyard was cut in to allow access to the first floor apartments. The door on the left leads to one of the apartments. The door on the right leads to the cellar. The side porch was not part of the building prior to the flood.

Photo 11. On the south side, the wall east of the first floor apartment past the door with the light in it, was rebuilt in concrete block. We assume that the brick veneer failed at some point and was replaced with concrete block. The renovations will replace this concrete block with brick veneer to match the original brick veneer conditions.

Photo 12. Part of the original south wall was replaced with concrete block. The wall has begun to lean out at the top; the boxed out windows are vertical.

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Photo 13. Exterior porch, east side was first built in 1916 and remodeled later to its present condition shown here. The door at the upper level replaced a former window from the 1820 design. The lower door was put in after 1929, as the first floor was well above the ground floor on the east side.

Photo 14. Replaced south side porch. Original south side porch seen in PHOTO 1, does not come all the way to the west façade as this one does. The ceiling of the porch seen here is fairly new.

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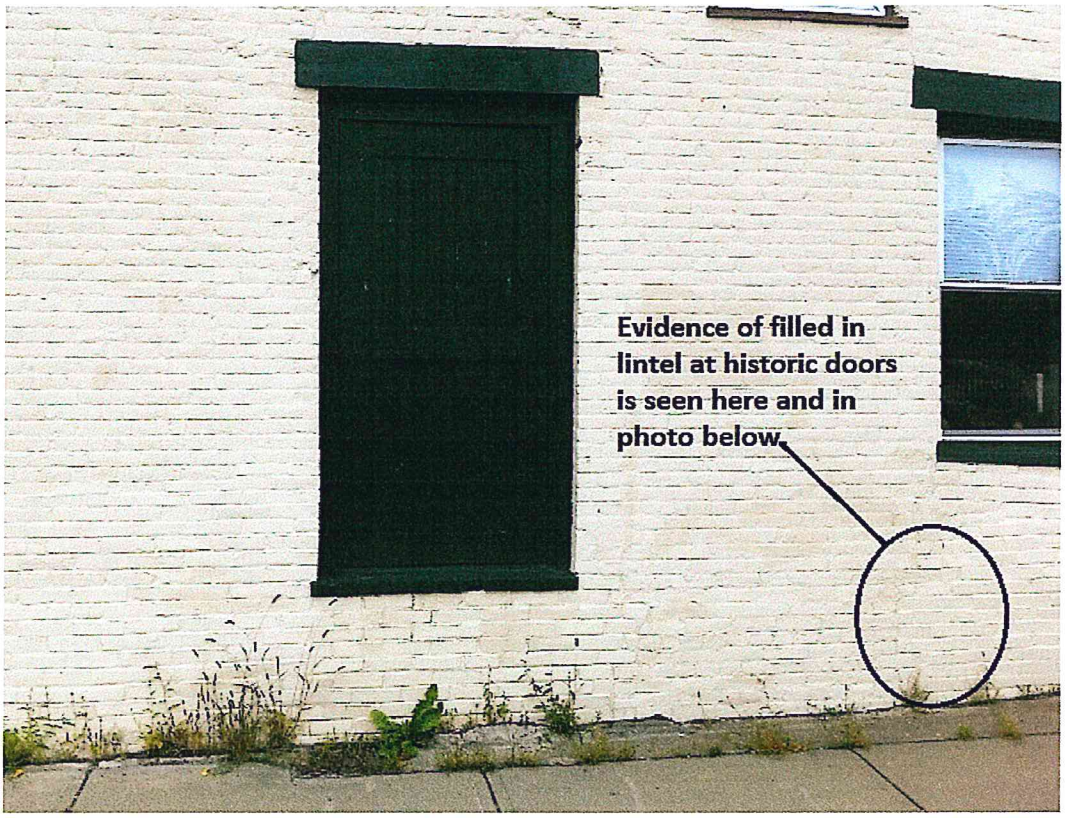

Photo 15. Evidence of where shop doors were filled in with brick. This is the lintel location.

