Central Vermont Public Service Corporation

VIA E-FILING

April 5, 2011

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Mail Code DLC, HL-II.2
888 1st Street NE, Room IA
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Central Vermont Public Service Corporation
Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2737 VT)

Section 106 Report and Memorandum of Agreement for the Proposed Replacement of Powerhouse Windows

Dear Secretary Bose:

This letter treats the responsibility of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and its licensee, Central Vermont Public Service Corporation (CVPS), owner of the Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project, to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 800, the Federal regulations that implement Section 106.

In 1996 a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form was prepared for the "Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project." The document concludes that the Middlebury Lower Project meets the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register. Subsequently, in 2004, the FERC approved a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for the Middlebury Lower Project. That plan lists both the powerhouse among the components that contribute to the historic significance of the Middlebury Lower Project, and therefore qualify for the National Register.

In accordance with the stipulations of Middlebury Lower's HPMP and the Programmatic Agreement executed on February 21,2007, this letter provides the Commission an opportunity to comment on the above-referenced project. Section I (B)(2)(a) of the executed Programmatic Agreement stipulates that CVPS " ... will avoid damage to the Project...and will repair rather than replace deteriorated features of the Project". The Programmatic Agreement requires CVPS to afford the Vermont State Historic Preservation Office (VTSHPO) and the Commission 45 days to comment on any proposal that does not comply with the intent of the Programmatic Agreement to preserve Project features.

The powerhouse retains its original window treatment incorporating large double-hung and top-hinged, multi-light wood sash along with wood screening louvers, all set in wood master frames. These components on the west (river) and south facades have deteriorated from ninety years of exposure to weathering compounded by difficulty of access on the river facade, and now require remedial action. CVPS proposes to remove the historic sash, louvers, and frames, and replace them with new counterparts that will simulate their type and division but will have partly different (aluminum and steel) materials.

An architectural historian qualified under 36 CFR Part 61, Hugh H. Henry of Chester, VT, has conducted documentary research on the powerhouse, reviewed the proposed action, and prepared the Section 106 report. Mr. Henry has determined that the action will affect the historic character of the powerhouse and its windows on the west and south facades, primarily through the changes in materials resulting from the removal of the original window components and their replacement with new counterparts of similar design.

CVPS proposes to mitigate the effects by documenting the historic treatment of the windows on the west and south facades of the powerhouse with 35mm black-and-white photographs and the Section 106 report. That report has been completed and accompanies this letter, together with copies of the black-and-white photographs.

A Memorandum of Agreement regarding the proposed window replacement has already been prepared. An original of that document accompanies this letter for approval and signature by the Commission.

If you have any comments or require additional details regarding this filing please contact me at (802)747-5594 or beth.eliason@cvps.com.

Thank you,

Beth Eliason
Environmental Engineer

Enc.

Cc: Giovanna Peebles, VTSHPO
Hugh Henry
Mike Scarzello. CVPS

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

AND

VERMONT STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

AND

CENTRAL VERMONT PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION

REGARDING THE REPLACEMENT OF HISTORIC WINDOW COMPONENTS

MIDDLEBURY LOWER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (FERC# 2737)
MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT

WHEREAS, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has determined that the proposed action to remove and replace the historic window components on the west and south facades of the powerhouse at the Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project in Middlebury, Vermont, FERC License No. 2737, will have an effect on a property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and has consulted with the Vermont State Historic Preservation officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470ff);

NOW, THEREFORE, the FERC and the Vermont SHPO agree that the action shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the action on historic properties.

Stipulations

The FERC will ensure that the following measures will be carried out:

1. Prior to any removal or other alteration, the property owner, Central Vermont Public Service Corporation, will document the historic treatment of the windows on the west and south facades of the powerhouse with 35mm black-and-white photographs. A summary report (the Section 106 Report) that describes the property, its history, the proposed action, and the current condition of the window components (including the wood sash, louvers, and master frames) will accompany the photographs. This documentation must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Documentation and shall be submitted to the FERC and the Vermont SHPO. The FERC and the Vermont SHPO must review and approve this documentation prior to the proposed action of removing and replacing the historic window components with new counterparts.

