



Belgische School te Athene - École belge d'Athènes - Βελγική Σχολή Αθηνών

THE RESTORATION AND REUSE OF THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE OF VRACHASI (ARRENAGOGIO)



A NEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE BELGIAN EXCAVATION AT SISSI, CRETE

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INTRODUCTION

The Belgian excavations at Sissi and the need for a new Research Center.

Since 2007, the Belgian School at Athens has been excavating a Bronze Age harbor town near the modern village of Sissi, about 40 km east of Heraklion, Crete. The Minoan settlement was discovered on a prominent coastal hillock known locally as the 'Buffos'. Enclosed by a megalithic wall on the landward side, the site includes houses, workshop areas, a cemetery, and, since 2011, the possibility of a central administrative building or 'palace'¹. Archaeologists believe that this important settlement protected the entrance to the Selinari gorge, the primary land route through to the bay of Mirabello and the eastern part of Crete.

The excavations are conducted by the University of Louvain (at Louvain-la-Neuve), in collaboration with the University of Leuven. To date, three preliminary volumes have been published as well as a series of scientific articles (<http://www.sarpedon.be>).

At the end of the 2011 excavation campaign, the remains of a building were revealed which may have been part of a Minoan palace, a complex organized around a central court of 10.5 by 21 meters. Similar constructions – thought to have been political, religious or administrative centers – were also recently discovered in Galatas, Petras and probably Pretoria. All of these resemble the architecture of the well-known palaces of Knossos, Phaistos,

Malia and Zakros. The discovery of a central court building in Sissi was unexpected, since the settlement is located so close to Malia. Future excavation and research will help us to understand the function and the use of such buildings in Minoan society.



Fig.1 The Archaeological Site close to Sissi.

¹ Sissi was first investigated in 1962 by Greek archaeologist Costis Davaras. The site was expropriated in the 1990s by the Greek Archaeological Service, and since 2007 the area has been excavated by the Belgian School at Athens under the direction of Professor Jan Driessen (UCL).

The excavations have brought to light many other important finds, some of which have been studied and restored at the nearest scientific research center, the Ecole Française at Malia. Some of the finds still remain at Malia, while others are either in the Archeological Museum of Ayios Nikolaos or in a storage facility, also in Ayios Nikolaos. This last storage area is shared with the Irish Institute of Classical Studies, digging at Priniatios Pyrgos. The distance and variety of storage areas, the general lack of space,



Fig. 2 Aerial View of the Excavations at Sissi.

and the difficulty of access to finds are stalling the otherwise prompt study and publication of the finds. It is imperative, thus, to find a new place, close to the site, which can cover the needs of the researchers. Such a new space could also function as a cultural and scientific meeting point where lectures could be given in order to present the work to the local community as well as the wider scientific world. We have found exactly such a space in the village of Vrachasi, the community to which Sissi belongs. The old schoolhouse or *Arrenagogio* is the perfect place for a variety of reasons:

1. It is located at an ideal distance from the Sissi excavations.
2. The building, even though abandoned, could be restored at a relatively low cost and the structure as it stands, together with the associated external space, is of sufficient size to cover the various needs of the excavation and study teams.
3. Locals are willing to help financially with the restoration of the building, and eager to see it rescued from its current state.

4. Both interior spaces as well as yard space can be used for scientific happenings including exhibitions, lectures etc.
5. The building is itself a monument and part of the Hellenic heritage of the area. The restoration and reuse of the space would establish cultural continuity and mnemonic links with this Hellenic heritage.
6. Both its proximity to, and relative isolation from, the surrounding houses as well as the presence of high enclosure walls already renders it suitable as a safe area for the temporary storage of antiquities during study.

Following discussions with the local archaeological service and the community of Vrachasi as well as the municipality of Ayios Nikolaos, the Sissi archeological team filed a proposal in 2011 with the specific aim to transform the old school into a research center to be used by the Belgian School at Athens for an extended period. The intention is to use the building for the research program of the Sissi excavations but if necessary also for other excavations conducted in the area around the Anavlochos Mountain. In August 2016 the project was finally approved so that we can start to work.



Fig.3 One of the finds that came to light during the Sissi Excavations.

THE VRACHASI VILLAGE

The village of Vrachasi is built on the southwest slope of the Kentoukla hill, on an altitude of 345-420 m and it is considered one of the most important village communities in the Mirabello region of Lasithi, Crete.



Fig. 4 View of the Village of Vrachasi on a postcard of the early 20th c. by Nikolaos Alikiotis.

Fig. 5 Panoramic view of the Village of Vrachasi at present.

The village is about 21.5 km from the city of Ayios Nikolaos which can be reached by following the old national road Heraklion-Lasithi, which crosses the village.

Above the village to the north is Anavlochos², an important Iron Age settlement located at an altitude of 625 m. This ancient settlement has cyclopean walls.

The port of Vrachasi is at Sissi, a village which has seen a great deal of touristic development during the past years. As Sissi has grown, many local families have moved down from Vrachasi, preserving its traditional architecture and ambiance, features that in recent years have led a number of Greeks from Athens and Heraklion and expatriates from all over Europe to buy property here.

K. Amantos³ states that the name Vrachasi is a diminutive of the word Βράχος (Vraxos) (meaning rock); while I. Kalitsounakis⁴ connects the name with ancient Βραχάς (Vraxas), meaning “place with rocks”.

² Anavlochos is a mountain dominating the north-west side of Mirabello. All over the mountain are traces of ancient occupation but the area with the greatest interest is located to the north of Vrachasi village and can be accessed after about half an hour march by following a small rocky path. The settlement on the Anavlochos was located by the Italian explorer Luigi Mariani, who described its cyclopean walls. During the Geometric and the Archaic periods, the settlement was located on the flat area at Kato Kentoukla and on the three surrounding peaks. For the past years, the area has been investigated by the 24th ephorate of Antiquities of Ayios Nikolaos. A small quantity of pottery dating to Late Minoan IIIC was found by the French School of Athens and locals, and a sanctuary at Kako Plai and two cemeteries at Lami and Kalaritis have also been located. More information can be found at <http://new.ims.forth.gr>

³ Επ. Ετ. Κρητικών Σπουδών, vol. Γ' p. 225.

⁴ Πρακτικά Ακαδημίας Αθηνών, 14, 1939, p. 28.

The oldest mention of the village of Vrachasi dates back to 1391 and can be found in the Ducal Archive of Chandax (the old name for Herakleion). Here it says that Andreas Venerio from Vrachasi asks for permission for the monk Ianichi Scordii, citizen of St. John of Sissi, to travel outside Crete in order to be ordained as an orthodox priest⁵.

In 1577, the settlement is referred to as Vraghasi in the essay by Fr. Barozzi, *Descrizione dell'Isola di Creta*. Six years later, in 1583, Piero Castrofilaca⁶ notes the village's name as Vracassi⁷. In 1630, the name Vraghassi appears in the text of Francesco Basilicata⁸. During the Turkish census of 1671, the settlement is called Virehas with 86 taxable Christians⁹. During the Egyptian census of 1834 the village is called Vrakhási¹⁰ along with the villages of Vrysses, Choumeriako, Platypodi, Limnes and Nikithiano with 80 Christian families and 80 Turkish ones.

During the revolutions of 1866 and 1878, Vrachasi participated in a number of battles, mostly because of its geographical position. According to documents found in the old archive of the village, the port of Seisi was used for transferring guns and ammunition for the needs of the revolutionaries. The village is the birthplace of Konstantinos Sfakianakis (1824-1890), a revolutionary of the eastern counties of Crete who participated in the 1866 revolution, as well as of Ioannis Sfakianakis, a doctor and politician, who was in charge of the first committee of the Cretan State¹¹.

The village was the seat of the homonymous municipality between 1878 and 1925. Between 1925 and 1998, Vrachasi formed a single community with Sissi, Epáno Sissi, Kartsianos, Pyrgos and Ayia Varvara. From 1998 to 2006, the village should have been under the authority of the Neapolis municipality but due to many conflicts between the inhabitants of the two villages, Vrachasi became an independent community along with the village of Milatos between 2006 and 2010¹². Following a new administrative reform, the village is now dependent of the Ayios Nikolaos municipality.

In 1881, Vrachasi had 1333 inhabitants, a number which increased to 1498 in 1900 but dropped already in 1940 to 1273 and has fallen ever since, to 1199 in 1951, 999 in 1961 and 804 in 1971. In 1981, 636 people still lived in the village¹³ but more recent counts have shown that the number is only getting smaller with 522 during the 1991 census and 382 in 2001¹⁴.

One of the reasons for the gradual abandonment of the village during the 60^s was the move of younger people to the larger cities for a better way of life. During the 70^s, the construction of the new national road connecting central and east Crete bypassed the village, further contributing to its abandonment and decay.

⁵ El. Santschi, *Régestes des arrêts civils* etc., p. 313.

⁶ FK 97 *Libro de Informazion delle cosepubbliche del regno di Candia*.

⁷ The reference names the number of its inhabitants "capable of work 143, children 91, elders 17, women 227 for a total of 478."

⁸ *Monuments of Cretan History*, vol. V, p. 125.

⁹ Ν. Σταυρινίδης, *Μεταφράσεις*, vol. Β', p. 133.

¹⁰ Pashley, *Travels in Crete*, p. 321.

¹¹ http://el.wikipedia.org/wiki/Βραχάσι_Λασιθίου

¹² <http://www.dimosagn.gr>

¹³ Στέργιος Γ. Σπανάκης, *Πόλεις και χωριά της Κρήτης στο πέρασμα των αιώνων*, vol. Α', p. 202.

¹⁴ http://el.wikipedia.org/wiki/Βραχάσι_Λασιθίου

THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE OF VRACHASI

Even before the Cretan State was established, education activities were taking place in Vrachasi, hosted in private establishments or by the Orthodox Church. The first official building for schooling was built in 1865. It is known today as the old elementary school for boys¹⁵.

Detailed Description of the Old Schoolhouse.

The Old School is a free-standing building, constructed in a field of 760 m² at the north-northwestern end of the village, located close to the church of Ayios Ioannis Chrysostomos and the two old fountains of the village that date back to 1849 and 1881.

The yard which surrounds the building is framed by thick walls made of local stones. Access is through two entrances, one to the southeast and the other to the northwest¹⁶. A magnificent old oak, an olive tree and tamarisks provide shade behind and to the north.



Fig. 6 South façade of the Old Schoolhouse at Vrachasi.

¹⁵ Γεώργιος Μαμάκης, “Τό Μεραμβέλλον ‘εν παιδεία φθεγγόμενον”. Συν-οπτική περιοδολόγηση της εκπαιδευτικής διαδικασίας στην περιοχή του Μεραμβέλλου από την περίοδο της ενετοκρατίας μέχρι και πρόσφατα, p. 302.

¹⁶ A 1985 study mentions that the entrances were framed by finely cut stone blocks and that the southeast entrance had an iron double door. Unfortunately, these no longer exist.

The building, oriented on an axis of 45 degrees from north to south with the longest side oriented to the southwest, is 25 m long and 6.5 m wide, constructed with local limestone and with walls 55 to 82 cm thick. These were covered with plaster on both the

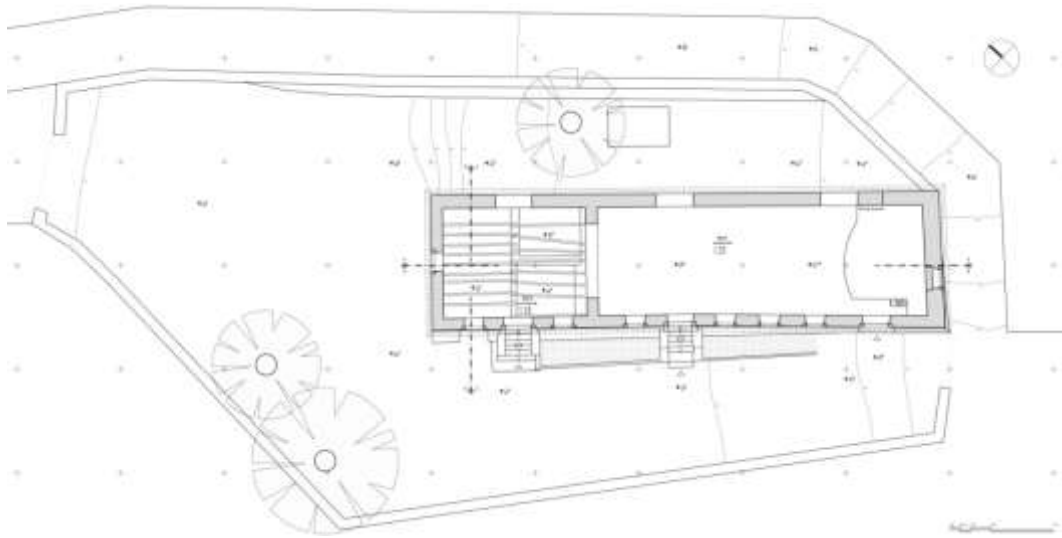


Fig. 7 Present state plan of the Old Schoolhouse. Groundfloor and surrounding areas.

outside and the inside leaving the finely cut blocks that framed the entrances and windows showing; likewise, the wooden lintels in the interior were also left unplastered. The roof, doors and windows casings are no longer extant. The inside of the building consists of two spaces: a large hall measuring 15.8 by 5.2 m and a smaller room of 6.8 by 5.2 m on the northwest. A basement is located beneath this smaller room and although its ceiling is not preserved, the original wooden crossbeams that supported it and the floor of the smaller room are still present. Both ground floor spaces had a height of 4m. Their floors are about 1 to-1.2 m higher than the yard on the northwest and southwest sides but about 1.2 m lower than the yard on the northeast side. The rooms are separated by a stone partition wall of about 0.55 m wide, with a large opening of about 3.6 m so that the entire inside appears like a single, unified and yet separated space. At the very end of the southeast hall is an elevated platform which may be hiding the rising natural bedrock, according to local informants. The area of basement beneath the northwest is smaller than the room above because $\frac{1}{4}$ of the available space was walled off, leaving an L-shaped space for use. The walled space may also hide the rising natural bedrock.

