



Figure 001: Photo showing area of mortar loss and subsequent failed repair



Figure 002: Photo showing area of large sections of failed mortar joints typical of both towers above the level of the first floor



Figure 003: Photo showing area of cementitious patching and penetrations created during earlier campaign to control pigeon population.



Figure 004: Photo showing area of similar patching as well as delamination of the sandstone façade on surrounding stones (Notice the hard edge of the mortar where inappropriate mortar was used in earlier repointing campaign)



Figure 005: Photo showing area of organic growth on north face of west tower (In this photo, areas of growth are occurring on the surfaces that are lighter and smoother in texture.)



Figure 006: Photo showing areas of delaminating sandstone façade, and presence of large quantity of pigeon guano



Figure 007: Photo showing area of relatively sound stone next to the administrative offices; however, selective stones continue to show deeply eroded surfaces secondary to weakened facades



Figure 008: Photo showing areas of stone that are performing well (Condition of walls improves closer to the ground with most of the significant damage at the very peaks of the two towers.)



Figure 009: Photo showing area of delaminating stone surface, poorly attached metal cap over spire capping stone, organic growth and penetrations in the stone caused by the lightning rod grounding cable.



Figure 010: Photo showing area of rusted metal decorative cap, with large hole and unsealed flashing around connection at stone on tower face



Figure 011: Photo showing terracotta minaret with multiple penetrations and superficially applied caulk over mortar base (need to determine stability of each minaret and need to repair as necessary)



Figure 012: Photo showing clogged drain on flat roof over dormitory wing. Debris appears to be combination of guano and nesting materials.



Figure 013: Photo showing flashing at intersection of roof and east tower: Flashing detail is highly irregular with efficacy difficult to predict.



Figure 014: Photo showing close up view of flashing detail (note exposed reglet and heavily applied tar/caulking along edge of new flashing.)



Figure 015: Photo showing Flashing and downspout along face of southeast side of east tower



Figure 016: Photo showing large amount of nesting material at drainage collector: This atypical drainage and overflow system does not appear to meet any typical set of specifications for such work and should be rethought (southwest face of west tower)



Figure 017: Photo showing drainage collector at southwest corner of west tower



Figure 018: Photo showing general condition of roof drainage system at base of tower spires



Figure 019: East Tower – Photo showing area of rot running the length of the sill plate



Figure 020: East Tower - Photo showing horizontal members that are attached with vertical studs to pocketed horizontal beams (they appear to be anchoring the sill plate in place)



Figure 021: East Tower- Photo showing dry rotted sill plate and location of onetime opening into tower loft.



Figure 022: East Tower - Photo showing additional area of dry rot at intersection of two sill plates and vertical spire support



Figure 023: West Tower- Photo showing sill plate with rot and decay sufficient to compromise the entire length of the plate from vertical support to vertical support. Intermediate support is resting on hollowed out sill plate as well thus provided no additional vertical support for spire along exposed façade.



Figure 024: West Tower - Photo showing total failure of sill plate at intersection of vertical support and lapping sill plate (for adjoining section)



Figure 025: West Tower - Photo showing failed lap joint of sill plate (typical)



Figure 026: West Tower - Photo showing failed lap joint at sill plate (typical)



Figure 027: West Tower - Photo showing failed sill plate, lap joint (left), galvanized decorative exterior without any ventilation capacity, deteriorated one-by material



Figure 028: West Tower - Photo showing generous stone ledger suitable for repairing structural damage



Figure 029: West Tower - Photo showing typical cross section of interior of tower at level of spire



Figure 030: West Tower - Photo showing area of compression damage caused by loss of vertical support at corner of spire (damage has been compounded by insect infestation and dry and wet rot)