2. The 35mm black-and-white photographs of the historic window treatment on the west and south facades of the powerhouse together with the Section 106 Report will constitute sufficient mitigation for this action.

3. Should any signatory party object within 45 days to any actions proposed pursuant to this agreement, the FERC shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If the FERC determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the FERC shall request the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.6(b). Any Council comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by the FERC in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.6(c)(2) with reference only to the subject of the dispute; the FERC's responsibility to carry out all actions under this agreement that are not the subjects of the dispute will remain unchanged.

Execution of this Memorandum of Agreement by the FERC and the Vermont SHPO and implementation of its terms shall constitute evidence that the FERC has taken into account the proposed removal and replacement of the window components on the west and south facades of the powerhouse at the Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project and its effect on historic properties.

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Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Date

_____

Vermont State Historic Preservation Officer Date

CONCUR

_____

Central Vermont Public Service Corporation Date

SECTION 106 REPORT

MIDDLEBURY LOWER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (FERC No. 2737) - POWERHOUSE WINDOW REPLACEMENT

CENTRAL VERMONT PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION
MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT
MARCH 2011

Abstract

This Section 106 report treats the proposed replacement of the window sash on the powerhouse located at the Middlebury Lower [Falls] Hydroelectric Project on the Otter Creek, Middlebury, Vermont. Constructed during 1918-20, the overscale one-story, brick powerhouse possesses large segmental-arched window openings fitted with multi-light wood sash, louvers, and master frames. The effects of aging and weathering have caused the wood components to deteriorate to the extent of requiring replacement in order to secure weather-tight closures. The Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project has been evaluated as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The owner of the Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project, Central Vermont Public Service Corp. (CVPS), proposes to remove the historic sash, louvers, and frames and replace them with new counterparts simulating type and division but changing materials. This action will have beneficial effects on the historic powerhouse by restoring the physical integrity and durability of the windows, and thereby contributing to the operational and economic viability of the generating station. The content of this report and the accompanying black-and-white photographs will serve as mitigation for the replacement of the historic sash, louvers, and frames on the powerhouse windows..

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Introduction

This Section 106 report has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800 relating to a hydroelectric generating project licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and belonging to the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation (CVPS), Rutland, Vt. The specific subject of this report is the powerhouse and its windows constructed during 1918-20 at the Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2737) situated on the Otter Creek in Middlebury, Vermont.

The field work for this report was accomplished in April 2010 at the Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project. The architectural characteristics of the powerhouse windows were recorded by hand-written notes. The 35mm black-and-white photographs accompanying this report were taken the same date.

Hugh H. Henry, a consulting architectural historian, performed the field work, including the photography, and subsequently used that information to prepare this report. Owen Stolarcyk, Hydro Foreman, CVPS, Middlebury, Vt. provided assistance in the field. Elizabeth Eliason, Environmental Engineer, CVPS, Rutland, Vt. provided information about the proposed action.

Project Description

Occupying the Lower Falls of the Otter Creek one mile downstream from Middlebury village, the Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project comprises a complex of four buildings and seven structures with an installed capacity of 2,250 kW situated mostly along the sloping east bank of the rocky cascades. Two concrete gravity dams impound the east and west river channels that diverge around a small island. A two-bay, steel and concrete intake structure admits water from the headpond behind the East Dam to the power canal. The mostly unlined canal extends about 500 feet northward, crossed by a one-span, steel and wood vehicle bridge near the forebay.

Abutting the west side of the downstream end of the canal behind steel trash racks, a three-bay, concrete wet pit structure contains three horizontal Francis-type Leffel turbines with 50-inch runners. The turbines are directly coupled to the three General Electric 900 kVA A. C. generators and 20 kW D. C. generators (exciters) inside the generator room of the overscale one-story, brick and concrete, gable-roofed, vernacular powerhouse that adjoins the west side of the wet pit structure. The ruins of earlier twin steel penstocks remain next to the south wall of the powerhouse.