Access to the building is by three entrances, all of similar size (2.8 by 1.2 m), and all located in the southwest facade of the building. Stone steps precede two of these. The basement has a separate entrance placed also in the southwest façade. This façade is *in toto* punctuated by six openings since three windows, all of same size (1.8 by 0.8 m) alternate with the entrances. The southeast and northwest facades carry one window each, similar in size to the ones in the southwest façade. The window in the southeast facade still preserves its grid of iron bars. Since the stone blocks framing the other windows show dowel holes, it is very likely that all windows originally had such bars. The northwest facade preserves a second window, situated at lower level, which provide light for the basement. This, however, is a later modification of the original building; as is also the case for the

series of windows that are preserved in the northeast façade. Instead of cut blocks, they show the use of corrugated iron for framing. Almost at the south end within this same façade, however, there must have been a door, now blocked, of which the wooden lintel is still visible.

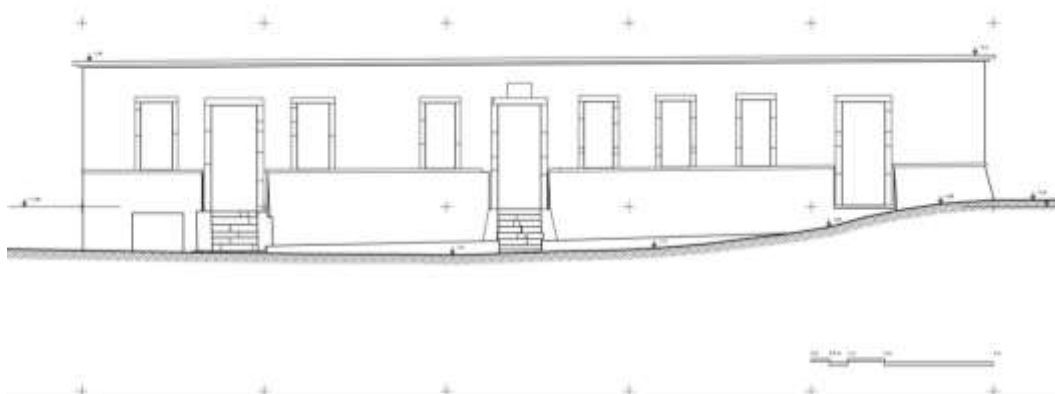


Fig. 8 Main façade of the Old Schoolhouse. Elevation drawing.

The outside walls of the southeast and southwest façade are particularly interesting since they show a sloping plinth or talus starting from below a stone moulding at the base of the windows. Such mouldings and outward sloping plinths are frequent in Venetian constructions and are also sometimes to be found in school buildings in other villages of the Mirabello region, e.g. the elementary school of Voulismeni and the old school of Choumeriako.



Fig. 9 The Old School at Choumeriako.

Fig. 10 The Old Schoolhouse at Voulismeni.



Fig. 11 View of the north façade of the Old Schoolhouse with area in front, nowadays used as parking ground. To the left the yard behind the building can be seen with the shed used as toilet.

The yard around the school is now derelict with the northwest part being used as a car park. The area (4.5 by 22m) behind the building to the northeast, caught between the actual building on the southwest and a 4 m high wall on the northeast, is now heavily overgrown but it preserves the ruins of a small brick building, 2.95 by 1.90 m, which was used as a double toilet. This is obviously a later addition.

Historical Background of the Vrachasi Schoolhouse.

We remain ignorant as to the original appearance of the schoolhouse at Vrachasi since the earliest visual trace is a postcard dating only to 1902, showing everyday life in the village around the fountain. Higher up in the background, the old building can be made out. This clearly shows that the building used to be smaller, had a slightly higher façade and a flat roof. Moreover, five windows with whitewashed frames can be clearly distinguished in the southwest façade but no door. This suggests that access to the interior may have been from the northwest. This also means that the doorways in the southwest façade were put in after the early 1900s.



Fig. 12 View from the village fountain on an old postcard by Nikolaos Alikiotis dating to 1902. In the background at higher level the Old Schoolhouse can be seen.

Another detail confirms that the building was originally smaller: the partition wall between the two internal spaces has the same width as the exterior walls suggesting that this may originally have been the northwest façade, as is also suggested by the presence of a small stone moulding preserved against the northwest (i.e. originally external) side of the partition wall. This then indicates the original size of the building, echoing the conclusion of a study done in 1985¹⁷ in preparation for, an earlier attempt at reconstruction of the building. That study, based on information provided by village elders, describes the first phase of the building as comprising the southeast part of the present day structure and mentions a stone staircase inside, decorated with a mosaic. At that time (early 1900^s) the

¹⁷ Study conducted by architect Popi Datseri and civil engineer Giannis Damianakis.

windows still had wooden lintels and wooden timber framings are still to be seen on the walls. External openings then existed only in the southeast and southwest façades¹⁸.

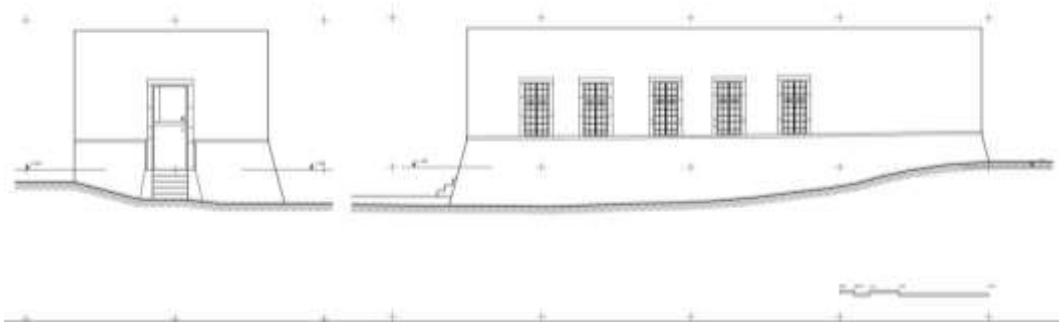


Fig. 13 Graphic reconstruction of the Old Schoolhouse at the time of its original construction. View of the north and main façades.

The building was renovated in 1912 and a stone sign commemorating this was placed above the main entrance in the southwest façade. We may assume that it was during this phase that the northwest room was added along with the basement and that the upper room in the roof was replaced by a tiled roof. It may well be that it was also during this phase that the wooden lintels were replaced by stone lintels and that stone frames were inserted for all openings. The 1985 study asserts that the stone used for the frames came from the Kalaritis quarry which was cut by local artisans. The ground level of the large space also received a wood floor, placed directly on the soil. The roof had wooden beams placed every two meters and the tiles were of French type.



Fig. 14 The Stone plaque above the middle door in the main façade commemorating the restoration.

¹⁸ The study is not clear about the access to the inside of the building. As the photo from 1902 allows us to see, there was no door in the southwest façade and the 0.8 m slope would make access to the interior from this side quite difficult. Traditionally, moreover, access to school buildings would be made through their yards and therefore it is quite unlikely that the access found place from the northeast façade.

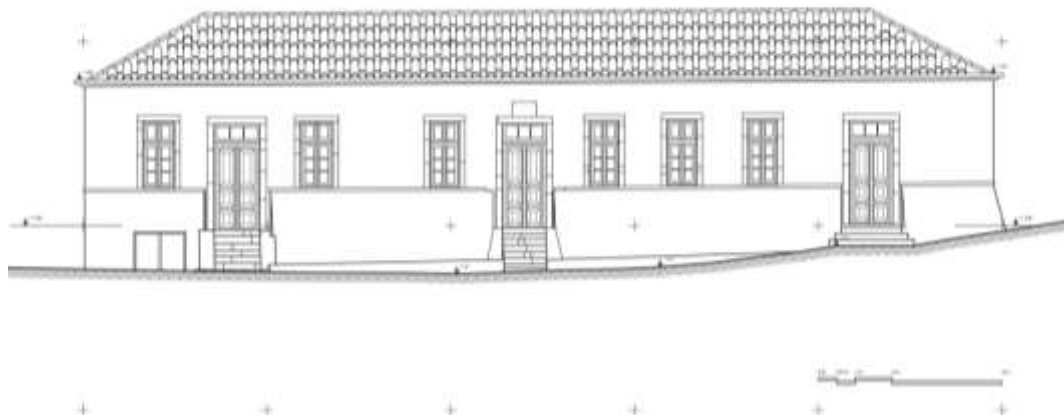


Fig. 15 Graphic reconstruction of the Old Schoolhouse during its second architectural phase. Main façade.

Additional evidence concerning the history of the building comes from a graphical representation dated to 1927. This shows the building with a complete tile roof and steps in front of each entrance in the southeast façade. The drawing also shows that the large southeast hall was separated into two smaller rooms by a movable wooden partition so that three separate class rooms were made. The plan does not show an access to the basement on the outside or on the inside. Either the building did not have a basement at this point, or some architectural elements were omitted from this plan.

Over the years, the building underwent more changes. These involved the use of cement at certain points and changes in the openings. In particular, the window lintels in the northeast façade, the openings in the northwest façade, the lintel of the doorway to the basement and the opening of the partition wall between the two larger rooms are all now made of concrete. Only the entrance to the basement would have been possible to be constructed by using traditional methods and indeed in this case the use of cement was probably decided against in order to correct earlier construction issues. Moreover, the wooden beams of the floor between the northwest room and the basement are now supported by a traverse concrete beam. Finally, a drain to evacuate rain water and framing the roof seems also a more recent addition to the building.

