HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT - PART II (PORTION)
ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION ON
INDEPENDENCE HALL

SUPREME COURT ROOM CEILING, ENTABLATURE & WALL PANELING FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST WALLS

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Washington Planning and Service Center
Division of History Studies

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Prepared by
Lee H. Nelson
Architect
August 1966
for

ON MICROFILM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Washington Planning and Service Center - Division of History Studies

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FOR THE

NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST WALLS

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A P P R O V A L S H E E T

RECOMMENDED

/s/ M. O. Anderson — Date August 30, 1966
Superintendent

/s/ Robert Utley — Date November 16, 1966
Chief, Division of History Studies

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APPROVED

Asst. Director D & C — Date 11/23/66

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ILLUSTRATION NOS. 1-51 Selected old views and photographs of original woodwork.

ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE DRAWINGS: NHP-IND 3425, 21 Sheets

INTRODUCTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Scope of Report: It was our original intention to study the entire courtroom and present a proposal for complete restoration including the various built-in courtroom fixtures. The research for this project was begun some years ago. The goal has not been realized partly because of intervening projects and staffing fluctuations, but primarily because certain phases were found to be so complex that it was finally deemed more expedient to divide the research into smaller units to prevent a hiatus in the restoration program.

Therefore this report does not include the west wall or any woodwork below the chair rail level or any courtroom fixtures, because they are inextricably related. Such a division of research in a single room is risky at best because the understanding of any one feature is often dependent upon the total accumulation of physical evidence. We have endeavored to cope with this fragmentation, but mistakes are the inevitable result. The design of the entablature is a case in point, as will be seen in the accompanying drawings.

Fortunately, there is a considerable amount of surviving original woodwork. The photographs in this report are not intended to provide complete coverage of the woodwork. To do so would be cumbersome and repetitious. Instead, they have been selected to focus on features that have been altered or are entirely missing; and to visually supplement the more detailed and comprehensive architectural evidence drawings.

It should be noted that the Historic Structures photo files have been transferred to the Washington Service Center, but most of the illustrations still bear the earlier EODC numbers. Those pictures with INHP numbers are filed at the park.

Acknowledgements: As early as 1959, Architect Penelope Hartshorne (then attached to the INHP maintenance division) prepared an "Architectural Analysis of the Supreme Court Room." That report not only summarized the then current documentary and physical knowledge of the room, but outlined those areas that would require additional research. The present report is only an extension of the excellent groundwork already laid by Miss Hartshorne, whose past and present contributions are reflected in every facet of the architectural research program.

Much credit is also due former staff architect John D. Milner who assisted in the preparation of evidence drawings and the study of missing features.

The documentary references in this report are largely drawn from the ever-growing INHP history files. These files have made it possible to pinpoint certain alterations that would otherwise remain unknown or only vaguely understood. We also extend our appreciation to the INHP Superintendent and staff for typing and mimeographing the text of this report.

Recommendations: We recommend a first-phase restoration of the courtroom, that is, reconstruction of the entablature, repairs to

the paneling, new window sash and beaded window-frame cover boards, and extension of the cut-off window architraves and paneled window jambs. Based on more recent analysis, a restoration drawing of the original entablature is shown on NHP-IND 3425, sheet 25, this report. However, a modification of this entablature to accommodate the previously installed atmospheric control ductwork is shown and explained on sheet 26, also included in this report.

The first phase restoration could also include rough wiring for electrical and mechanical control devices. Locations for "period" lighting devices are included in a separate report to be issued in the near future.

We further recommend that restoration of the ceiling be deferred until research is completed on the west wall paneling and entablature, the latter being different from the entablature on the other three walls.

Although the original paint color is known (see Appendix "D"), the colors of the historic period may be different because of internal alterations involving the courtroom fixtures which are yet to be determined. Therefore we recommend that final painting of the woodwork also be deferred until that phase of the research is completed.

THE BASIC STRUCTURE

Fortunately the first floor layout has never been altered in size, room arrangement or basic structure. Because this layout is symmetrical about the Central Hall, the Supreme Court Room is dimensionally and structurally similar to the Assembly Room. The courtroom measures about 39'-7" from east to west and about 40'-9" from north to south. For discussion purposes, it may be considered as a room about 40 feet square with a ceiling height of about 20 feet. Like the Assembly Room, this generous room was originally designed as a structurally unencumbered space, that is, without any interior supports.

The courtroom differed from the Assembly Room in that, 1) it had window openings on the end wall, 2) it was built without any fireplaces on the end wall, and 3) access from the hallway was by three arched openings instead of a single opening with doors. In addition to these basic differences in plan and arrangement, the courtroom was fully paneled on all four walls in the Doric Order, whereas the Assembly Room was fully paneled on one wall in the Ionic Order; and the courtroom ceiling was flat instead of coved.

The basic structure consists of brick masonry walls and a ceiling of framed girders, beams and joists. Except for minor alterations and repairs, the brick walls are practically intact and in generally good condition. The exterior walls (north, south and west) are

22" to 23" thick. The brick partition wall between the hallway and courtroom is 17" to 18" thick. It has three arched openings each about 7'-0" wide, and the piers between the arches are about 3'-0" wide. Because this wall intersects the exterior walls at "false" window openings, its only tie to the outside walls is above and below the "false" windows. This awkward connection is accomplished with half arches. With three full archways and two half-arches, the brick partition is really an arcaded curtain wall, although it provides the same structural support for the ceiling framing as do the exterior walls. Both half-arches have been partially "chased" for modern utilities such as sprinkler pipes and heating ducts.

The north and south walls originally had four window openings including the "false" windows which straddled the hallway and courtroom. These so-called "false" windows were the result of an exterior window spacing that did not relate to the interior room layout. The window openings measure about 6 feet by 10 feet, but the brick jambs are splayed so that the inner openings are about 7 feet wide. The south wall "false" window was filled with brick during construction of the tower in the 1750's. Otherwise the window openings survive unaltered, with wooden lintels and brick relieving arches over each window. These arches consist of a single row of headers with brick in-filling between the arches and wooden lintels.

The west wall originally had an exterior doorway and two window openings.[1] The doorway probably served as a private entrance for the judges and provided direct access to the "bench," thus requiring a high set of exterior steps. The west doorway was undoubtedly altered and filled with brick in the early nineteenth century, perhaps during construction of the "fireproof" wings designed by Robert Mills. In 1897-98 the doorway was reopened and substantially rebuilt, thus obliterating the evidence of its original location. The two west wall window openings are smaller (about 5 by 9 feet) than those on the north and south walls. The reduction in size was necessitated by the judges' bench. These two windows were also sealed off in the nineteenth century but were reopened in 1897-98 without any damage to the original masonry. Two flues were "chased" in the west wall in the mid-nineteenth century to accommodate central heating apparatus installed in the cellar. The flues have since been filled in, one in 1898 and the other in 1962.

All the courtroom window frames are original and have survived intact except that the original pulleys (for the lower sash) have been removed and double sets of pulleys installed so that both sash are operable. The window frames were prefabricated of eastern red-cedar (Juniperus virginiana) and are in excellent condition despite two centuries in a vulnerable location.[2] The window frame heads and sills were made extra long to project into the masonry. Since the masonry around the window openings is original and undisturbed,

it is evident that the frames were prefabricated, set in place, and encased in the brick walls during the original construction, thus becoming an integral part of the basic structure.

The Supreme Court Room ceiling structure is original and nearly complete with its unusual "hand-in-hand" arrangement of oak girders, beams and joists, all framed with mortise and tenon joints (see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 22). The only missing part is the center east-west member (a 3x12 laid flat) which was dovetailed into the two north-south girders. The ceiling structure also retains the header framing which resisted the thrust of the masonry "trimmer" arches that supported the two fireplace hearths on the west wall of the second floor. These arches were probably removed in the nineteenth century, but vestiges remain and will be discussed more fully in a report on the west wall.

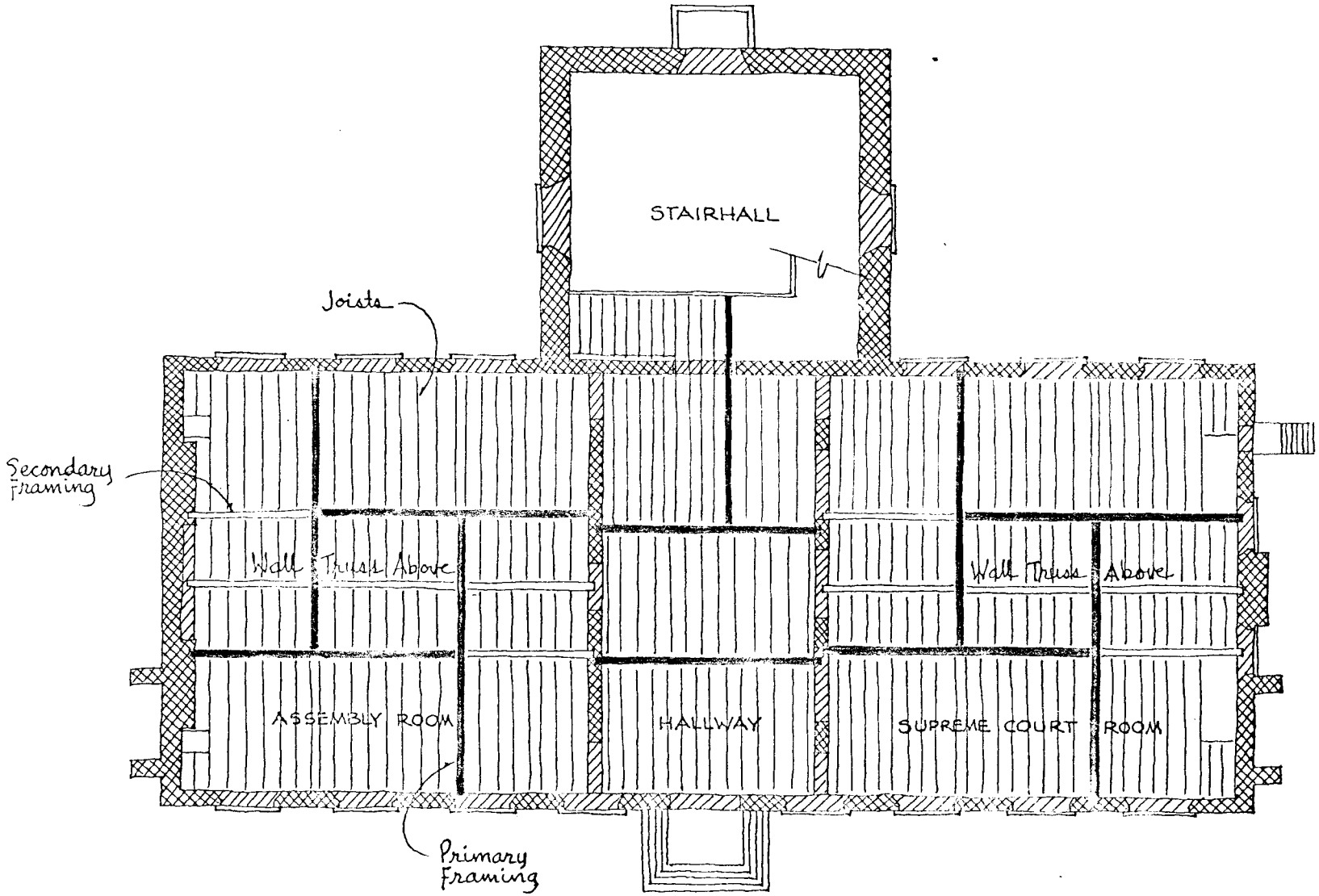
The "hand-in-hand" arrangement of wooden girders was employed in both the Assembly Room and Supreme Court Room. The size of these two rooms, unencumbered with interior supports, posed a structural problem beyond the limits of conventional framing. Although the builders, Edmund Wooley and Ebenezer Tomlinson, were master carpenters, it is doubtful that their construction experience had encompassed work of this magnitude. Nor is it likely that timbers were available for a forty foot clear span.[3]

Possibly for the latter reason, the builders devised a system with

four timber girders arranged so that no single girder spans more than two thirds the width of the room with each girder interlocked at third points with other girders at right angles, thus forming the "hand-in-hand" design, mentioned earlier (see sketch plan of framing system). The girders measure about 11 by 11 inches, and are supplemented with a secondary system of wooden beams (also about 11 by 11 inches). The resulting "bays" were filled with joists (about 2 by 11 inches), all of which run in a north-south direction. All the various members are framed with mortise and tenons, although the main girder joints were reinforced with iron splice plates let into each side of a girder and secured with iron pins and wedges. Subtle variations in the mortise and tenon details are probably a reflection of the individual techniques used by the various workmen (see sketch of typical framing connections).

It should be noted that the entire ceiling framing system was pre-fabricated on the ground, with the joints pre-matched with carved-in letters or numbers to facilitate the assembly when the masonry had reached the proper level. However, the "hand-in hand" framing was laid out in such a way that several of the girders would occur over windows or passageways. The builders anticipated this and installed timber grillage beams to distribute the load across those particular openings.

The origins of this framing are not known, but contemporary builders!



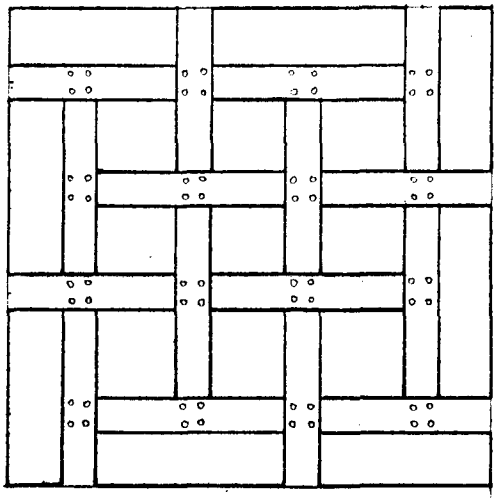
BASIC STRUCTURE - FIRST FLOOR WALLS & CEILING FRAMING

INDEPENDENCE HALL

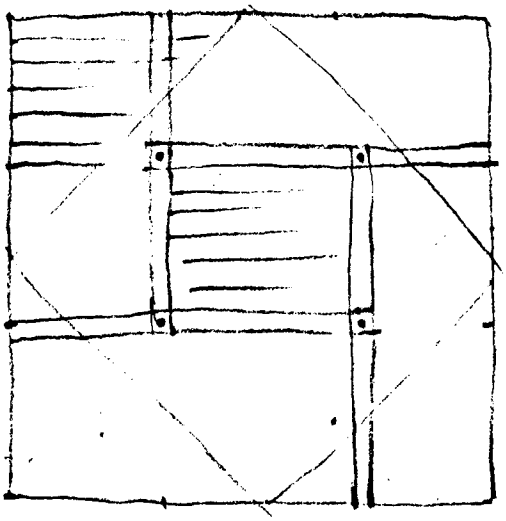
LHN - PH, JULY 1966

STRUCTURAL PROTOTYPES and PARALLELS

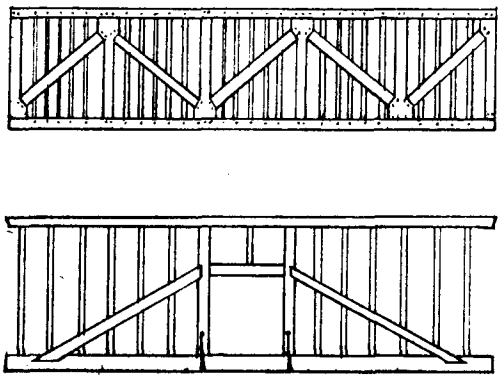
"A Floor by S.[Sebastiano] Serlio." Originally published in 1684 (and included in Batty Langley, Ancient Masonry, London, 1736) this framing plan is similar in concept to the hang-in-hand arrangement of girders used for the ceiling framing of the Assembly room and Supreme Court room. It is included here as a possible prototype because we have no evidence of such a system having been used in the colonies prior to the Pennsylvania State House. Sketch is from Langley, plate CCCLXXIII.

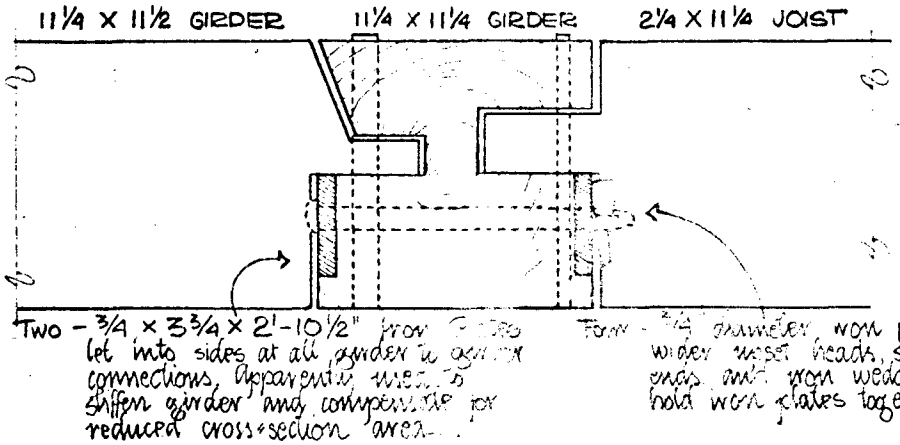


If is conceivable that the State House ceiling structure may have been the precedent for framing a ceiling in Benjamin Franklin's own house, erected 1765-66. A sketch among the Franklin papers (Am. Philosophical Soc.) shows the framing that might have been used in his house which was about 34' sq. It is penciled on the margin of a letter addressed to Franklin in 1782. The letter may have provided a convenient surface for a latter-day explanation of his house built some 20 years earlier. This tenuous link is included here because we know of no other possible use or reference to this type of framing in the 18th century.

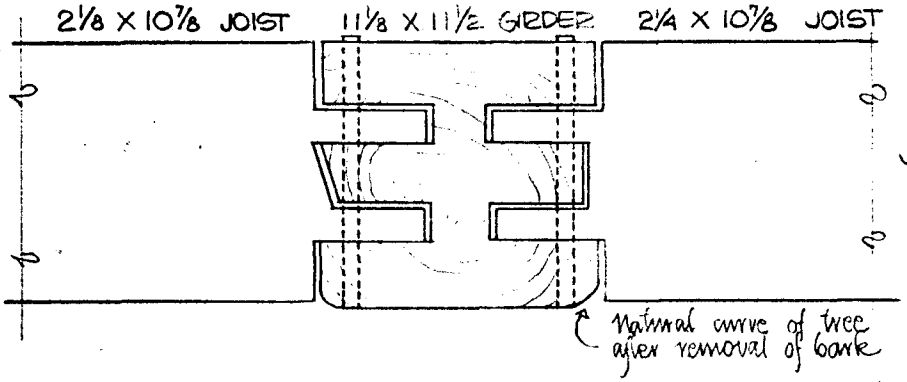


The original trussed partitions over the Assembly room and Supreme Court room have not survived and the evidence is not sufficient to establish their details. However, trussed partitions were not uncommon in the 18th cent. and were frequently illustrated in building treatises. The two shown here were typical of the period. The first from Batty Langley (Jour) plate CCCLXXIII, is rather conventional. The 2nd from the Carpenter's Co. Rule Book (1786) is perhaps more like that used in the State House, in that a doorway was put in the truss.



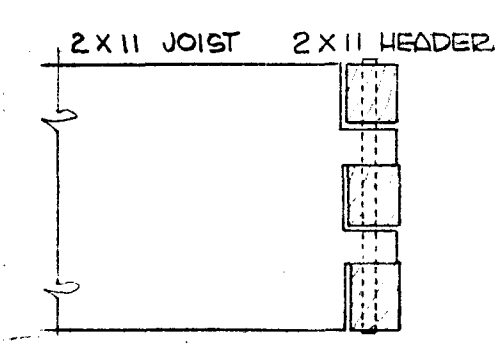


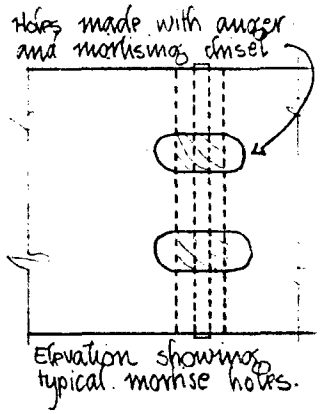
TYPICAL GIRDER TO GIRDER CONNECTIONS



TYPICAL JOIST TO GIRDER CONNECTIONS

Note: all joists have double tenons except at girder to girder connections (see above)





JOIST TO HEADER CONNECTIONS AT SECOND FLOOR FIREPLACE HEARTH

DETAILS OF TYPICAL SUPREME COURT ROOM CEILING FRAMING CONSTRUCTION MORTISE AND TENON DETAILS

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

WEVL • July '66

treatises suggest that similar systems had been in use since the sixteenth century, if not earlier, although we know of no earlier example in colonial building construction.[4]

Considering the 40-foot span, even continuous girders would have been subject to excessive deflection, but the "hand-in-hand" system is more critical in deflection because it is dependent upon mortise and tenon joints to create the effect of continuous girders. It appears that the original builders were cognizant of this problem and attempted its solution by suspending the ceiling framing from wall trusses which were concealed in the longitudinal partition walls of the second floor.

Physical evidence consisting of beveled "seats" at the ends of the center ceiling beams suggests the use of queen-post wall trusses, probably similar to those shown in eighteenth century builders' treatises, and supplemented at third points with wrought-iron tension bars to support the ceiling framing. Fragments of these iron bars have survived (See Illustration No. 9).

While the evidence establishes the existence of the wall trusses over the Assembly Room and Supreme Court Room, the details remain vague and we do not know the extent to which the trusses also helped support the attic floor framing. The earliest known mention of the wall truss was by architect John Haviland in 1829. Haviland was

requested to prepare a plan and estimate to create one large room above the courtroom. He found it "indispensably necessary to take away the present trussed partition immediately over [the courtroom] which is suspended from the roof and supports the floor..." The truss was removed (in 1830) and replaced with four cast-iron columns in the Supreme Court Room. These columns (which survived until the 1897-98 "restoration") were placed under the intersections of the four main ceiling girders (see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 22). New wall trusses were installed in 1897-98 and the iron columns were removed at that time. Over the years the ceiling framing had developed an alarming deflection, about 8", which was merely stabilized rather than corrected in 1897-98. During the 1962 structural rehabilitation, the 1898 wall trusses were removed, the ceilings lifted to their approximate original levels, and were strengthened by the addition of steel beams. In addition, steel plate girders now occupy the function and position of the original second floor wall trusses.

Supreme Court Room
Ceiling

PLASTER CEILING

Background: Documentary and physical evidence leaves no doubt that the first floor finish woodwork was in place and prime-painted prior to plastering. This sequence was clearly demonstrated in the Assembly Room (see Historic Structures Report, Part II, on The Assembly Room, prepared in July, 1964). Even the Central Hall ceiling was not plastered until the room received its final embellishment in the 1750's.

Since the Supreme Court Room walls were entirely paneled, plasterwork was limited to the ceiling. It appears that the woodwork in the Assembly Room and Supreme Court Room had been in place for possibly a year or more before either room was plastered.

As early as 1738, Andrew Hamilton had attempted to procure skilled plasterers from London but it appears that he was not successful.[5] It is quite likely that he envisioned ornamental plasterwork, probably for the Assembly Room where plaster comprised the bulk of the wall and ceiling surfaces. Since the entire first floor plastering was delayed, it is possible that Hamilton also planned ornamental plastering for the Supreme Court Room ceiling.