Two one-story, wood-framed, shed-roofed sheds stand near the north and south ends of the power canal. A steel-framed substation with three 44 kV step-up transformers is sited northeast of the powerhouse. An elongated one-story, wood-framed, gable-roofed garage and office building stands on the higher terrain next to Seymour Street Extension.

The proposed action will affect the original window treatment on the west (river) and south facades of the powerhouse. The similar window treatment on the north facade will remain in place, given its markedly better physical condition resulting from less adverse freeze-thaw during the winter and direct sunlight in summer.

Nearly of room height, the windows incorporate multi-light, top-hinged wood sash in the transom position above double-hung, multi-light wood sash, all set within wood master frames. On the west and south facades, the frames have rotted especially at the lower corners to the extent of losing their integrity. The sash proper have deteriorated to a lesser extent but exhibit much checking and cracking from exposure to weather during their ninety-year existence. The transom openings are screened on the exterior by wood louvers that have also deteriorated from exposure; these louvers provide protection when the transom sash are opened.

The proposed action will involve the removal of both the wood sash, louvers, and master frames from the window openings. Then will follow the installation of new counterparts that will match visually the dimensions, type, and division of the historic sash and louvers together with suitable framing.

Anchored to the brick masonry and custom built by the contractor, the new master frame for each window will have wood members of dimension stock . The exterior surfaces will receive painted aluminum cladding for weather resistance while the interior surfaces will have painted wood trim.

Made by Peerless Products to a high standard of quality, the new energy-efficient, double-hung main sash and bottom-hinged transom sash will incorporate painted aluminum frames and double lights of insulating glass. The exterior lights will consist of clear glass while the interior lights will have low-E rating. Simulating the appearance of the multi-light historic sash, the new sash will have aluminum muntin grids affixed in three positions - the exterior surface, the cavity between the lights, and the interior surface. The exterior (so-called putty) grid will have triangular profile to suggest the traditional treatment of puttied wood muntins. The lower half of each double-hung sash will have a sliding aluminum screen.

Attached to the exterior of the transom master frames and also custom made by the contractor, the new louver units will consist of rectangular painted steel box frames fitted with angled steel blades. The spacing of the blades will match the pattern of the historic louvers. The durability of the steel material will resist both weathering and vandalism.

Architectural Description

The present powerhouse incorporates at least the concrete substructure (including the arched tailrace discharges) from the original one erected for the Hortonia Power Co. about 1918. Similar in form to the present building, the superstructure of that powerhouse collapsed during the initial watering of the turbines. The extant building was reconstructed by 1920 in its present appearance, designed by the firm of Vaughan Engineers, Boston, Massachusetts.

The powerhouse occupies a steeply sloping site on the east bank of the river at the north end of the power canal. Its somewhat irregular plan extends about 88 feet in north-south length by about 53 feet in east-west width. Its height above ground varies from a few feet along the east (canal) side to a vertically exaggerated single story plus a partly exposed basement along the west (river) side .

The powerhouse comprises roughly two (east and west) halves that display markedly different character. Adjoining the west side of the canal forebay, the strictly utilitarian east half is constructed largely of reinforced concrete and topped by a plank deck/flat roof. This half contains the intake trash racks and three contiguous wet pits with a turbine installed in each. The west half takes the more typical appearance of an early 20th-century powerhouse, being constructed largely of brick masonry and capped by a shallow-pitched gable roof; it contains primarily the generating room.

The generating half of the powerhouse actually possesses an ell plan that wraps around the northwest corner of the wet pit structure. The north gable facade extends 42 feet from its northwest (riverside) corner to an intersecting concrete retaining wall that projects northward against the steeply sloping bank. The north facade then continues about 11 feet eastward, almost entirely banked below the horizontal eave of a shed roof that adjoins the higher north wall of the wet pit structure.