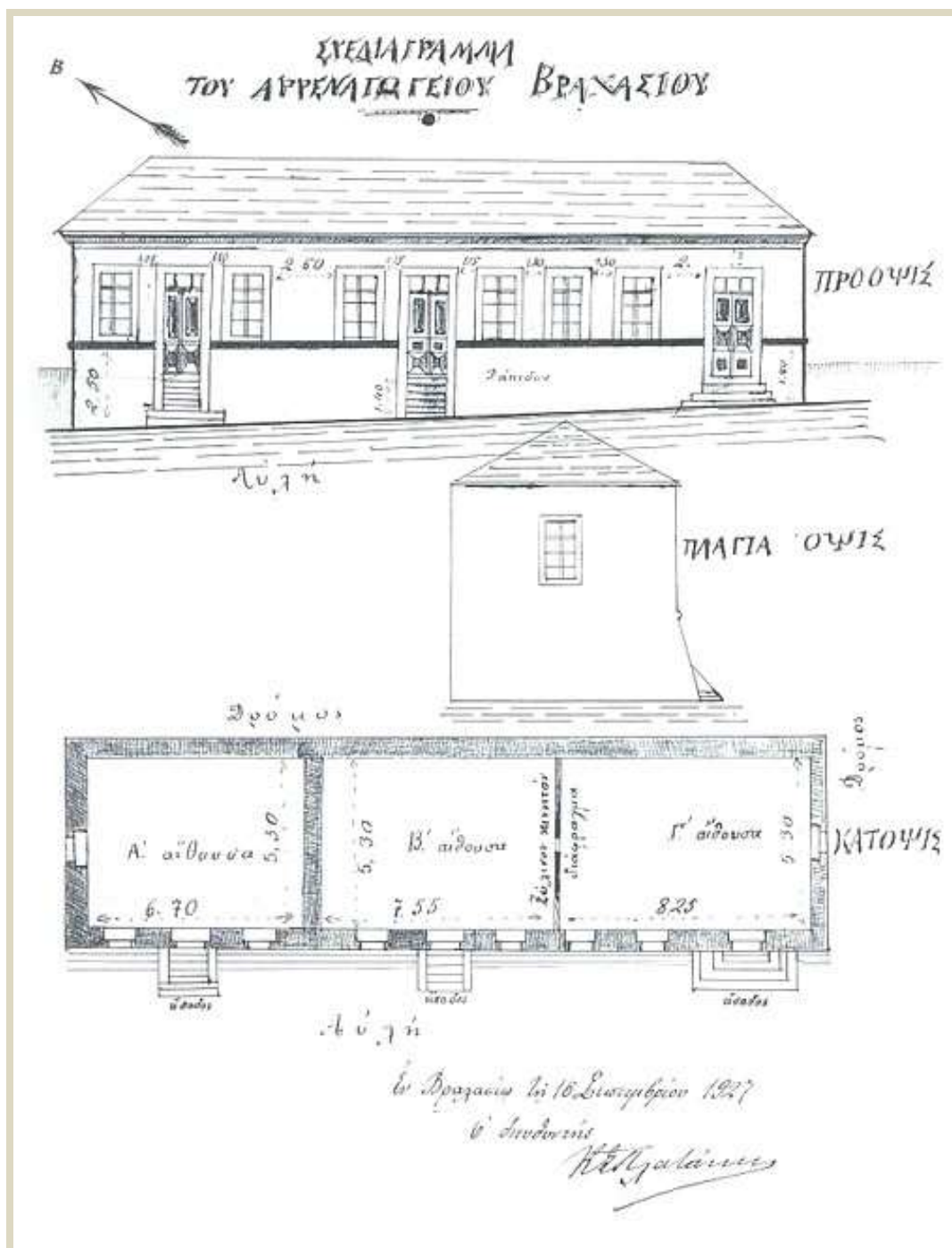


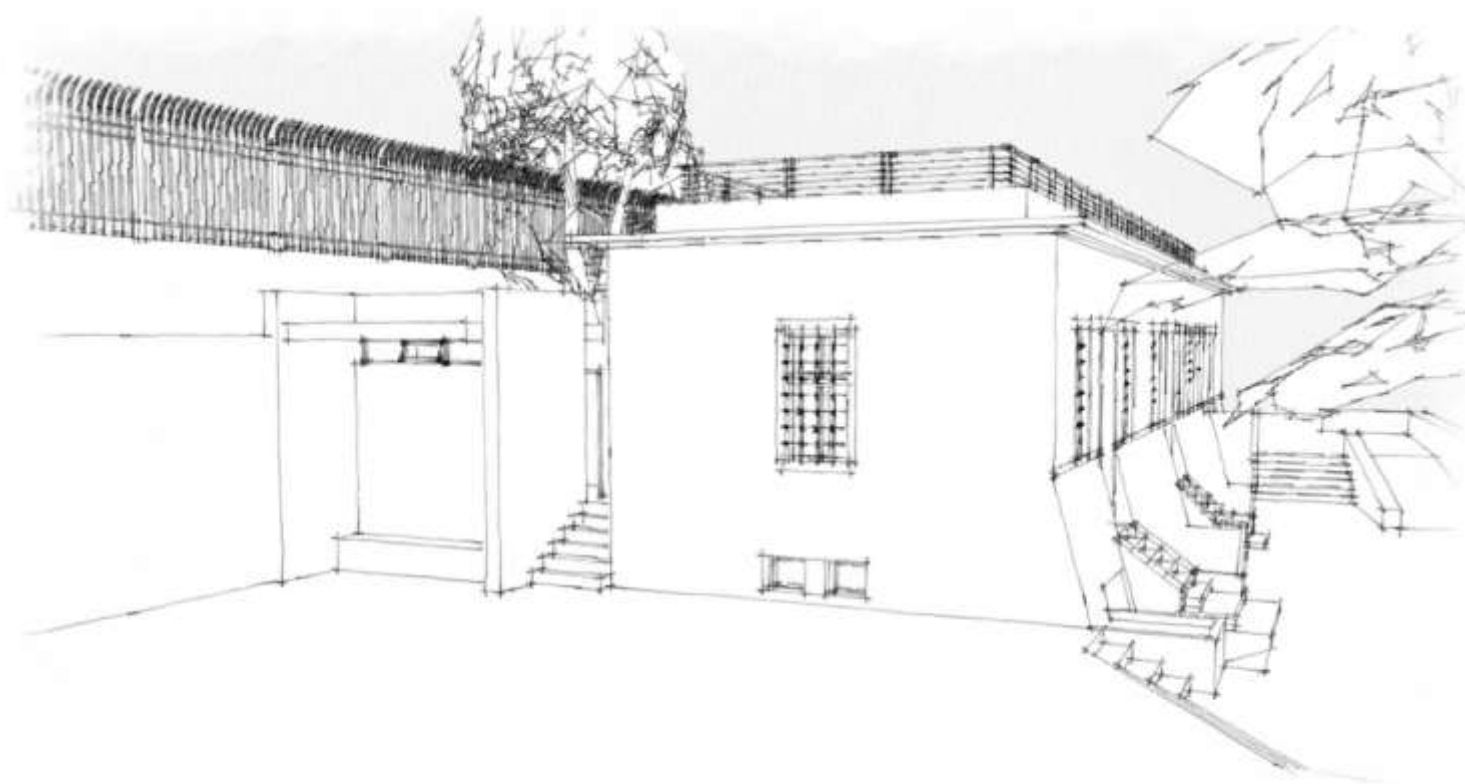
Fig.16 Elevation and plan of the Old Schoolhouse, dated to 1927. Main façade, north side and groundplan.

The Use of the Schoolhouse

According to local informants, the building was used for schooling until 1940. During the occupation, it was used by the Germans for various events while the basement served as a prison. After 1944, the National Liberation Front (EAM) used it as a venue for village activities. It remained in use until 1970 when a new school was constructed on the other side of the village. Today, school and yard have been left abandoned and ruined.



Fig. 17 The Old Schoolhouse now. View on the inside, on the northwest room.



OUR PROPOSAL – THE RENOVATION AND REUSE OF THE BUILDING

The main concern of the Belgian School at Athens with the renovation and reuse of the building is to maintain its principal architectural characteristics. One of the most important issues is therefore the reconstruction of the roof. Equally essential for the use of the building are the restoration of the inside floor, the basement ceiling, the placement of new frames for all doors and windows, the renovation of the existing walls as well as the installation of iron bars for the windows and the installation of a security system.



Fig. 18 Proposal of restoration and transformation of the Old Schoolhouse. Three-dimensional representation, from the southwest.

Our proposal provides for the conservation of the architectural character of the building on the outside, with newly plastered façades. In the northeast façade, we propose to close one of the later openings and to replace it by re-opening the earlier door, which will facilitate access to the yard from within the building. We intend to reconstruct the original appearance with higher façades, and a flat roof. An access to the roof would be provided by an external staircase on the northeast side of the yard. This would allow the roof to be used for additional archaeological activities such as drying of ceramics. A low metallic fence would be installed for its protection. This fence will be concealed by setting it back from the wall edge and thus not visible from below so that it does not interfere with the character of the façades. Wooden shutters will be installed for the windows. Doors will have two leaves so that they can function independently¹⁹.

¹⁹ The two leaves door is a characteristic of the local architecture of the Mirabello area.



Fig. 19 Proposal of restoration and transformation of the Old Schoolhouse. Three-dimensional representation, main façade.

Inside walls will be plastered but will leave wooden details and the fine cut blocks that frame the openings apparent. Floors and ceilings will be in wood. Electricity and heating will be hidden within the floor with apparent stations in strategic points. The large southeast hall will be provided with a discrete bench with water supply for conservation processes and this will be the only new fixed element added to the building. Office necessities will take the form of portable, easily removable equipment with moderate interference. This will allow the southeast hall to be multifunctional and to be easily converted from a study room into a lecture or exhibition area. Moreover, the opening in the partition wall between the two rooms will not be sealed but partly obstructed by the installation of a series of cupboards. Thus, extra storage space is provided. Elegant roof fans will be installed in the ceiling to ventilate both rooms during the summer.

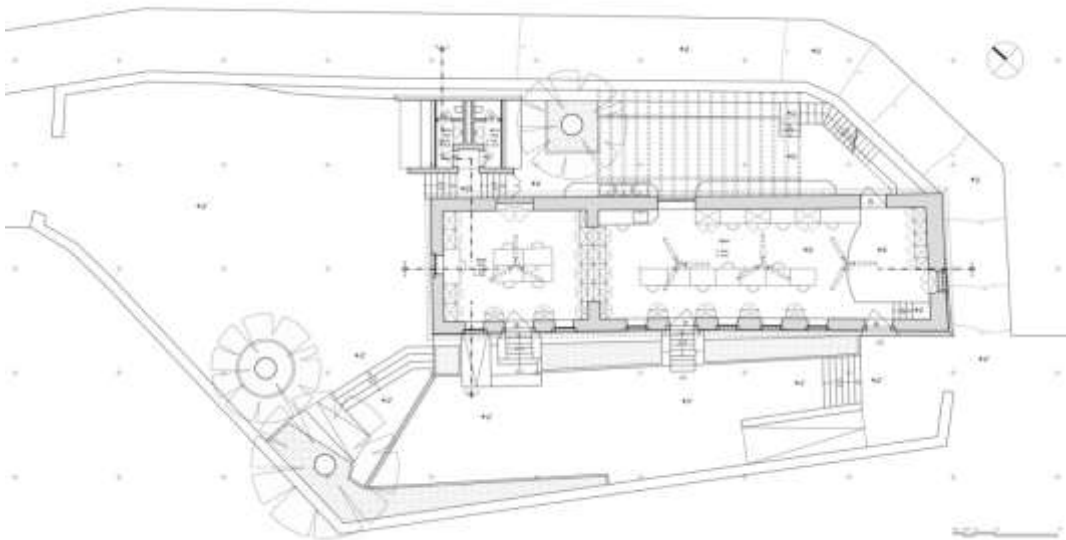


Fig. 20 Proposal of restoration and transformation of the Old Schoolhouse. Groundfloor plan of building and surrounding areas.

Moderate changes will be made to the yard, especially in the southeast and northwest parts. The large northwest part will be kept more or less as it is today, to be used as a parking area or as an open area for small sized events. The area in front of the basement will be dug out to facilitate access to the basement. The yard area to southeast part will be made higher to provide a better access to the road here and to the southeast entrance of the yard and of the building. A series of steps will be installed in order to facilitate the access to both sides of the building as well as to the basement, which will be used for the storage of excavation equipment.



Fig. 21 Proposal of restoration and transformation of the Old Schoolhouse. Three-dimensional representation, panoramic view from above.

In this proposal, much importance is attached to the area behind the building. This is destined to be used for a series of excavation-related scientific activities by the Belgian School at Athens. Close to the entrance to the backyard, a small toilet and bathroom structure will be added. This will at the same time serve as an additional barrier from the north and allow the rest of the southern part of the backyard to be used as an independent room, where vats with a water supply for the washing of sherds and benches for the strewing and studying of archeological finds are planned to be built. Within this same, secured space a staircase leading to the roof will be installed. The entire area will be shaded by a portico which will provide additional protection from above. A secure, metal gate will provide access from the northwest yard, behind the toilet area so that access to the WC during non-working hours (accommodating visitors during lectures or events) will also be possible without impeding security. Finally, a metal barrier will be added along the top of the northwest wall of the yard to provide additional protection.



Fig. 22 Proposal of restoration and transformation of the Old Schoolhouse. Three-dimensional representation of the behind the building area of the yard.

In conclusion, it is beyond any doubt that the renovation and reuse of the building will greatly improve this particular neighborhood of the village. Moreover, it may provide an incentive to renovate several other abandoned houses that abound in this part of the village.



Fig. 22 Proposal of restoration and transformation of the Old Schoolhouse. Three-dimensional representation seen from the northwest.

WORK SCHEDULE

The first step towards the renovation of the Old Schoolhouse is the filing of the proposal to the 7th Ephorate of Modern Monuments of the Ministry of Education, Religion and Culture in order to get an approval for the changes planned for the building itself, as well as for the surrounding areas. After the approval is given, a new permission will be asked for at the Department of Construction of the Municipality of Ayios Nikolaos. A complete proposal, including architectural plans, a static analysis as well as an electricity plan will be proposed. Once the permit is given by this Department, renovation can start. Our intention is to involve as many locals as possible in this work and will keep the Archaeological Service informed at all stages.

Estimate of the Cost of the Works

The following amounts form a rough estimate of the budget which will be needed to complete the renovation of the building and the transformation of the surrounding areas.

A	CONSTRUCTION	
1	BUILDING/STATIC ²⁰	160.000,00€
2	SURROUNDING/AREAS ²¹	20.000,00€
3	ELECTRICITY/MECHANICAL	18.000,00€
4	PLUMBING	12.000,00€
	FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT ²²	40.000,00€
	TOTAL	250.000,00€
	MISCELANEOU 8%	20.000,00€
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES	270.000,00€
B	IKA(Social Security for Workers)	24.000,00€
Γ	PERMISSIONS/ARCHITECTURAL STUDY/TAXES	35.000,00€
Δ	TOTAL	329.000,00€

²⁰ This category includes expenses for the restoration of walls, roof and insulation of the building, the construction of the WC, the renovation and construction of the inside floors, construction of fixed elements such as potsherd washing basins and strewing tables as well as the staircase to the roof and the portico in the backyard.

²¹ This includes all the above mentioned interventions in the yard area.

²² This includes expenses for storage units, cupboards, stools, tables etc. as well as ceiling fans, heating etc.

GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAM

All donations of more than 40 euros towards the Belgian School of Athens or the work of the Sissi Archaeological Project are tax deductible. At the end of the fiscal year, donors will receive an attest from the Université catholique de Louvain which should be included in your tax declaration. For non-Belgian donors see www.transnationalgiving.eu.

