3 PLEASANT STREET
BRICK MARKET

HDC WORK SESSION 1
JUNE 2019

DRAWING LIST
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PROPOSED SHORT-STORY ADDITION

LIMIT OF MAXIMUM ALLOWED SHORTSTORY VOLUME

AVG GRADE PLANE

16' - 11"

T.O. ROOF SLAB

38' - 8"

6" +/- ALLOWED BUILDING HEIGHT

45' - 0"

PROPOSED BUILDING HEIGHT

44' - 11"

EXISTING BUILDING HEIGHT

10' - 10"

COPPER PARAPET

GLASS RAILING

10' - 6"

3' - 11"

3' - 4"

1' - 6"

5' - 0"  5' - 0"

PROPOSED ELEVATOR/STAIR OVER-RUN BEYOND

T.O. ROOF SLAB

38' - 8"

EXISTING BUILDING HEIGHT

16' - 11"

FRONT AWNINGS (TYP-3)

REMOVE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

REMOVE FRONT AWNINGS (TYP-3)

P1.7 ELEVATIONS
3 PLEASANT STREET - BRICK MARKET

SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"
05/30/19

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EXISTING MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT TO BE REMOVED
SECOND FLOOR
16' - 11"
PARAPET
40' - 6"

FIRST FLOOR
12' - 9"
10' - 10"
16' - 11"

EXISTING ELL TO REMAIN
ELEVATOR & STAIR OVERRUN (SET BACK)
COPPER SIDING

EXISTING
PROPOSED ADDITION

1 EAST ELEVATION - EXISTING
3/32" = 1'-0"

2 EAST ELEVATION - PROPOSED
3/32" = 1'-0"
3 Pleasant Street

Pre-1799 — Area was known as “The Parade”, open land.

**Brick Market** (namesake of Market Square).

1794 - First constructed as a 1 story building, used as a public market with arcaded street level (relocated use from Ceres St).

1800 – 2nd floor added for town hall use. Destroyed in the 1802 fire.

1803 – Market Street widened and lined with 4 story brick buildings. Original buildings had flat, back sloping roofs, but after various fires were rebuilt with steeper pitched roofs. The Brioché/TuscanKitchen building retained its flat roof design.

1804 – Rebuilt. First story, 12 feet high, had a series of arched openings for ten merchants’ stalls. Second story, 14 feet high, was an auditorium for town and public meetings. Bradbury Johnson, was the master joiner, and probably its architect. Thus started the influx of commercial development in this area, especially after fires of 1802, 1806 & 1813. The Brick Market became the hub of an early national financial center, with several banking institutions.

1850’s – neighborhood styles evolve, with mastic over brick: terra cotta & cast iron details, wide brackets cornices and corner quoins. Allie’s Jewelers (Jacob Sheafe Block) built 1807 as 4 stories, reduced to 3 stories in 1881.

1860’s – architect S.S. Woodcock (piscataqua savings bank) proposed an un-built redesign of Brick Market, with “ornate cast iron window lintles, and a cupola with brick walls covered in mastic above a granite arcade that continued to serve as the market”.

1864 - City remodels the Brick Market to its own tastes, for use as City Hall. Renamed “Jefferson Hall” and subdivided into “City Rooms”. However one observer thought it looked like “a donkey with elephantine ears”.

1873 - Exterior remodeled and in 1875 the market stalls were abolished. Continued use as the city hall until 1910, when it was demolished.

1911 – Brick Market replaced with new building for banking purposes, constructed in neo-colonial style to replicate the blind arcade of the old Brick Market that had been city hall.