The brick powerhouse rest on a reinforced concrete substructure. A continuous concrete sill at window level crowns the stucco applied over the brick on the battered lower wall surfaces. Above the sill, the exposed brickwork is laid in stretcher bond. Brick piers define the northwest and southwest corners, delineate the individual bays on the west eaves facade, and bisect the north gable facade.

A boxed wood cornice follows the eaves of the shallow-pitched gable roof oriented parallel to the river. The east slope exists only near the north end, the remainder being displaced by the higher flat roof of the wet pit structure. During 2010, standing-seam sheet metal was applied on the entire gable roof surface, covering the rolled neoprene sheathing that, dating from 1982, had deteriorated to allow persistent leakage.

Three structural features surmount the gable roof. At both the northwest (office) and southwest corners, an original interior brick stove chimney rises to a corbeled cap. Near the center of the west slope next to the ridge, a ventilating cupola ascends about six feet higher than the abutting flat roof deck of the wet pit structure. Added probably during the 1940s, this cupola serves to disperse heat created by the generating units.

The three-bay north gable facade includes the segmental-arched primary entrance to the powerhouse, now fitted with a large metal overhead equipment door inset with a pass door. The segmental-headed, left-center bay contains a large window with multi-light wood sash matching those on the west facade (see below). A pedestrian door with three lights over three panels enters the left corner of this facade.

Rising directly from the river, the west facade lacks an entrance. The five window bays are arranged symmetrically and delineated by brick piers. The individual bays are illuminated by identical coupled, top-hinged, six-light wood sash in the transom position above double-hung, six-over-six wood sash, all set within wood master frames. Each window has an overall height of about 111 inches by a width of about 76 inches. The individual transom sash measure about 39 inches in height by about 37 inches in width. The main double-hung sash have heights of about 70 inches and the same widths.

Excepting only the left (north) end bay where an air conditioner has been installed for the interior office, coupled sets of exterior wood louvers screen the transom openings to provide ventilation of the generating room. A segmental arch composed of alternating stretcher and header bricks crowns each bay.

The two-bay south facade possesses at its left (west) end a single window bay. The design of this window matches a vertical half of those on the west facade, comprising a single top-hinged, six-light sash in the transom position above double-hung, six-over-six wood sash. The scale of this window, however, differs slightly from the west windows, being reduced to about 100 inches in height by 35 inches in width. A pedestrian entrance occupies the right bay; its door has a four-light sash above a diagonally beadboarded panel.

Statement of Significance

The Middlebury Lower powerhouse holds significance for being a vernacular example of the overscale single-story, brick powerhouses that, often enhanced by Georgian Revival stylistic features, became the standard type at Vermont hydroelectric generating stations by the 1920s. The plain architectural design reflects both the marginal capital position of the developer, a regional entity named the Hortonia Power Co., and the costly duplicative origin of this building, constructed in 1920 to replace the destroyed c. 1918 predecessor on the site. The powerhouse also possesses significance for its unusual engineering design, the brick building being grafted onto the massive utilitarian concrete wet pit structure that encloses the turbines coupled horizontally (through the common wall) to the generators inside the brick building.

Starting in the 1790s, various small-scale mills and shops used the water power available at the Lower Falls of the Otter Creek. Larger-scale industrial activity emerged in 1882, when the Green Mountain Pulp Co. purchased land and water rights along both sides of the river, and proceeded to construct a pulp mill on the site of the present powerhouse. A canal must have been excavated (if it did not already exist) to deliver water from a log-crib dam at the site of the present East Dam.

A significant technological shift occurred at the pulp mill between 1905 and 1910. The Sanborn insurance map published in the latter year documents the introduction of hydroelectric generation here by the Green Mountain Pulp Co. A steel penstock entered a one-story (plus basement) wing attached to the south end of the main block of the pulp mill. Although it is not identified on the diagram, a dynamo must have been installed in that wing; the map legend states that the mill lights are electric.