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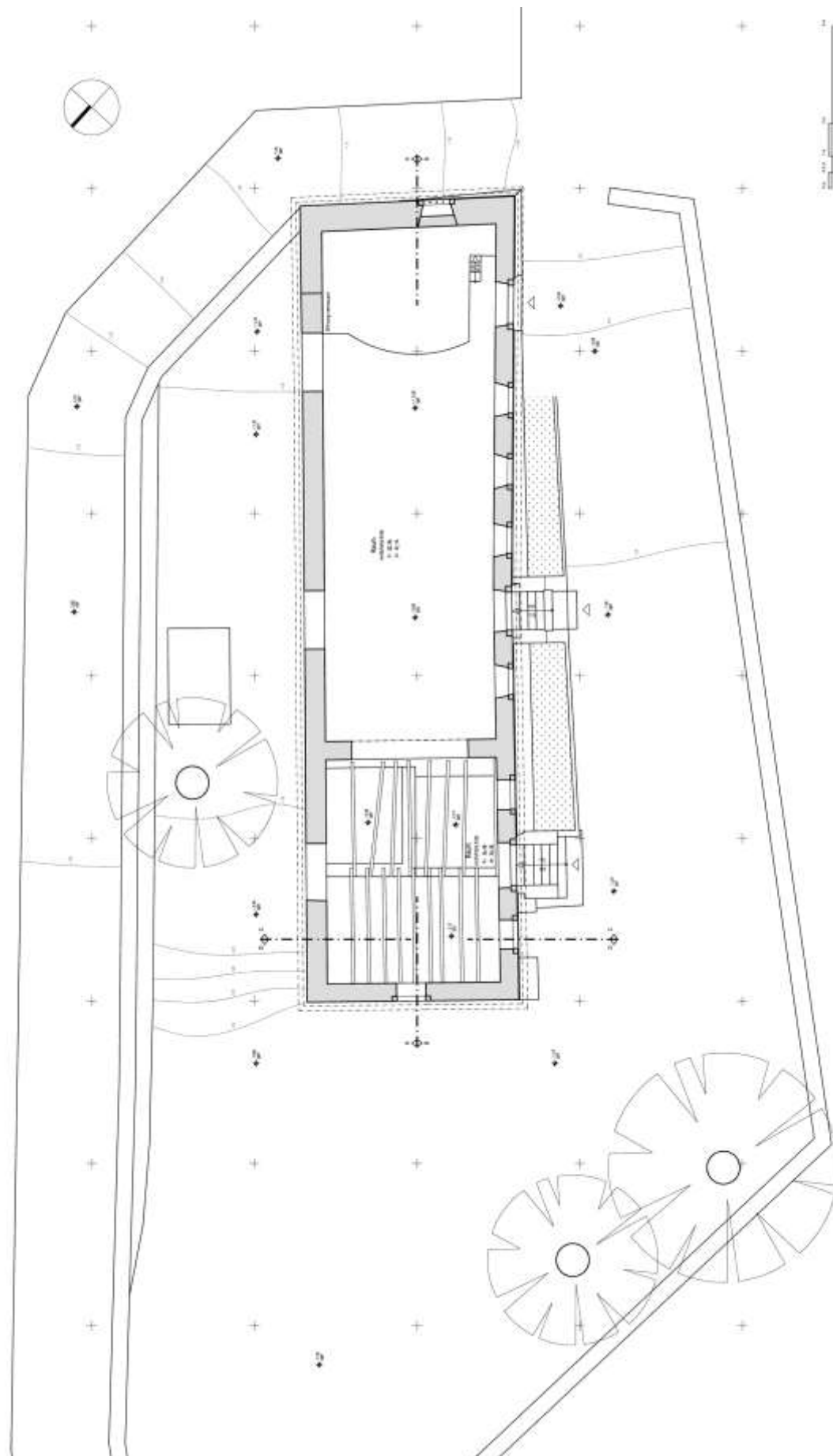
For US donors please send your donation in USD to INSTAP (**Institute for Aegean Prehistory**, 3350 Market Street, Suite 100, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA) to the attention of Karen B. Vellucci, Director of Grant Programs, accompanied by a letter mentioning the reason of your donation towards the work of the Archeological Project of Sissi. In return you will receive a letter of receipt which can be used for tax deduction



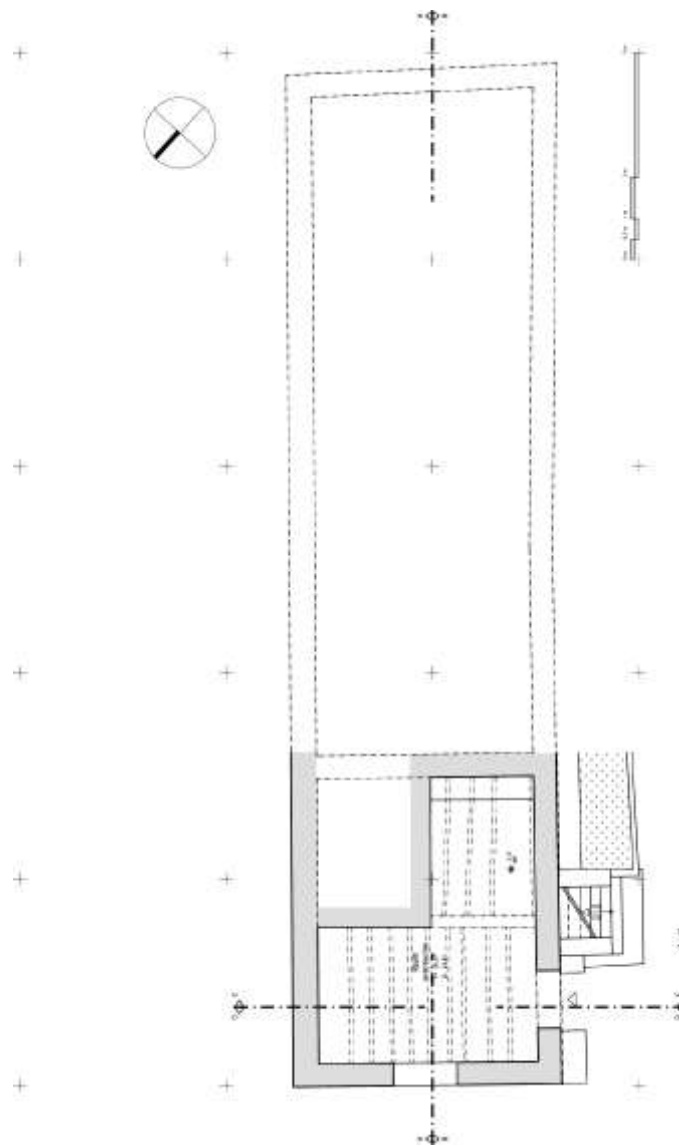
ANNEXES



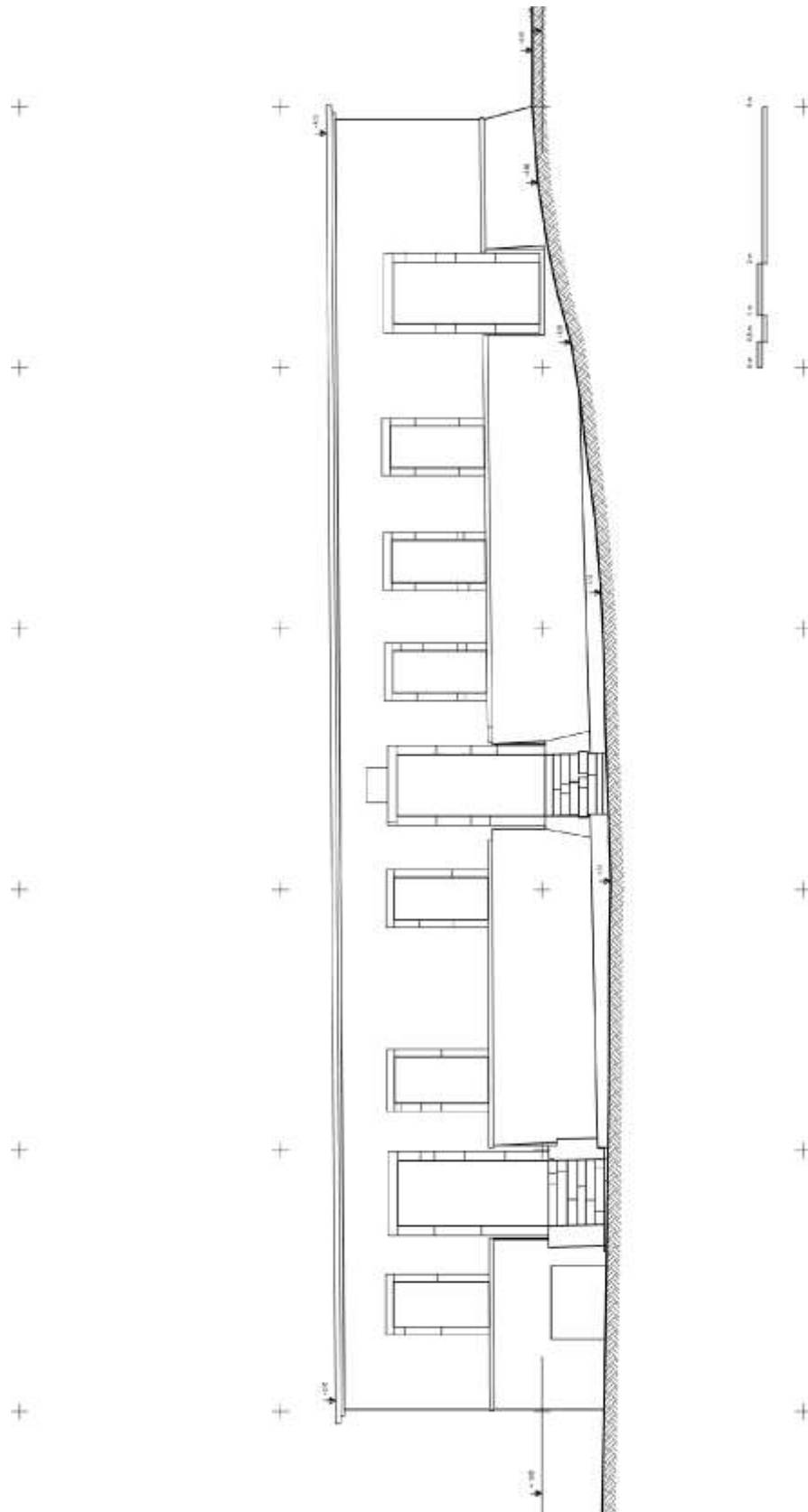
PLANS AND DRAWINGS – PROPOSAL



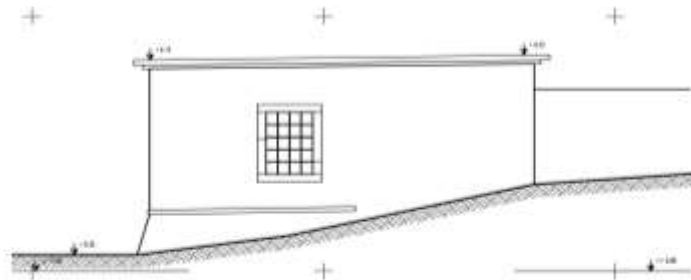
EXISTING BUILDING **PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR – SURROUNDING AREAS**



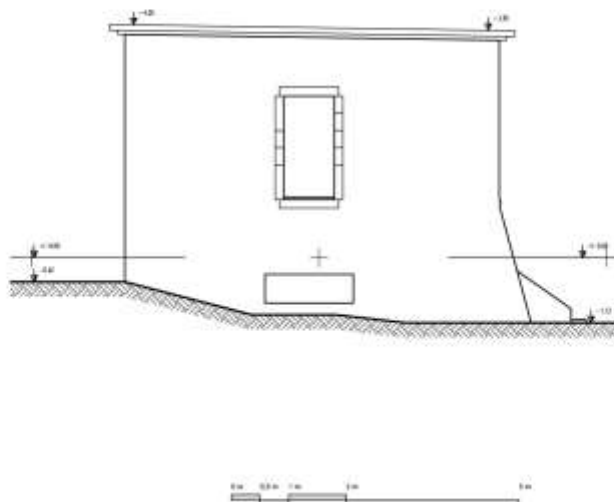
EXISTING BUILDING BASEMENT PLAN



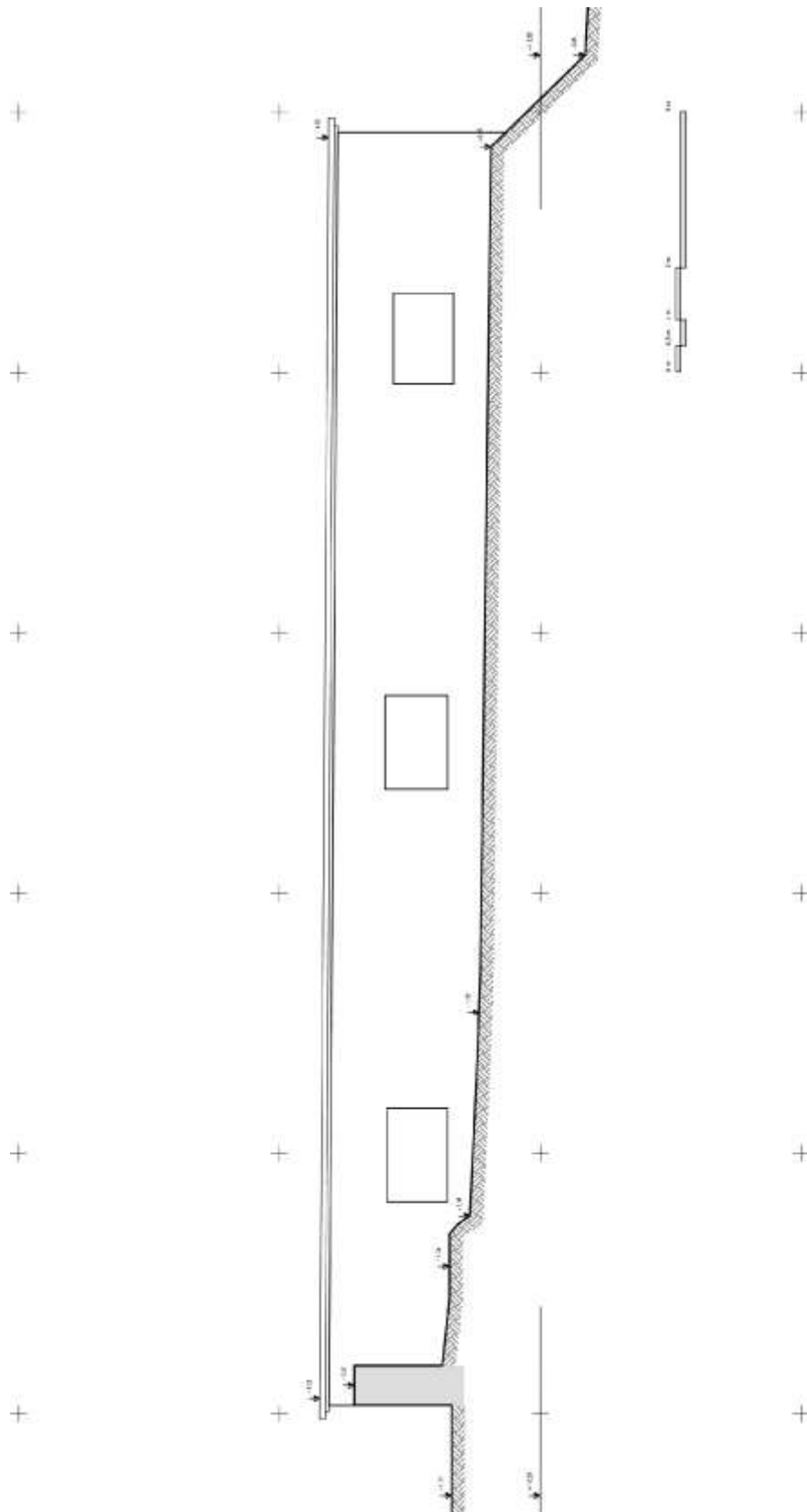
EXISTING BUILDING SOUTHWEST (FRONT) ELEVATION