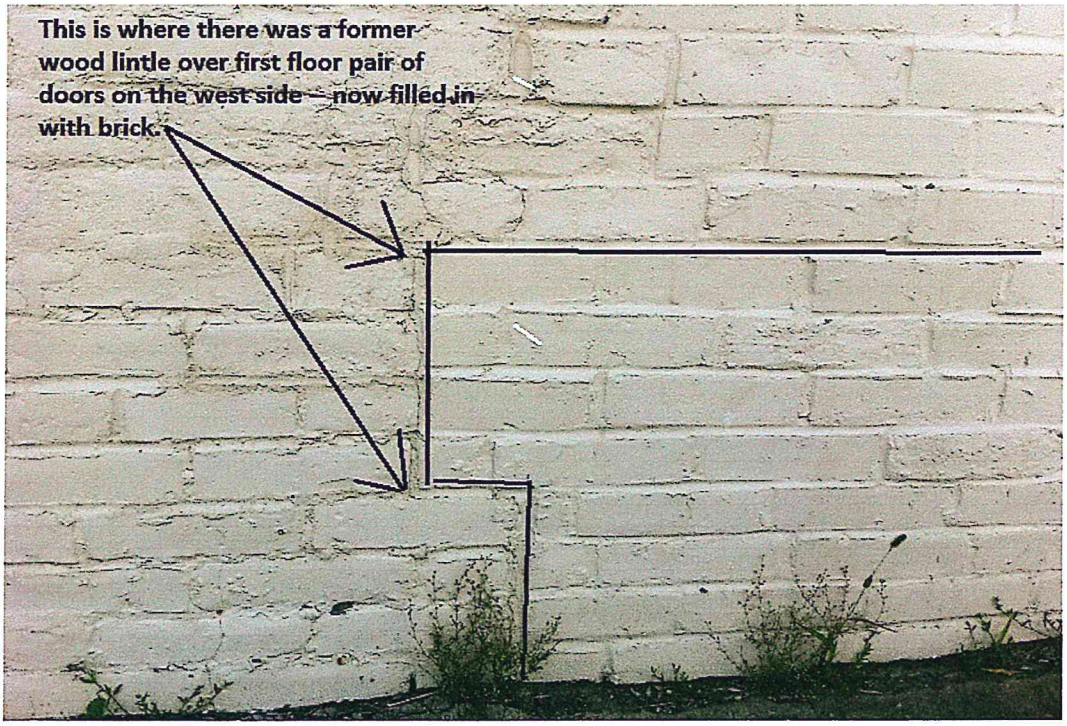

Photo 16. Evidence of where shop doors were filled in with brick. This is the lintel location. Note the difference in joint detail and brick face texture.

Photo 17. Evidence of where loading dock doors were filled in with brick on the north elevation. The painted wood lintel remains. Note damage from rising damp to the right of the blocked opening. The black lines are cable TV cables.

Photo 18. North side windows are buried to various depths. They have more exposure the closer they are to the east side of the building. None of the windows are the original 2-over-2 pattern seen in historic PHOTO 3.

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Photo 19. North side first floor windows on the west are buried more than those toward the east due to the slope of the street in front of the windows. The brick window wells were built when the building was buried in 1928.

Photo 20. East and North elevation showing location of first and second floor doors and windows. The door just to the left of the window on the east elevation is not original and was cut in to access the apartment at the east end of the first floor in 1928.

Photo 21. East side showing added porch and door cut in to access the apartment at the east end of the first floor in 1928. The porch was built after 1928.