A transfer of ownership in the spring of 1917 brought about a fundamental shift of industrial activity at the Lower Falls. On May 31, the Green Mountain Pulp Co. sold its assets to the Hortonia Power Co. The sale included various equipment such as pulp grinders, water wheels and a dynamo. The latter confirms that the pulp company had initiated the generation of electricity here for lighting the mill. Unlike its predecessor, however, the Hortonia Power Co. acquired the Lower Falls site for the purpose of generating electricity here on a relatively large scale for transmission elsewhere.

The Hortonia Power Co. was formed in 1912 by I. M. Frost of Rutland and E. D. Blackwell of Brandon; the latter had started the Neshobe Electric Co. in 1893 and developed a small generating station to serve Brandon village, about 17 miles south of Middlebury. The new company undertook a hydroelectric development at the namesake Lake Hortonia southwest of Brandon but that venture proved relatively unsuccessful and was abandoned after only about six years.

Probably during 1918, the Hortonia firm began its redevelopment of the Middlebury Lower site by erecting a vernacular powerhouse that combined the wet pit structure and the powerhouse proper in the same scale and plan that now exists. However, the single available photograph shows several marked differences in the design. The three individual wet pit bays carried parallel shallow-pitched gable roofs with an elongated louvered cupola on each ridge. The powerhouse itself was fenestrated with multiple bays of single full-height sash in square-headed openings on the first story and vertically aligned, half-height sash on a visual second story. (The interior, presumably, was open to the roof.) The exterior sheathing appears to have been sheets of unidentifiable material above the battered stucco surface below the first-story window sills.

The structural integrity of that first powerhouse quickly proved inadequate. Apparently the initial watering of the turbines caused the powerhouse walls to collapse. The less vulnerable concrete substructure with the arched tailrace discharges survived the accident.

Vaughan Engineers of Boston, the primary engineering consulting firm retained by Hortonia Power, then designed a replacement with a similar functional plan but a brick shell (presumably having greater structural strength} and a somewhat more decorative treatment. The most notable change involved the fenestration; the first-story openings were reduced in number and doubled in width beneath segmental-arched lintels while the second-story windows were eliminated. The powerhouse was rebuilt probably during 1920, and has survived the following nine decades with only minor alteration. The ventilating cupola was added probably during the 1940s.

The brick and concrete building reflects somewhat the influence of the Georgian Revival style on contemporary powerhouse design, especially in the large arched openings with multi-light windows that dominate three facades. The Middlebury Lower powerhouse echoes on a reduced scale the much larger and more high-style powerhouses constructed in Vermont and along its borders by the major power companies during the period 1900-30. This powerhouse, like others built by the same company, represents the attempt by the initially small and always undercapitalized Hortonia Power Co. to create a similar architectural image .

The choice of window sash for the Middlebury powerhouse seems to reflect the limited financial resources of the Hortonia firm. Despite the large size of the openings, the windows received vertical tiers of multi-light wood sash that probably were cheaper and made locally in contrast to steel-framed sash made in a distant factory. More suitable for industrial usage, the stronger steel sash were standard components of large powerhouse windows installed by more prosperous power companies during the period.

The rapid expansion of facilities and acquisition of several other electric companies compounded by inadequate capital began to yield financial difficulties for Hortonia Power Co. by the early 1920s. These culminated almost exactly one decade after its incorporation when the company entered bankruptcy on August 15, 1924. F. D. Nims of Rutland was appointed receiver. The company reported a deficit of $73,110.91 for the year of 1924, and similar results the following year, losing $71,223.28 in 1925.

Echoing the manner of its own expansion, the Hortonia Power Co. was taken over on January 21, 1925 by a larger corporation, the Vermont Power Co. , organized only one year earlier. This proved a short interim ownership as the Vermont Power Co. was absorbed in turn on December 24, 1926 by the Public Service Corporation of Vermont, formed two months earlier. Only three years later, on October 24, 1929, Public Service

Corp. and seven other electric companies were consolidated into the Central Vermont Public Service Corp. (CVPS) , organized on August 20, 1929. The Middlebury Lower project was among the assets that were consolidated under CVPS ownership. (CVPS would become an independent investor-owned company in 1953.)