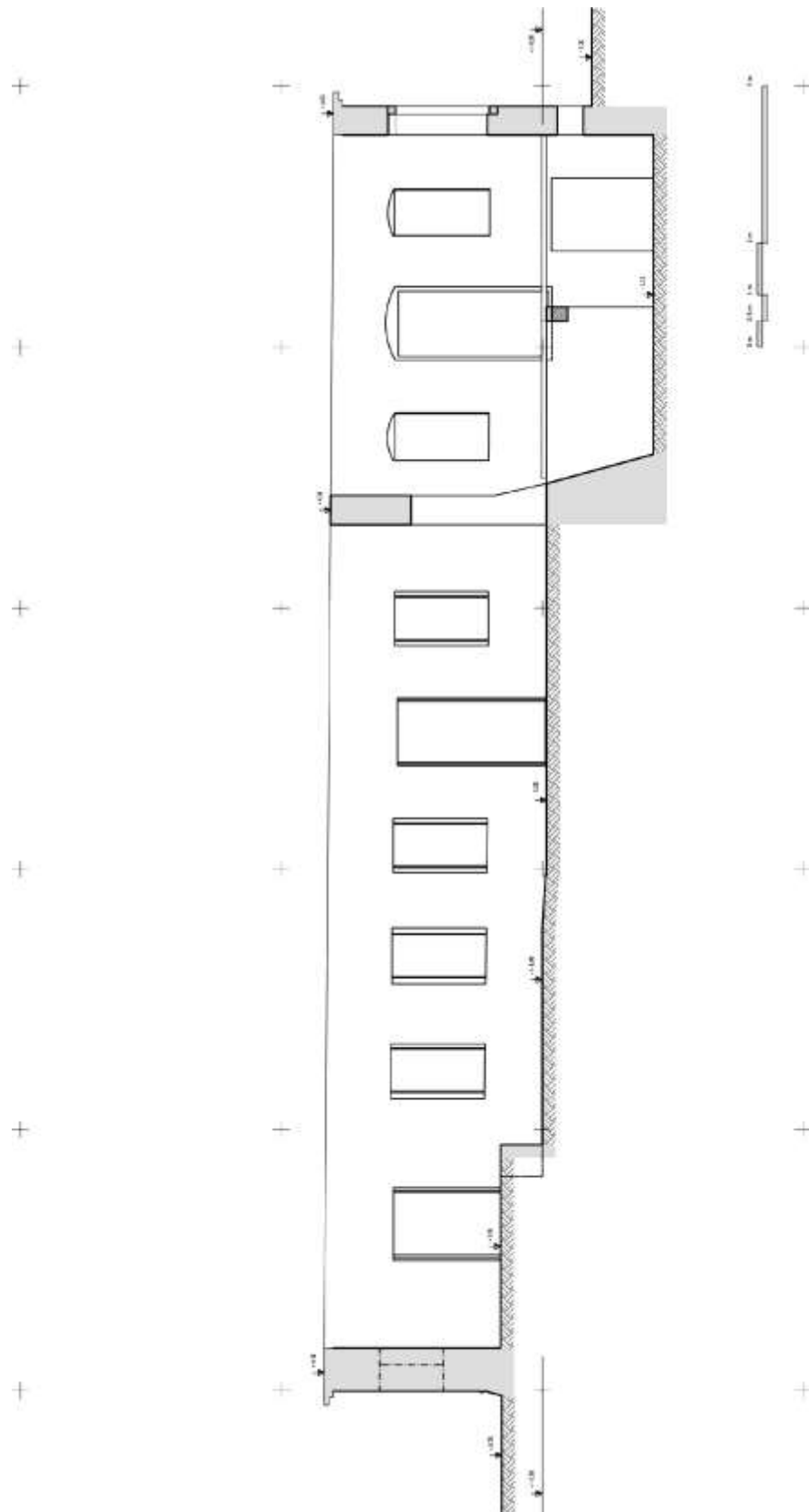
EXISTING BUILDING SOUTHEAST ELEVATION



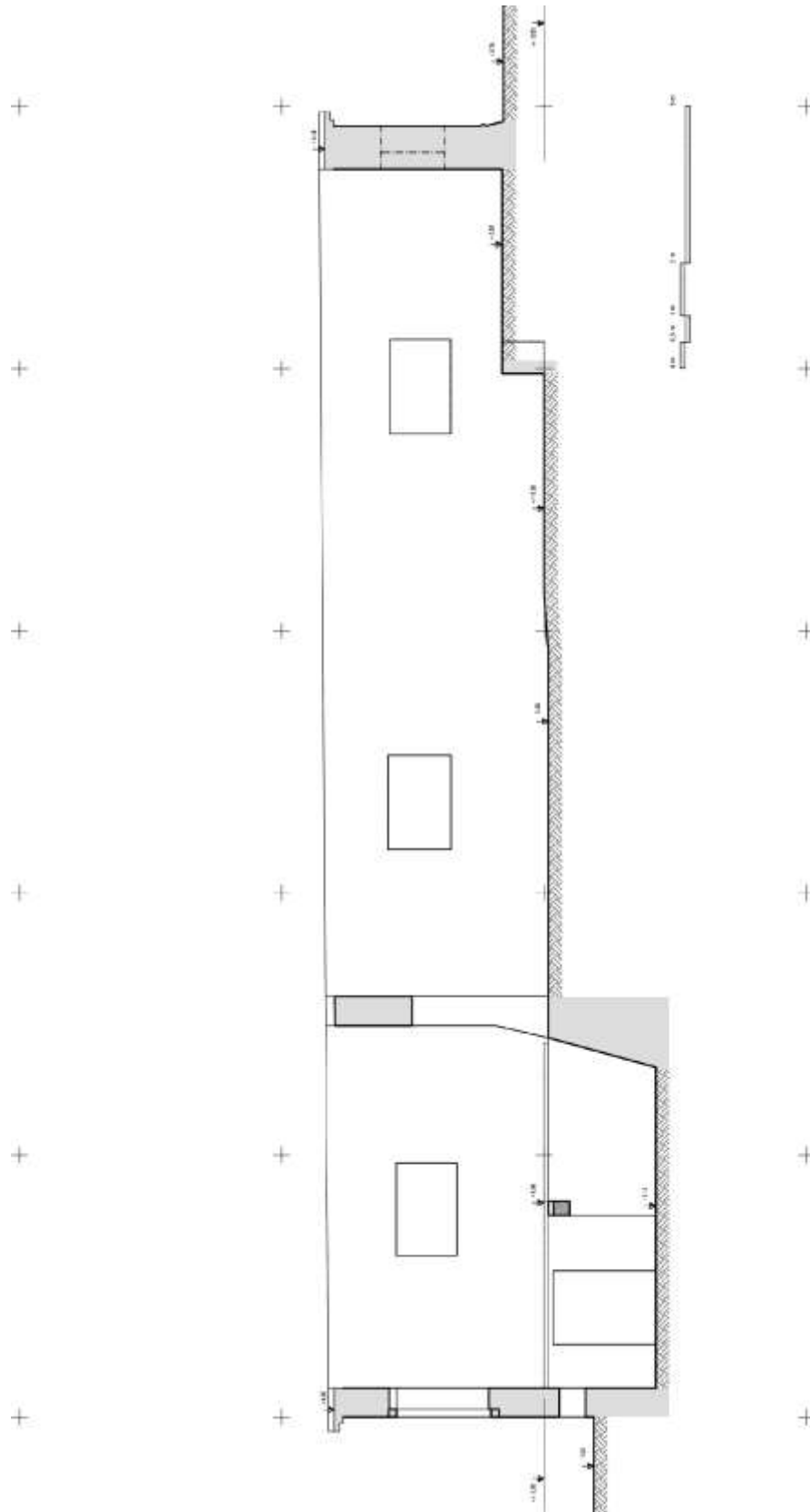
EXISTING BUILDING NORTHWEST ELEVATION



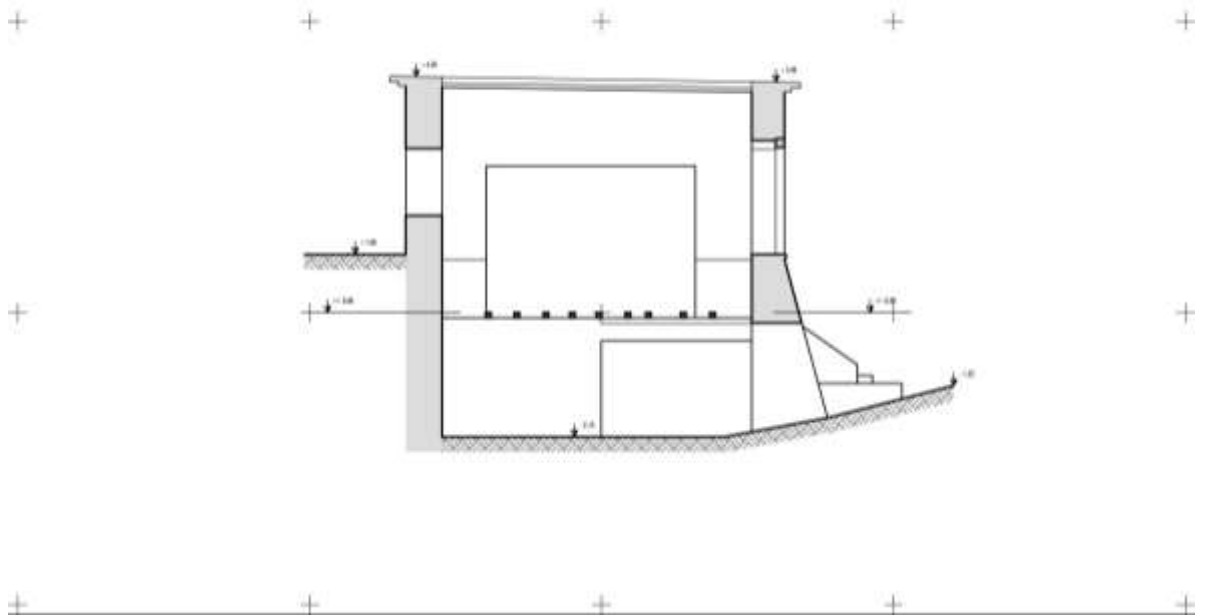
EXISTING BUILDING **NORTHEAST (BACK) ELEVATION**



