

**Maine State House**  
Augusta, Maine



The Greek Revival-styled granite Maine State House was originally designed by New England architect Charles Bulfinch, and construction was completed in January of 1832. Many expansions & remodeling projects have occurred throughout the building's history. Together with Consigli Construction, the Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc.'s three year restoration project was phased to work around the State's legislative sessions and to avoid the harsh Maine winters. Stone was used from the original quarry to perform the stone dutchmen repairs. 100% of the mortar was replaced and the stone surfaces were cleaned to remove the years of soiling, and help to restore the building to its original charm. This building is listed on the National Registry of Historic Places.

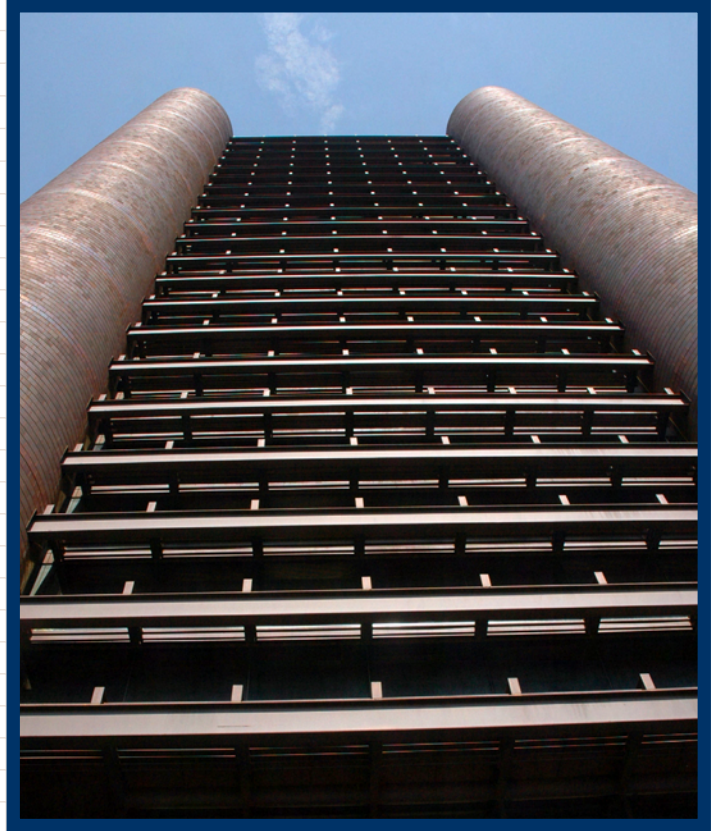
Completed: February 2006



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# Knights of Columbus Headquarters New Haven, Connecticut



The Knights of Columbus Headquarters building was designed by Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates, and was completed in 1969. The 23-story modern style reinforced concrete, terracotta tile, and corten steel building, at 321 feet tall, is the second tallest building in New Haven's skyline. The tower underwent extensive repairs, all performed by the Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. including steel repair, painting, tile replacement, repointing, concrete repair, anchor installation, cleaning, caulking.

Completed: October 2008



*History, Quality, Value*

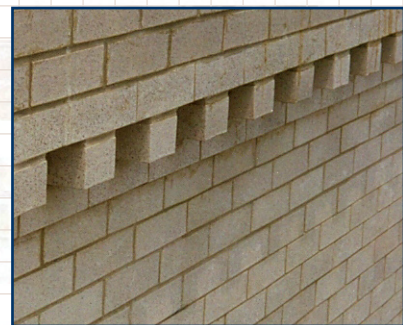
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## Hartford Insurance Restoration Hartford, Connecticut



This project's complexities were related to performing a major brick replacement project on an occupied office building. Demolition was coordinated to take place after business hours to limit the amount of noise inside the building. Access to the inner wings and elevations presented challenges that were overcome with the use of elevated scaffold pathways and hoisting systems. Terracotta trim units were replicated and installed throughout the structure. Flashing and sheet metal were installed in conjunction with the masonry.