In August of 1741, the House appointed a committee "to enquire into the Reasons of the present Delay in finishing the State-house..." The committee reported that they had:

> discoursed with the Manager of the said Building [presumably Hamilton]... who informed them, that he had met with several Disappointments by Workmen; that the Carpenters Work however was now finished; that the Sashes were made, and the Glass ready to put in;...that as to the Plaistering, notwithstanding the Pains he had taken for that Purpose, he had not been able to procure a Workman capable of doing it, as, in his Opinion, it ought to be done, tho' he had now Hopes of getting such a One by next Spring; but if the House would be content with such Work as is commonly done here, he would have it speedily performed; and likewise would have the lower Rooms immediately glazed, if the House should think fit to direct it...[6]

Following this report the committee recommended that the Assembly Room be plastered by the next meeting of the Assembly, except for the ceiling and "upper work to be finished as soon as a Workman can be got."[7] No mention was made of the Supreme Court Room. The House was understandably more concerned with completion of its own chamber since it had been meeting in temporary quarters during much of the drawn-out construction period. Unfortunately Hamilton died several weeks after the above mentioned committee made its recommendations, and it is not known whether the plastering was accomplished prior to or subsequent to Hamilton's death. The ensuing audit and settlement of his accounts, coupled with other demands upon the attention and resources of the province—all appear to have effectively delayed prosecution of this ambitious project.

Supreme Court Room Ceiling

In 1742, Hamilton's successors were charged with completing the building "with all convenient Expedition," but among the unfinished business there was no specific reference to the status of plastering. Some phases of work in the courtroom obviously lingered on for at least another year. In May of 1743, the superintendents were ordered to "proceed to finish the Room at the West End, as soon as conveniently may be." The House then adjourned until June, at which time the matter was again taken up as follows:

> A Plan for the Finishing the Court-room of the State-house, and the Piazza's between the Chief Building and the Offices, was laid before the House, and approved of; and the Superintendents of the Building were directed to go on to finish the same accordingly, with all convenient Expedition. [8]

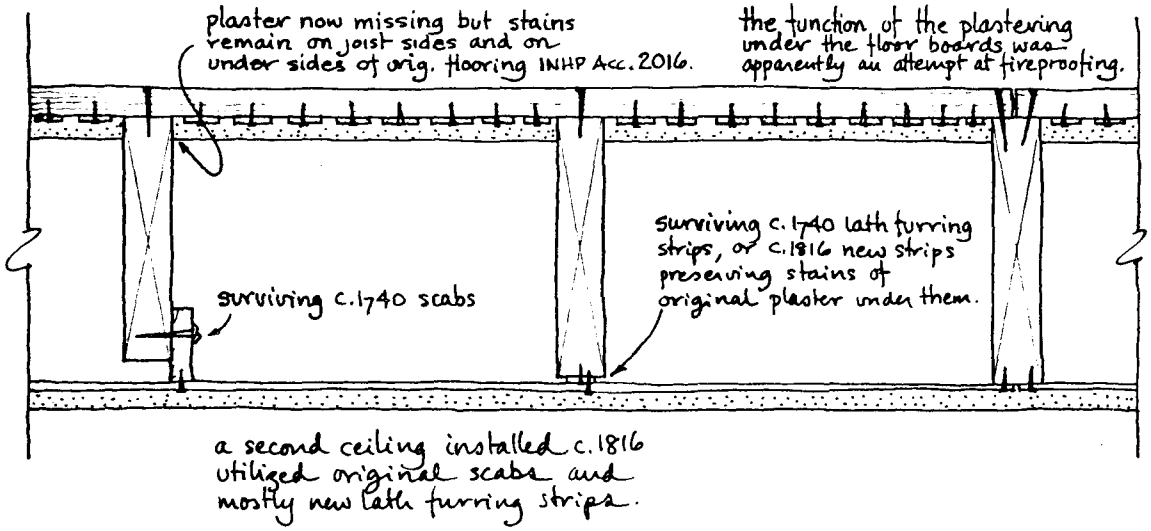
Thus in June of 1743 the courtroom remained unfinished, but to what extent? Perhaps the ceiling had already been plastered, and the "Plan" was necessary to complete the installation of courtroom fixtures, i.e., the judges' bench, the jury box (or boxes), a gallery, the bar, etc. Unfortunately the documents do not clarify the scope of any work required to finish the courtroom, and we can only assume that the plastering was carried out sometime in the early 1740's.[9] The degree of plaster ornamentation (if any) is equally vague - whether it reflected Hamilton's desire for plastering "as it ought to be done," or was merely performed "as is commonly done here."

Fortunately, nearly all of the girders, beams and joists of the

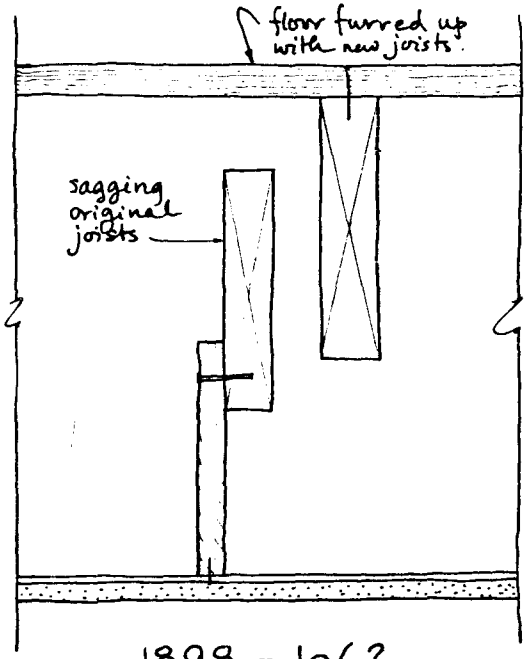
original ceiling have survived despite numerous architectural and structural changes on the second floor. This survival is significant because the ceiling framing contains evidence of the original and all subsequent plaster ceilings, together with evidence as to the projection of the original cornice. In fact there is evidence to show that the Supreme Court Room has had three distinct plaster ceilings which are described below.

Plaster Fireproofing: First, it should be mentioned that the original finished plaster ceiling was preceded by a plastering between the girders and joists. For that prior plastering, lathing was nailed directly to the bottom surface of the original second floor flooring boards. In other words, the bottom surface of the flooring was plastered between the ceiling girders and joists (see sketch of under-floor plastering). Traces of the plaster have survived along the top edges of the ceiling framing members (see Illustration Nos. 11-12). Plastering between the ceiling joists was not unique to the Supreme Court Room, for the Assembly Room and Central Hall were similarly plastered in advance of the normal plastering under the ceiling joists.[10] Nor was this practice unique to the State House for it has been observed in other eighteenth century Philadelphia buildings. Apparently, it was an attempt at fireproofing, and as such was used by Benjamin Franklin in the construction of his 1786-7 "tenant houes" on Market Street.[11]

SECOND FLOOR



SUPREME COURT ROOM



1898 - 1962
Ceiling furred down to cover maximum sag of original joists.

COMPOSITE DRAWING SHOWING UNDER-FLOOR PLASTERING AND METHODS OF FURRING OR LEVELING ORIGINAL C.1740 PLASTER CEILING

LHN - PH July 1966

Supreme Court Room
Ceiling

Since the State House plastering under the floors predates Franklin's own use by a half-century, we are inclined to believe that it was fireproofing practice of long standing rather than another of Franklin's many inventions. If it was intended as fireproofing, it seems strange that it did not encompass the area above the cornice. In other words, it appears that the lathing and plastering were done after the woodwork was installed, thus making the area above the cornice inaccessible to the lathers. Once the cornice ignited, a fire could communicate directly to the second floor, thus defeating t' purpose of the fireproofing. Photographs taken in 1896 show remnants of this fireproofing over the Assembly Room and Supreme Court Room.[12] In fact, most of it probably survived until the original flooring was removed throughout the second floor in the 1920's. The only remaining vestiges of this interesting practice are 1) the plaster marks along the top edges of the original joists, and 2) the lath and plaster marks on the bottom surface of original floor boards that were salvaged in the 1920's and relaid (out of context) in the southwest room of the second floor.

Evidence of Original Ceiling: The extent or limits of the original finish plaster ceiling is established by lath and plaster marks discernible on the bottom surfaces of the original ceiling joists and beams (see Illustration Nos. 10-13). The lath and plaster marks can be related to the original hand-wrought lath nails, a few of which have also survived. Because of irregularities in the level of

the original ceiling framing, the original plasterers occasionally added lath furring strips to the joists to compensate for variations in joist depths, warping, etc. Where substantial discrepancies existed, the plasterers nailed furring scabs to the sides of some ceiling joists, particularly along the south side of the room where the ceiling was generally furred down several inches. The scabs are secured to the sides of the joists with large rose-headed wrought nails. Where such furring devices were used, the lath and plaster marks occur on the lower surface of the scabs or furring lath, rather than bottom surface of the joists (see sketch showing methods of furring or leveling ceiling).

In most instances, the above described physical evidence is precise within very close tolerances, and establishes the juncture of the plaster ceiling with the cornice crown molding. Even though the original cornice was removed in the 1890's, the cornice projection can be calculated from the plaster evidence (see NHP-IND 3425, sheets 23-24, this report).

Unfortunately there is no direct evidence to indicate whether the original ceiling was ornamented in any way. In the nineteenth century there was a circular ceiling medallion at the center of the room, but it undoubtedly dated from the replastering of ca. 1816. Except for photographs, we wouldn't know of this medallion, for there is no physical evidence to suggest its existence. Therefore

it is possible that a similar feature also existed in the eighteenth century. Lacking any evidence such an assumption would have to be based on the theory that the later medallion perpetuated the concept, or that the expanse of plastered ceiling (contrasted with the highly articulated walls) warranted an ornamental medallion.

Nor is there any evidence for a chandelier or lighting fixture that might have hung from the center of the ceiling. In the Assembly Room, a wrought-iron U-strap hanger, which undoubtedly supported a chandelier, was attached to the ceiling framing. The equivalent portion of framing over the Courtroom was removed sometime after 1896, so that the evidence of a similar hanger, if any, is no longer available for examination.[14] Therefore, lacking any physical or documentary evidence for an ornamental ceiling, medallion or chandelier, we do not recommend their inclusion in the proposed restoration.

Evidence of the Second Ceiling - 1816: In the early nineteenth century, the original lath and plaster were removed and the ceiling was relathed and replastered. A combination of physical and documentary evidence indicates that this work was accomplished during the spring and summer of 1816, and that it was a general replastering of the first floor hallway, courtroom and Assembly Room.

It appears that the well-known plasterer William Thackara, Jr. was responsible for this work, for on 20 September 1816, an unidentified

plasterer charged $31.20 to measure "the plastering, etc. done to State House by Wm. Thackara Jr." The extent of Thackara's work is suggested by the fact that the charges to measure (or determine the value of) plasterwork in a new house ranged from $2.00 to $12.00. For a substantial building like the circular-domed Sansom Street Baptist Church, the measuring costs were $23.86. The same unidentified plasterer furnished the pre-cast decorative elements for an ornamental plaster ceiling in the "Vestibule," or Central Hall, which Thackara probably installed.[15]

While this documentation definitely establishes the fact that the Central Hall ceiling was replastered in 1816, it does not prove that the Assembly Room and Supreme Court Room were also replastered. The size of the measurer's bill certainly suggests that such was the case, but it is the physical evidence that corroborates this assumption.

When the original lath was ripped off, a few of the hand-wrought lath nails remained in the bottom surface of the ceiling joists. These left-over nails were simply hammered into the joists to prevent their obstructing the new work. The entire ceiling was then re-lathed utilizing some of the original furring scabs and lath furring strips. In most instances, however, new hand-riven furring lath were installed to eliminate unevenness and irregularities in the old ceiling framing. All new lath was secured with the same type of early machine-cut lath nail that was used in the 1816 Central

Hall ceiling which survives, largely in situ. These lath nails represent a transitional phase in the technological development of nail manufacturing. Generally speaking, machinery for cutting small nails, e.g. lath nails, was improved earlier than that for large nails. Based upon a collection of dateable specimens, nails of this type were made from ca. 1810-1820. Earlier cut lath nails were cut with hand-operated shears, and the heads were upset by hand in nail-heading tools. This type of nail was used in the 1793 addition to Congress Hall. The lath nails from the Supreme Court Room are among the early attempts at a completely machine-cut nail. They are quite irregular in length (1-1/8"-1½"), with crude heads that are generally imperfect or eccentric to the shank. Most of the nails have their shear marks on opposite sides of the shank, typical of early nails, but a few have their shear marks on common sides, an indication that slightly improved nails were already available in this transitional period. To facilitate future research and identification, the characteristics of these nails are included in this report (see Appendix "B"). It should be pointed out that the 1816 ceiling was merely a replacement and was not related to any changes to the cornice or upper woodwork. The 1816 plaster abutted the original cornice at the original level, and survived in that relationship until 1898.[16]

During the nineteenth century, other changes occurred that affected the courtroom ceiling. In March of 1829, the "committee on the

State House were requested to enquire into the expedience of altering the 2nd floor of the State House for the accommodation of Councils..."[17] Apparently the architect, John Haviland, was invited to examine the west end of the second floor with a view to converting it to one large room. Haviland submitted a brief report together with an estimate and drawings. He stated that

> it is indispensably necessary to take away the present trussed partition immediately over the Mayors Court which is suspended from the roof and supports the floor, to enable me to do this I have introduced two cast iron columns...resting on a solid foundation of masonry...[18]

In other words, Haviland proposed removal of the original second floor wall truss which furnished support for the courtroom ceiling, and replacing that truss with two iron columns in the courtroom and masonry piers in the cellar. On 24 December 1829, the Councils resolved to have "the upper rooms of the State House altered agreeably to a plan of Mr. J. Haviland..."[19] By February of 1830, the work was reported to be "considerably advanced."[20] It appears that sometime after Haviland's proposal but before execution of the work, he decided to use four instead of two columns. He probably discovered that the arrangement of ceiling girders was better suited to the use of four columns. At any rate, later photographs show four columns and the physical evidence suggests that Haviland did not even attempt the use of two columns.

At each column location, the 1816 plaster and lath was carefully

chiseled away to provide direct contact between the wooden ceiling girders and iron columns. The chisel marks clearly define the existence and location of the columns. It is also evident that "drift pins" were used in lieu of bolts to keep the columns in position (See Illustration No. 14). These columns remained in place until the late 1890's.[21]

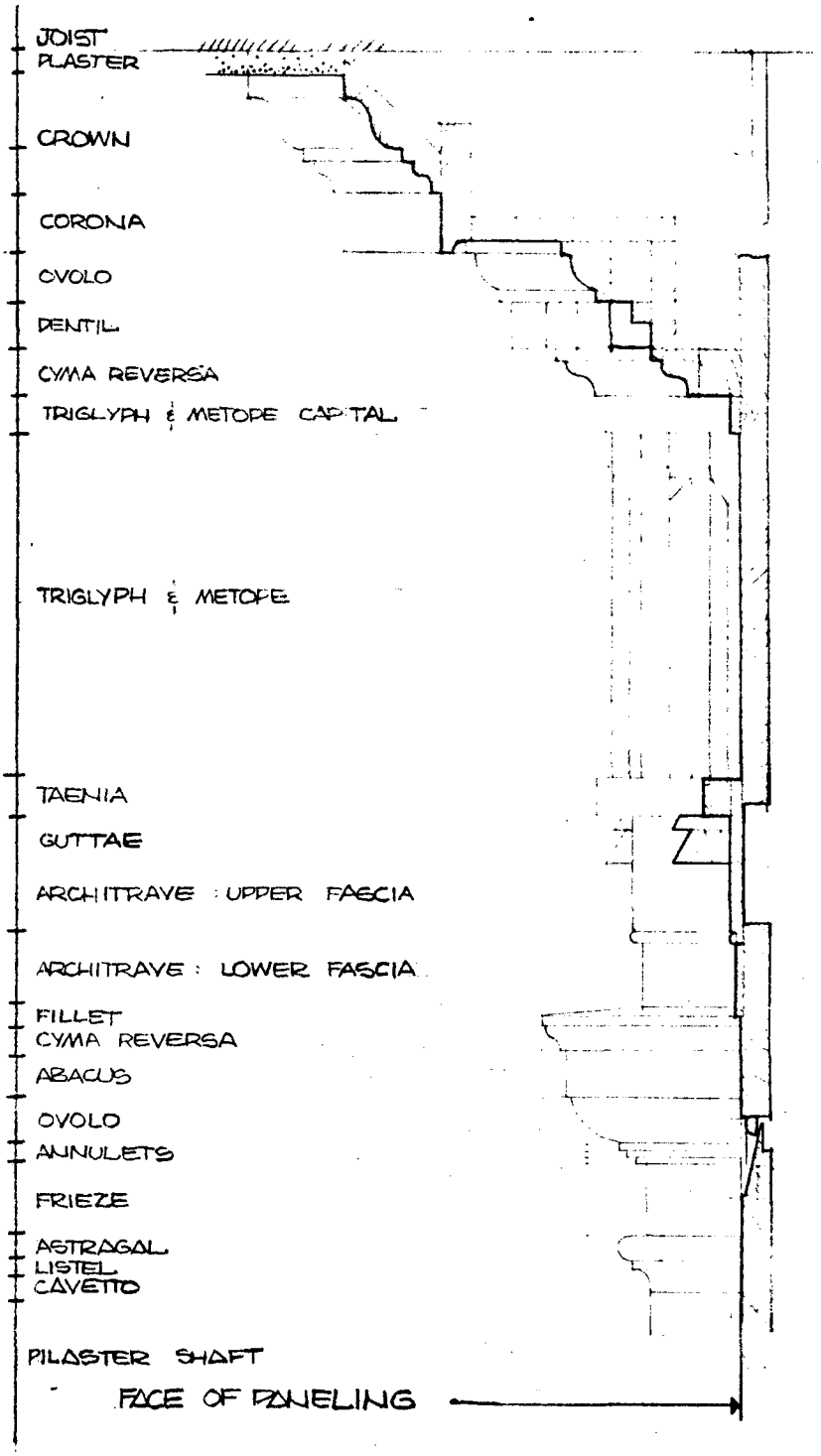
Evidence of the Third Ceiling - 1898: Photographs taken in 1896 show that the courtroom ceiling framing had developed an alarming amount of deflection (see INHP Negative Nos. CN-18460 and CN-18460-C). Although the motivation and reasoning are not known to us, the 1897-98 restorationists apparently decided to merely stabilize the ceiling rather than attempt to raise it back to its original level. Apparently they also felt that the sagging ceiling would be unsightly and that the plane of the ceiling should be lowered to be level with the bottom of the sag (approximately 8 inches). Whatever the reasoning, it resulted in the complete removal of the 1816 plaster and lath, together with all projecting members of the original entablature including the cornice, frieze, architrave, and pilaster capitals. This extremely regrettable act appears to have been done so that the ceiling could be lowered. The sagging ceiling beams were reinforced with steel channels and a new wall truss was constructed on the second floor which made it possible to remove the cast-iron columns installed by Haviland in 1830.

Supreme Court Room
Ceiling

To lower the plane of the ceiling, furring scabs were nailed to the sides of the original joists and beams. Plaster "grounds" were installed around the perimeter of the ceiling. A completely new entablature was built, different in design and compressed in scale, to be compatible with the lowered ceiling. A circular ornamental ceiling medallion was constructed of wood and installed at the center of the ceiling. The room, of course, was newly lathed and plastered, using circular sawn lath.

The above described changes survived until the 1961-62 structural rehabilitation when the lath and plaster were removed. Other aspects of the 1897-98 "restoration" have been subsequently removed as a part of the architectural investigation. Identification of the 1897-98 work is relatively simple because it utilized modern machinery and wire nails. During the recent structural rehabilitation, the original ceiling framing was raised so that the ceiling can be restored to its approximate original level.

SUPREME COURT ROOM ENTABLATURE
WITH TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS REPORT



WEYL 6/66

ENTABLATURE ON NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST WALLS

The original courtroom entablature seems to have survived intact until the extensive "restoration" of 1897-98. This assumption is based upon the fact that a number of pieces from the entablature were reused as furring scabs when the ceiling was lowered in 1898. Though taken out of context and sawn-up for reuse, the originality of these pieces is proven by a convincing array of evidence: 1) the paint layering of these salvaged pieces matches that of known original woodwork which has survived in situ, 2) when the 1898 carpenters reused these pieces as concealed scabs, they merely bent-over the earlier nails so that some of the pieces still retain their original hand-wrought T-headed finish nails, 3) other pieces though cut-up or broken, can be identified by their size, configuration or construction, and 4) the precise original locations of some pieces have been established by matching them with the nails and/or nail holes in the original paneling. That the original entablature on these three walls remained unaltered until 1898 is further evidenced by the fact that there is only one set of hand-wrought nails (or holes) where parts of the entablature were secured to the paneling. Many of those nails survive in position because they did not interfere with the more deeply projecting entablature of 1898.

Supreme Court Room
Entablature

Design of Original Entablature: While there are no known early views of the courtroom, there are several photographs dating from the Centennial era (ca. 1873-76). Having established that the original entablature survived until 1897-98, these photographs are the only means of determining the design of missing parts of the entablature.

The photographs leave no doubt about the general Doric design of the entablature, but they also reveal an important deviation from the conventional Doric Order. Actually the Doric architrave and frieze were surmounted by a denticulated Ionic cornice. This combination of elements is similar to a Roman entablature illustrated by Batty Langley (see drawing, next page). The proportions and details, however, do not seem to have been directly derived from any known architectural or builders' treatises published before the 1740's.[22]

Without the old photographs mentioned above, the configuration and proportions of the cornice would be mostly conjectural, but when this graphic evidence is combined with the physical evidence, the entire entablature can be reconstructed with confidence (see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 25, this report).

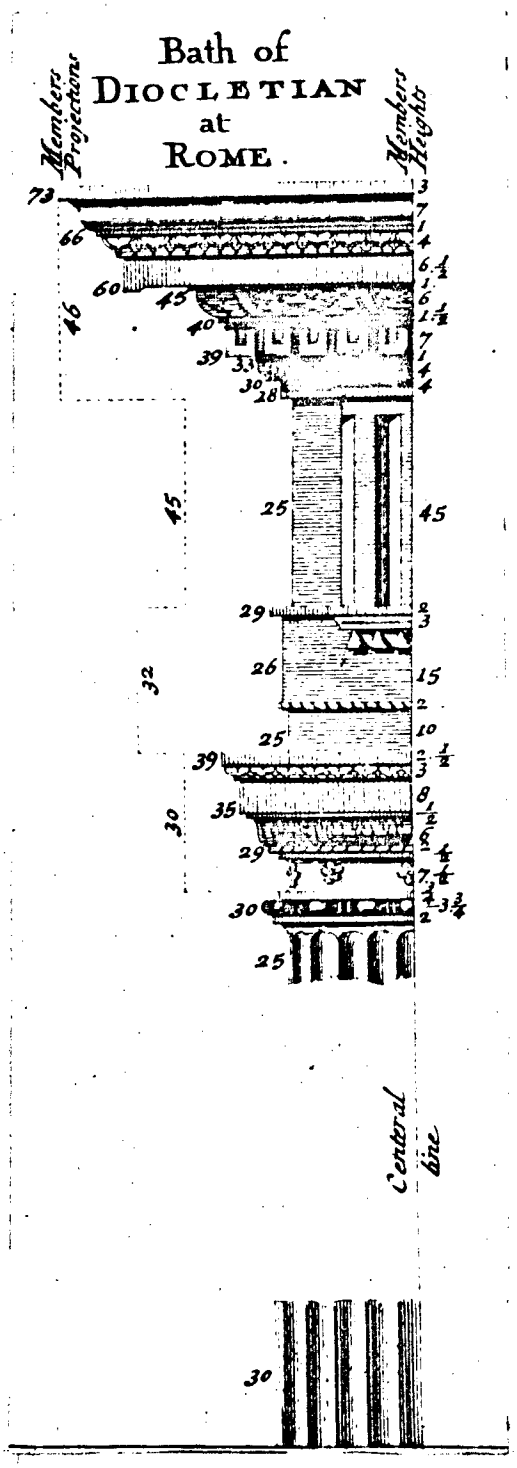
In addition to the old photographs and salvaged woodwork, some of the evidence for reconstructing the entablature is contained in the original paneling system which survives on the north, south

POSSIBLE DESIGN PROTOTYPE FOR THE SUPREME COURT ROOM ENTABLATURE

This is the only known entablature that combines the general Doric architrave and frieze with a denticulated Ionic cornice, similar to that originally used in the court-room. However the proportions are quite different from those actually used.