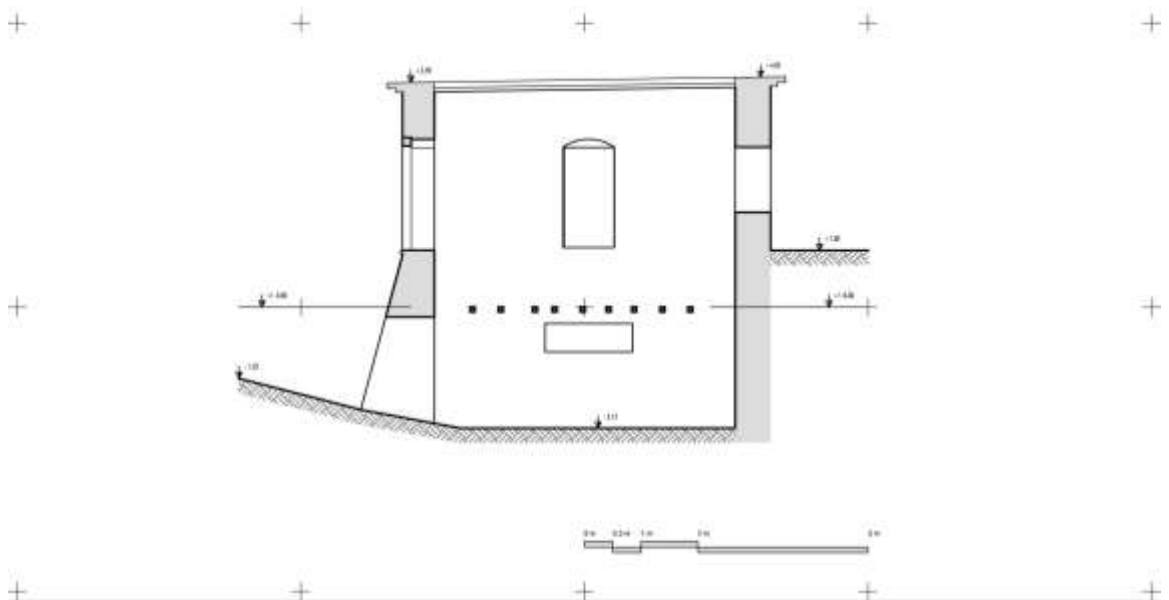
EXISTING BUILDING SECTION A-A



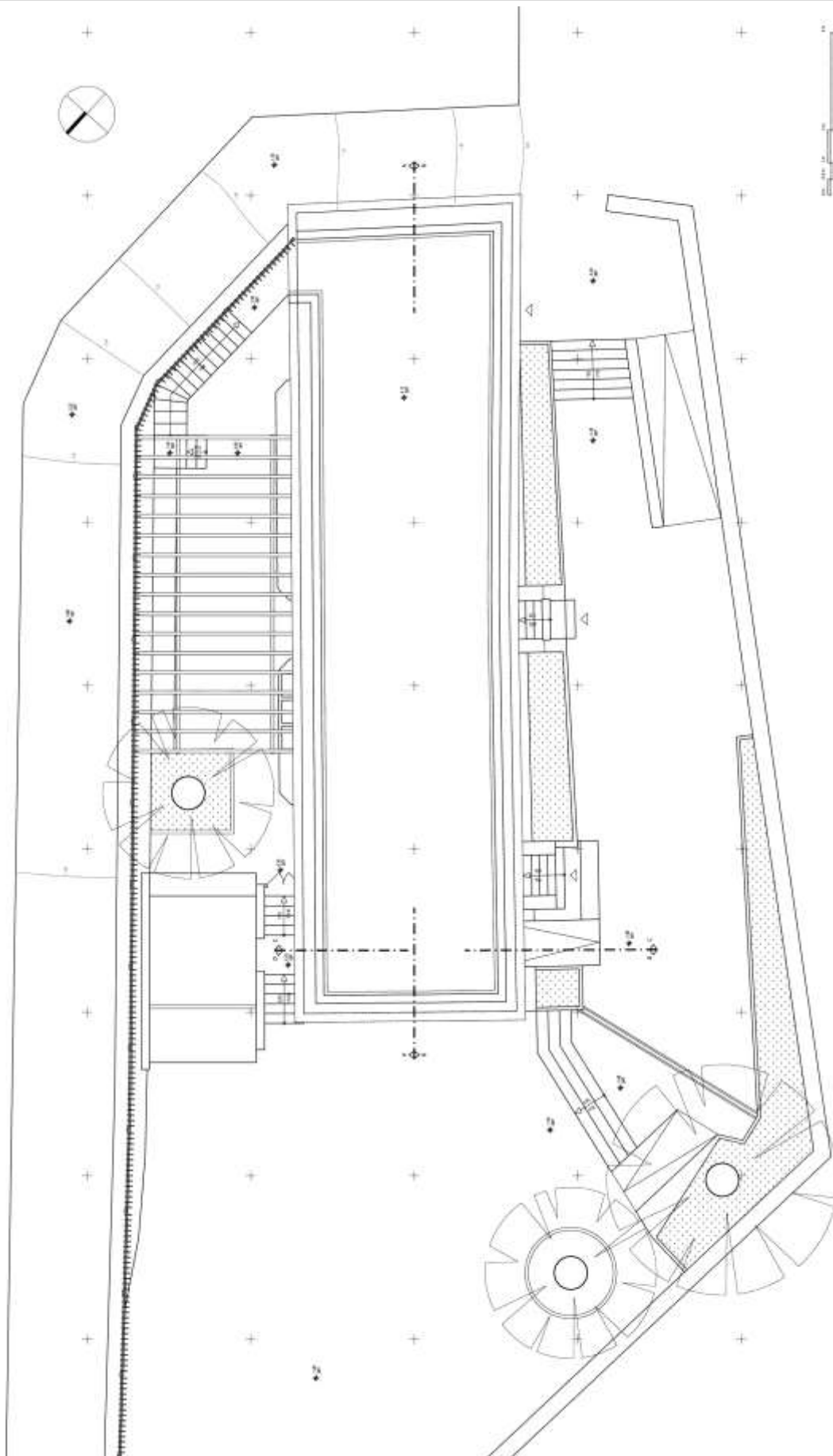
EXISTING BUILDING SECTION B-B

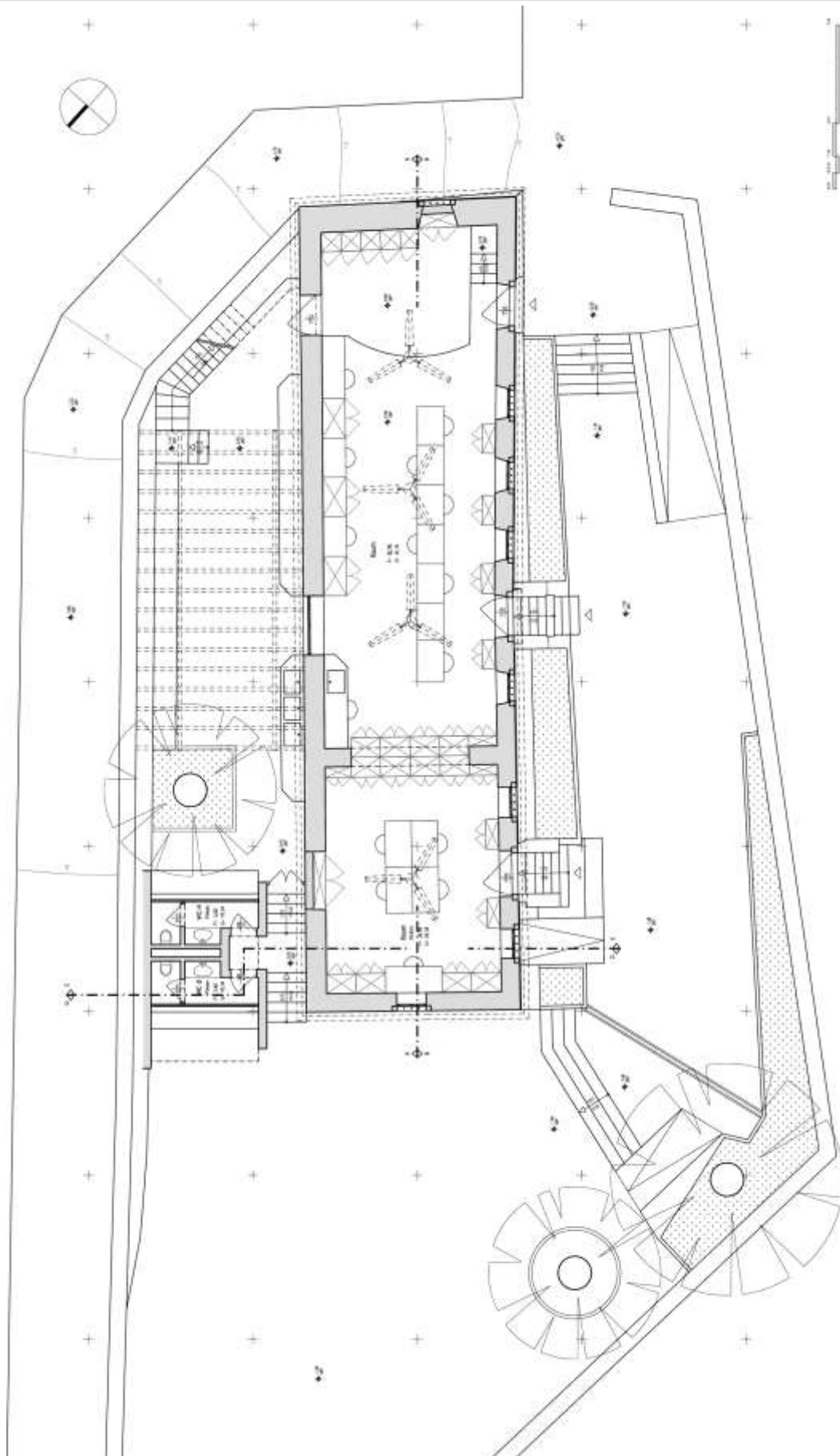


EXISTING BUILDING SECTION F-F

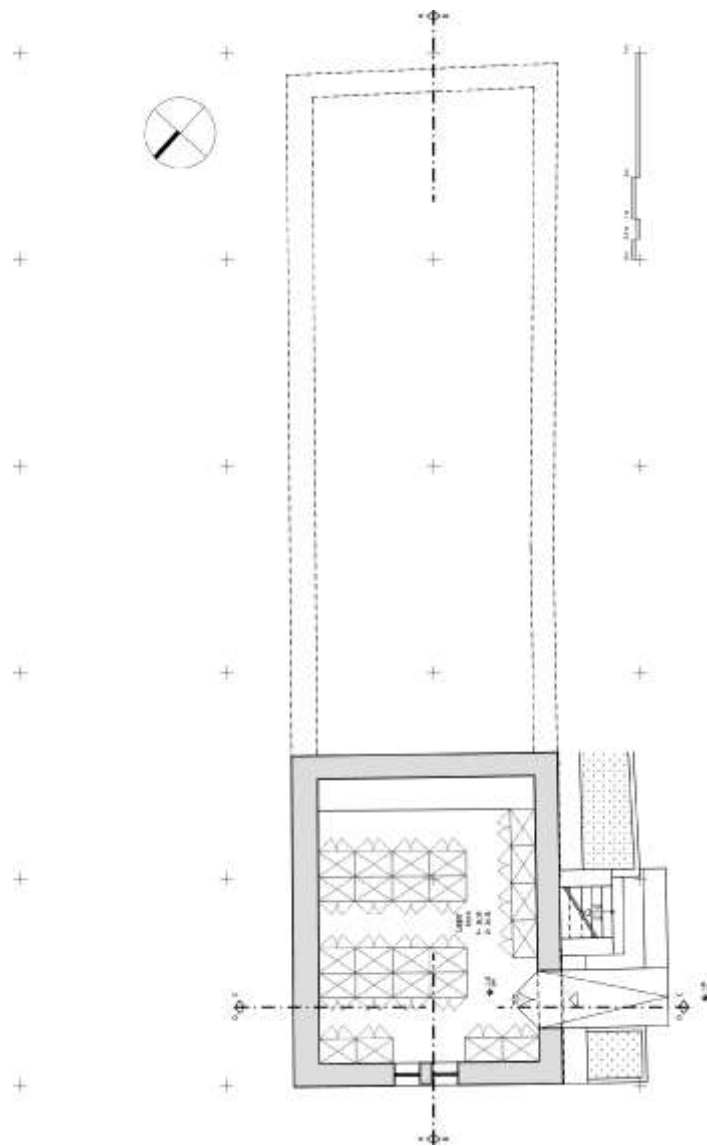


EXISTING BUILDING SECTION A-A

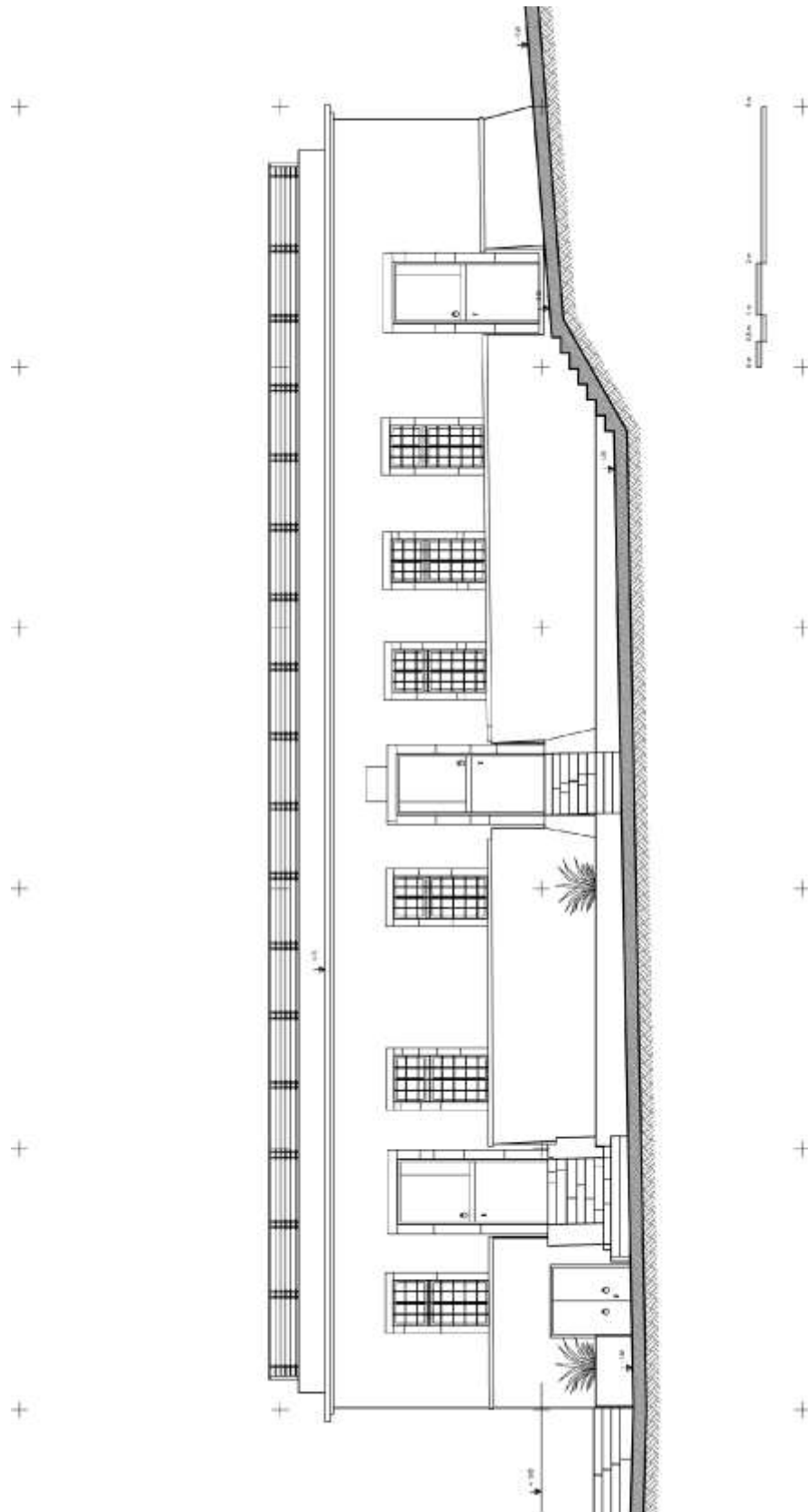




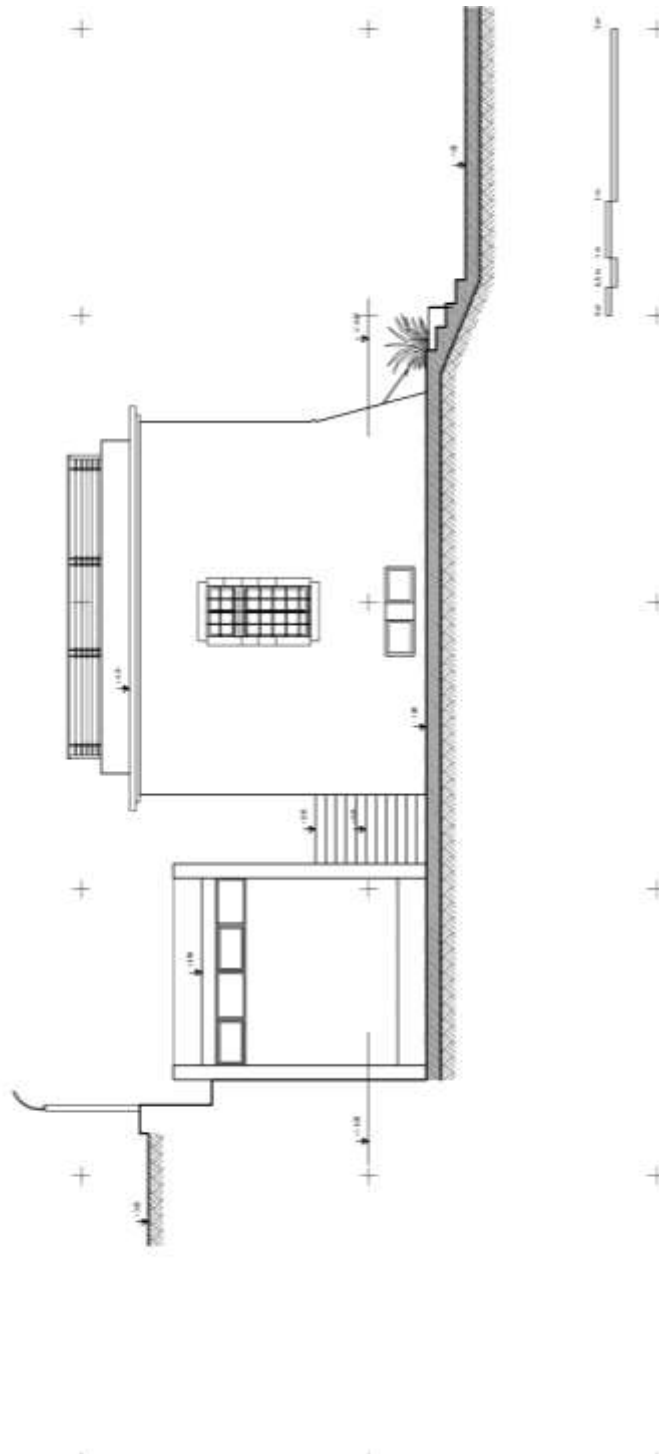
PROPOSAL GROUND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS



