



Photo 20 – Load bearing Wall Removal – 1910 Addition



Photo 21 – Load bearing Wall Removal – 1910 Addition



Photo 22 – Load bearing Wall Removal – 1910 Addition



Photo 23 – Load bearing Wall Removal – 1910 Addition

The second floor framing of this 1910 addition has been renovated extensively at some time. The former bar area located on the ground floor was constructed by removing a major load bearing masonry wall and incorporating steel beams and columns. Photos 20 through 23 show the construction of this double steel beam supporting columns and masonry wall above. It is presumed that during the installation of this steel beam the masonry wall was needed to provide temporary support. These pockets have not yet been refilled (see Photo 24). This masonry wall should be infilled and provide tight to the steel beam to reinstate full integrity of this load bearing system.

### Recommendation

A complete new roofing system is recommended to arrest an ingress of water. Miscellaneous repairs to framing members (primarily at roof level) is required. Some masonry work is required in the second floor bearing walls.

## 4.0 1890 Two Storey Addition along Mill Street

### .1 Roof

Upon entering the attic of this slope roofed framing system, it was immediately apparent that this has undergone extreme stresses and deterioration. The framing system for the sloped roof includes heavy timber tied frames located with approximately 12' to 13' apart. This



Photo 26 – Failed Masonry Support Wall



Photo 27 – Failed Masonry Support Wall

tied framing system is supported on a 2 and 3 wythe brick veneer exterior wall. A culmination of overstressing of the timbers, outward movement of the masonry wall (Photos 26 & 27) has resulted in failure of many of the framing timbers. Many of the timbers exhibit

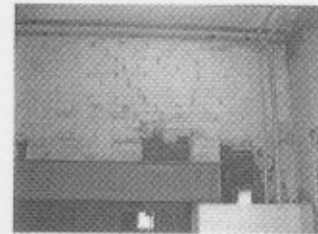


Photo 24 – Masonry Opening at Steel Beam

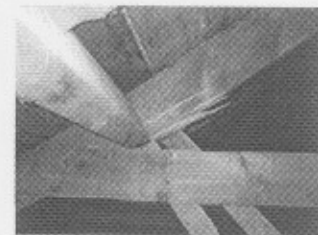


Photo 25 – Failed Roof Beam