Subsequently, the powerhouse along with most of the other buildings and structures of the Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project retain their historic appearance and functions. Overall the historic spatial and operational relationships among the principal components have not changed from the original design and probably will not change in the foreseeable future. Water continues to flow from the headpond behind the West and East dams through the power canal to the powerhouse and tailrace confluence with Otter Creek in the manner originally planned and constructed by the Green Mountain Pulp Co. during the 1880s and then redeveloped by the Hortonia Power Co. between 1917 and 1922.

Existing Documentation

The Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project was the subject of a previous effort to document historic resources. In 1996, Hugh H. Henry prepared a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the "Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project." That documentation related to the renewal of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license for the generating station rather than an actual nomination to the National Register.

Evaluation of Eligibility for the National Register

The current Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for the Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project was approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in March 2004. Following the evaluation presented in the Henry 1996 document cited above, the HPMP adopts the premise that the "buildings, structures, and other major components associated with the Project are ... eligible for the National Register of Historic Places." More specifically, the plan lists both the powerhouse from c. 1918-20 and its windows among the components that contribute to the historic significance of the Middlebury Lower Project, and therefore qualify for the National Register.

Evaluation of Effect

The action of replacing the multi-light wood sash, louvers, and master frames of the windows on the west and south facades of the powerhouse will cause the loss of these historic components. The change to new aluminum sash, steel louvers, and metal-clad master frames will exert relatively minor effect on the visual character of the windows, offset by the achievement of several benefits. Made of more durable materials, the new counterparts will restore the weather-proof integrity of the windows, increase their energy efficiency, resist vandalism, and extend their service life while both reducing and simplifying regular maintenance. The latter are especially desirable characteristics for the west-facade windows that are accessible only from the interior of the building. Accordingly, the new components will contribute substantially to the physical, operational, and economic viability of the generating station over the long term.

Furthermore, the west and south facades of the powerhouse are visible by the public almost exclusively from a rocky promontory along the opposite (west) side of the river, at least 200 feet away. The relatively distant view will require a discerning observer to detect the material difference between the historic window components and the new counterparts. This circumstance will reduce the visual effect to the minimum.

In contrast, a publicly accessible driveway leads to the north facade that will retain its original wood window components. Accordingly, this facade will continue to represent the original window treatment of the entire powerhouse, and enable the public to observe closely the architectural character of those windows.

Mitigation

The black-and-white photographs accompanying this report record the powerhouse with its historic windows in their present (April 2010) appearance. These photographs together with the content of this report will serve to mitigate the change in the appearance of the building caused by the replacement of the window components.

Bibliography

Historic Properties Management Plan for the Middlebury Lower (FERC No. 2737) Hydroelectric Project in the towns of Middlebury and Weybridge, Addison County, Vermont. Prepared for Central Vermont Public Service Corp., Rutland, Vt. Prepared by Archaeology Consulting Team, Inc., Essex, Vt. November 2002.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: "Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project." Prepared by Hugh H. Henry, Historic Preservation Consultant. December 1996.

Qualifications of Consultant

The consultant who prepared this Section 106 report, Hugh H. Henry, meets the requirements of 36 CFR Part 61 as a qualified architectural historian. Among a broad range of activities during three decades of professional experience, Mr. Henry has prepared National Register documentation and assessments of eligibility for several hydroelectric stations in Vermont.