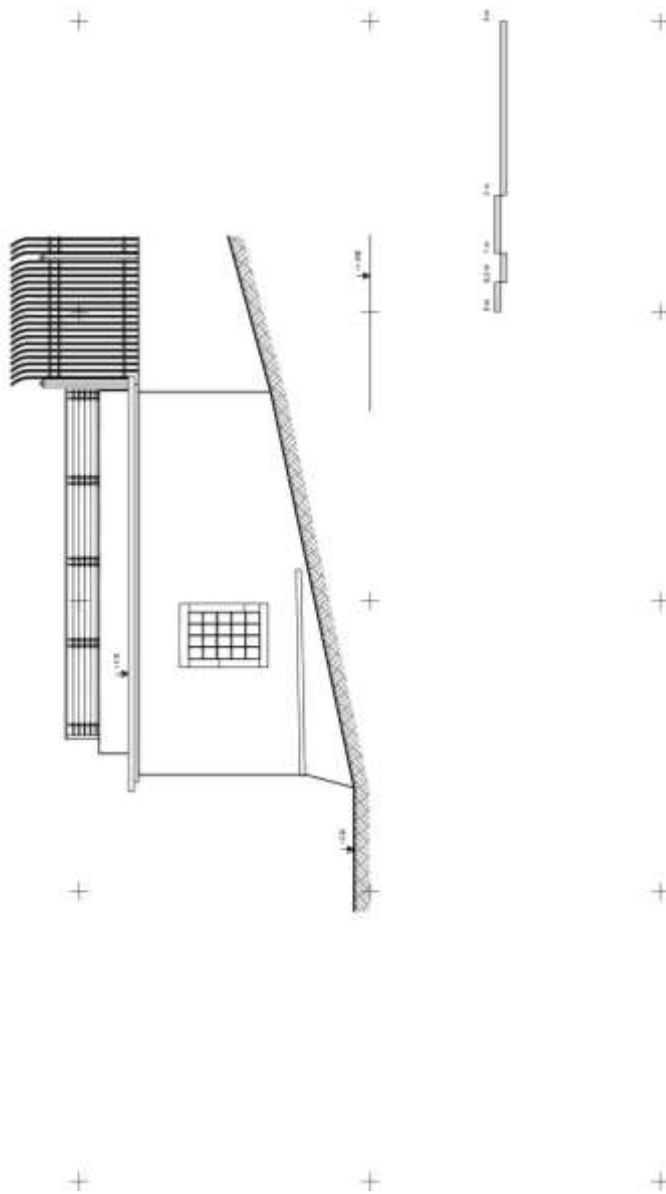
PROPOSAL PLAN OF BASEMENT



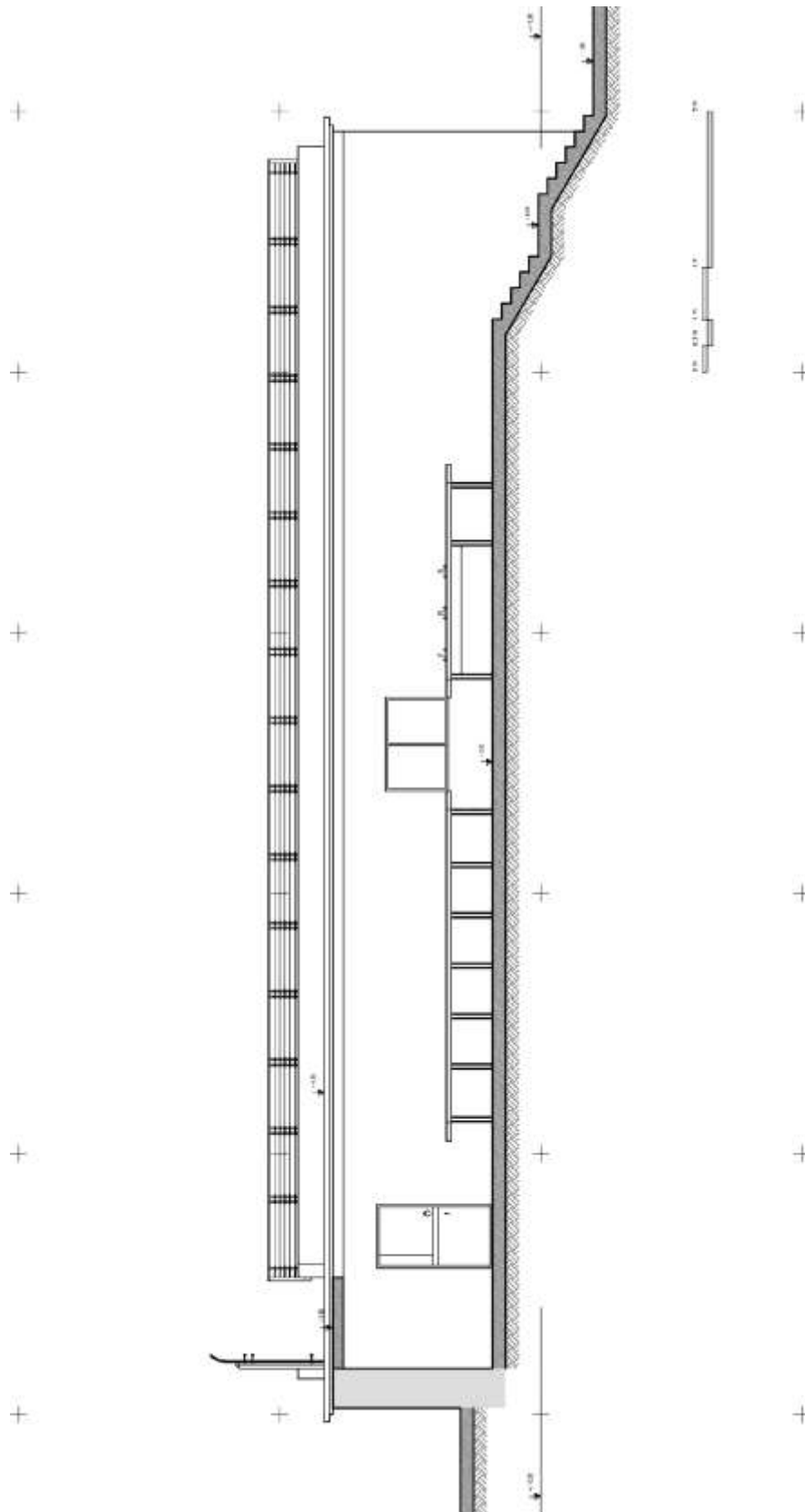
PROPOSAL **SOUTHWEST (FRONT) VIEW**



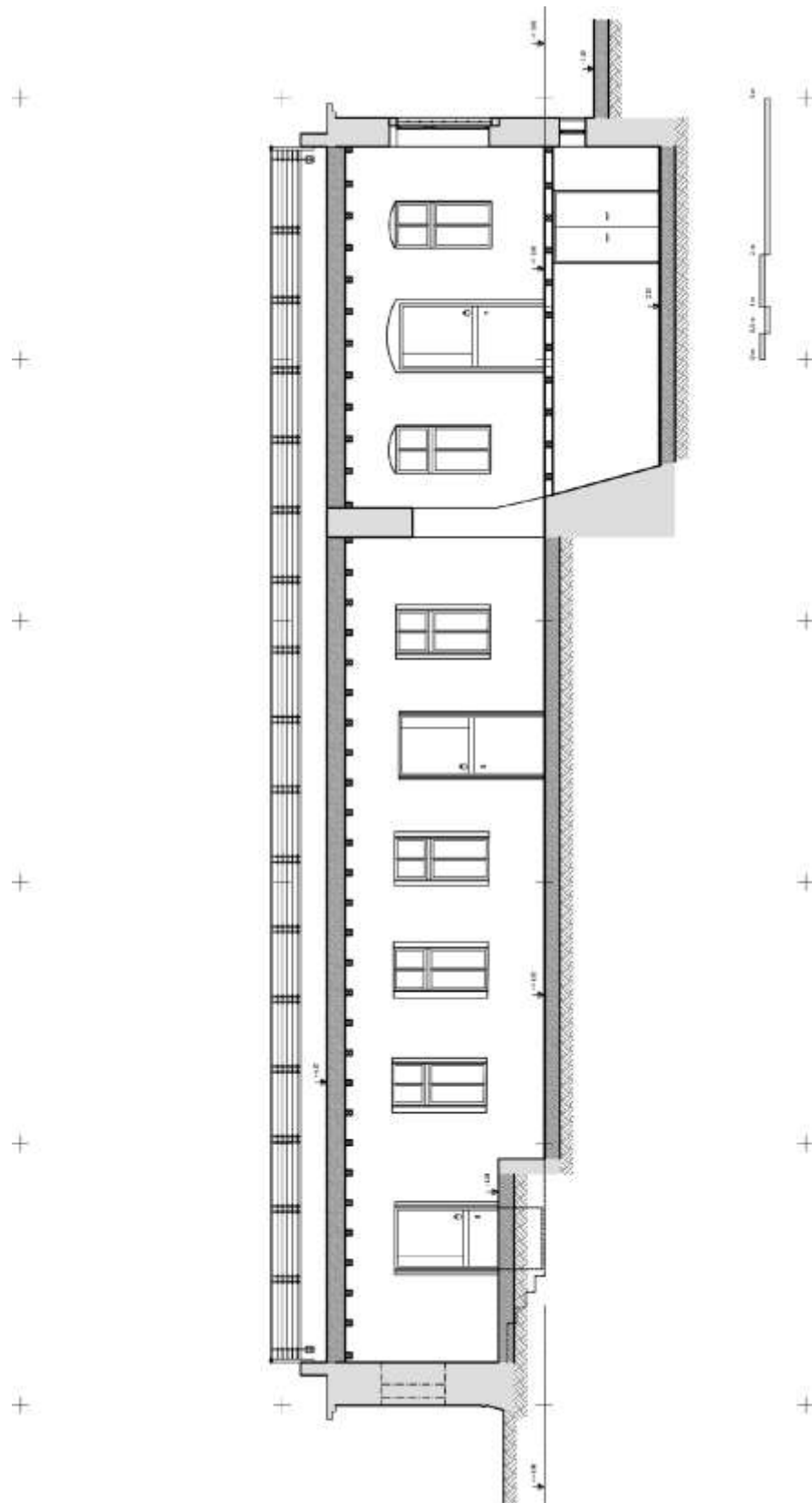
PROPOSAL NORTHWEST VIEW



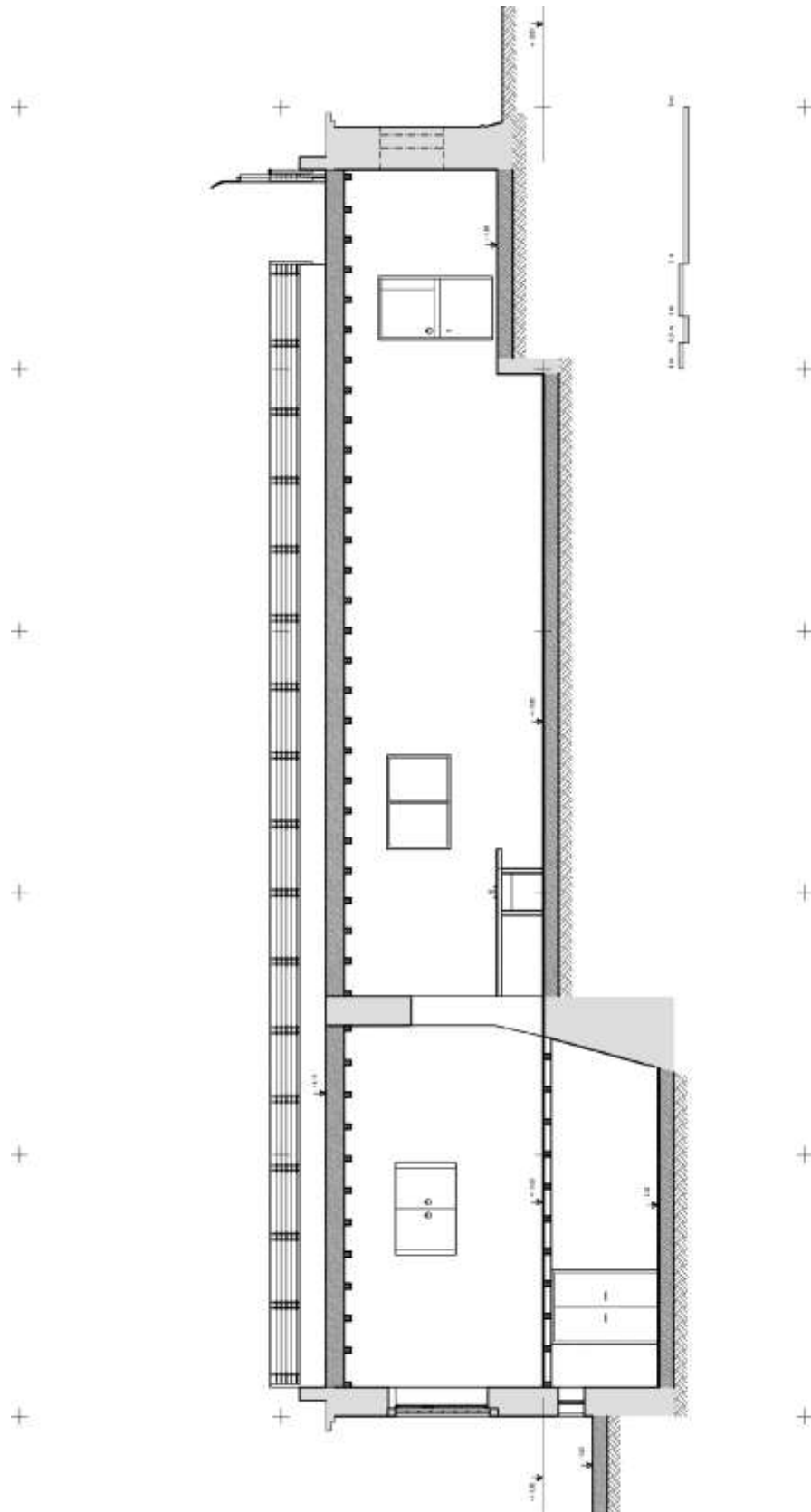