Completed: June 1995



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# Cathedral of St. Joseph Hartford, Connecticut



The current cathedral was opened in 1962, and is noted for its huge expanse of stained glass windows crafted in Paris, the ceramic tile mural behind the altar that is the largest of its kind in the world, and its stately Austin pipe organ. The U-shaped sanctuary seats 1,750 people in a contemporary space including the two side chapels. The structure was constructed out of reinforced cast concrete sheathed inside and outside with Indiana limestone. The tower contains a set of 12 cast bronze bells ranging in weight from 225 lbs. to 3,850 lbs., and is topped with a 25 foot high stainless steel cross. Forty years of harsh New England winters have caused deterioration of the steeple's stone. The stainless steel cross is 25 feet tall, and rises 281 feet above the sidewalk. The Joseph Gnazzo Company's workers accessed and inspected the tower, installing a permanent rigging system to facilitate future inspection and repair of the steeple. The workers reached the "crows nest" by scaffolding on the backside of the steeple.

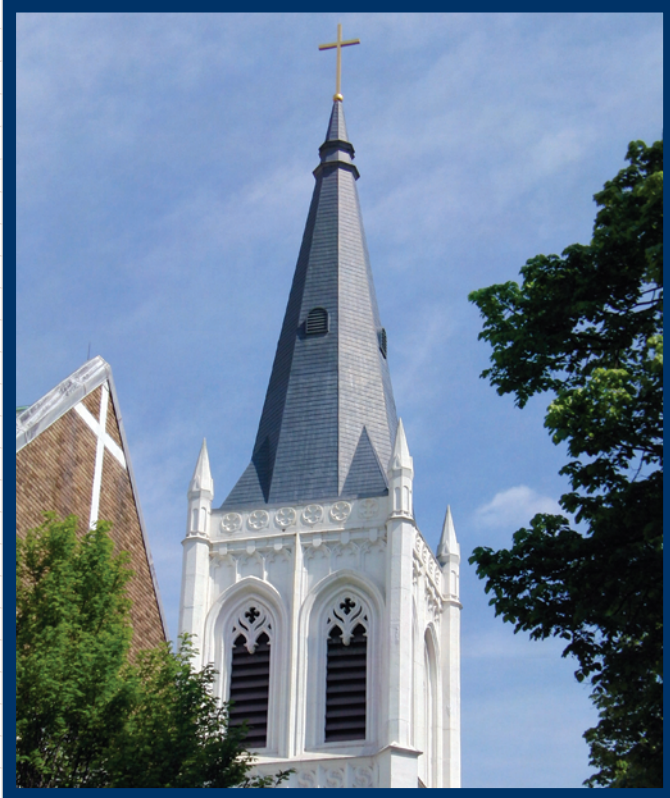
Completed: Phase 1, 1995/1996; Phase 2, 2004/2005



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# Emanuel Lutheran Church Hartford, Connecticut



Originally constructed in 1929, this gothic masonry style church experienced continuous masonry deterioration to both towers. Numerous repairs were made over the years with minimal success. Eventually, large pieces of falling precast concrete presented a potential safety hazard to the public. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. was called upon to repair and replace the precast concrete, as well as complete repointing, caulking, and cleaning, along with roof work, sheet metal, painting and coating, and electrical work. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. also erected steeples that were originally designed for the church, but never before installed.

Completed: May 2000



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# Rollins Chapel, Dartmouth College Hanover, New Hampshire



Rollins Chapel was designed by John L. Faxon of Boston, and built in 1884 in neo-Romanesque style. The building was constructed of granite with red sandstone trim and the floor plan was in the form of a Greek cross, with a seating capacity of about 600. The structure has undergone many renovations and expansions throughout its history. Currently, the chapel serves as an interfaith worship center at Dartmouth. Together with Consigli Construction and Building Envelope Consultants, The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. performed pointing, stone repair & resetting, cleaning and various other repairs.

