



Photo 1 – O118 CORNICE GUTTER EDGE Southeast elevation. Existing condition with flashing removed. Nails shown held “filler” in-place. Damage done by power-fastening gutter flashing.



Photo 2 - Hand-sawn, no jig, removal of the damaged cornice gutter edge.



Photo 3 – East elevation. The horizontal cut is the first cut just above the carved egg and dart. Carefully made as this will seat the new Dutchman when damaged area is removed.



Photo 4 – East elevation. Removed the damaged stone. Note the successive lowering of the hand-held saw to the horizontal cut made, in the vertical cut.



Photo 5 – East elevation. Detail of bare saw-cut and removal.



Photo 6 – East elevation. Preparatory work, sample Dutchman element, verifying drainage allotment and horizontal setting-bed.



Photo 7 – East elevation. Placement corresponding to field measured stone Dutchman elements.



Photo 8 - West elevation. Installed, mortar-joint, cornice edge Dutchman. Waterproofing membrane laps over substrate of treated plywood with stainless steel end channels at border for continuous rigidity between plywood panels. Pending gutter flashing.



Photo 9 – West elevation. CORNICE GUTTER FLASHING. Lead-coated copper with expansion joints mock-up, in progress.



Photo 10 – Roofing/flashing tradesman, bending stainless steel for material development on-site of ad-hoc expansion joint at non-existent cornice drain location.



Photo 11 – IN SHOP MOCK-UP. Roofing/flashing tools, ad-hoc expansion joint for review.



Photo 12 – West elevation. Installed dutchman, waterproofing membrane over treated plywood substrate on structurally sloped cornice gutter stone. Existing stone reglet, at back wall, cleaned and re-used at installation of the new metal counter-flashing.



Photo 13 – REPOINTING. Northwest solid pier at parapet.-repointing of mortar joints. Note mortar match for color, texture. Tented working area is heated, also to allow specific lime mortar mix to cure at least seven days, in cold temperatures.



Photo 14 –
BALUSTRADE.
West elevation at
parapet – setting
of parapet
balusters.
Existing balusters
replaced the
missing and/or
damaged
balusters at the
northwest end
elevation. This
was for
coordination of
color, texture in a
single bay at the
most highly
visible elevation.



Photo 15 – East
elevation at
northern-end.
Setting of bay with
newly carved
balusters. Parapet
railing caps being
set. One hundred
percent of existing
mortar joints
cleaned, repointed.
All newly carved
balusters are
positioned on the
east elevation, two
northeast bays, as
the least visible
location for subtle
difference in color,
initially.



Photo 16 - West
elevation.
Tradesman tools
for cleaning,
repointing
mortar joints.
Severely
degraded
stones,
previously
assessed are
removed and
replaced with
carved
replicates. Note
stainless steel
flashing at solid
parapet
capstone.



Photo 17 –
West elevation.
First bay at the
northern end,
newly-placed
baluster with
stainless steel
dowel.



Photo 18 – West elevation. Open parapet railing capstones set. Solid pier cap shimmed for re-setting. Solid pier stones repointed.



Photo 19 – West elevation. Second bay from the northern end, completely reset with new balusters. Railing capstones reset in restored, solid mortar joints. Special mortar for historic structures, for match in color, texture and structural stability.



Photo 20 – West elevation, view from southern end. Parapet railing capstones reset. Cornice gutter edge removed by saw-cutting. Removal of existing flashing, in progress.



Photo 21 – West elevation, with the new balusters of second bay from the northern end.



Photo 22 – CARTOUCHE. There are (7) cartouche made up of five elaborately carved stones. Structurally work under compression as the arch over windows, located beneath the solid parapet. North cartouche, upper veneer stone, just above the arch keystone (6" depth). Found condition of displacement, downward action.



Photos 23 – North cartouche. Found condition of upper edge showing displacement.

Photo 24 – Detail of past, unsuccessful intervention. Newly carved replacement stone band has been installed.



Photo 25 – North cartouche. Found condition of lower edge of displacement. Note insertion of dowels in the outer decorative stone band made in a past intervention.