It is included in a collection of 18 "Geometrical Elevations of the Doricle Entablature, Capital & Base According to the Proportions of [various ancient and "modern" sources]," from Plate XXII, Batty Langley; Practical Geometry Applied to the Useful Arts of Building, Surveying, Gardening and Mensuration, London, 1726.

Source: University of Pennsylvania Fine Arts Library, A744/L267.



and east walls. The stiles and rails of this system provided the basic nailing surface for several parts of the entablature. The evidence for each of the various entablature components is described below. The terminology is explained on the accompanying sketch.

Architrave (general comments): From the old photographs and physical evidence, the original architrave was divided into two separate parts—a lower fascia and upper fascia. The transition was accomplished with a bead which was part of the upper architrave. The entire architrave was obviously "planted" on the paneling, as the paneling has never been painted in that area occupied by the architrave.

Architrave-Lower Fascia: No pieces have survived. The bottom edge is established by the fact that the painted surface of the paneling stops at the lower fascia. It is also evident that the lower fascia merely abutted the upper fascia. At this butt joint, paint ran into the crack thus leaving a thin paint trace on the surface of the paneling system. The paint trace establishes the vertical dimension of the lower fascia (3-1/2"). The thickness of the lower fascia (1/4") is based on the projection of surviving hand-wrought L-headed finish nails which originally secured it to the face of the paneling. A number of these nails remained in the paneling when the architrave was ripped off in 1898.

Supreme Court Room
Entablature

Architrave-Upper Fascia: No pieces have survived. The lower edge is based on the paint trace, as described above. The thickness of the upper fascia (1/2") is similarly based on the projection of surviving wrought finish nails. The upper fascia extended up to the metopes and triglyphs and thus spanned an open space between rails. The construction necessitated this extension of the upper fascia to provide a nailing surface for the guttae and taenia (see sketch of entablature). The upper fascia was beaded along the bottom edge. The width of the bead is not known, but it has been based on a number of original beads in the courtroom, all of which are approximately one-half inch wide.

Guttae: No pieces have survived. The guttae configuration and internal proportions are based on surviving original Central Hall woodwork, and their vertical dimension has been calculated from an enlargement of Illustration No. 1.

Taenia (or Triglyph Base): No pieces have survived. Since the top of the taenia abutts the known triglyphs and metopes, the position of the taenia is fixed. In the old photographs, the taenia vertical dimension appears to equal that of the known metope capital (1-9/16"). As shown in the early builders' handbooks, the relative heights of the taenia and metope capitals are slightly variable, though they are sometimes equal to each other as shown on Plate VIII of Gibbs, Rules for Drawing the Several Parts of Architecture. On the basis of the

old photographs, we have assumed that the taenia is the same height as the metope capital, rather than arbitrarily selecting one of other possible relationships. The taenia projection (7/8") is based on calculations (see Appendix "A") by comparing it with the known thickness of the metope capital. The taenia was necessarily planted on the upper fascia of the architrave, because of the void between rails of the paneling system.

Metope: Except in the east corners, all the original metopes have survived on the north, south and east walls.[23] The metopes are simply painted areas on the face of the paneling system. Since they have a complete paint layering from the 1740's to the 1890's, their original position and size are clearly established. Fortunately the 1898 metopes were furred away from the paneling, so that evidence of the original metopes was not obliterated or confused.

Triglyph: A quantity of triglyphs can be seen in an old photograph (Illustration No. 4) after their removal in 1897. Like most other parts of the original entablature, they were apparently destroyed as a result of the "restoration." However, two fragments of the original triglyphs have survived (because they were reused as concealed scabs), so that the height, projection and configurations are known (see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 17, this report). These fragments show that the "V"-shaped flutes were cut the full length of the

triglyph, with a wooden piece used to fill the upper end of the flute. This method is similar to that used for terminating the half-round fluting of the original Doric pilasters.

Metope and Triglyph Capitals: When metope capitals "break" around the triglyphs, they technically become triglyph capitals, but they are otherwise identical in height and projection. A nearly complete fragment of an original metope capital survived the 1898 "restoration" and therefore establishes the projection (5/16") of the metope and triglyph capitals. The exact location and vertical dimension (1-9/16") of these capitals are also known because of paint and dirt outlines above the original metopes and surviving triglyph fragments. The metope capitals were nailed to the surface of the paneling system immediately above each metope. The triglyph capitals were nailed directly to the face and sides of each triglyph. Hand-wrought finish nails have survived from the original application of each type of capital.

Cornice: The original "Ionick Dentel-Cornice",[24] visible in photographs dating from the 1870's, was made up of six distinct elements as follows: 1) a cyma reversa or bed molding located immediately above the triglyph capitals, 2) dentils, 3) an ovolo molding, 4) the soffit, 5) the corona or fascia board, and 6) the crown molding which abutts the plaster ceiling. The general configuration and relative position of each part is readily discernible on several of the old photographs.

Supreme Court Room
Entablature

While the proportions of various parts must be computed from the photographs, there are several "knowns" which simplify the task and ensure reasonable accuracy in calculating the "unknowns."

The overall projection of the cornice is known from lath and plaster evidence on the bottom surface of the ceiling joists and/or scabs (see NHP-IND 3425, sheets 23-24, this report). The average projection from the face of the paneling is 16-1/2" on the north and south walls. The east wall cornice projection is one inch greater (17-1/2") because the fluted pilasters project an extra inch to compensate for the added thickness of the flanking archway pilasters.

The details of the corona (or fascia board) are also known because five pieces of the corona were reused as scabs in 1898 (see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 17, this report). These fragments provide the vertical dimension, thickness, and configuration of the corona. These fragments also show that, 1) the crown molding was face nailed to the corona, 2) that the corona was face nailed to the soffit, 3) that in some instances the soffit was rabbetted into the corona, which in turn gives the thickness of the soffit, and 4) that the corona was supported from the joists by wooden hangers.

Using the known cornice projection, corona height and other known measurements, certain unknown dimensions have been derived by

reverse perspective from an enlarged portion of a ca. 1876 photograph of the east wall (see Appendix "A" and Illustration No. 1). The most useful area of this photograph involves that part of the entablature between the center arch and north arch. From this photograph, we have calculated: 1) the horizontal projection of the corona, 2) the vertical height of the crown molding, 3) the dentil height, 4) height of the guttae, and 5) the taenia projection.

The photograph supplies the number of dentils between the pilasters, which is a known dimension. Assuming the usual dentil width to dentil space relationship (i.e., 2:1), the dentil widths can be calculated. The number of dentils above the pilaster is also visible on the photograph.

Thus it is possible to compute the more conspicuous elements of the cornice with reasonable accuracy. However, the dimensions of the ovolo and cyma reversa can only be approximated. This is because the moldings are relatively small and cannot be accurately compared with the larger and more distinct elements of the cornice. The combined vertical height of the ovolo and cyma reversa is the distance from the known metope capital to the ceiling, minus the known corona height

and the calculated crown and dentil. Therefore the ovolo and cyma reversa have been developed within this remaining space. Considering the classical framework, the sizes of these moldings can only vary within rather narrow limits.

For further explanation of the cornice evidence, and calculations for the unknown elements, see Appendix "A" and NHP-IND 3425, sheet 25, this report.

PILASTERS-CAPITALS-BASES

All of the original pilaster shafts have survived on the north, south and east walls. Their originality is based on hand-wrought nails used in the construction, as well as the matching sets of nail holes where they were secured to the original paneling system. For details of the pilasters, see NHP-IND 3425, sheets 5 and 6.

All of the original pilaster capitals (on the north, south and east walls) were removed and apparently destroyed during the 1898 "restoration." The capitals are readily discernible in several of the old photographs. Furthermore there are paint outlines where the capitals abutted the stiles of the paneling system. The paint traces reveal minor variations that are common to the assembly of hand-planed moldings, so that the internal configurations and proportions of the various parts have been determined by averaging the variations of the paint outlines. For evidence of the pilaster capitals, see NHP-IND 3425, sheets 8 and 9, and Illustration Nos. 19 and 34).

The pilasters on the north and east walls retain their original bases which can be used as prototypes for correctly restoring the missing bases on the south wall. The latter bases were removed and replaced in 1898. None of the original plinths

have survived, but there is good physical evidence of the plinths on the east wall. This evidence consists of paint outlines and scribe lines where the plinths abutted the archway pilasters. These outlines establish the vertical height and overall width of the plinths. Since the plinth is coterminous with the chair rail, it is possible to determine the chair rail level around the north, south and east walls (see "Chair Rail Levels," this report). For evidence of the pilaster bases and plinths, see Appendix "C" and NHP-IND 3425, sheets 5 and 6.

WALL PANELING

The original paneling system survives nearly intact above the chair rail level on the north, south and east walls. The term "paneling system" is used here in the broadest sense, that is, a series of stiles and rails which were prefabricated and assembled into large units which span the window and passageway openings. The separate units are interconnected behind each pilaster with short rails thus forming a complete interrelated system.

Like most paneling systems, the stiles and rails serve a dual purpose: 1) they provide a surface and structural support for attaching other features such as pilasters, window trim and portions of the entablature, but, 2) between these features the stiles and rails are either exposed as finish woodwork in themselves, or exposed in juxtaposition with the raised or flush panels.

The original builders used wrought-iron anchors for securing the paneling system to the brick walls. This method was used throughout the building. In addition to anchorage, it enabled the builders to compensate for the normal irregularities in the masonry walls by making the anchors long enough to "furr" or space the woodwork away from the walls.

The surviving original paneling system includes the following original architectural features which are listed together with

their architectural evidence drawings appended to this report:

typical panel unit	:	see sheet no. 12
"knee'd" window architraves	:	see sheet no. 11
paneled window jambs	:	see sheet no. 11
paneled window soffits	:	see sheet no. 11
archway pilaster	:	see sheet no. 15
archway imposts	:	see sheet no. 15
archway architraves	:	see sheet no. 16
archway keystones	:	see sheet no. 16
over-window panels	:	see sheet no. 13
curved panel units	:	see sheet no. 14

The surviving paneling and related features are in generally good condition despite the abuses of time, alterations, vandalism, and restorationists. It is evident, for example, that the original builders were responsible for some of these abuses. After the initial installation, some of the panels had to be forceably shifted and re-anchored askew apparently to effect a proper fit between adjacent panel units (see Illustration Nos. 39-40, 50-51). Even more interesting is an alteration that occurred during the initial construction and affected the panels above the windows on the north and south walls. There is positive evidence to show that all those areas between the windows and entablature were originally constructed with flush paneling, that is, flush boards mortised and tenoned into the main stiles in the same manner as the original flush spandrel boards which still survive on the east wall (see Illustration Nos. 27-29).

The evidence further indicates that the flush boards were cut out before they were raised into place and secured to the walls. We

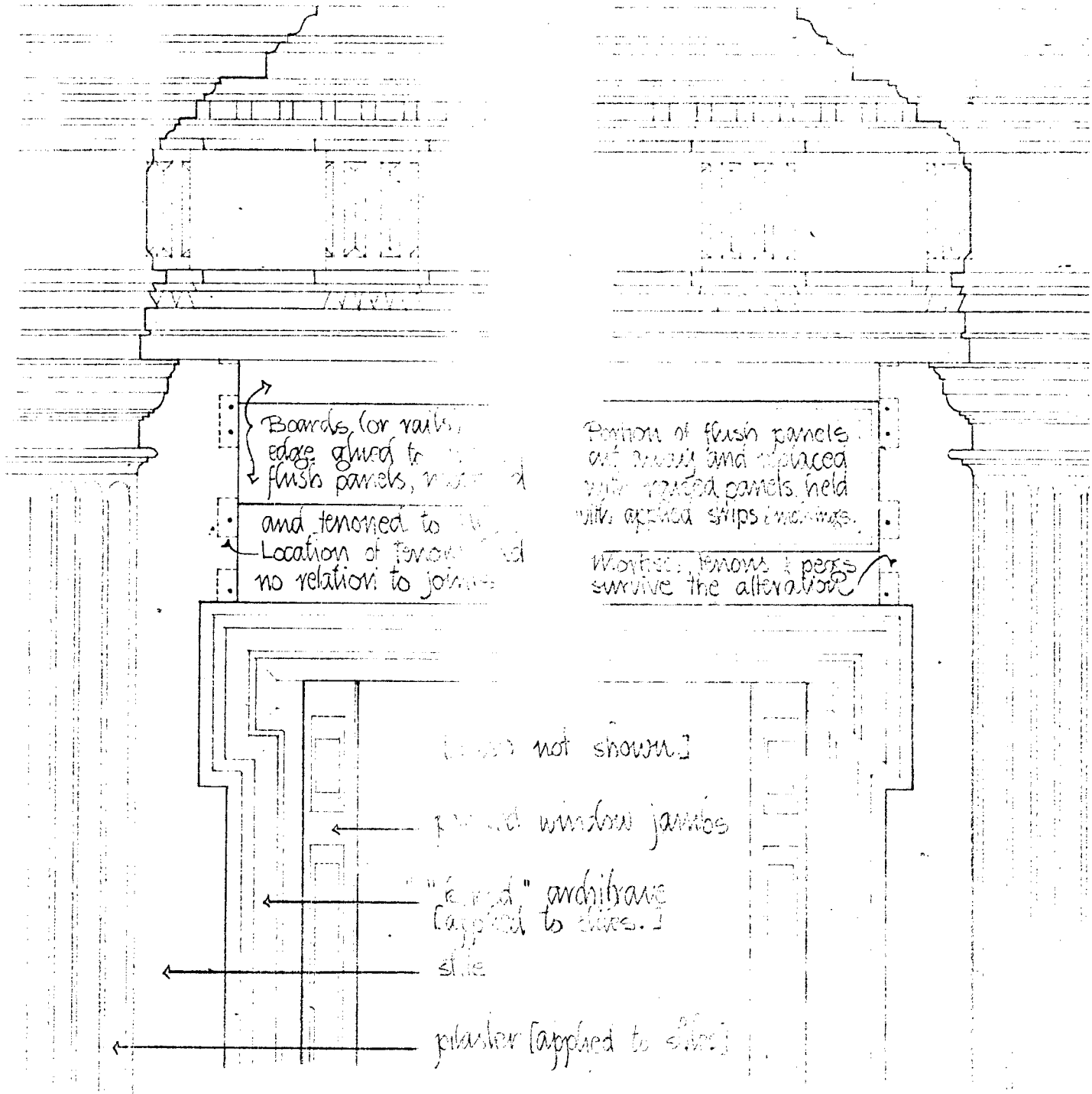
do not know whether the switch from flush to raised panels was the result of a craftsman's error or whether it represents a mid-construction design modification. Whatever the reason, removal of the over-window flush panels involved cutting off the boards along the inner edge of the stiles. The mortises, tenons and wooden pegs survived the change (see sketch, next page; and Illustration No. 49; and Drawing NHP-IND 3425, sheet 13).

The wall units were then raised into position and anchored to the walls before the raised panels were installed. This is suggested by the fact that one of the stiles is anchored to the wall within the space occupied by the raised panel. That wrought iron anchor, which is similar to other known original anchors, could not have been embedded in the masonry and nailed to the stile (with a wrought-nail) after the raised panels were installed (see Illustration No. 49).

Normally, when raised panels were anticipated, the panels were made to "float" in a continuous groove around the edges of the stiles and rails. Furthermore, the quarter-round molding (that surrounds the raised panel) was always an integral part of the stiles and rails. Since these particular raised panels were an afterthought, their method of attachment was necessarily makeshift. Small backup strips (ca. 3/8" x 1/2") were nailed to the back edges of the stiles and rails to provide a seat for the raised panels.

SUPREME COURT ROOM PANELING

Composite sketch showing flush panels over windows as originally fabricated and the change to raised panels before completion of room.



SEQUENCE: 1. Paneling prefabricated with flush panels.
2. Portions of flush panels cut out.
3. Wall panels raised into place and anchored to brick wall.
4. Backing strips installed to provide "seat" for raised panels.
5. Raised panels installed and secured with applied quarter-round moldings.
6. Paneling painted (red iron oxide primer plus finish coats.)

WEXL, 66

One such strip has survived with its wrought nails.[25] The panels were then held in place with applied quarter-round moldings nailed near the front edges of the stiles and rails.[26]

It is further evident that the raised panels were installed before the room was completed, because the red iron-oxide prime coat is present on the revealed edges of the stiles and rails where the quarter-round molding was slightly recessed from the plane of the woodwork. For a graphic explanation of this sequence of events see Drawing NHP-IND 3425, sheet 13.

Before the end of the eighteenth century, the east wall arched openings were sealed off and double doors were installed in the center archway. This work was included among other courtroom repairs carried out in 1789 under the direction of master carpenter, Joseph Rakestraw.[27] The north and south archways were apparently filled with vertical boards, tongue and grooved, and toenailed to the intrados. These boards were installed to be nearly flush with the Central Hall woodwork. This left the archways in practically full reveal on the courtroom side. The center archway appears to have been filled with two sets of vertical boards placed near the outer edges of the intrados, thus creating a void for the doorway which was trimmed out with paneled jambs, paneled soffit, "Knee'd" double architraves, and a pair of paneled doors (see Illustration No. 1).

Supreme Court Room
Wall Paneling

In the early nineteenth century, the north and south archways were further modified by a second set of vertical boards installed nearly flush with the courtroom side of the archways. This produced voids that were used for closets, with doors and shelving accessible from the courtroom (see Illustration Nos. 2 and 4). Although no documentation seems to have survived, this modification of the east wall probably occurred about 1815-16 during a period of extensive renovations carried out by the Philadelphia County Commissioners. The closet boards were certainly in place before the fire of 1824, as explained below.

Although Independence Hall has been fortunately spared the ravages of a major fire such as the ones that caused extensive damage to Congress Hall and Old City Hall (in 1821 and 1823 respectively), several minor fires have been recorded, one involving the Supreme Court Room woodwork. On 24 March 1824, a potentially disastrous fire was quickly contained and caused only slight damage to the woodwork above the south archway on the east wall. This incident was reported in a local newspaper as follows:

> Last night about 11 o'clock a cry of fire was heard. It was soon discovered that the Mayor's Court Room, in the west end of the State House was ablaze. The alarm spread rapidly, as rapidly were our fire engines and hose companies in motion, and in a very short time the fire was extinguished. There does not appear any reasonable doubt as to the fire having been communicated by an incendiary. A pane of glass was broken in the centre window of the room on the south side, which was opened and some villain or villains entered the room,

> piled up some chairs against the wainscoting at the east end of the room and set them on fire. We are told the alarm was given as early as it was in consequence of some lover of good liquor, having been turned out of one tavern and going in search of another, who had his vision arrested by the blaze in the court room. He immediately gave tongue, and the fire was quenched. The damage is inconsiderable. But for its early discovery the venerable pile of buildings in which the sages of the Revolution declared Independence might have been laid in ruins, with all the valuable property it contains. We hope two things will follow this fire--a proclamation of the Mayor offering $500 reward for the incendiary, and the establishment in the State House yard of a watchman.[28]

This fire charred the original woodwork near the top of the south archway, including the keystone, architrave and intrados (see Illustration No. 29 for evidence of the fire). However, the charred surface of the intrados abruptly stops several inches from the face of the archway, thus verifying the existence of the above mentioned closet infilling boards which were probably installed about 1816.[29]

The 1789 "partition" and doorway appears to have survived with the ca. 1816 archway closets until the "restoration" of 1897-98. The removal of these features can be seen in several photographs taken during that work (see Illustration Nos. 4 and 5). Several of the closet infilling boards (from the north archway) were reused in 1898 as ceiling furring scabs. These were salvaged during the 1962 structural rehabilitation and subsequently recorded and accessioned to the INHP museum collection (see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 21, this report).

Supreme Court Room
Wall Paneling

Another, though much later modification of the original woodwork involves the curved panel units in the northeast and southeast corners of the courtroom. Each of these units is divided into six raised panels which are vertically aligned in a 3 over 3 arrangement. The upper and lower panels are separated by a bolection type chair rail, which is also original. During the 1897-98 "restoration" the upper center panels (in each of the east corners) were removed and the openings altered so that those panels could be hinged, presumably to provide access to the space behind the curved paneling. This involved cutting off the quarter-round moldings and panel grooves from the adjacent stiles and rails, and installing frames and "stops" for the hinged panels. For details of the original curved panel units and the above described modification see Drawing NHP-IND 3425, sheet 14, this report. We recommend retention of the hinged panels because they are relatively inconspicuous and make it possible to inspect mechanical ductwork and to maintain the inside shutters of the "false" window.

There are several inscriptions on the back surface of the curved panels. With the passage of time they have become almost illegible, but because some are obviously the joiner's numbers to facilitate the fitting of paneling, we assume that the inscriptions were made by the original workmen. One such inscription is a signature, "James Worrel," a name that appears on Edmund Woolley's roster (in 1752) during construction of the Tower, Committee Room and completion

of the Central Hall woodwork. However these curved panels are backed-up by additional boards in such a way that the rear surface of the panels was not accessible after the courtroom was finished in the 1740's.[30] Therefore James Worrel (or Worrell) must have been a carpenter who not only worked for Woolley in the 1750's, but who also worked on the earlier courtroom paneling. Unfortunately there are no known rosters of workmen for the earliest period so that the extent of his labors remains vague.

WINDOWS

As mentioned earlier, all the courtroom window frames are original and therefore establish the overall sash dimensions. There is evidence on the frames to show that the upper sash was originally fixed and that the lower sash was operable with lines, pulleys and weights (see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 12, this report).

None of the original courtroom sash have survived so that the configuration of the details is not known. We recommend that the sash be patterned after those on the second floor which are demonstrably eighteenth century if not original. These remarkable survivals were used as prototypes for the Assembly Room restoration (see NHP-IND 2459, 3 sheets; and NHP-IND 3401-B, sheet 25, which are not included in this report).

None of the original window frame cover boards have survived, but since the paneled window jambs and soffits are original, the widths of the side and top cover boards are established, i.e., the distance between the original jambs (or soffits) and the original sash openings. The width of the bottom cover boards is determined by the distance from the chair rail level to the sash openings. The cover board "beads" can be patterned after the surviving originals on the second floor, as was done in the Assembly Room.

Supreme Court Room
Windows

Originally, the courtroom had two "false" windows, one in each of the northeast and southeast corners. Similarly, there were two "false" windows in the Assembly Room. They are termed "false" in that they were placed to suit the facade rather than the interior floor plan. Since these windows were aligned with the partition walls between the hall and the adjacent rooms, they obviously could not serve any useful function, so they were equipped with interior shutters and simply ignored in the architectural development of the interior wall surfaces.

In the courtroom these windows were concealed by the curved wall panel units in each of the east corners. The rear, or southeast window was filled with brick when the Tower was appended to the building in the 1750's. The front, or northeast window opening survives and retains its original frame, inside shutters and hardware (see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 20, this report).[31]

CHAIR RAIL LEVELS

The configuration and details of the chair rail are not included in this report because the chair rail, pilaster pedestals, dado, and baseboards were a separate system rather than an integral part of the wall paneling system. Since the development of those details is closely related to the courtroom fixtures, they will be taken up in a forthcoming report.

Although no pieces of the original chair rail have survived, there are paint traces which reveal its position at two of the piers on the east wall. Since this evidence shows that the top surface of the chair rail abutts the bottom of the pilaster plinths, the original chair rail levels around the north, south and east walls can be calculated from the surviving original pilasters, pilaster bases and evidence of the pilaster plinths, as follows:

a. The original pilasters have survived. The bottom of the shafts have been recorded with respect to the first floor datum line.

b. Several original pilaster bases have survived. These bases abutt the bottom finished edge of the pilaster shafts, and measure 7-3/4" in height.

c. No original plinths survive, but scribe marks and paint traces (on the east wall woodwork) show that the plinths were 3-1/4" high. The combined height of base and plinth is 11 inches.

d. Therefore the chair rail is 11 inches below the bottom finished edge of the pilaster shafts.