Completed: 2006



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Sacred Heart  
St. Francis De Sales Church  
Bennington, Vermont



St. Francis de Sales was the first Catholic Church in southern Vermont. The cornerstone of the current church building was blessed and laid on July 4, 1889. Interior renovations to the church occurred in the early 1970s, and the congregation merged with Sacred Heart Parish in July 1995. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. was asked to provide immediate stabilization to the church, and then later in a larger scope project, rebuilding the lower sections of the buttresses, repointing & grouting the interior cavities in the stone work. The bell tower was also stabilized by rebuilding large stone areas, repointing and grouting.

Completed: December 2005; April 2006; Summer 2009



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# Avery Point Lighthouse

## Groton, Connecticut



The Avery Point Lighthouse is situated at the southeastern end of the University of Connecticut's Avery Point campus. Constructed in 1943 by the US Coast Guard, the 55-foot octagonal-shaped structure looks like a 'tower' rather than a traditional lighthouse, and was built to be a memorial tower. After many years of neglect, the lighthouse developed serious deterioration problems. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. was awarded the final phase of this restoration project, and coordinated the replacement of the decorative cast stone baluster, reconstruction of the light base, installation of the new light and the installation of windows and doors. This structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Completed: April 2006

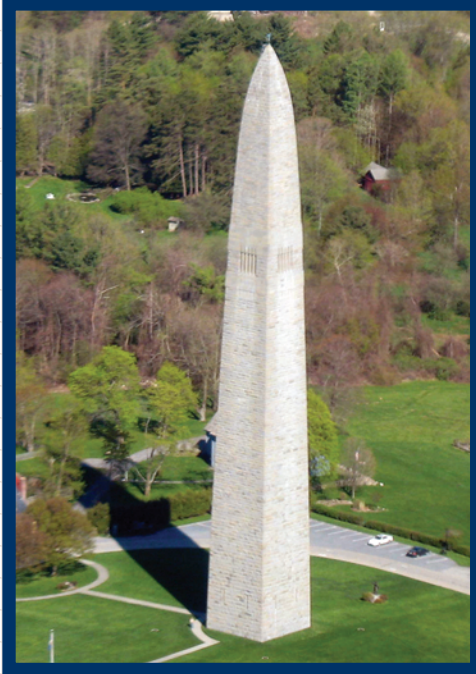


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# Bennington Monument

## Bennington, Vermont



Built in the late 1880's, this monument is a dedication to the famous Battle of Bennington that took place during the Revolutionary war in 1777. The monument is a 306' stone obelisk, with a square base and tapered sides, designed by J. Phillip Rinn. It is constructed of Sandy Hill Dolomite, a blue-gray magnesium limestone containing numerous fossils quarried from a site in present-day Hudson Falls, NY. The monument is the tallest man-made structure in Vermont. In 1990, the Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. developed a safe, efficient and unique approach to accessing this monumental structure. Gnazzo personnel performed 100% repointing, some sealant installation, and minor stone repairs, and a skilled subcontractor fabricated stainless steel sheet metal assemblies. In 2005, the Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. was again selected to perform maintenance repointing, sealant installation, interior and exterior painting. This time, interior structural steel was installed to reinforce the observation deck. This structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