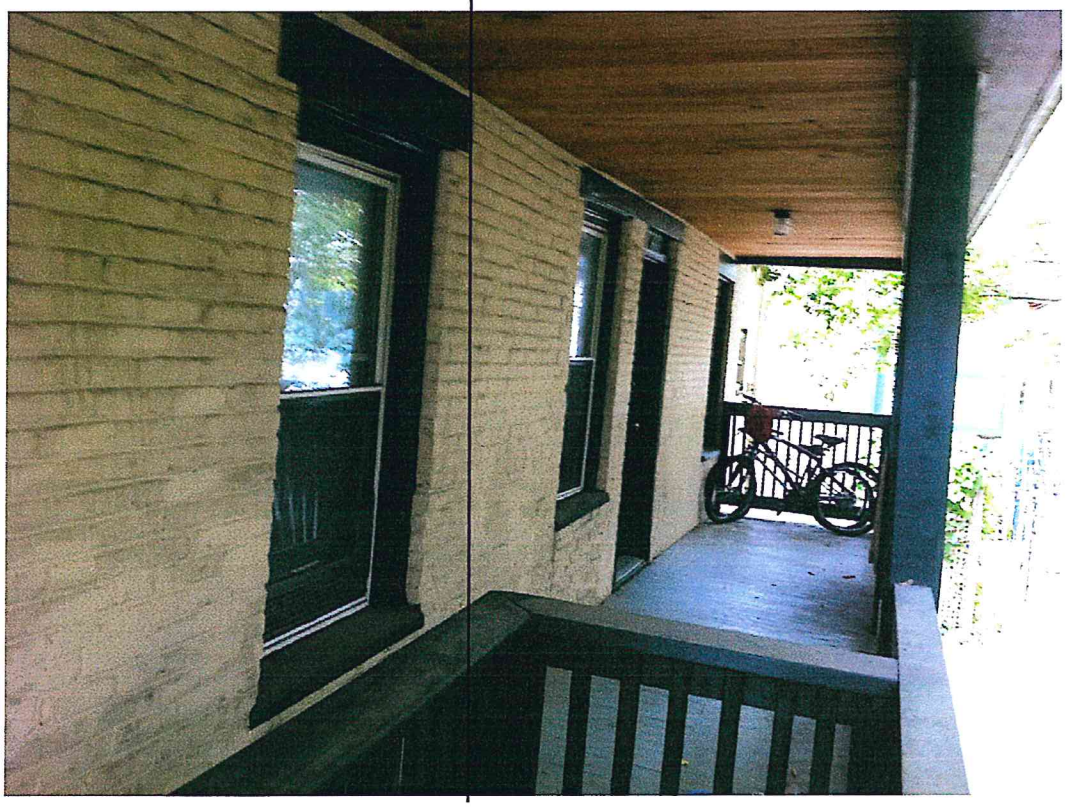

Photo 22. South side at Second Floor of south porch. Windows and doors are at original location with original solid wood headers and sills. Sash and doors are not original.

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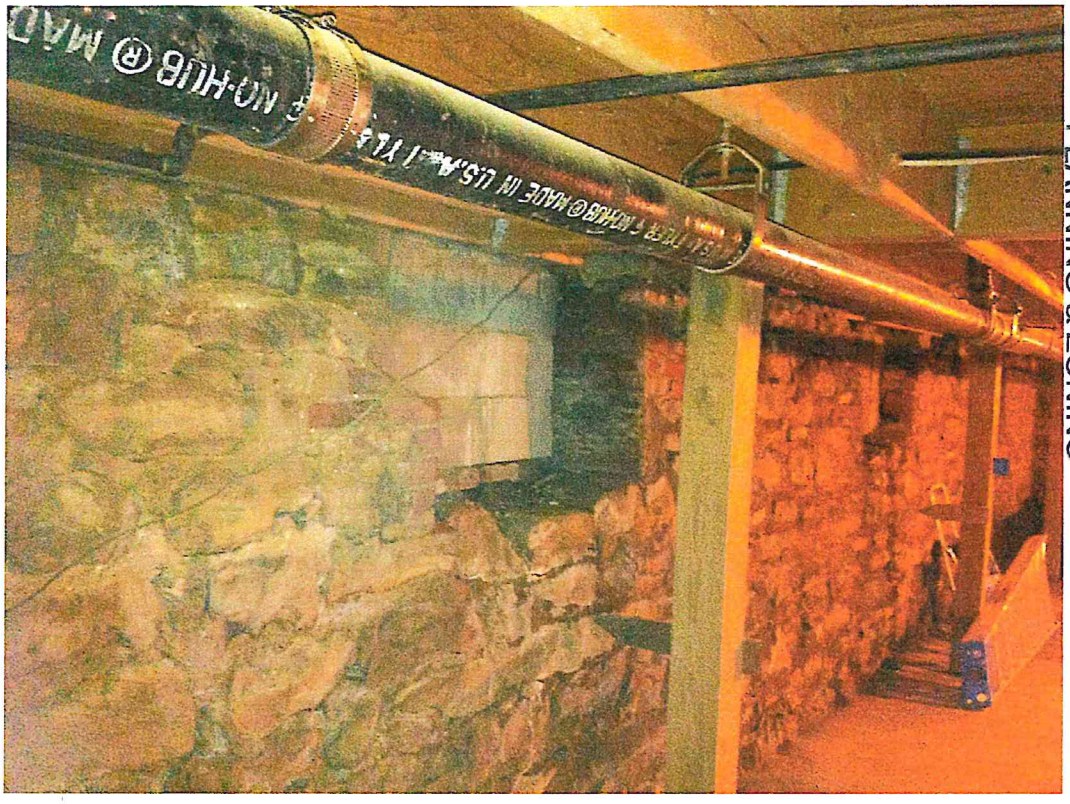