Supreme Court Room
Chair Rail Levels

These calculations have been worked out and referenced to datum, and reveal that the chair rail was not level but sloped as much as 1-3/16" on a particular wall. This is not disturbing considering that even greater fluctuations exist in the surviving original hallway chair rail. It can be demonstrated that such variations are not the result of settlement, but were one of the normal, allowable and unnoticed aspects of eighteenth century construction.

During the 1897-98 "restoration" the chair rail levels were raised. The lower extremities of the original woodwork were cut-off during that work, including the main stiles, window architraves, paneled window jambs, and bottom rails of the curved panel units. The chair rail levels are included here (see Appendix "C") to facilitate repairs to the above mentioned woodwork.

Notes

1. While this report is generally limited to study of the north, south and east walls, this section (on the basic structure) deals with the entire room.

2. Identification by the Forest Products Laboratory, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin, 21 September 1965.

3. It may have been structural difficulties that prompted the builders to seek a contractural adjustment, claiming that "... the Work expected from them was heavy, and to be carried on in an extraordinary Manner." Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, III, 2154-55.

4. A framing system similar in concept (but different in detail), published by Sebastiano Serlio, Tutte L'Opera d'Architettura (Venice, 1684), was republished by Batty Langley, Ancient Masonry... (London, 1736), vol. 2, plate CCCLXXIII, and described as "A Floor by S. Serlio."

5. See Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, III, 2682, and IV, 2716.

6. Ibid., italics supplied.

7. Ibid. The term "upper work" probably refers to the generous cove that extended around the Assembly Room.

8. Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, v. IV, 2834, 2868 and 2909.

9. In August of 1744, the room was used as a meeting place for a Council with the Delawares. Minutes of Provincial Council, IV, 743. Presumably the room was finished by that time.

10. A quantity of original flooring from various parts of the second floor was salvaged for reuse in the southwest room during the 1920s. Those boards were removed and put into storage in 1961 in preparation for the recent structural rehabilitation. Many of those boards have traces of the lath and plaster on their bottom surfaces. See INHP Accession No. 2016. See also INHP Negative No. CN-18460-A and B, showing some of the plastering in situ, after removal of several floor boards in 1896.

Notes

11. In a letter to his sister, Jane Mecom, Franklin explained the fireproofing features built into those buildings as follows: "In my new Buildings I have taken a few Precautions not generally Us'd: to wit none of the wooden work of one Room communicates with the wooden work of any other Room; and all the Floors, and even the Steps of the Stairs, are plaistered close to the Boards, besides the plaistering on the Laths under the Joists." Italics supplied. Despite Franklin's comment, there is ample evidence that plastering under floors was common and had been in use for at least a half-century. For the above letter dated 20 September 1787, see Carl Van Doren, ed., Franklin's Autobiographical Writings (New York: 1945), 683-4. This letter and other references to Franklin's interest in fireproofing are cited in Historic Structures Report, Part I, for 318 Market Street, Independence National Historical Park, Chapter II, prepared by Historian Martin I. Yoelson, March 1961.

12. See INHP Files for negative numbers CN-18460 and CN-18460 A through C.

13. A recently acquired stereoscopic view (see INHP Museum catalog no. 6908) shows the ceiling medallion more distinctly than any previously available photograph. This view leaves no doubt that the medallion was Greek Revival in design and detail, and therefore could not have been a survivor of the original ceiling which was removed ca. 1816.

14. INHP negative numbers CN-18460 and CN-18460-C show that the center "chord" was still intact in 1896, but a chandelier hanger, if any, is not visible in these photographs because that area is obscured by plaster lath. See NHP-IND 3502 for evidence of a chandelier over the Assembly Room.

15. Philadelphia Day Book, 1812-1818 [ms. account book of an unknown plasterer], Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The entry pertaining to the Central Hall reads as follows:

April 15, 1816 "Vestibule of State House"			
To one grand Rosett & Colochie			$2.50
" 90 oval beads			0.80
" 132 spherical do	1-1/2	cts	1.90
" 4 Rosetts (3 inches)	15	cts	0.60

This plasterer may have furnished other pre-cast decorative elements which are mentioned in his day book, but they are not specifically identified. As examination of the Central Hall ceiling reveals that nearly all of the 1816 plasterwork has survived in situ.

Notes

16. This sequence is quite different from the Assembly Room ceiling which was successively lowered (and replastered) in 1816, 1831, and again in 1898. This was desirable because of the sagging ceiling, and possible because substantial alterations took place in those years.

17. Hazard's Register, vol. III, 186.

18. Undated draft of letter, John Haviland MSS, vol. 2, Rare Book Room, University of Pennsylvania. Haviland's drawings have not been located.

19. Hazard's Register, vol. V, no. 2, 23 (9 January 1830).

20. Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, 25 February 1830.

21. Old photographs also show that ceiling ventilators had been installed sometime in the nineteenth century at the northeast and southeast corners. See Illustration No. 1.

22. In an attempt to determine possible design prototypes for now missing features, we have endeavored to examine all known architectural treatises available to the original craftsmen. Perhaps the closest prototype was the Doric entablature from the "Bath of Diocletian at Rome," which was included in a collection of Roman and Renaissance Orders, published by Batty Langley, Practical Geometry Applied to the Useful Arts of Building, Surveying, Gardening and Mensuration, London, 1726, plate XXII.

23. While the metopes have survived on the flat wall surfaces, only one metope survives on the curved panel unit in the northeast corner and none in the southeast corner (see Illustration Nos. 26 and 35).

24. This term is from Gibbs, Rules for Drawing the Several Parts of Architecture (London, 1736), 14.

25. In 1898, most of these strips were removed and replaced with vertical cleats located at third points along the length of the panels.

26. In 1898, the quarter-round moldings were removed and renailed with modern wire nails, but several bent-over wrought finish nails have survived.

Notes

27. The portion of Rakestraw's bill pertaining to this work reads as follows: "To Making a Partition between the Entry and Court Room and Repairing the Mouldings at Imposts & Base of Pilasters and a Pair of Large foulding Doors... 3-2-6." See Independence Square, State House Maintenance Voucher, 1789, June 12, Folder N, Division of Public Records, Harrisburg.

28. This unidentified clipping is probably from a 1924 Philadelphia newspaper since it was printed under the heading "One Hundred Years Ago." It was reprinted from the Democratic Gazette of 25 March 1824.

29. See also INHP Negative No. 3327, not in this report.

30. We can only surmise that these back-up boards (see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 14) were intended to prevent unwanted light (from the "false" windows) from coming through the cracks and joints of the curved paneling. It seems more than coincidental that the back-up boards do not extend the full height of the paneling. Instead, they cover only that portion opposite the "false" windows. Perhaps these windows were not fitted with interior shutters until the completion of the Central Hall woodwork in the 1750's.

    There are several later inscriptions on the exposed surfaces of the paneling including the date "1787" on the east jamb, west window, south wall; and "RM 1789" on the east jamb, east window, north wall; and the name "Siegel" with inscribed tally marks on the west jamb, center window, north wall.

31. The sash in this "false" window dates from the nineteenth century. Though the muntin configurations are incorrect, they are concealed and we recommend that they be preserved as was done in the Assembly Room restoration.

Appendix "A"

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT ROOM CORNICE

The dimensions for the reconstruction of the Supreme Court Room entablature have been developed by using a photograph enlargement of a portion of the east wall (INHP Neg. No. 1650). The portion of the photograph studied shows the entablature above the pilaster between the center arch and north arch, which is viewed practically in true elevation. The perspective can be partially corrected by the use of "reverse perspective." The enlarged portion of this photograph is reproduced here to facilitate explanation of the calculations.

HORIZONTAL DIMENSIONS

Known:

1. Projection of cornice molding from face of paneling - 16-1/2" (established by lath & plaster evidence on bottom of joists on north wall). See drawing No. NHP-IND 3425, sheets 23 & 24.
2. Width of surviving original pilaster - 20-1/2".
3. Pilaster projects 5" from the face of the stiles and rails on the east wall (4" on N & S walls). Therefore, at the east wall all features of the pilaster entablature theoretically projected 5" from corresponding features of the main cornice.

Using reverse perspective it is possible to bring the top of the main crown molding into approximately the same plane as the pilaster corona, and thus see their proportional relationship. We assume that the crown molding projects approximately 4 to 5

inches from the corona and we know that the crown molding, breaking around the pilaster, projects 5" out from the main crown. By connecting the top edge of the pilaster crown "return" with the vanishing point of the photograph, we establish the vanishing line of this edge.

By extending the line of the top of the main crown across the pilaster crown we are establishing the reasonably accurate location of the top of the crown in vertical relation ("X") to the corona since they are in nearly the same plane. The intersection of this line with the vanishing line of the pilaster crown return establishes the corrected location of the crown molding in horizontal relation to the corona. We then scale the distance ("Y") between this point of intersection and the line representing the face of the pilaster. The pilaster cornice will have the same horizontal relationship to the face of the pilaster as the main cornice does to the face of the frieze.

"Y" = 130.6 units

Since we know the actual dimension of the projection we can equate the two.

130.6 units = 16.5 inches

Therefore one unit = .12624 inches

Since the crown and the corona are now in nearly the same plane, scaling the distance ("Z") between the face of the corona and the face of the pilaster and multiplying it by the unit figure of .12624, gives the "true" projection of the corona.

$$\frac{97.5 \text{ units} \times .12624 \text{ inches}}{\text{unit}} = 12.3084 \text{ inches or } 12\text{-}5/16 \text{ inches.}$$

The components of the crown molding can be developed through a visual judgement of their relative proportions, since the distances are too small to be accurately measured in this photograph.

HEIGHT OF CROWN MOLDING

Known: 1. Corona height - 2-3/4 inches (see INHP Catalogue No. 6577 and Drawing NHP-IND 3425, sheet 17).

By scaling the vertical dimension of the corona and equating this to the known corona height of 2-3/4 inches, a unit figure can be established.

21.8 units = 2.75 inches

therefore one unit = .12614 inches

By scaling the total height of the corona and crown molding (perspective corrected), and multiplying this by the unit value, the height of the crown molding can be computed.

$$\frac{59.5 \text{ units} \times .12614 \text{ inches}}{\text{unit}} = 7.0553 \text{ or } 7\text{-}1/2 \text{ inches}$$

therefore the crown molding = 7.5" - 2.75" (height of corona) = 4.75" or 4-3/4 inches.

DENTIL AND SPACE WIDTHS BETWEEN PILASTERS

Known: 1. In the photograph INHP 1650 above the center archway the number of dentils and spaces are known: Dentils = 36, Spaces = 35.

2. Assume the usual relationship, i.e., one dentil space equals 1/2 the width of a dentil.

3. From the photographs, at the inside corners where the entablature breaks around a pilaster, the dentils appear to intersect at their corners.

4. Distance between pilaster shafts = 99-5/8 inches.

The total number of dentils between pilaster shafts can be counted by projecting the south edge of the pilaster shaft vertically, and by using reverse perspective the projecting dentils can be vanished to the plane of the pilaster return. Added to the run of 36 dentils and 35 spaces, would be 2 dentils and 2 spaces projecting above the return of each pilaster. The difference between the width of the spaces above the pilasters with the width of spaces over the archway is considered negligible over such a distance. Thus we have a total of 40 dentils and 39 spaces or, a total of 40 x 2 spaces + 39 spaces = 119 spaces. The known distance between pilasters = 99-5/8" = 119 spaces, then 1 space = $\frac{99.625}{119}$ = .837" or 7/8 inch, and 1 dentil = 2 spaces = 1.674" or 1-11/16 inches.

DENTIL SPACE WIDTHS ABOVE PILASTERS

Known: 1. Pilaster shaft widths = 20-1/2 inches

2. Dentil width = 1-11/16" or 1.674 inches

From the photograph INHP 1650 the number of dentils and spaces above half of the pilaster between the center and north arches can be

counted. Project the south return of the pilaster shaft vertically and vanish the dentils to the plane of the pilaster. The number of dentils from the center line of the pilaster to the plane of the south return of the pilaster equal 4.5, and between these there are 4 spaces. Thus half the width of the pilaster shaft can be equated to the number of dentils and spaces.

10.25" = 4.5 dentils + 4 spaces

10.25" = 4.5 (1.674") + 4 spaces

10.25" = 7.533" + 4 spaces

4 spaces = 2.717"

1 space = .679" = 11/16 inches

DENTIL HEIGHT

Known: 1. The height of the corona = 2-3/4 inches

On the photograph HHP 1650 we can scale the number of units of the dentil heights above the pilaster between the center and north archways, and the number of units of the corona at the normal cornice above the center archway. Because these two surfaces are on the same plane we can equate them.

$$\frac{\text{19 units of the dentil height}}{\text{23.5 units of the corona height}} = \frac{\text{dentil height}}{\text{2.75" corona height}}$$

$$\text{dentil height} = \frac{19 \times 2.75"}{23.5}$$

dentil height = 2.223" or, 2-1/4 inches.

TAENIA HORIZONTAL PROJECTION

Known: 1. The thickness of the metope capital = 5/16". On the photograph (INHP 1650) where the entablature breaks around the pilaster, we can scale off the number of units of the metope capital projection and find the number of same units for the projection of the taenia plus the architrave upper fascia from the metope surface. We can then set up an equation:

$$\frac{\text{3 units capital metope projection}}{\text{.3125" actual capital metope projection}} = \frac{\text{13 units taenia \& fascia projection}}{\text{taenia \& fascia projection}}$$

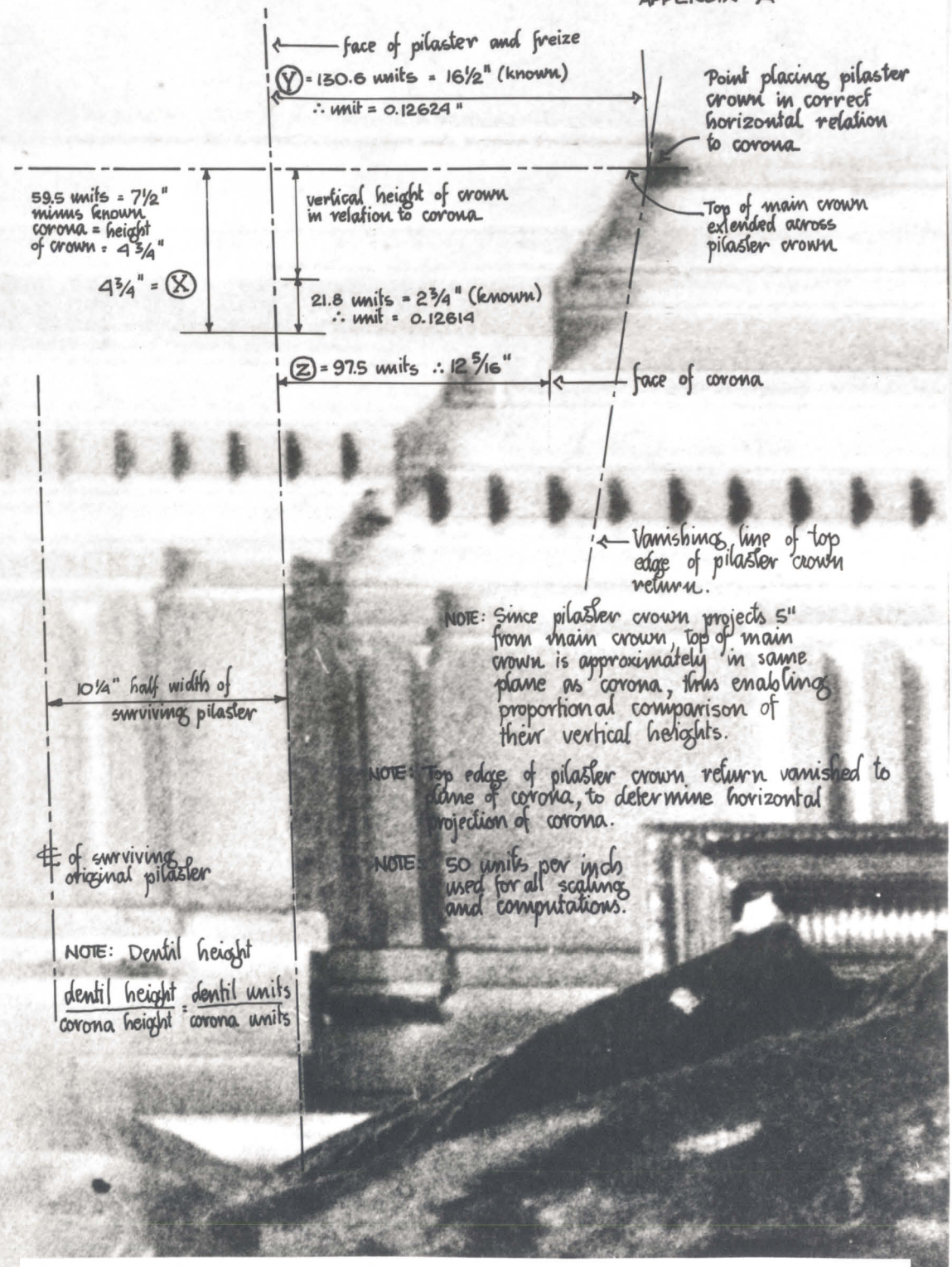
taenia plus
fascia projection = 1.36" or 1.375" = 1-3/8 inch

If the architrave upper fascia is 1/2" thick
then the taenia horizontal projection = 7/8".

TAENIA VERTICAL DIMENSIONS

The old photographs are not sufficiently clear to distinguish any difference between the taenia vertical dimension and the known metope capital vertical dimension. It has therefore been assumed that they are the same as is the case in plate VIII of Gibbs, Rules for Drawing Several Parts of Architecture.

APPENDIX "A"



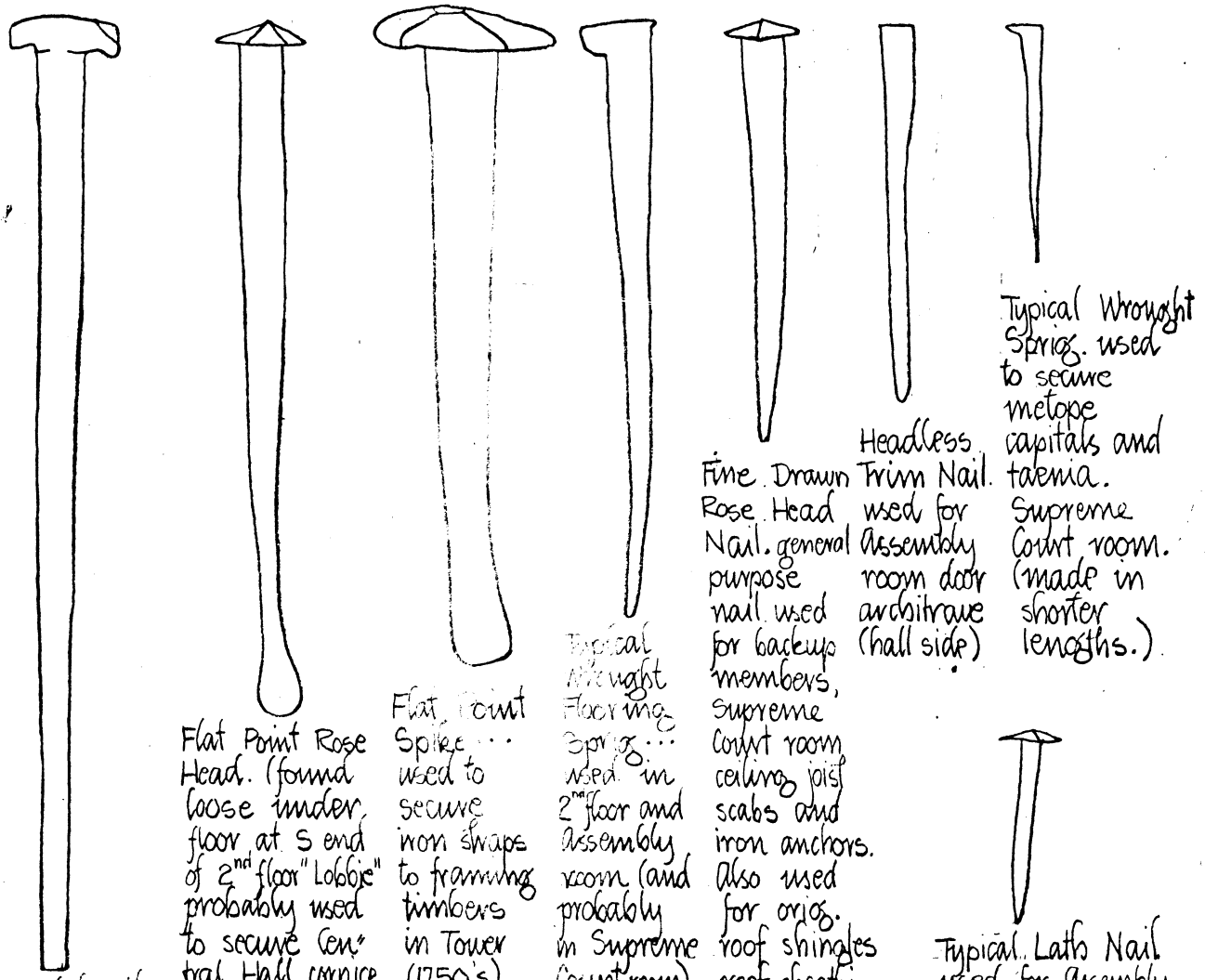
SUPREME COURT ROOM - EAST WALL

Enlarged portion of old photographs [INHP No. 1650] showing entablature above the pilaster between the center and north arch, with reverse perspective and proportional methods used to compute unknown dimensions of cornice, based on surviving original features. WEYL, July 68

APPENDIX "B"

HAND-WROUGHT NAILS USED IN ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ALTERATIONS

(All nails shown full size)



T-Headed Nail used for framing headers and joists at NW upper landing of stairway - tower stairhall (1750's)

Flat Point Rose Head. (found loose under floor at S end of 2nd floor "Lobbie" probably used to secure Central Hall cornice hanger to joist.

Flat Point Spike ... used to secure iron straps to framing timbers in Tower (1750's)

Typical Wrought Flooring Sprigs ... used in 2nd floor and Assembly room (and probably in Supreme Court room)

Fine Drawn Rose Head Nail. general purpose nail used for backup members, Supreme Court room ceiling joist scabs and iron anchors. Also used for orig. roof shingles roof sheathing etc.

Headless Trim Nail. used for Assembly room door architrave (hall side)

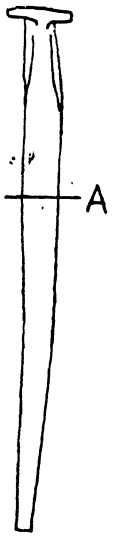
Typical Wrought Sprig. used to secure metope capitals and taenia. Supreme Court room. (made in shorter lengths.)

Typical Laths Nail used for Assembly room, Supreme Court room and 2nd floor ceilings. Also used for original lead flashing over exterior carved capitals at level 3 of Tower.

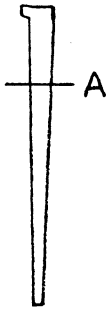
WEYL July 66

MACHINE-CUT NAILS USED IN NINETEENTH CENTURY ALTERATIONS

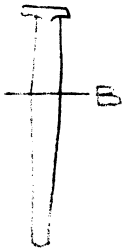
(All nails shown full size.)



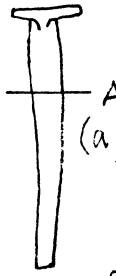
1816 Cut Nail used to secure "new" scabs to sides of orig. ceiling joists. Supreme Court room. Heads crudely made. some are very eccentric to shank.