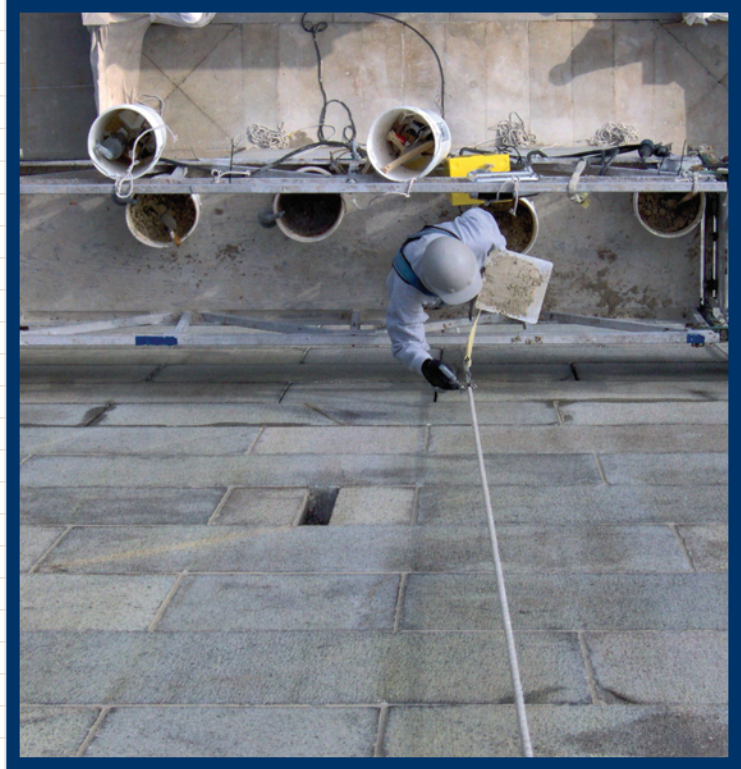
Completed: 1990; 2005



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## Bunker Hill Monument Charlestown, Massachusetts



Built in 1843 as a memorial of the battle at Bunker Hill, the Bunker Hill Monument is made entirely of granite taken from a quarry in Quincy, MA, and stands 221 feet tall, with 294 steps. A unique and efficient approach to the rigging for this project was one of the main reasons that the Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. was selected for this high profile assignment. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. developed a method using suspended scaffolding without penetrating any of the facade. With the challenge of scaffolding overcome, it was down to executing a quality project of repointing using a naturally hydraulic lime mortar, sealant installation, stone dutchmen repair, and masonry cleaning. This structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

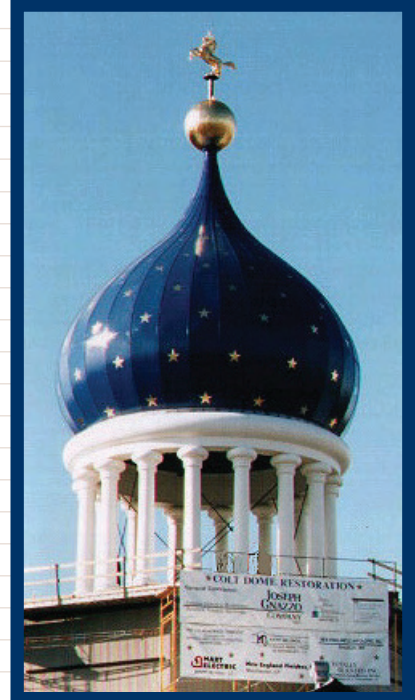
Completed: August 2006



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# Coltsville Heritage Park Dome Hartford, Connecticut



The Coltsville Historic District is nationally significant as it illustrates important contributions to the development of the American economy and improvements in manufacturing technology made by Samuel Colt and the enterprise he founded, Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. Samuel Colt obtained his first patent for a revolver in 1836 and went on to found a company that is still in operation today. The Coltsville Historic District is an example of a planned industrial district, with worker housing, as well as social and religious buildings. The Colt armory's distinctive blue onion dome is a Hartford landmark, built in 1867, and is visible from Interstate-91. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. was responsible for wood and sheet metal repair, painting & coating, roofing, cleaning, and electrical work, as well as for the gilding & resetting of rampant colt.

Completed: April 2000



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## Fort Jefferson Dry Tortugas, Florida