Photo 23. North wall of cellar, showing infill of windows buried in 1928. Locations of these windows will be duplicated in the new Ground Floor walls that will be inserted between these existing walls that will remain and the raised walls of the first and second floors.

Photo 24. East wall of cellar, showing original on-grade entrance on the left, now blocked with concrete blocks. The pair of windows on the right, provided natural light and display features from the east end, which was fully above grade at this level before 1928. Now sewer lines from the apartments above gather and exit here.

Photo 25. Eastern-most window at the north wall in the Cellar. Original sill was at the top of the remaining stone, which is recessed toward the exterior of the foundation wall. Sewer lines above will be relocated in the renovation to not be parallel to the exterior walls, so as not to block the tops of these windows. Concrete blocks will be plastered over.

Photo 26. First Floor, west end apartment (#3). The rooms in this mostly buried apartment get almost no natural light. The original beams supporting the second floor are 8x8 wood beams that have been covered in sheetrock. No historic fabric remains at the interior of this level, except for the heavy timber frame made of 8x8 beams that support the second floor and attic floor.

Photo 27. First Floor, west end apartment (#3). Note the mostly buried window visible through one of the two bedrooms in the apartment. One of the historic 8x8 beams (now covered in Sheetrock) is visible in the upper right hand corner.

Photo 28. First Floor, east end apartment (#4). This is the brightest part of the apartment.

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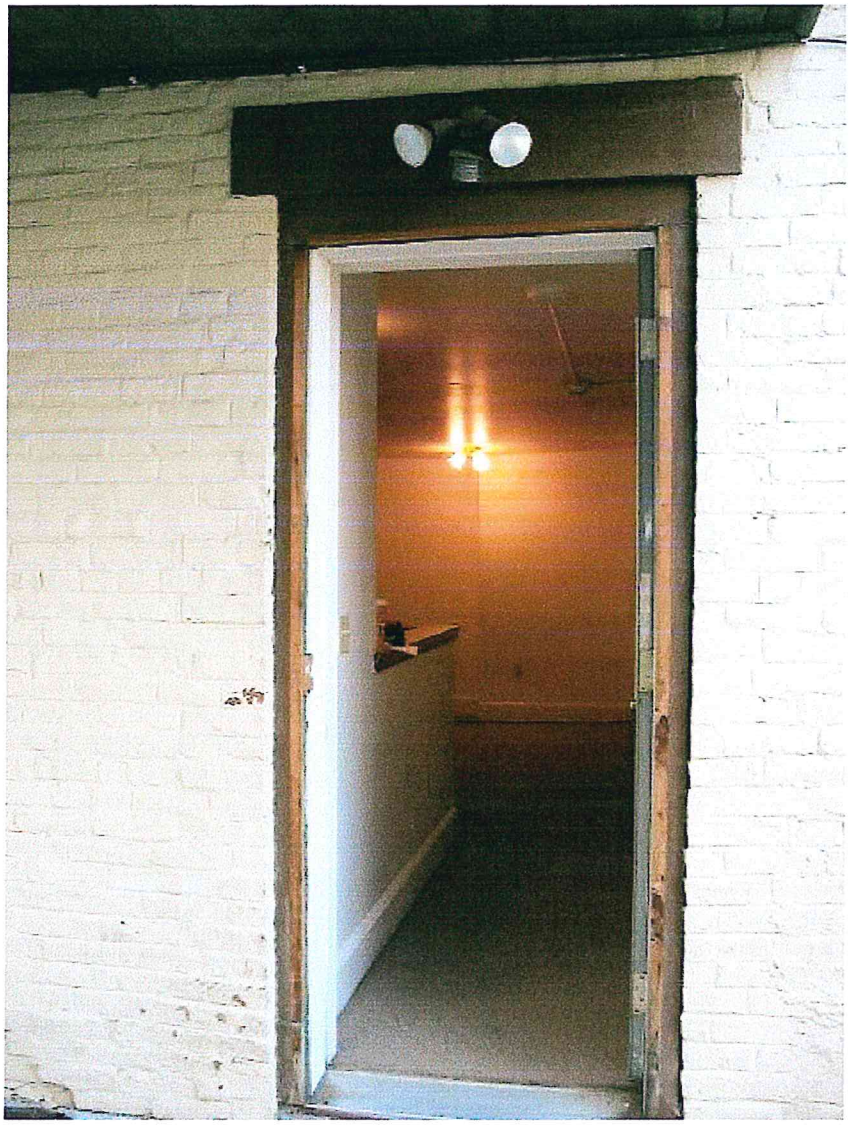