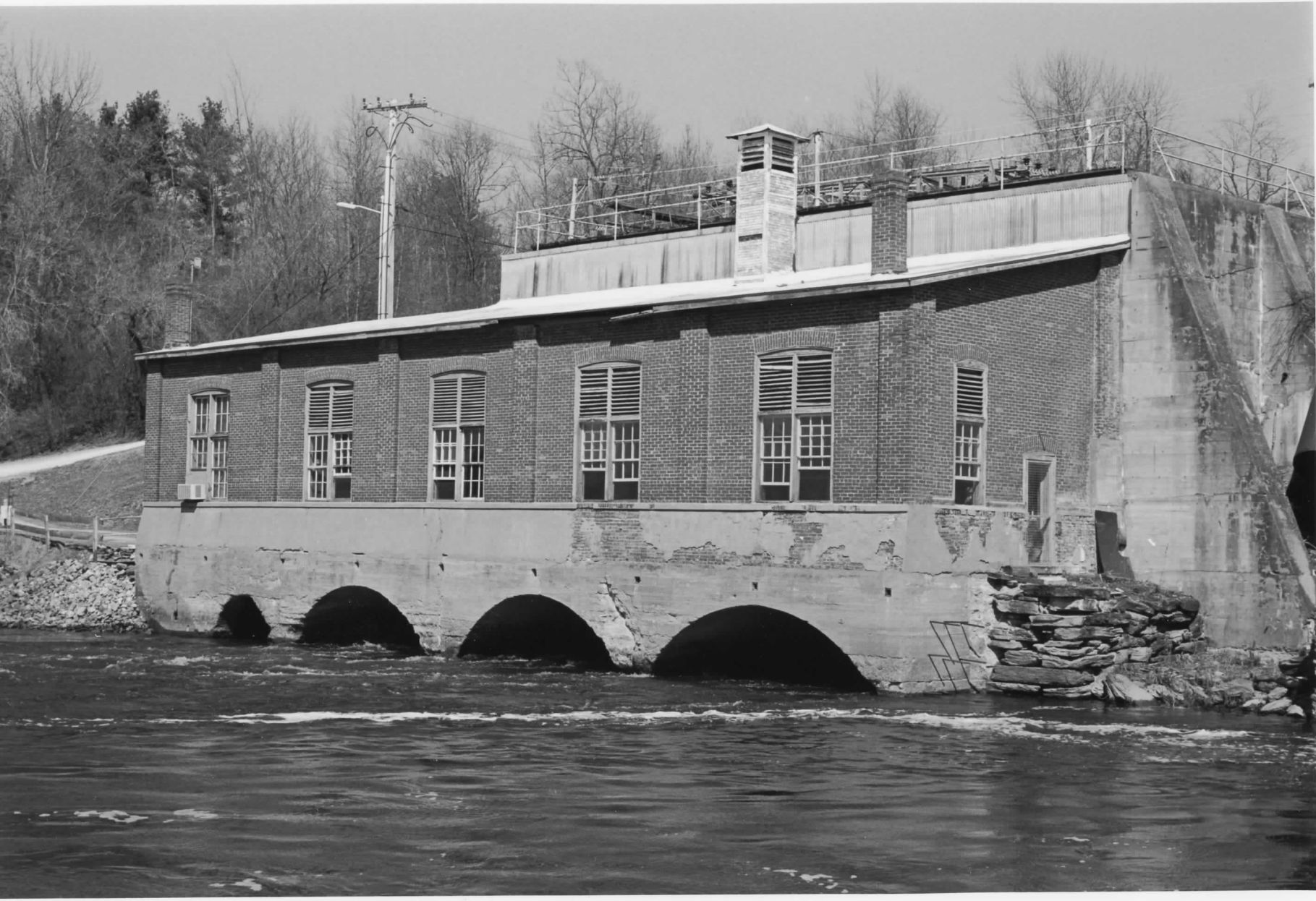
Appendix - Photographs

This appendix contains two enlarged, black-and-white 35mm photographs to document the present (April 2010) appearance of the powerhouse windows at the Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project.

The following information applies to all photographs:
Middlebury Lower Hydroelectric Project - Powerhouse Window Replacement
Middlebury, Addison County, Vermont
Credit: Hugh H. Henry
Date: April 2010
Negative filed at Central Vermont Public Service Corp., Rutland, Vt.

Photograph 1 of 2
Powerhouse - five-bay west and two-bay south facades showing original window treatment; view looking east.

Photograph 2 of 2
Powerhouse - south facade showing original window treatment in left (west) bay ; view looking northwest.



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