Historic Fort Jefferson is America's largest coastal fort. The Joseph Gnazzo Company completed the second phase of the exterior preservation of this Nationally Registered historic structure, located on a remote island just 70 miles west of Key West, FL. Originally constructed in the mid 1800s to protect the Gulf of Mexico shipping lanes, Fort Jefferson was an outstanding example of 19th century masonry fortification and was used as a military prison during the Civil War. A multi-phased, multi-year preservation effort is underway to stabilize it, as the salty sea air and tropical climate have taken a toll on the structure. The preservation effort began in response to serious structural damage to the walls of the fort, caused by rusting cast iron armor blocks embedded in the walls that, though designed to protect the soldiers once stationed there, are now expanding and causing the brick to push apart. Brick surrounding the cannon openings have been removed, documented, cleaned and reused. Once the brick is out of the way, rusted iron armor blocks were removed, and the fort's walls have been rebuilt to the original configuration. Joseph Gnazzo Company masons worked in two-week shifts to complete demolition and stabilization work, which included brick replacement, re-pointing, cast iron removal, and Totten shutter component replacement. Careful attention was paid to logistics, due to the isolation of the island.

Completed: Summer 2009



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# Fort Trumbull

## New London, Connecticut



The current masonry fort was constructed between 1839 and 1852, and is technically the third Fort Trumbull. Since Colonial times, Fort Trumbull served as the location of different military forts, schools and research facilities for the United States Army, Coast Guard and Navy. The first Fort Trumbull was built to protect the New London Harbor from attack and later served as part of the United States' coastal defense system. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. was contracted for this project to clean and repoint the full exterior of the fortification. Extensive stone and dutchmen replacement was performed, bringing the structure back to a stable condition. Coordination with other trades was necessary as the stonework was integrated with the site work. This structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Completed: June 2000



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## Founders Memorial Boston, Massachusetts



The Founders Memorial was erected on historic Boston Common in 1930, as a commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Boston. The monument is a bas-relief by John F. Paramino perched upon a large frame, designed by Charles A. Coolidge. The memorial portrays Boston's first English resident, William Blackstone, welcoming John Winthrop's party to Shawmut Peninsula. The scope of work performed by the Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. included cleaning, repointing, sealant, epoxy, granite paver resetting, and concrete footing work.

Completed: April 2006



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# Lexington Green Battle Monument Lexington, Massachusetts



This stone obelisk was erected in 1799 in memory of fallen Lexington residents killed during the first battle of the Revolutionary war on historic Lexington Green. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. was responsible for monument conservation and stone repair.

Completed: July 2002



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## Shaw Memorial Boston, Massachusetts



The Shaw Memorial depicts Colonel Shaw on horseback leading the Massachusetts 54th Regiment, the first all-volunteer black regiment in the Union army organized in a Northern state. The monument was unveiled on May 30, 1897, and is the most acclaimed sculpture on Boston Common. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. was retained to complete masonry cleaning and repair work.

Completed: June 2005



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Goddard Hall,  
Worcester Polytechnic Institute  
Worcester, Massachusetts



Completed in 1965, Goddard Hall at Worcester Polytechnic Institute is home of the Chemistry and Biochemistry Department and Chemical Engineering Department. This building is named for Robert Goddard, a 1908 WPI graduate who is known as the father of modern rocketry. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. replaced over 14,000 brick along with removal and resetting of coping stones. Flashings and waterproofing membrane were installed to keep the building watertight. The building also received extensive repointing and sealant installation. This project had time constraints due to the school season.

Completed: September 2004



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# Harvard Hall, Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts



Harvard Hall, designed by Sir Francis Bernard, was built in 1766. Harvard Hall is the second oldest surviving building at Harvard, and currently houses classrooms and several large lecture halls. In the summer of 2005, The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. restored existing brownstone, and fabricated & replaced deteriorate brownstone at the front entrance of the building. Harvard Hall is located in the National Historic District of Harvard Yard.

Completed: July 2005



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## The Long Walk, Trinity College Hartford, Connecticut



Two years of extensive renovation marked the completion of the historic 81,000 SF Long Walk at Trinity College. The brownstone structures were constructed between the late 1870s and early 1880s. English architect William Burges designed the structures, which are prime examples of the High Victorian Collegiate Gothic style. These buildings house suite-style residence hall rooms, classrooms and administrative spaces. The restoration project included extensive renovations and upgrades to both the interior and exterior, including new roofs, windows and masonry. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. workers completed the exterior stone masonry restoration, which included rebuilding stone dormers, repointing & stabilization, as well as anchor installation.