Photo 29. Door to apartment (#4) on east end of first floor. Door frame is modern and bricks have been cut to create this opening.

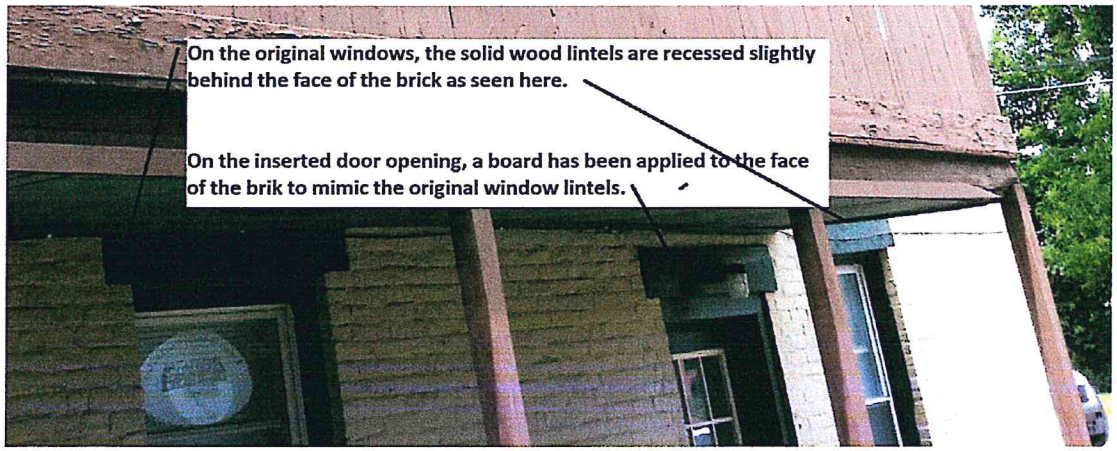

Photo 30. Note that on the historic windows, the solid wood lintels are recessed just behind the face of the brick. Where the door has been inserted under the porch, the historic lintels are mimicked with a faux lintel that is really just a board applied over the brick cut opening with the door frame acting as support for the brick veneer wall surface.