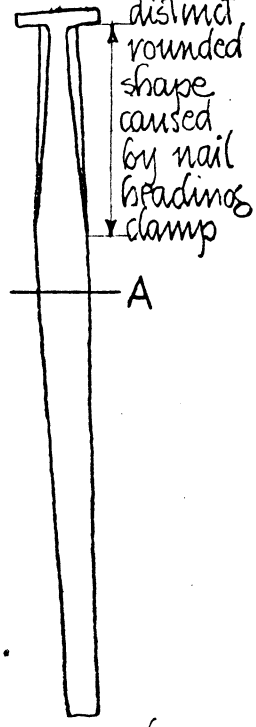
1831 Cut Sprig used for Hawiland's metope capitals in Assembly room.



1831 Cut Lath Nail used for Hawlands ceilings in Assembly room and for partitions 2nd floor ceilings at W end during 1829-30 removal of trussed partition. Perfected machine-made heads.

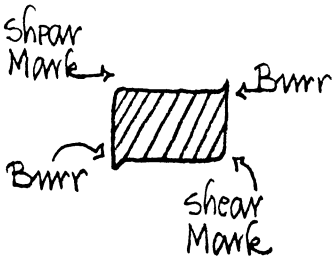


1816 Cut Lath Nail used for Supreme Court room, Central Hall and Assembly room ceilings. Heads crudely made, usually eccentric to shank. Nails vary as to lengths — (1⅛" - 1½")

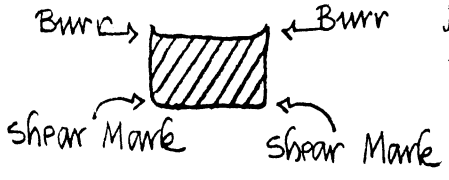


1831 Cut Nail used to secure cleats (behind woodwork) to blocks in masonry walls of Assembly room. Perfected machine-made head.

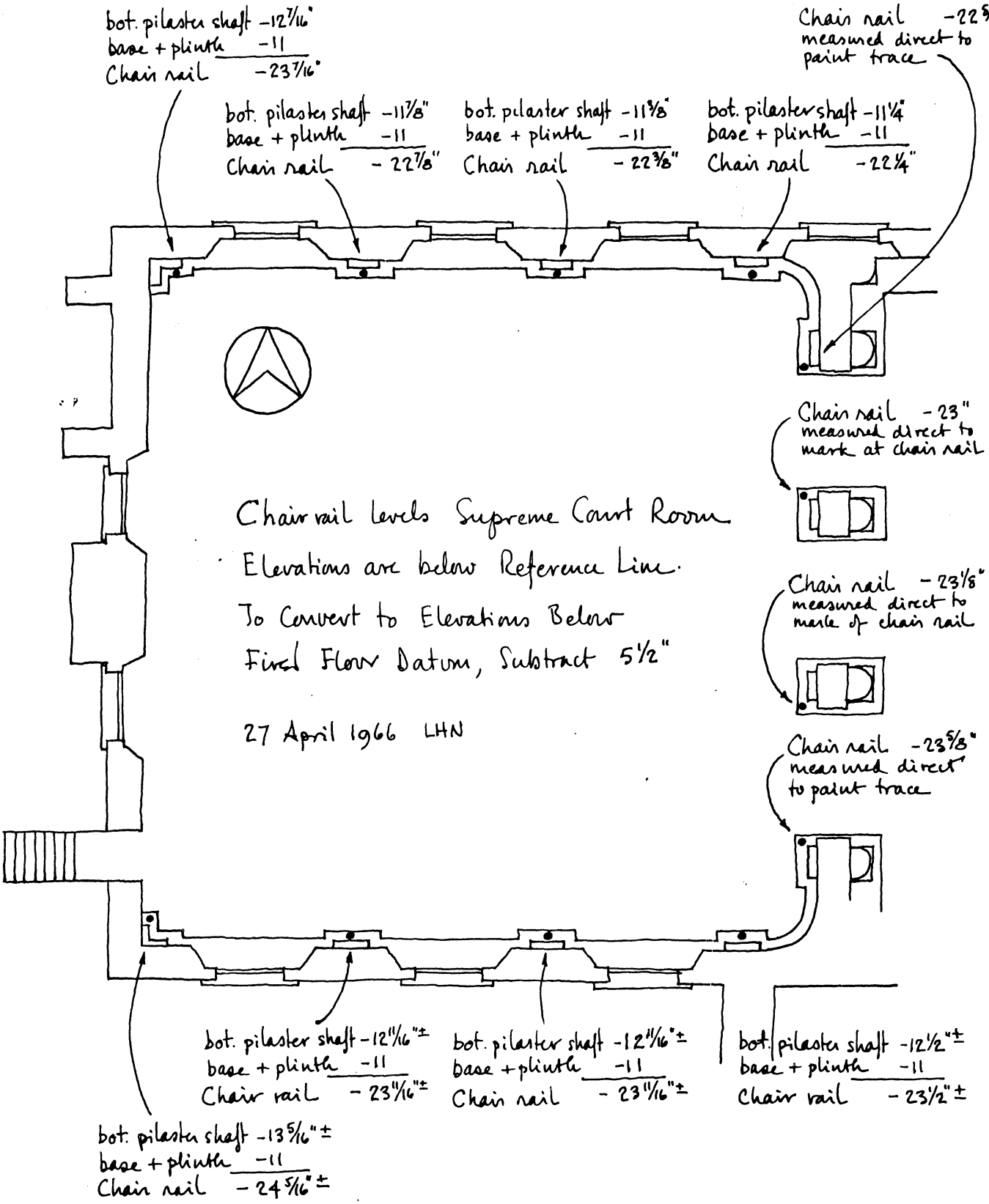
SECTION A
Cut from common side.

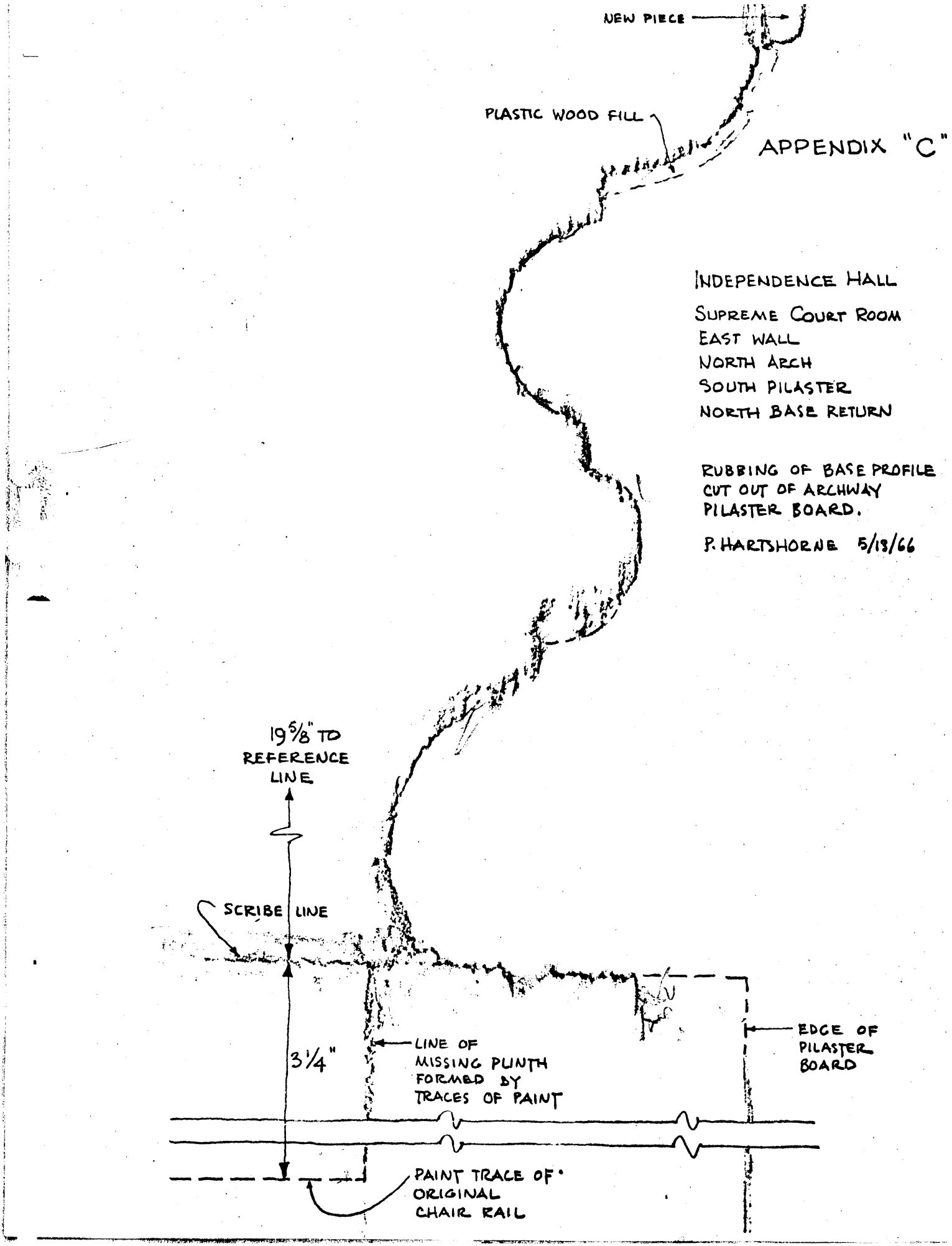


SECTION B
Cut from opposite side.

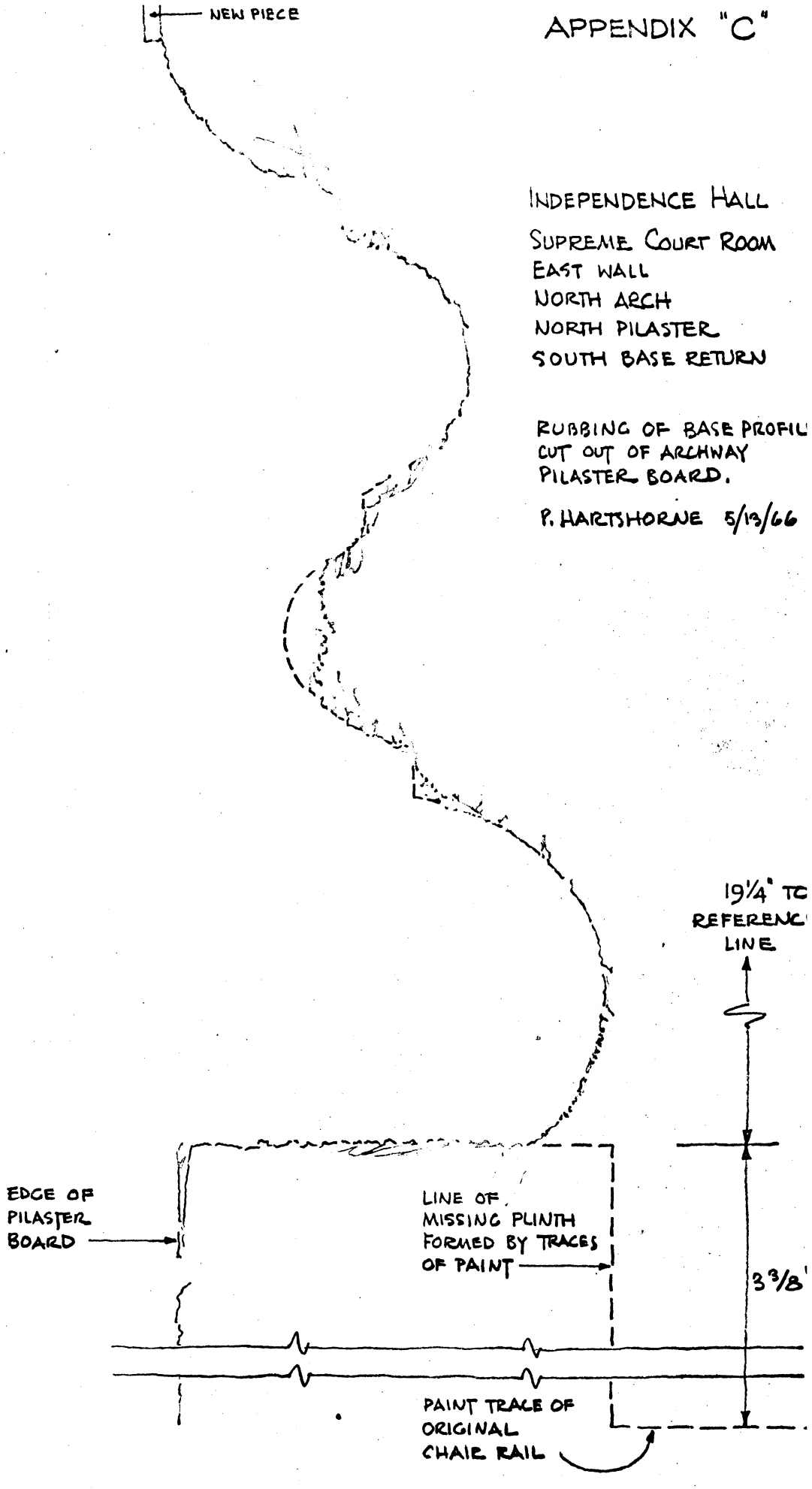


WEYL July 66


bot. pilaster shaft -12 7/16"
base + plinth -11
Chair rail -23 7/16"
bot. pilaster shaft -11 7/8"
base + plinth -11
Chair rail -22 7/8"
bot. pilaster shaft -11 3/8"
base + plinth -11
Chair rail -22 3/8"
bot. pilaster shaft -11 1/4"
base + plinth -11
Chair rail -22 1/4"
Chair rail -22 5/8"
measured direct to paint trace
Chair rail -23"
measured direct to mark at chair rail
Chair rail -23 1/8"
measured direct to mark of chair rail
Chair rail -23 5/8"
measured direct to paint trace
Chair rail levels Supreme Court Room
Elevations are below Reference Line.
To Convert to Elevations Below
Final Floor Datum, Subtract 5 1/2"
27 April 1966 LHN
bot. pilaster shaft -12 11/16" ±
base + plinth -11
Chair rail -23 11/16" ±
bot. pilaster shaft -12 11/16" ±
base + plinth -11
Chair rail -23 11/16" ±
bot. pilaster shaft -12 1/2" ±
base + plinth -11
Chair rail -23 1/2" ±
bot. pilaster shaft -13 5/16" ±
base + plinth -11
Chair rail -24 5/16" ±


NEW PIECE
PLASTIC WOOD FILL
APPENDIX "C"
INDEPENDENCE HALL
SUPREME COURT ROOM
EAST WALL
NORTH ARCH
SOUTH PILASTER
NORTH BASE RETURN
RUBBING OF BASE PROFILE CUT OUT OF ARCHWAY PILASTER BOARD.
P. HARTSHORNE 5/18/66
19 5/8" TO REFERENCE LINE
SCRIBE LINE
3 1/4"
LINE OF MISSING PLINTH FORMED BY TRACES OF PAINT
EDGE OF PILASTER BOARD
PAINT TRACE OF ORIGINAL CHAIR RAIL

APPENDIX "C"


NEW PIECE
INDEPENDENCE HALL
SUPREME COURT ROOM
EAST WALL
NORTH ARCH
NORTH PILASTER
SOUTH BASE RETURN
RUBBING OF BASE PROFIL
CUT OUT OF ARCHWAY
PILASTER BOARD.
P. HARTSHORNE 5/13/66
19¼" TO
REFERENC
LINE
EDGE OF
PILASTER
BOARD
LINE OF
MISSING PLINTH
FORMED BY TRACES
OF PAINT
3⅜"
PAINT TRACE OF
ORIGINAL
CHAIR RAIL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

Appendix "D"

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Lee H. Nelson, Architect DATE: July 1966

FROM : P. Hartshorne, Architect

SUBJECT: First intended finish paint color on the Supreme Courtroom woodwork

The Supreme Courtroom woodwork was installed prior to that of the Central Hallway. The east wall archway intrados were fully paneled and wrapped around the piers into the Central Hall space. When the Central Hallway paneling was installed, c.1753, it was mounted on this earlier woodwork, and thus covered and preserved for our examination the paint colors first used on the Supreme Courtroom woodwork.

INHP catalogue No. 6226 is a baseboard from this location, having on its surface undisturbed areas of this early finish.

A comparison of this layering with that found on all the original Supreme Courtroom entablature metope areas (see INHP catalogue No. 6578), shows us that the metopes have on them the complete paint sequence for this room from this early period until 1898 when the metopes were hidden to view and preserved for us.

We present here the layering of both the pre-1753 painted baseboard, and the 1740-1898 metope panel. The one conclusion we can state at this time is that the first intended finish color was a warm tan (Munsell Color Co. notation 7.5 YR 6/6).

Forthcoming comparative studies with the dateable painted east wall closet sheathing (see drawing NHP-IND 3425, sheet 21), and with patched paintwork on the northwest and southwest corner pilasters back of their base locations will, we hope, establish how long this first finish color was used, and with what colors the room was subsequently painted, and wher

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Pre-1753 paint colors on baseboard at pier between Supreme Courtroom and Central Hall - INHP Cat. No. 6226.

Layering: wood, red iron-oxide primer 7.5 R 3/6; buff second coat, very thin 10 YR 7/4; warm tan finish coat 7.5 YR 6/6; and, at the washboard level, black. (see memo to Lee H. Nelson from P. Hartshorne Dec. 10, 1965, Appendix A, Historic Structures Report, Part II (portion).... on Independence Hall "Paving in the Central Hall Tower Stairhall..., Feb. 1966, Lee H. Nelson.

c. 1740's-1898 colors on the Supreme Courtroom original entablature metopes - INHP Cat. No. 6578.

Layering: wood; red iron-oxide prime coat 7.5 R 4/10; buff second coat 10 YR 6/4 - 10 YR 7/4; warm tan finish coat 7.5 YR 6/6 - 8 YR 6/6 (above this all layers fractured off easily due to the surface being long exposed and dirty and the resulting poor bond of paints); three layers of greenish buff 2.5 Y 7/4 with a warmer surface coating; four layers of cream buff 2/5 Y 7/3 - 8/2; greenish white 5 Y 8.5/2; dirt; greenish white 5Y 8.5/2; dirt.

P. Hartshorne
Architect

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

Supreme Court Room, east wall, circa 1896. Until the 1897-98 "restoration," practically all the original courtroom woodwork had survived [above the chair rail level] on the north, south and east walls. This photo shows the original entablature before it was removed during that so-called restoration. That portion of the pilaster entablature above and left of doorway affords the most distinct and least distorted view for calculating certain heights and projections of the cornice [see Appendix "A", this report]

In 1789, the east wall arched openings were sealed off and double doors were installed in the center archway. About 1816, the side archways were further modified with the addition of vertical boards on the courtroom side of the intrados, and using the void for closets accessible by doors [see ILLUSTRATION NOS. 2 and 4]. The ornamental ceiling medallion was probably a part of the 1816 replastering. It is not known whether it replaced an earlier medallion.

The four iron columns were necessitated by the 1829-30 removal of the second floor trussed partition which originally helped support the ceiling framing. The ceiling grilles [above the curved corner panels] were probably installed in the mid-to-late 19th century. The floor and all the woodwork below the chair rail level will be discussed in a forthcoming report.

Photograph by W.H. Rau, 1896. Source: INHP Negative no. 1650.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2

Supreme Court Room, east wall, circa 1876, looking into the northeast corner. The 1789 entrance doors [at right], though not original, reflect the continuing classical tradition, with raised panels, and "kneed" architraves, whereas circa 1815 closet doorway is an early example of the Greek revival style with symmetrical architraves, recessed panels, and "connecting blocks" at the upper corners of the door trim. The tiered gallery, though not documented, was probably added about the same time.

All other woodwork seen here survived until the 1897-1898 "restoration". At that time, the sagging ceiling framing was strengthened but not re-leveled. In an effort to conceal the deflection, the restorationists removed the original entablature and replaced it with a compressed Doric entablature with mutules, and then installed a furred-down plaster ceiling about 8 inches below the original ceiling level.

The original curved corner panels were also modified in 1897-98 by cutting out the top center panels and hinging them to provide access to the space in the corners.

Source: INHP Negative No. 2110-C, "The National Museum."



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3

Supreme Court Room, east wall, 1873, looking into southeast corner. This photograph shows the room as if was fitted up as a "National Museum" in the summer of 1873. Note the infilling of the south archway, which was similar in arrangement and detail to the north archway. The conversion of these archways to closets was made about 1816, but certainly before the 1824 fire which charred the arched architrave, keystone and revealed portion of the intrados. [see ILLUSTRATION NOS. 29 and 38].

Also note that a portion of the pilaster entablature [above and right of archway] has become dislodged from its original position and proves that 1) the upper and lower fascia are separate pieces, and 2) that the taenia and guttae are attached to the upper fascia. This condition is typical in the courtroom and is in part a reflection of the original construction of the paneling system [see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 25, this report].

Source: Etting Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, INHP Negative no. 178-B.

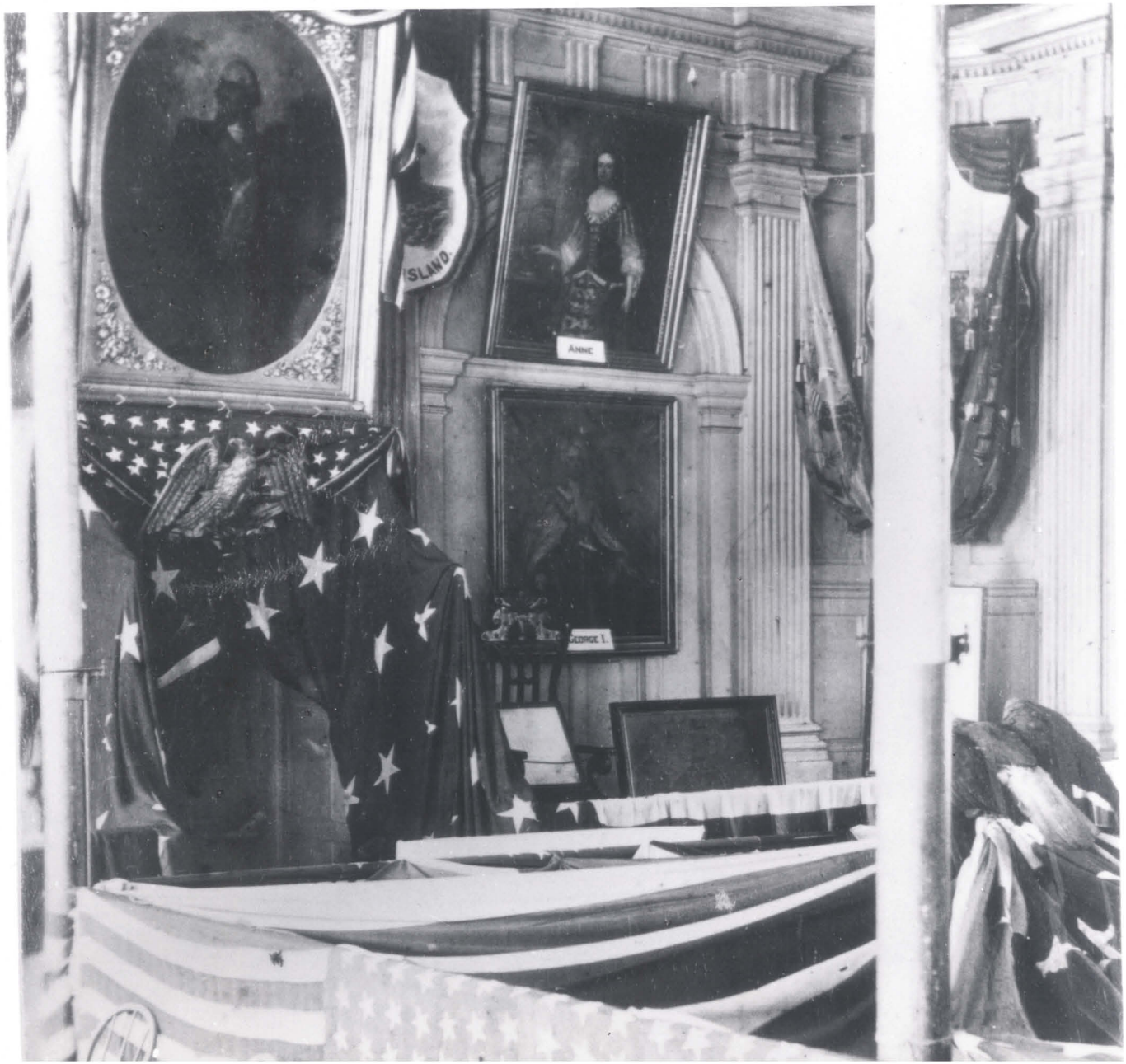

ISLAND
ANNE
GEORGE I.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 4

Supreme Court Room, east wall, 1897. This view, looking into the north archway, shows the partial removal of original and accumulated features during 1897-98 "restoration". The original entablature and pilaster capitals have already been taken down. Note the pile of original triglyphs on the floor. The ultimate disposition of these original pieces is not known. Fortunately the carpenters reused some of the parts as scabs for the furred-down ceiling, including several fragments of triglyphs [see ILLUSTRATION NO. 36 and NHP-IND 3425, sheet 17 for reused fragments of original woodwork.]