Completed: Summer 2008



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Memorial Chapel,  
Wesleyan University  
Middletown, Connecticut



Memorial Chapel was built between 1867-1871 as a memorial to Wesleyan University students and alumni who fell during the Civil War. The chapel is an excellent example of a mid-19th-century religious building designed in the Gothic Revival style, articulated by the locally quarried brownstone, steeply pitched gables, and Gothic ornamentation. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. developed an in-house, just-in-time production system to fabricate the stones that needed to be replaced. The shop drawing process was virtually eliminated. Masons carved and finished the stones on-site to match those existing on the building. The Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. also repointed 100% of the mortar joints and cleaned the building to bring it back to its original finish.

Completed: January 2002



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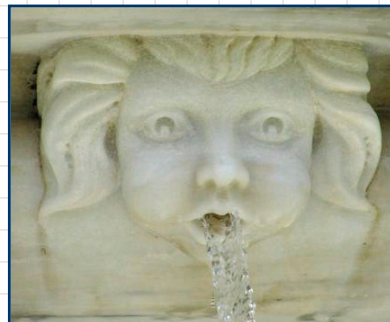
## The Elms Mansion Fountains Newport, Rhode Island



The Elms was the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Julius Berwind of Philadelphia and New York. In 1898, the Berwinds engaged Philadelphia architect Horace Trumbauer to design a house modeled after the mid-18th century French chateau d'Asnieres (c.1750) outside Paris. The elaborate Classical Revival gardens on the grounds were developed between 1907 and 1914. They include terraces displaying marble and bronze sculpture, a park of fine specimen trees and a lavish lower garden featuring marble pavilions, elaborate marble fountains, a sunken garden with carriage house, and garage.

In 2001, the Joseph Gnazzo Company, Inc. completed a comprehensive replacement of the three elaborate marble fountains. The project involved overseeing the importation of marble from Italy as well as coordinating the detailed stone fabrication and carving. Our skilled craftsmen re-built the fountains replicating the originals as they were constructed back in the early 1900s.

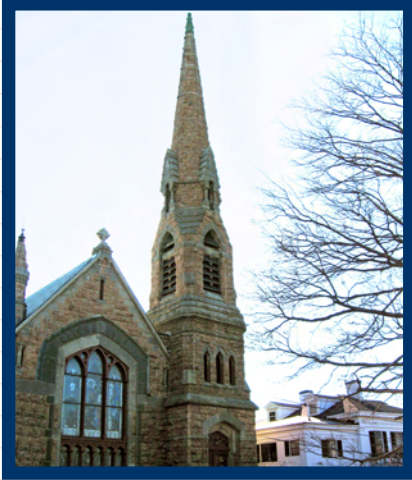
Completed: April 2001



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# Channing Memorial Church Newport, Rhode Island



David Hansen | Daily News staff photo

Built in 1881 and sitting majestically atop Historic Hill in Newport, Rhode Island, the Channing Memorial Church is a classic example of Gothic architecture that complements the surrounding neighborhood and nearby mansions. Its 130-foot steeple is the highest point in the city, and is readily visible to boats sailing into the harbor. Unfortunately, the elements took their toll over the years and about ten years ago, it became apparent that the steeple needed repair.

Gnazzo's experts knew restoration would be a daunting task. The church roof could not support the scaffolding that would be needed to work on the steeple, requiring design of a nearly free-standing cantilevered system; the existing steeple itself was tilted and asymmetrical because its sides were not built identically during original construction; there would have to be innovative internal structural work that would support an identical exterior appearance; and there were many other historical factors to consider including delicate stained glass windows to protect, and the need to fabricate a new eight-foot tall copper finial identical to the old one to top off the steeple. The top 52 feet of the steeple had to be dismantled by hand with each stone labeled and re-fabricated on site for use in reconstruction. Workers used lasers to ensure that the entire structure was kept true during rebuilding, effectively correcting the tilt and asymmetry of the steeple.

Completed: December 2009



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