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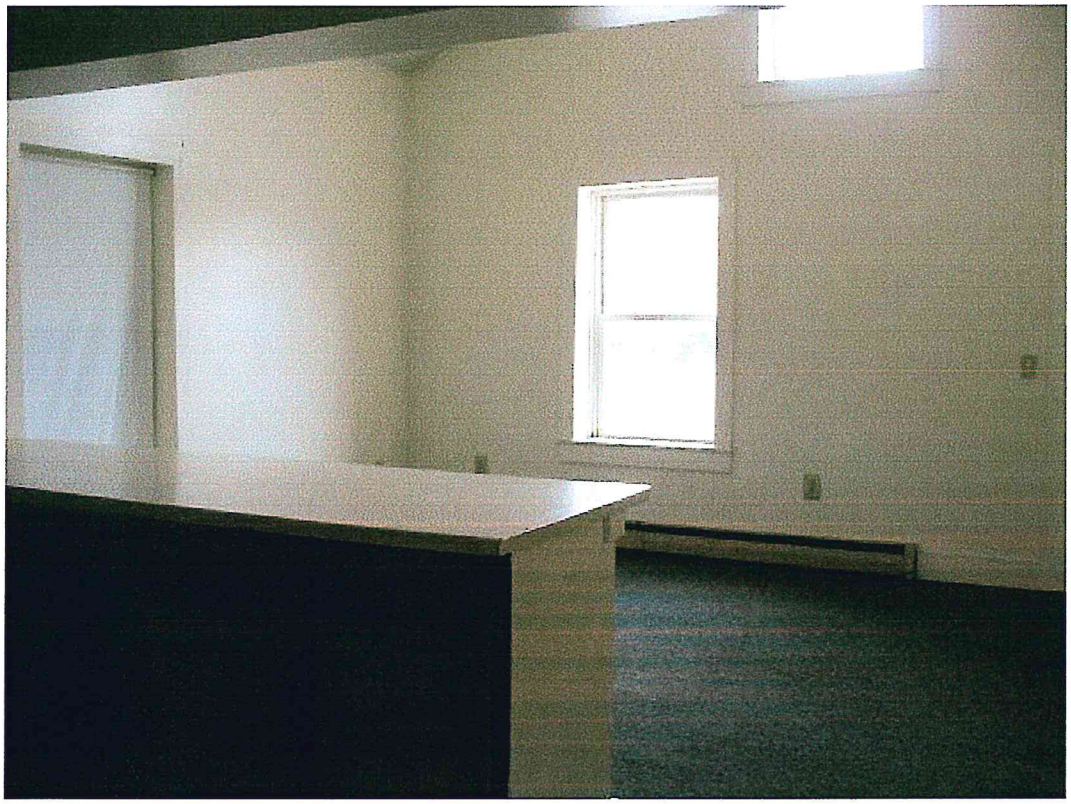

Photo 31. Living Room of apartment (#1) west side, second floor. Note that the tall space also shows the window at the attic level.

Photo 32. Kitchen of apartment (#1) at west end of Second Floor. Beam in foreground is one of the original 8x8 framing timbers, now wrapped in Sheetrock. No historic fabric exists at the interior of the first or second floors.

Photo 33. Kitchen (on raised platform) and living space of apartment (#2) at east end of Second Floor. Door with glass leading to the mostly-enclosed east porch replaces an historic window.

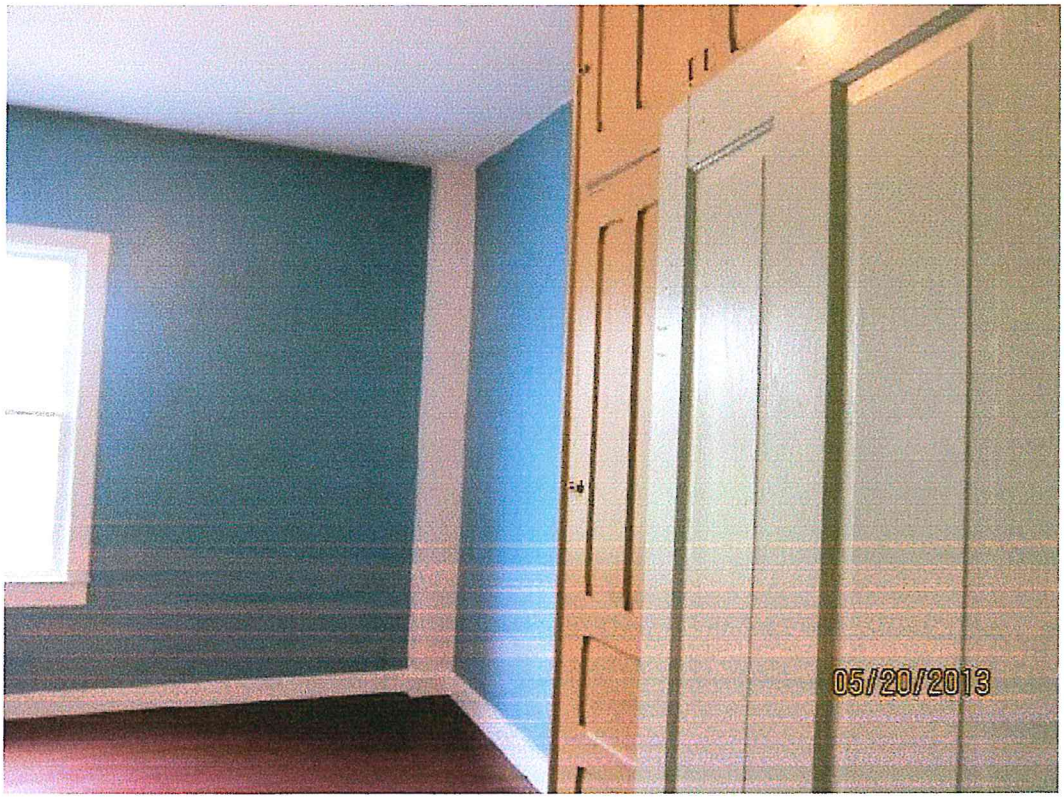

Photo 34. One of the three bedrooms of the east end apartment (#2) on the Second Floor. Note the corner post that is part of the 8x8 heavy timber frame of the building.