The circa 1816 closet boards and door had been removed at the time of this photo, revealing what are probably the partition boards installed by Joseph Rakestraw, in 1789 [see NHP-IND, sheet 21 for further explanation.]

Note that the right hand pilaster pedestal seemed to have survived nearly in tact [except for the chair rail] but it was removed in 1898 and replaced with new materials. At some earlier time in the 19th century, the chair rail was entirely removed and the dado level raised, thus cutting off the lower extremities of window jambs, architraves and the bottom rail of the curved corner paneling [visible at extreme left].

The railing [at right] is a part of the circa 1816 gallery that extended across the archway into the corner [see ILLUSTRATION NO. 2].

Photographs by W.H. Rau, December 1897, INHP negative NO. 1638.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 5

Central Hall, west wall, 1897, looking into the center and south archways of the Supreme Court Room, after removal of the 1789 partition boards and circa 1816 closet boards which had sealed off the archways for more than a century. The carved pediment and tabernacle frame [on floor at left] are 19th century in origin and were applied to the hallway surface of the filled-in arches.

This view shows the removal of the original courtroom entablature, the furred-down plaster ceiling and the wooden hangers for a new and different entablature. Whereas the original entablature had a Doric frieze and an Ionic denticulated cornice, the 1897-98 version was entirely Doric with mutules, similar to that of the hallway [visible] at upper left of photo.

Photograph by W.H. Rau, 20 December 1897
INHP Negative No. 1657.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 6

Supreme Court Room, east wall, 1962. This view shows the courtroom as "restored" in 1897-98, except that the paint was removed and some woodwork repaired by Park maintenance forces in 1955-56. The 1898 features include all woodwork below the chair rail, the pilaster capitals, the entire entablature and the plaster ceiling with wooden medallion. The remaining wall paneling, pilasters, archways, and most of the window trim are original. The dado, flooring, floor structure and courtroom fixtures will be taken up in a forthcoming report.

Photographs: James L. Dillon & Co., Inc. 26 March, 1962. EODC. Neg. No. 157.1566



ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

Supreme Court Room, south wall, 1962. The original woodwork on the window walls consists of the stile and rail system, pilasters, curved corner panelings, window architraves, paneled window jambs and soffit. The window frame cover boards, sashs, dado, capitals and entablature date from 1897-1898, as does the entire west wall woodwork and judge's rostrum.

Photographs: James L. Dillon & Co., Inc. 26 March, 1962 EODC Neg. No. 157.1569



ILLUSTRATION NO. 8

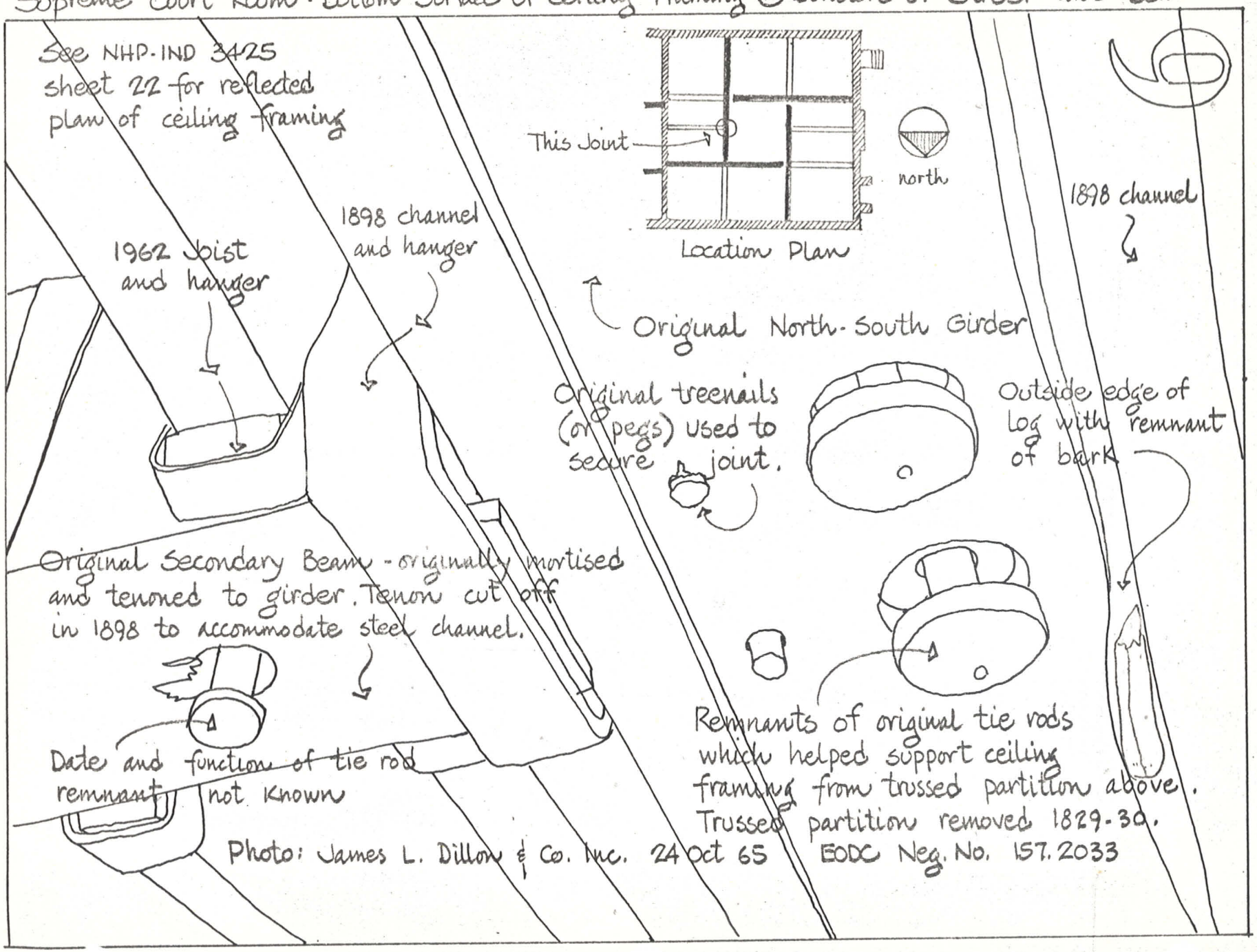
Supreme Court Room, portions of the north and west walls, showing the remaining original woodwork after removal of features dating from the 1897-1898 "restoration". Several original pilasters are seen on the floor awaiting repairs. Except for the floor framing, the basic structure has survived practically in fact including the masonry walls, window frames, and ceiling framing. The latter was strengthened and re-leveled during the structural rehabilitation of 1962-63, thus enabling a correct restoration of the entablature and plaster ceiling.

This view also shows a preliminary cornice mock-up being installed for full-size comparisons with physical evidence and old photographs. On the scaffolding, from left to right are John D. Milner, former staff architect; Lee Wise, INHP laborer; John Pecoraio, INHP carpenter foreman; and Walter West, INHP carpenter.

Photographs: James L. Dillon & Co., Inc., 4 November 1964. EODC Neg. No. 157.1756

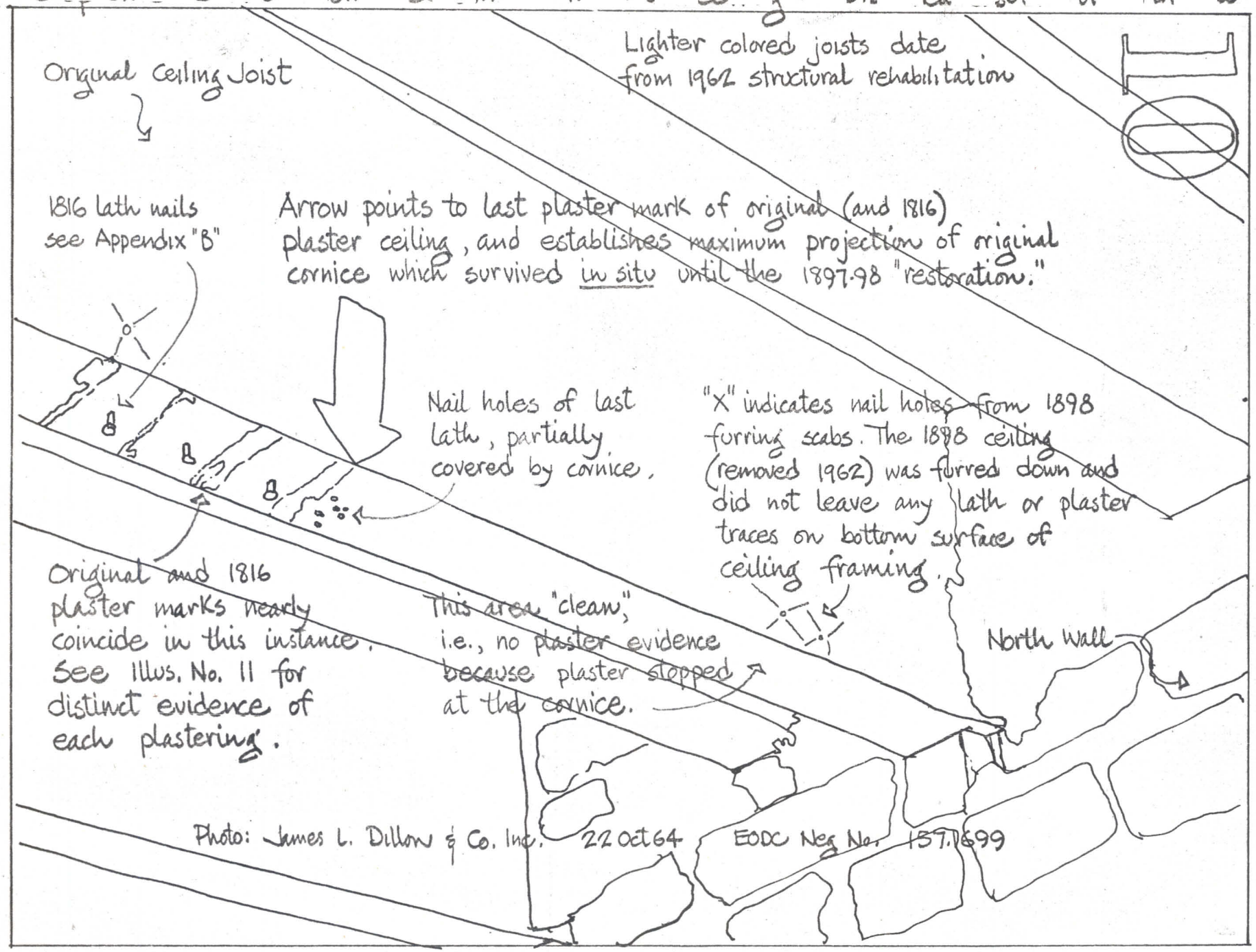


Supreme Court Room · Bottom Surface of Ceiling Framing @ Juncture of Girder and Beam



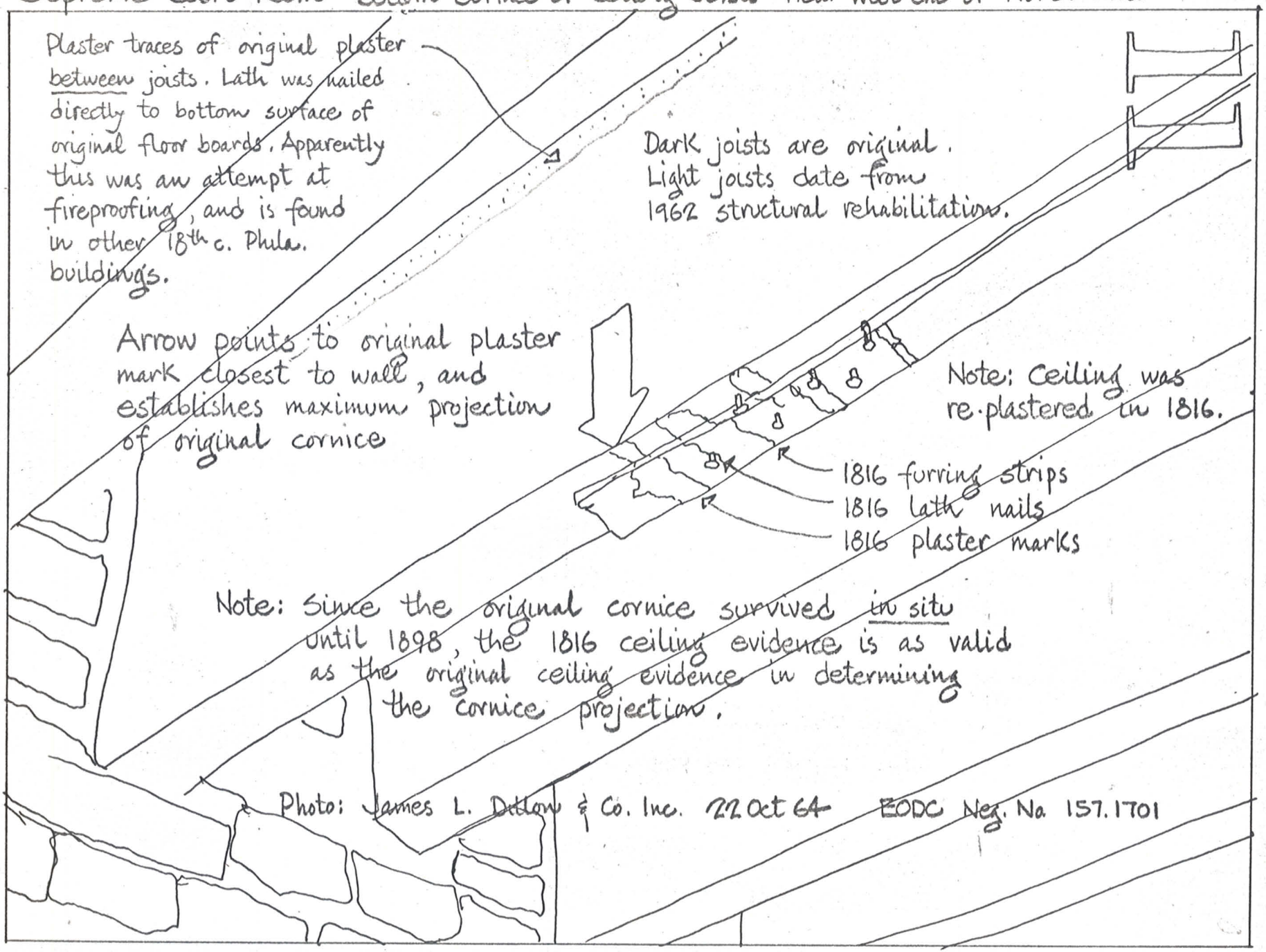


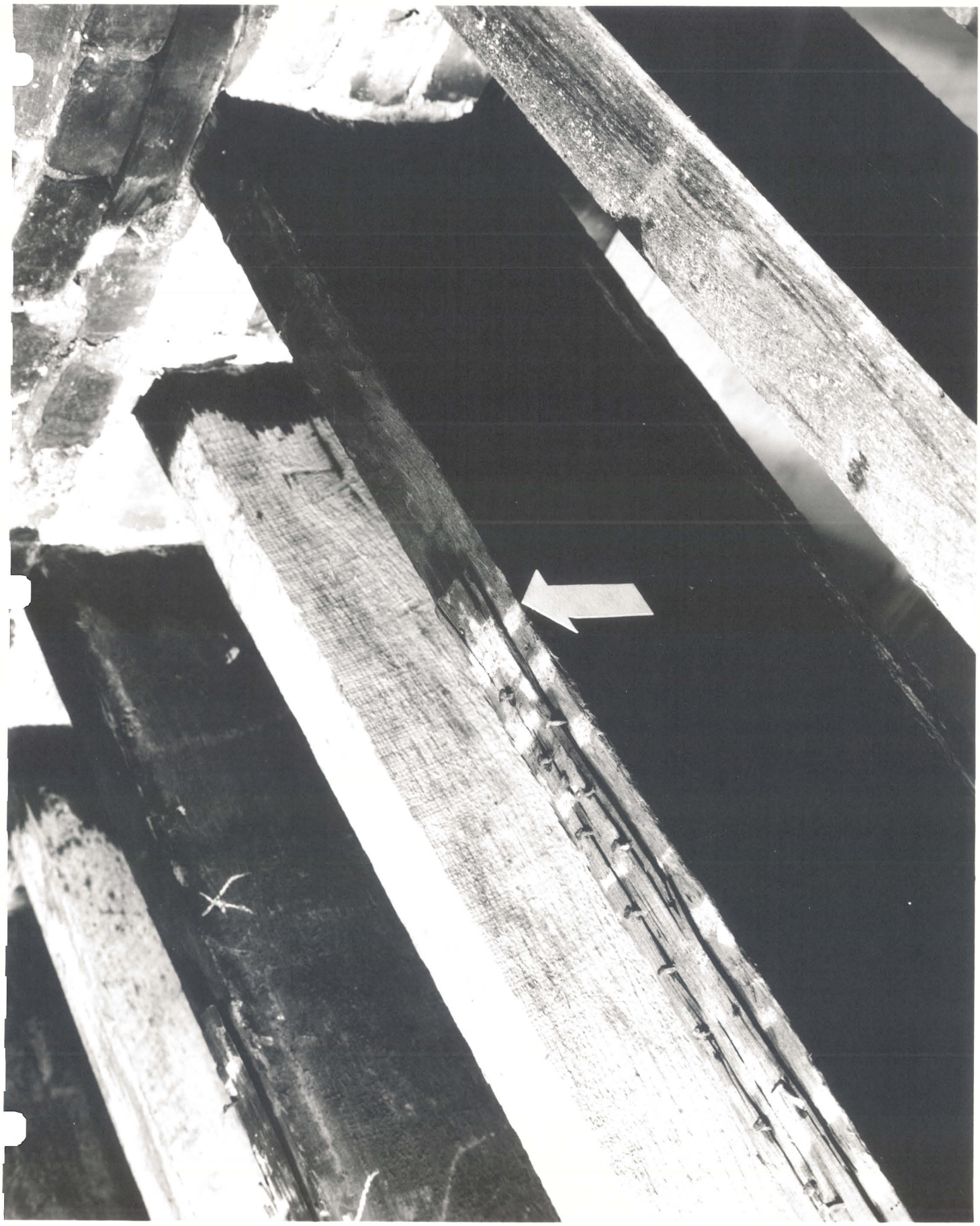
Section Box Frame Ceiling Structure East of North Wall

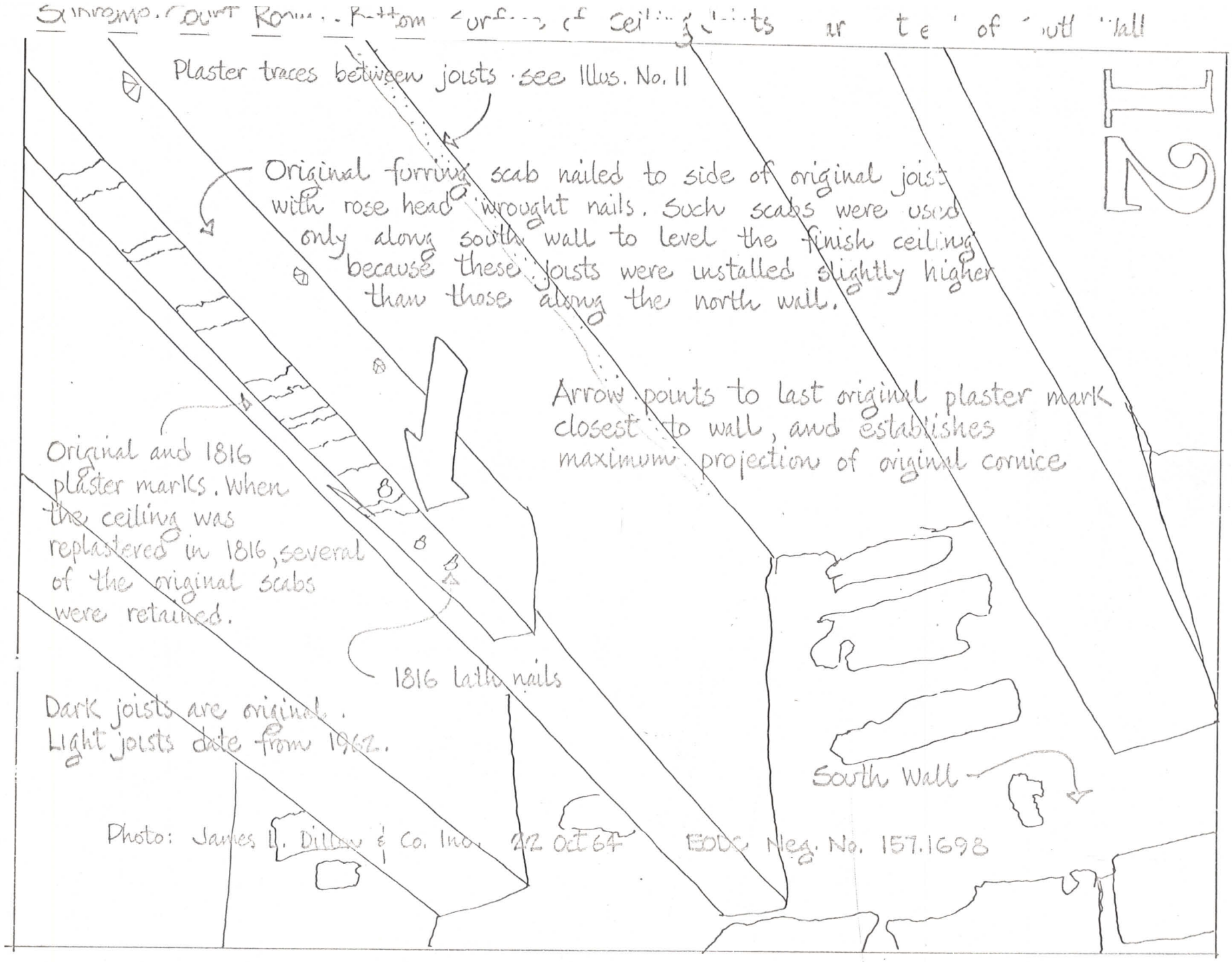




Supreme Court Room - Lower surface of ceiling joists near west end of North wall






Supreme Court Room - Bottom surface of ceiling joists at the top of south wall
Plaster traces between joists see Illus. No. 11
Original furring scab nailed to side of original joist with rose head wrought nails. Such scabs were used only along south wall to level the finish ceiling because these joists were installed slightly higher than those along the north wall.
Arrow points to last original plaster mark closest to wall, and establishes maximum projection of original cornice
Original and 1816 plaster marks. When the ceiling was replastered in 1816, several of the original scabs were retained.
1816 lath nails
Dark joists are original. Light joists date from 1962.
South Wall
Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc. 22 Oct 64 HDLC Neg. No. 157.1698
12



