



Tallest Structure Moved

Balagna Moving, Inc.

Farmington, Illinois

Mandel-Cohn House

Measuring out at 63 feet at the top of the cross, this 225-ton structure was moved on November 16, 2004 in Bloomington, Illinois on six regular dollies and two hydraulic driven dollies. 44 Blue Productions filmed the move for viewing on the Learning Channel.



Tallest Structure Moved

DeVooght House & Building Movers

Green Bay, Wisconsin

Kiel, Wisconsin Town Hall

The historic building, dating back to 1902, was moved five miles to a new site using two pan dollies and prime mover power units. It weighed 50 tons. Height was 62 feet.





*Structure Moved with the
Most Square Footage on One Level*

Lignum Vitae Incorporated

Middlebury, Vermont

Canton, Connecticut Farm Barn

This farm barn at the Stanton Public Golf Course was relocated to allow construction of a shopping center. Measuring 45' x 80' with a 15' x 15' attached high drive was moved three times on rubber dollies, before its final location was determined, then shifted laterally on steel and skates and placed on an 11' concrete wall.



Most Innovative Move

Lignum Vitae Incorporated

Middlebury, Vermont

Paul Welcome Farm

West Chesterfield, New Hampshire

The main focus of Lignum Vitae (LVI) is saving and repairing endangered historic structures. When interesting early buildings are observed setting vacant Lignum Vitae representatives attempt to locate owners to determine if the buildings are slated for demolition. In the case of the Paul Welcome Farm in West Chesterfield, New Hampshire, a developer was planning to demolish the building to make way for a new housing project. The developer gifted the structure to LVI in exchange for removing it from the site.

The building, circa 1785, was the most architecturally complete structure the company had received in the history of the company. Its original features included a large center chimney mass with three fireboxes and a beehive bread oven, floors, doors, paneling, hardware and cupboards. The only significant change to the structure over the past two centuries was the conversion of the building from a one-story cape to a two-story cape. Around 1820 the existing roof was dismantled and second floor walls and attic deck were added. The original hand hewn oak and pine rafters were reused for the new roof, which completed a new two-story box.

A client who wished to save the structure and restore it to its original one story configuration was located a half-mile from the building. The one story move would be easier to execute in two ways. First, with the removal of the roof and second floor walls, the building could clear all power lines. Secondly, the building had to be winched up to a 28%



pitch that would have been considerably more involved with two stories and a roof, particularly since there was no continuous sill to rafter plate verticals in the frame.

First a pair of 8" WF beams was slid into the attic space to carry a cradle of ledgers and ridge posts that supported the roof itself. Next, the attic deck frame was suspended from beams with threaded rods and tube stock. The attic deck was carried along to help maintain the structural integrity of the roof system during its rough ride up a hill. Once both roof and frame made it to the new site the attic steel was cribbed, the attic deck and frame were released and the roof was set back in place.