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Photo 35. Retaining walls built in 1928 to retain the earth of the raised roads. Wall is poured directly against the brick veneer of the building, and is causing damaging rising damp to the façade. Note that original color of building was unpainted dark red/maroon colored bricks.

Photo 36. Detail at top of retaining wall at west side of building.

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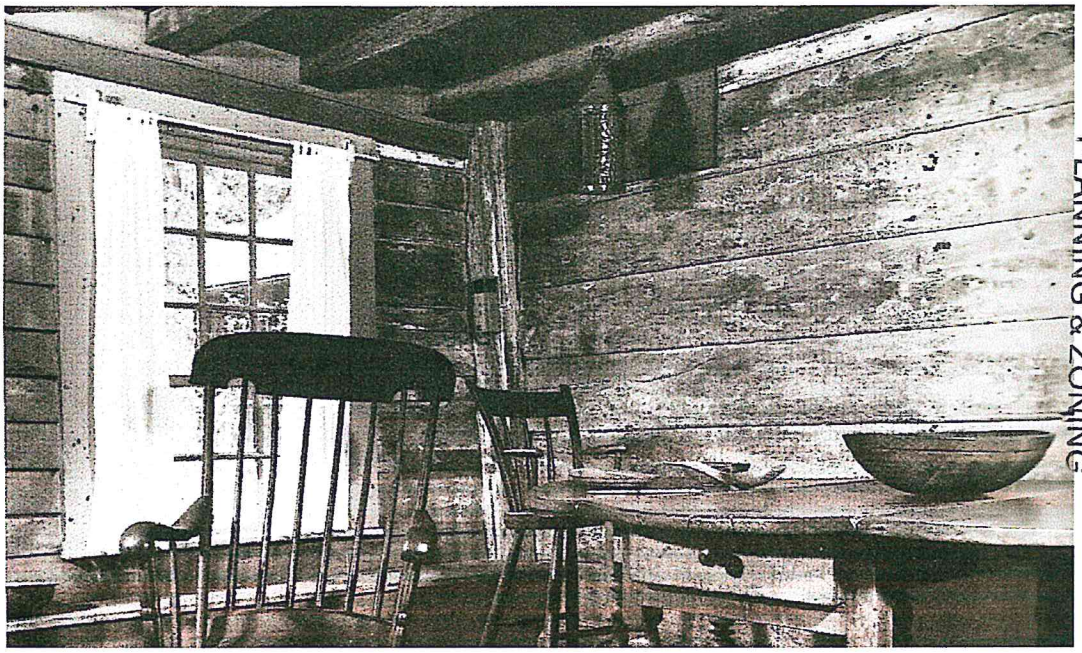

Photo 37. The new floor structure of the inserted floor and the first floor apartments when seen from the cellar floor will be similar to that seen here.

Photo 38. This photo shows two the granite stones that will be used to reconstruct the foundation wall between the top of the existing stone foundation that will remain and the bottom of the brick at the lifted building. Sizes are similar with similar cut to the existing stones, but these are grayer – compatible, but different so they do not fool someone to thinking they are the original stones. These stones will only be visible on the exterior and will be backed up to a new insulated concrete foundation wall on the interior, faced with plaster.

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Photo 39. Location of existing meters on east end of south elevation. Intent is to move these to the west end of the south elevation after the building is lifted and service the building with an underground primary feed from the existing power pole near that location. One additional meter will be included for the Café. If possible, all meters may be put inside the building is Green Mountain Power can accept "smart metering" at this location with a remote reading ability for each meter.

Photo 40. Light at apartment doors. Lamp will be an LED lamp with 2700K color temperature to match that of incandescent lighting. Width is 4.785" Height is 7.25". Housing is black.