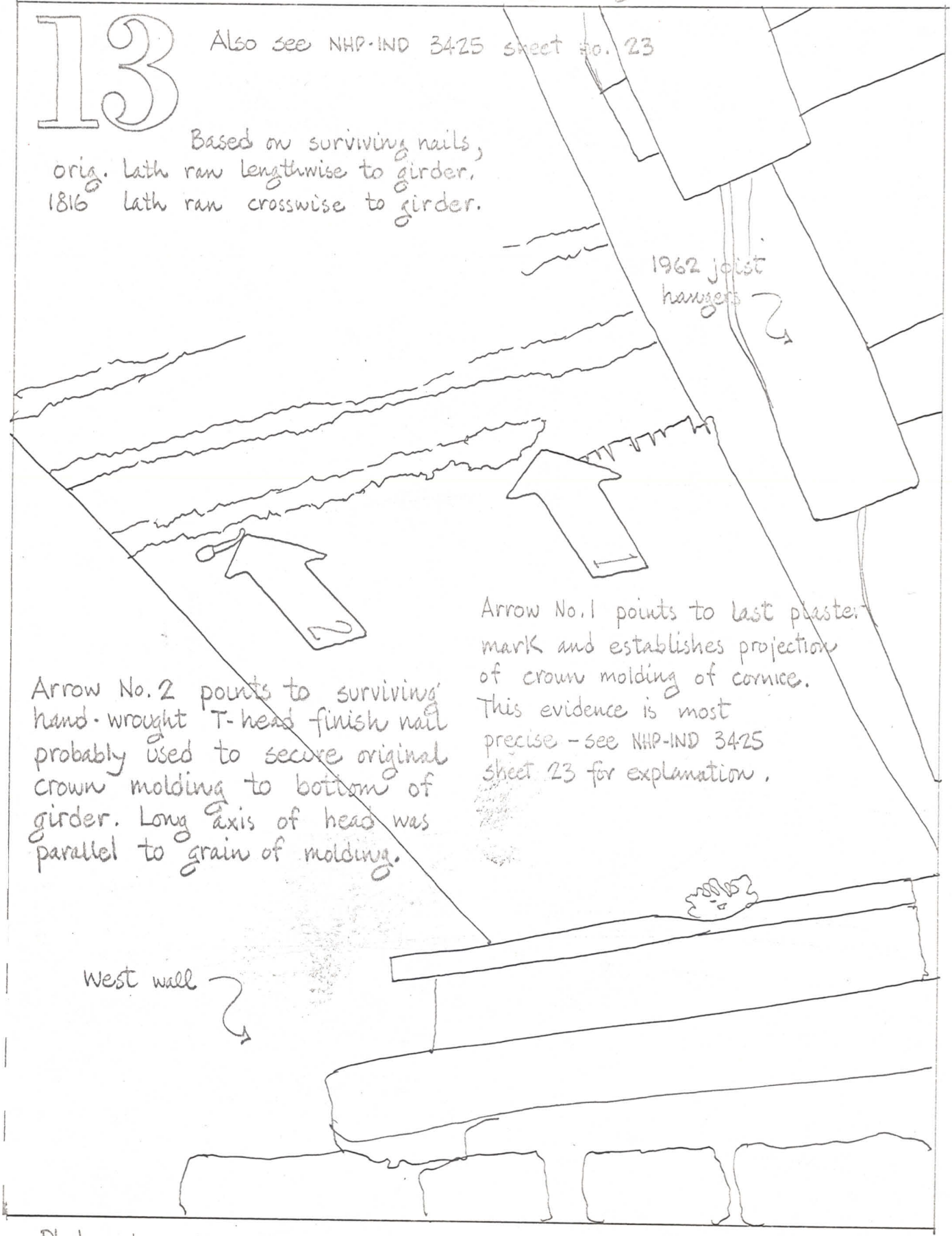
Supreme Court Room / Bottom Surface of Orig. Ceiling Girder @ West Wall

13

Also see NHP-IND 3425 sheet no. 23

Based on surviving nails, orig. lath ran lengthwise to girder, 1816 lath ran crosswise to girder.

1962 joist hangers



Arrow No. 1 points to last plaster mark and establishes projection of crown molding of cornice. This evidence is most precise - see NHP-IND 3425 sheet 23 for explanation.

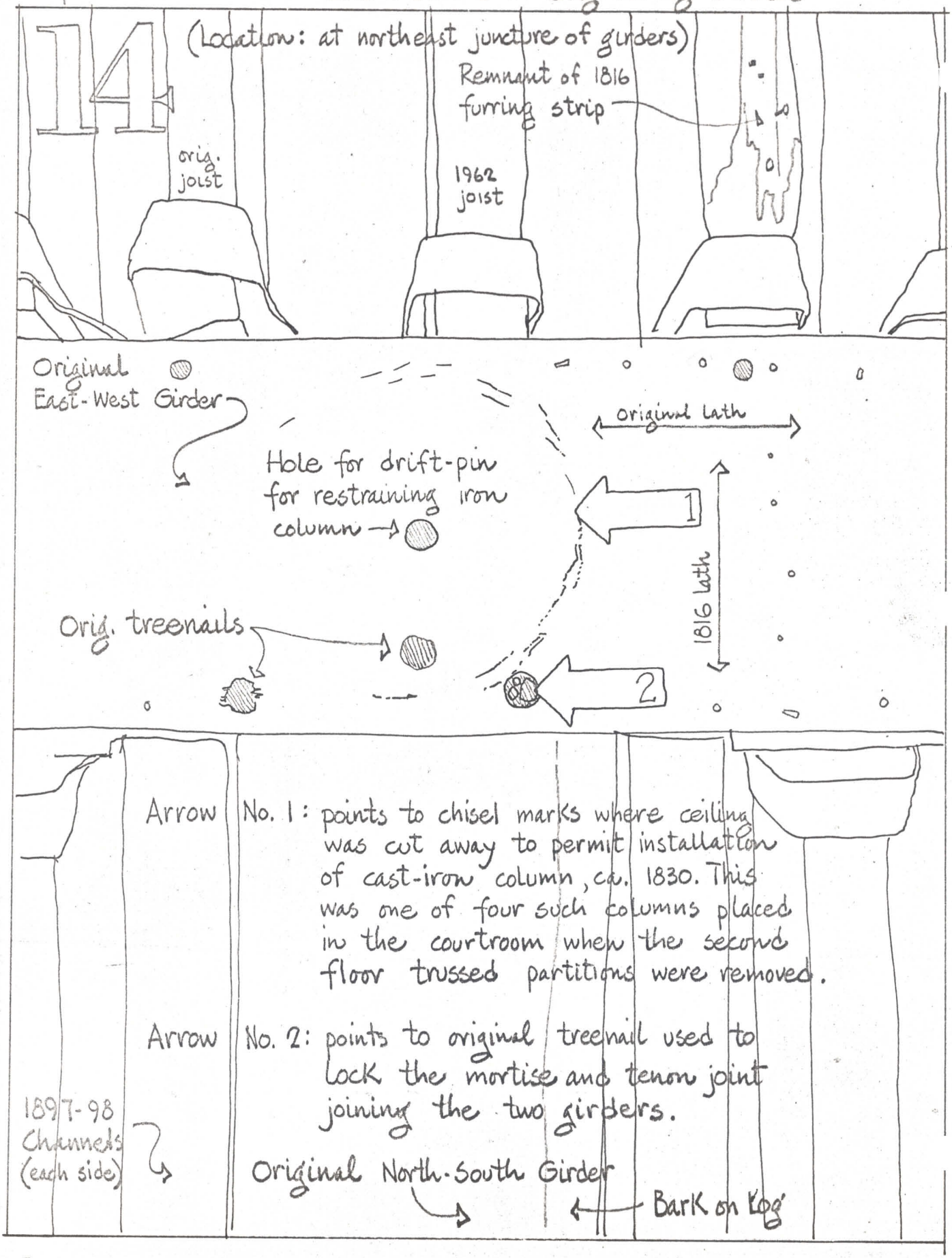
Arrow No. 2 points to surviving hand-wrought T-head finish nail probably used to secure original crown molding to bottom of girder. Long axis of head was parallel to grain of molding.

West wall

Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc. 22 Oct 64 EODC Neg No 157.1705

1
2

Supreme Court Room - Bottom Surface of Orig. Ceiling Girders



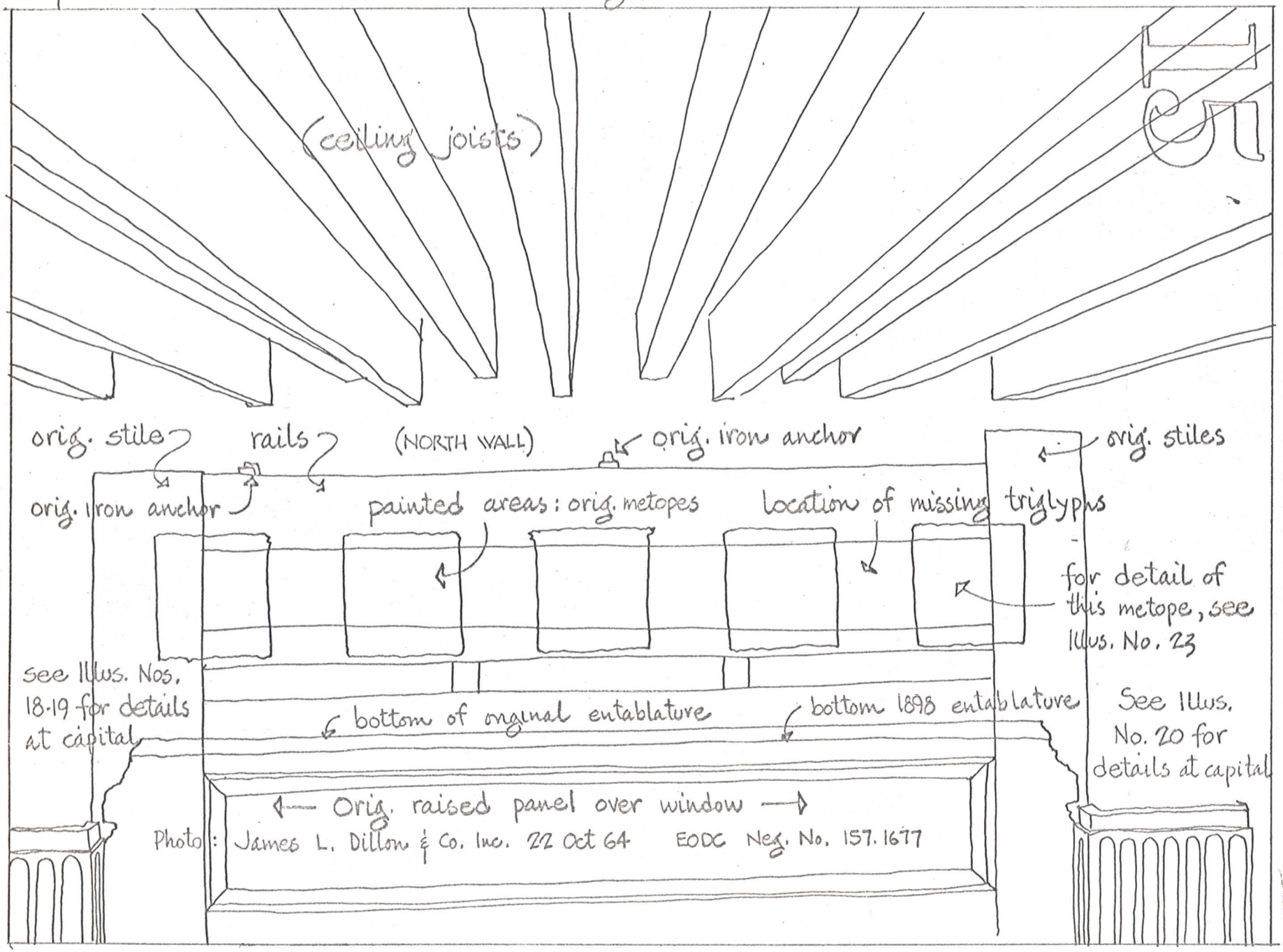
Arrow No. 1: points to chisel marks where ceiling was cut away to permit installation of cast-iron column, ca. 1830. This was one of four such columns placed in the courtroom when the second floor trussed partitions were removed.

Arrow No. 2: points to original treenail used to lock the mortise and tenon joint joining the two girders.

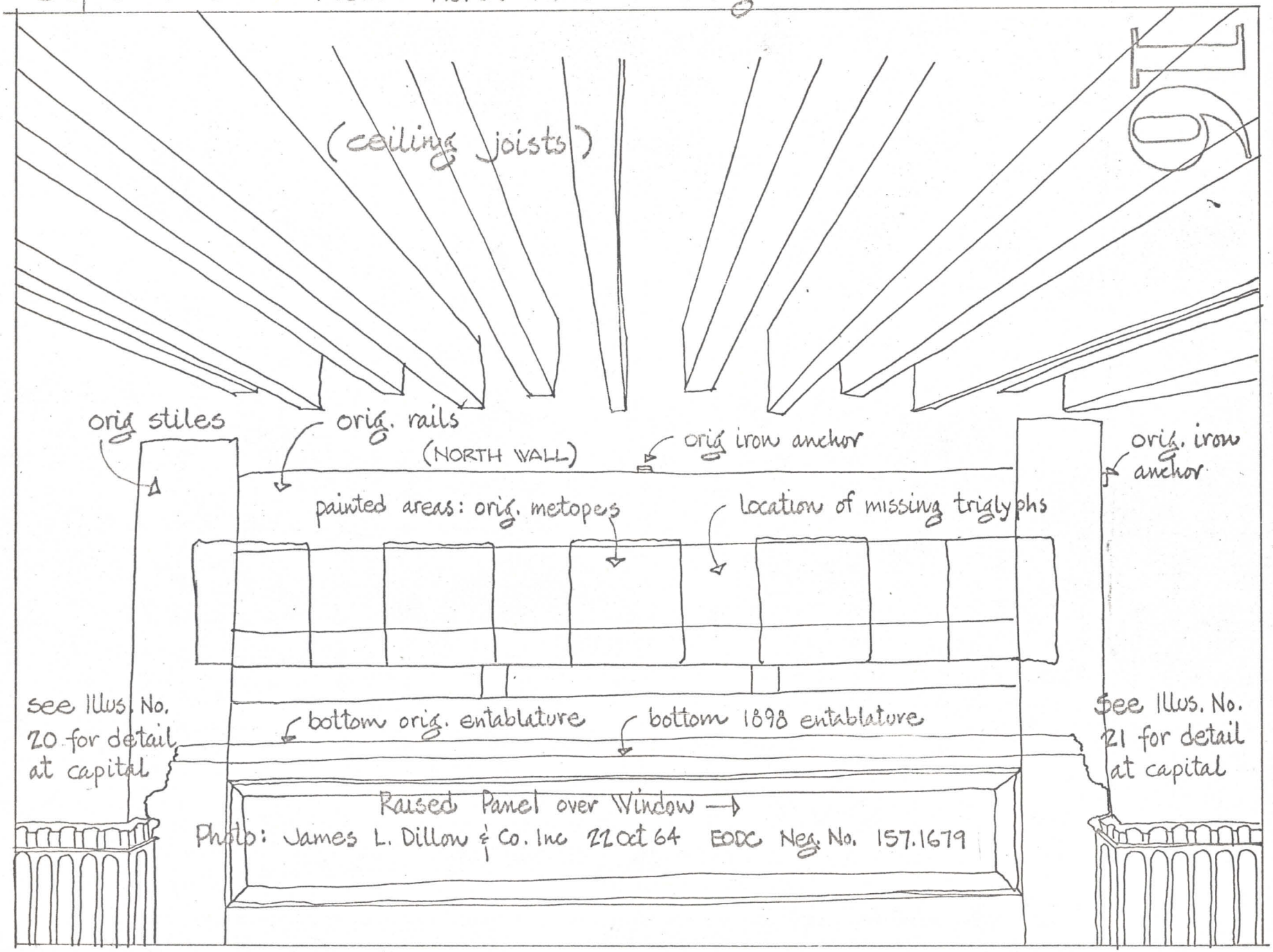
Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc. 22 Oct 64 EODC Neg. No. 157.1708

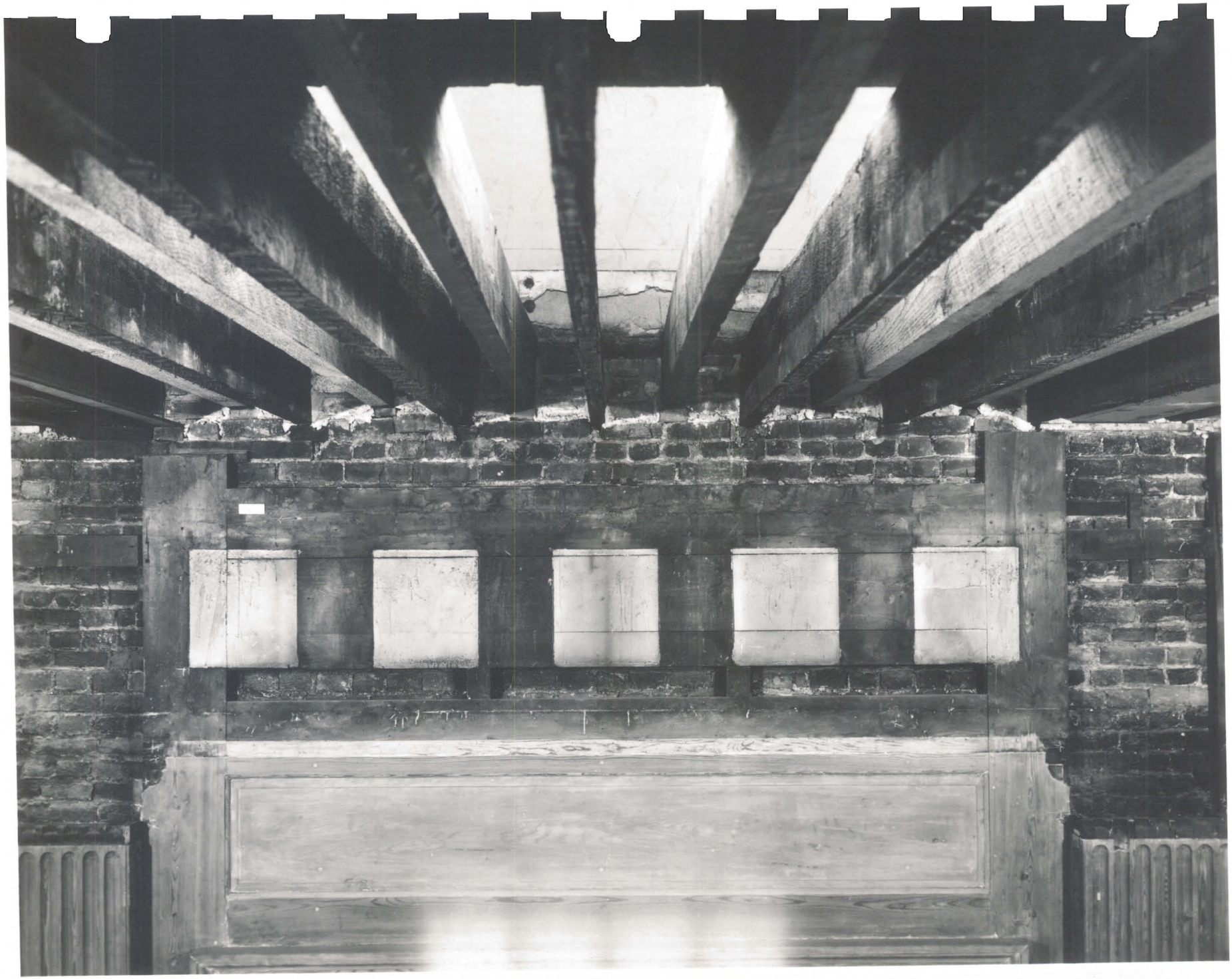

1
2

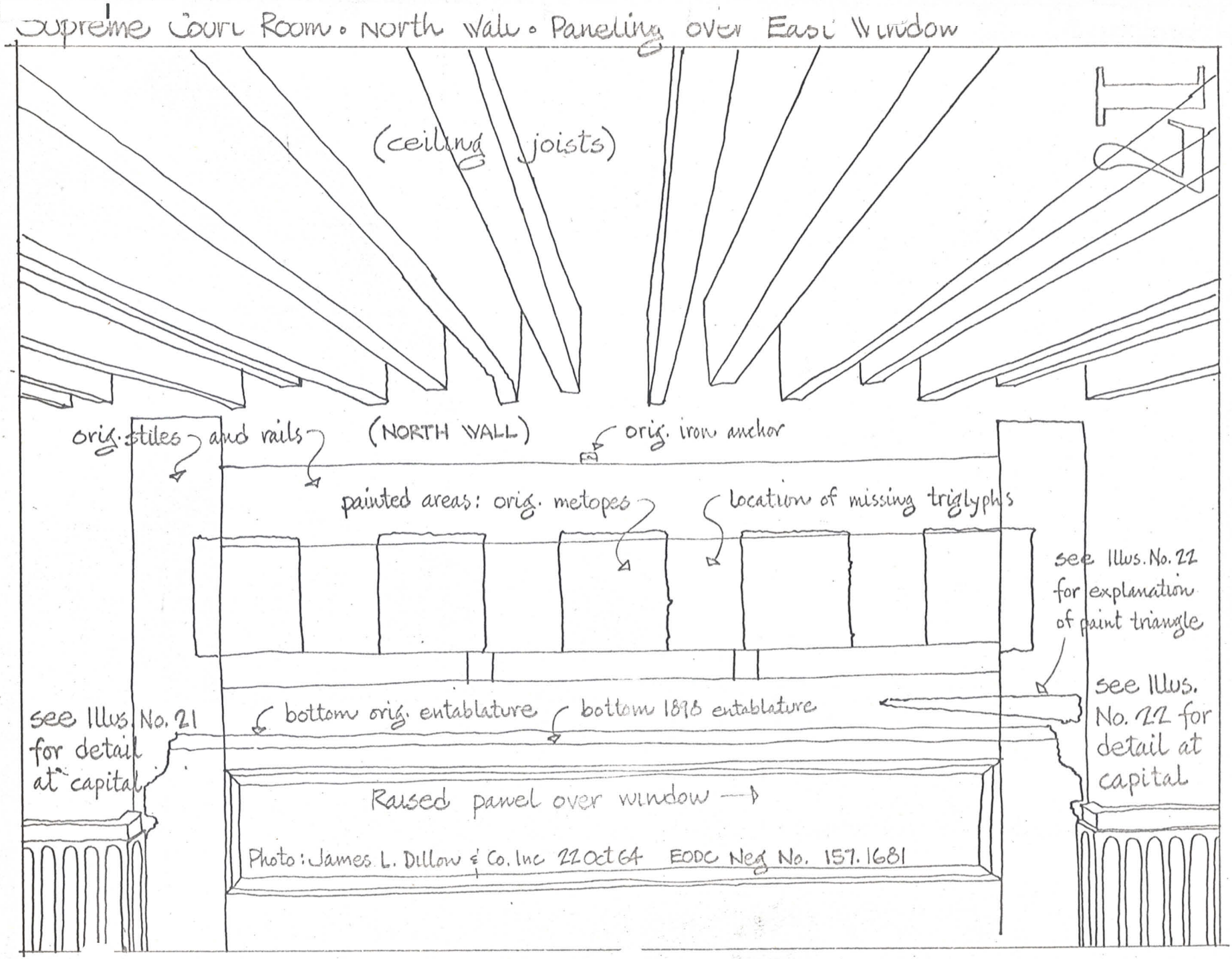
Supreme Court Room - No. 1. West Wall, Painting over West End