Photo 26 – North cartouche. Brick back-up wall restored, insertion of 0.0375mm steel plates for additional stabilization of facing stone, typical.

Unsuccessful and inappropriate solution for the displacement action taking place for the stone mass load.

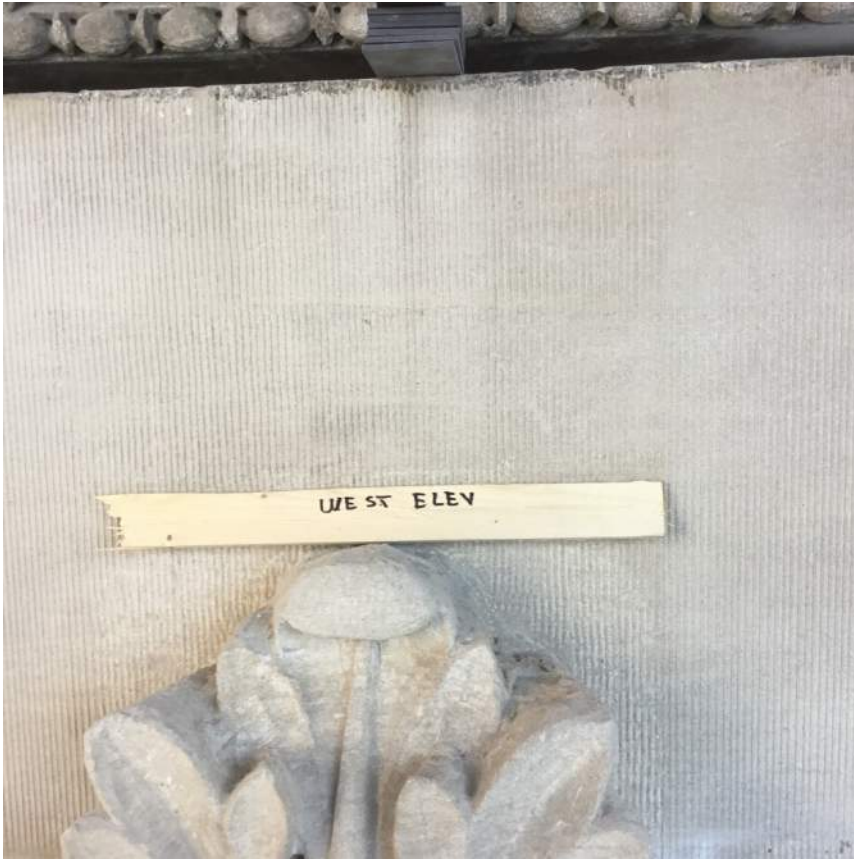


Photo 27 – NORTHWEST CARTOUCHE, upper stone. Found condition of displacement, downward settling action. First of seven (total) cartouche arch elements, assessed and subsequently to be re-set into place.

Photo 28 – Northwest cartouche, upper stone detail.



Photos 29, 30 – Northwest cartouche detail photos of displacement exposing brick back-up wall.

Photo 31, replacement decoratively carved stone.



Photo 32 – Northwest cartouche. Found condition of lower edge of stone displacement.



Photos 33, 34 – WEST ELEVATION. Northwest cartouche keystone, repositioned into place with specially fabricated steel hoist system attached to original keystone decoratively carved Indiana limestone block.



Photo 35 – WEST ELEVATION. Northwest cartouche keystone, repositioned into place.



Photo 36 – WINDOW AREA WELL GRATE. O247. West elevation, grate no. 8, typical. Installation of new stainless steel grates, frames, fasteners. Annual maintenance required for “tea stains” resulting from oxidation (superficial only) caused by seasonal use of chemical deicers.



Photo 37 – Window area well grate no. 5, renovated.



Photo 38 – Window area well grate no. 3 with new concrete cap and concrete support structure beneath. This area well was not draining and in heavy rain conditions would overflow into the lower level storage area. Concrete cap approved by the Historic Preservation Commission and Certificate of Appropriateness released 11/09/2017.



Photo 39 – Window area well no. 2, concrete capped.

END