PROPOSAL SOUTHEAST VIEW



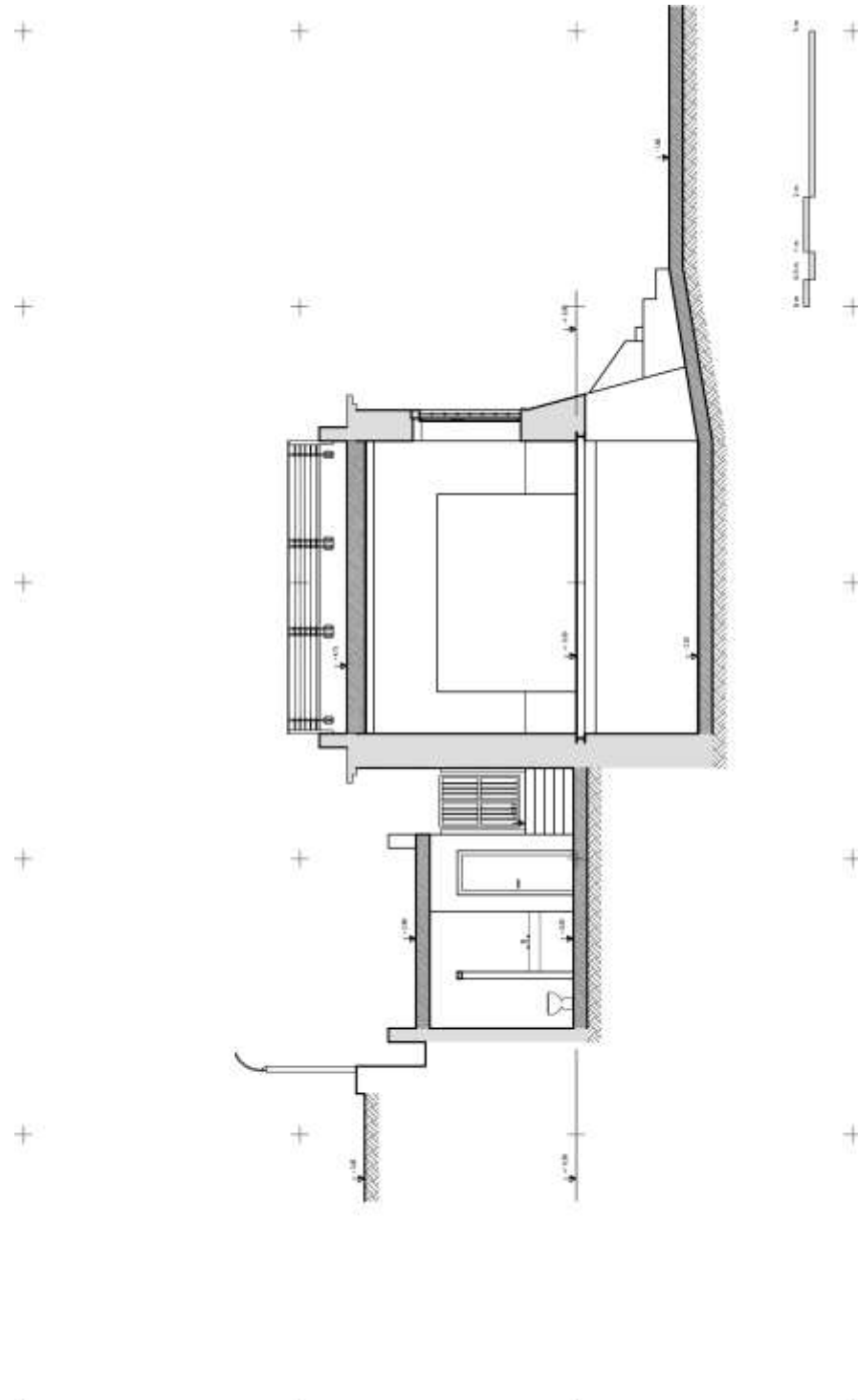
PROPOSAL NORTHEAST (BACK) VIEW



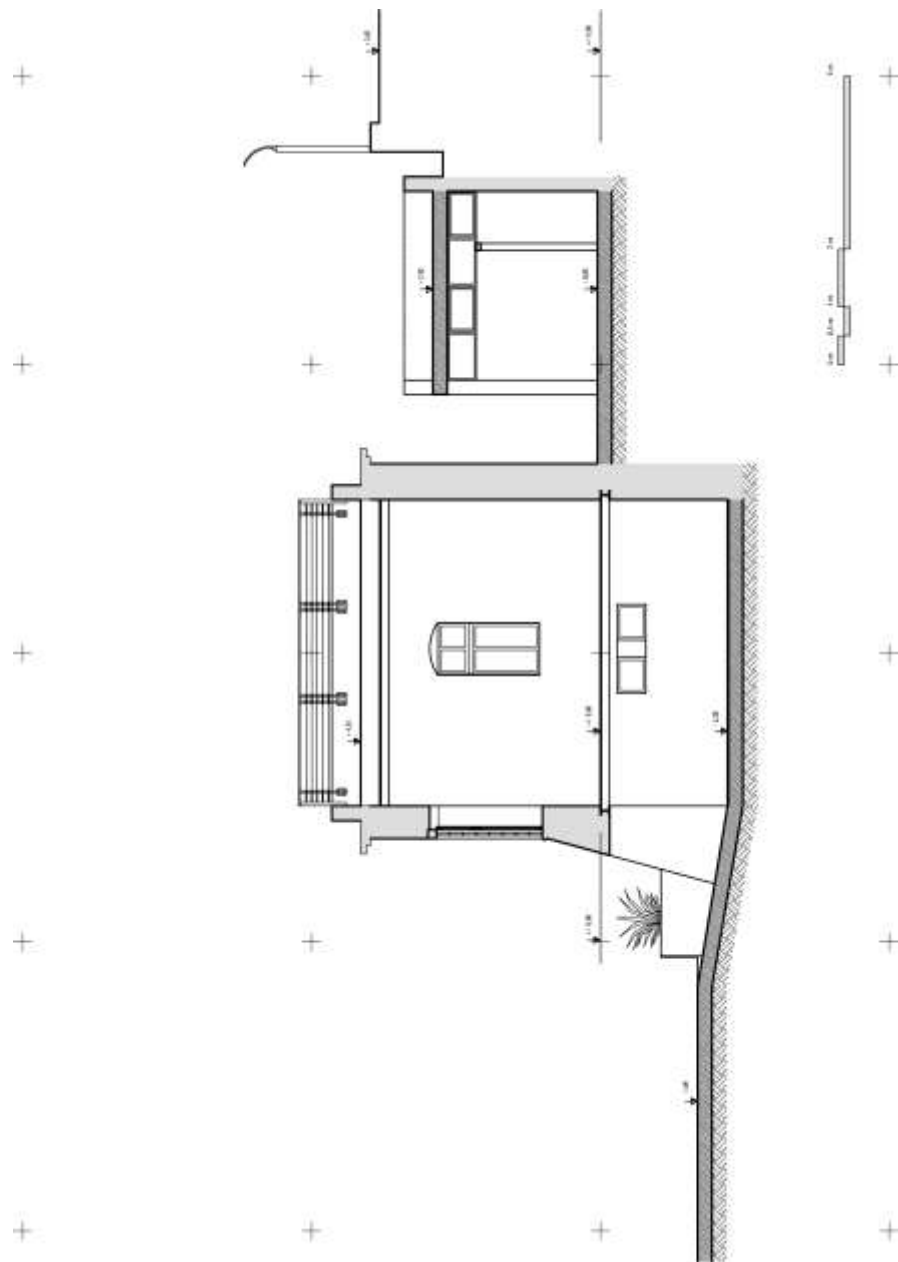
PROPOSAL SECTION A-A



PROPOSAL SECTION B-B



PROPOSAL SECTION Γ-Γ



PROPOSAL SECTION A-A