(ceiling joists)
orig stiles
orig. rails
(NORTH WALL)
orig iron anchor
orig. iron anchor
painted areas: orig. metopes
location of missing triglyphs
see Illus. No. 20 for detail at capital
bottom orig. entablature
bottom 1898 entablature
see Illus. No. 21 for detail at capital
Raised Panel over Window →
Photo: James L. Dillow & Co. Inc 22 Oct 64 EODC Neg. No. 157.1679




Supreme Court Room • North Wall • Paneling over East Window
(ceiling joists)
orig. stiles
and rails
(NORTH WALL)
orig. iron anchor
painted areas: orig. metopes
location of missing triglyphs
see Illus. No. 22 for explanation of paint triangle
see Illus. No. 21 for detail at capital
bottom orig. entablature
bottom 1898 entablature
see Illus. No. 22 for detail at capital
Raised panel over window
Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc 22 Oct 64 EODC Neg No. 157.1681



Supreme Court Room • North Wall • Pilaster at Northwest Corner

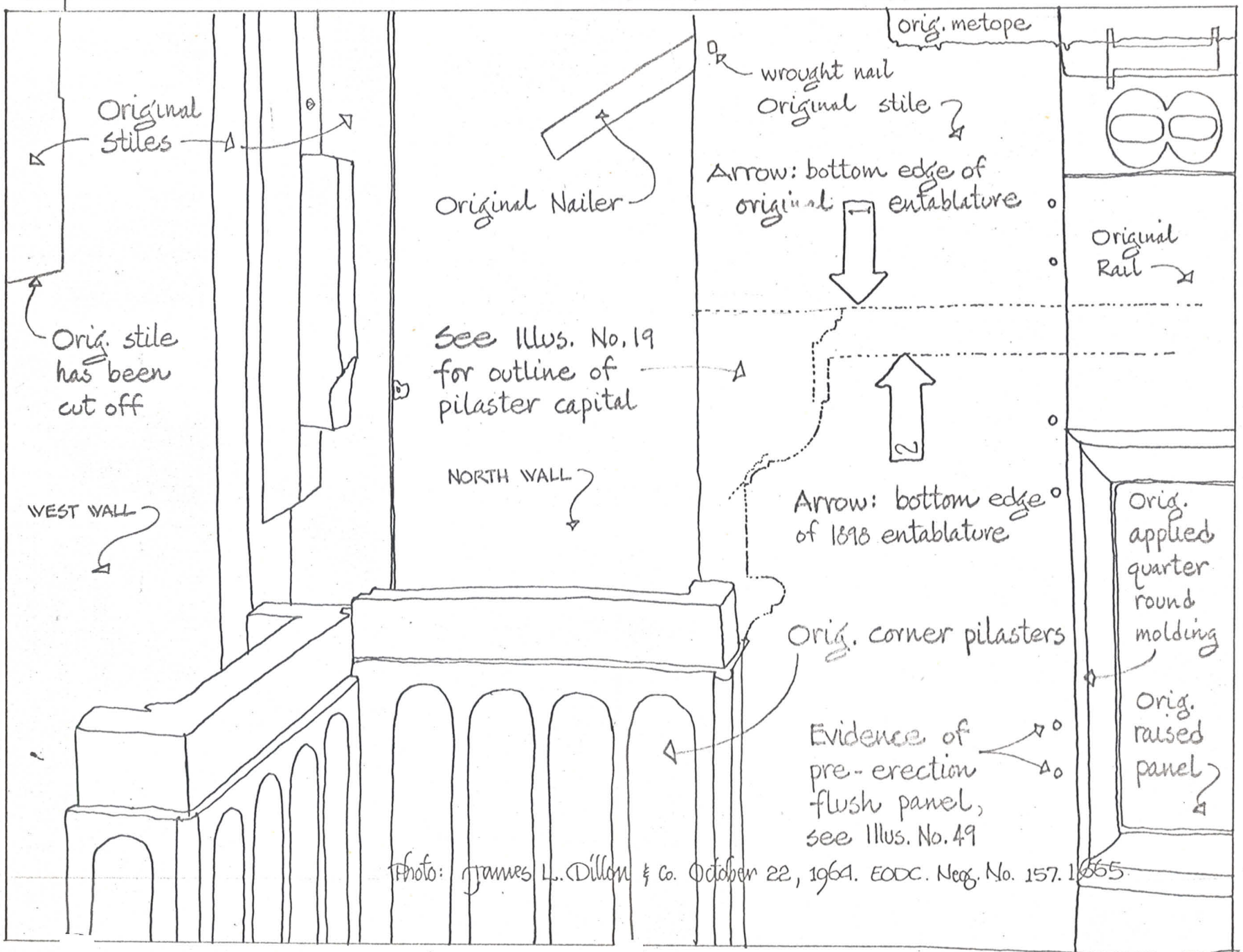


Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. October 22, 1964. EODC. Neg. No. 157.1665

1
2

Supreme Court Room • North Wall • Pilaster Capital at Northwest Corner

19

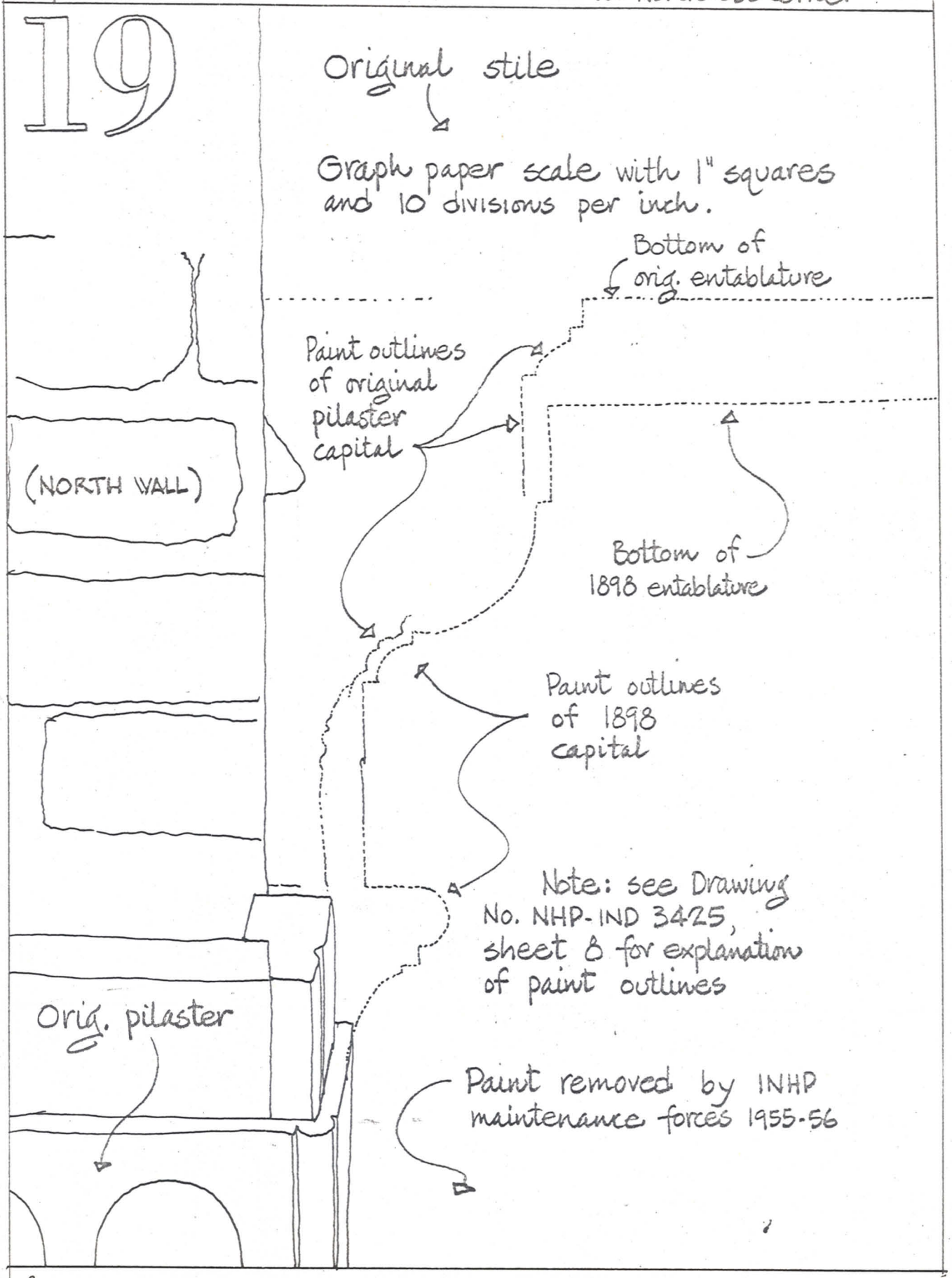
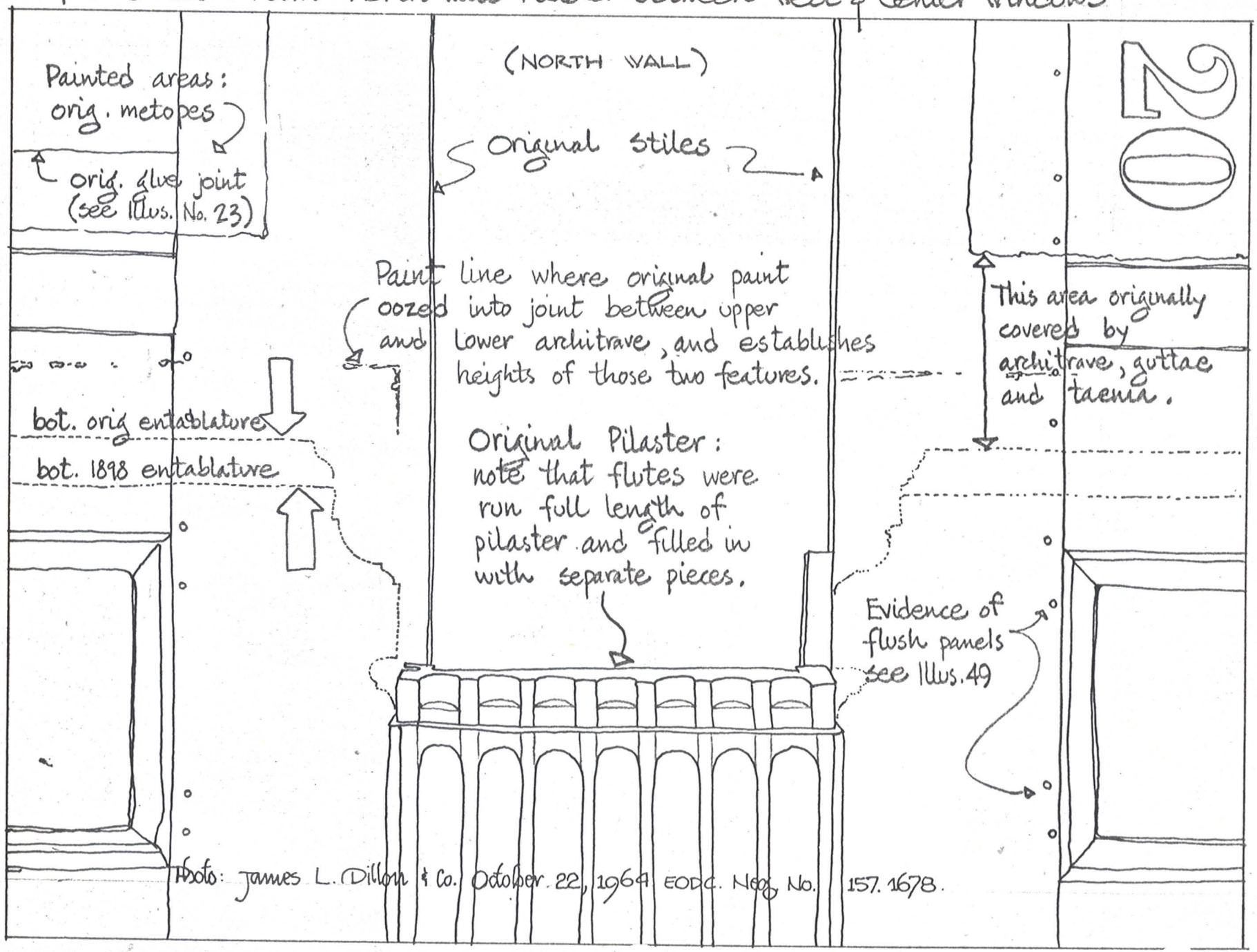


Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. October 22, 1964. EODC Neg. No. 157. 1706.

Supreme Court Room • North wall • Pilaster between West & Center Windows




1
2
N-c

Supreme Court Room, north wall. Pilaster between center & east windows

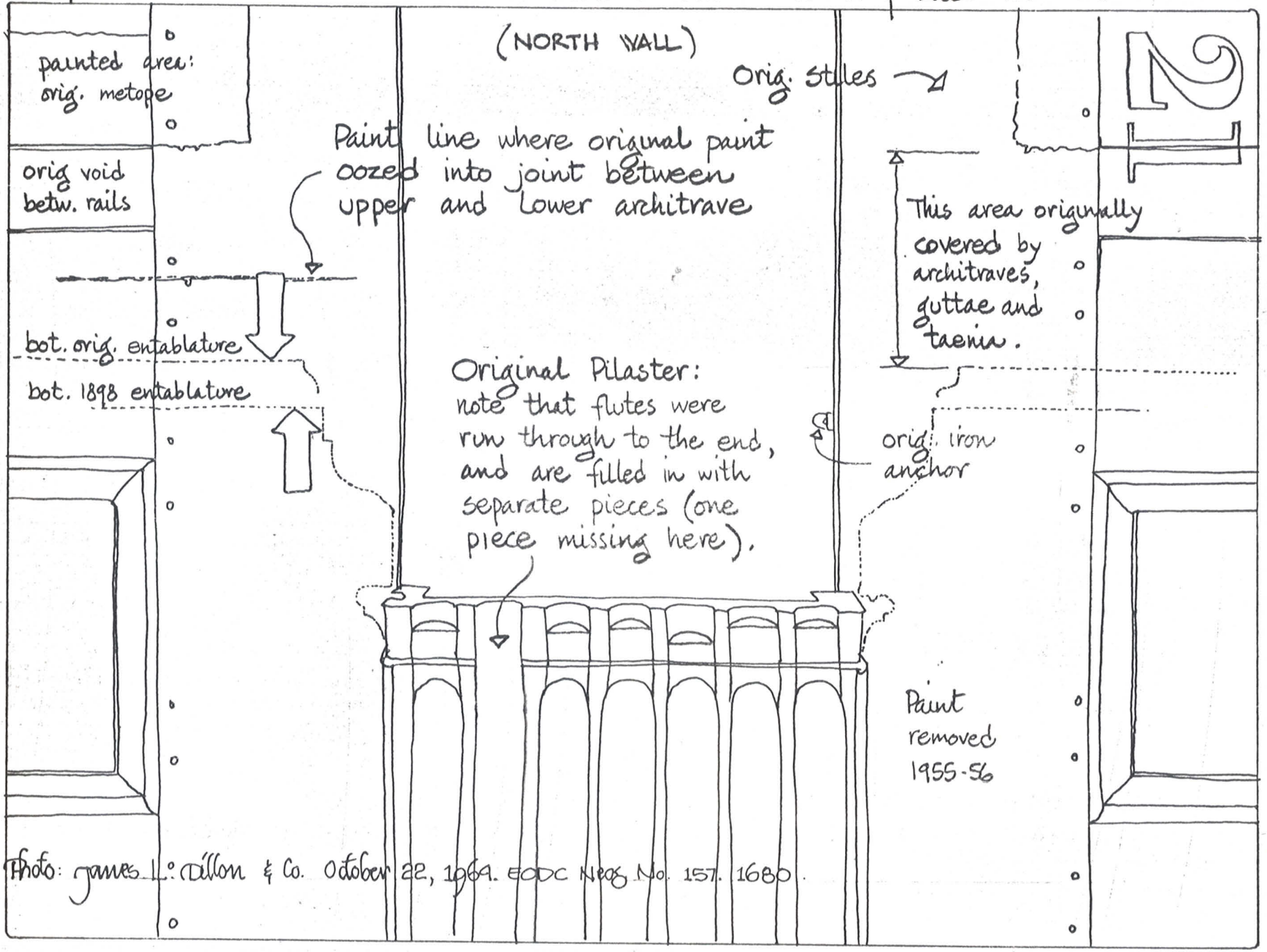


Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. October 22, 1969. HABS Neg. No. 157. 1680.


1
2
N-e

Sup. Sec. - Room - Corner Wall Pilaster etc. East Wall & curved Corner Paneling

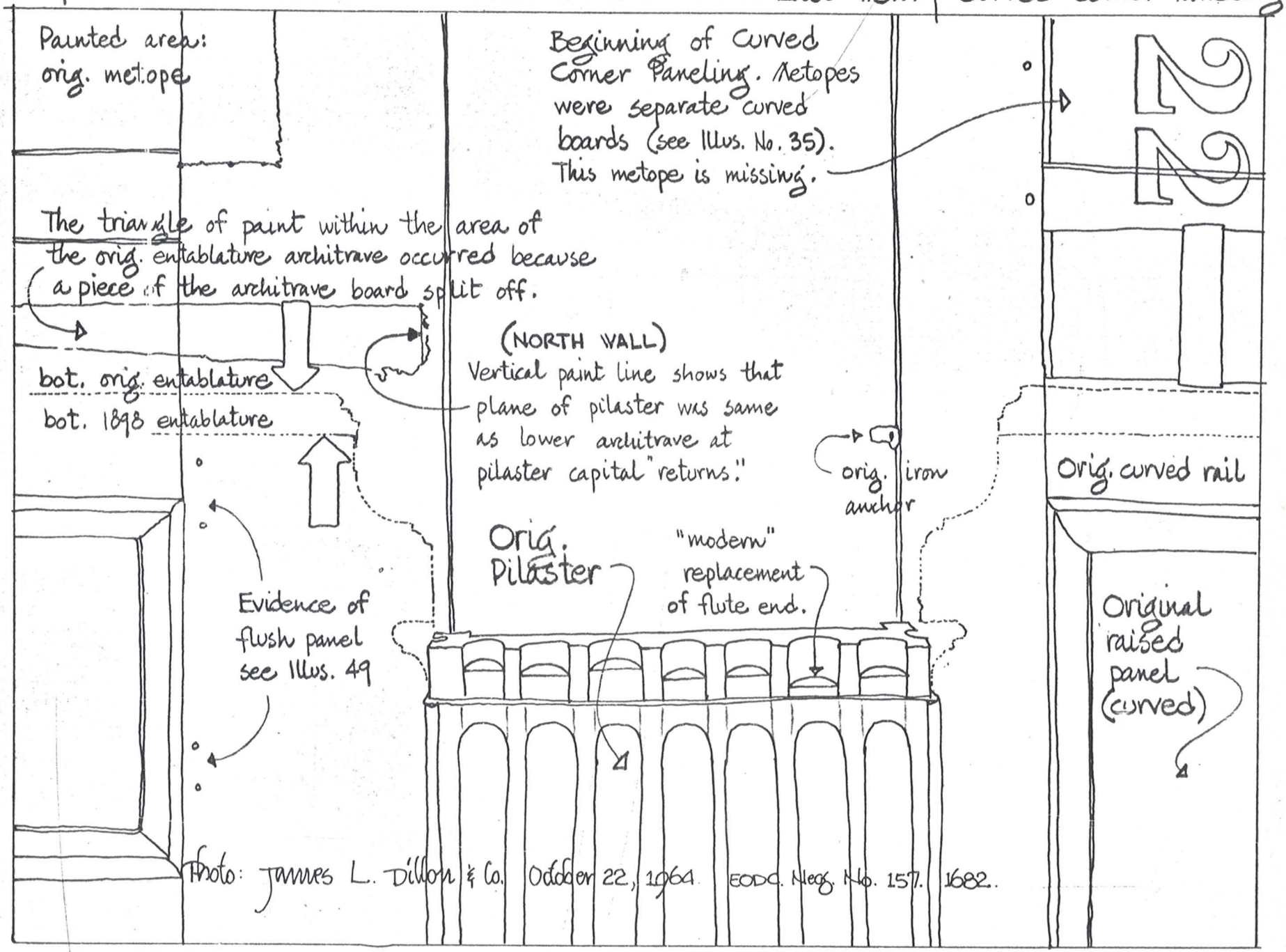
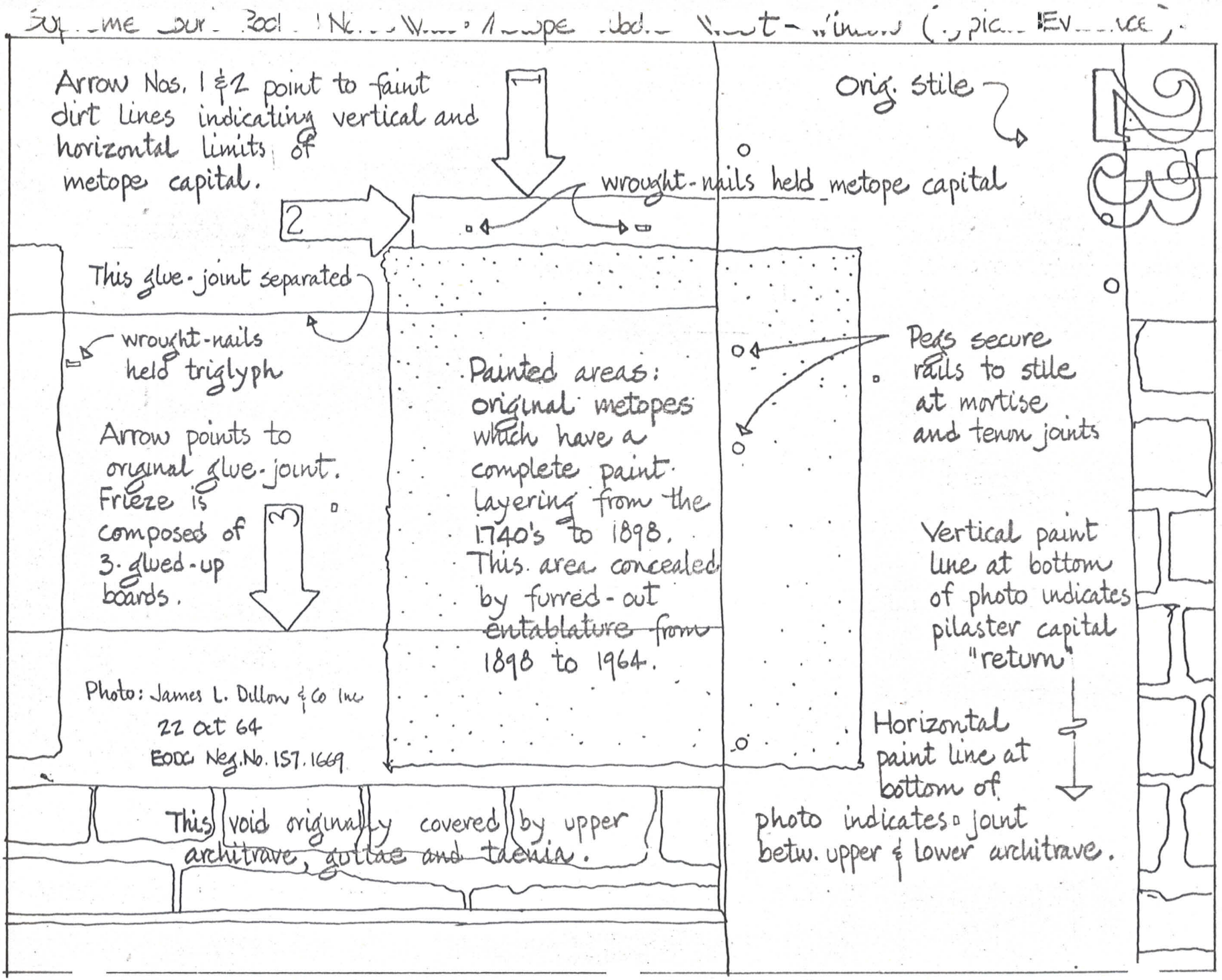
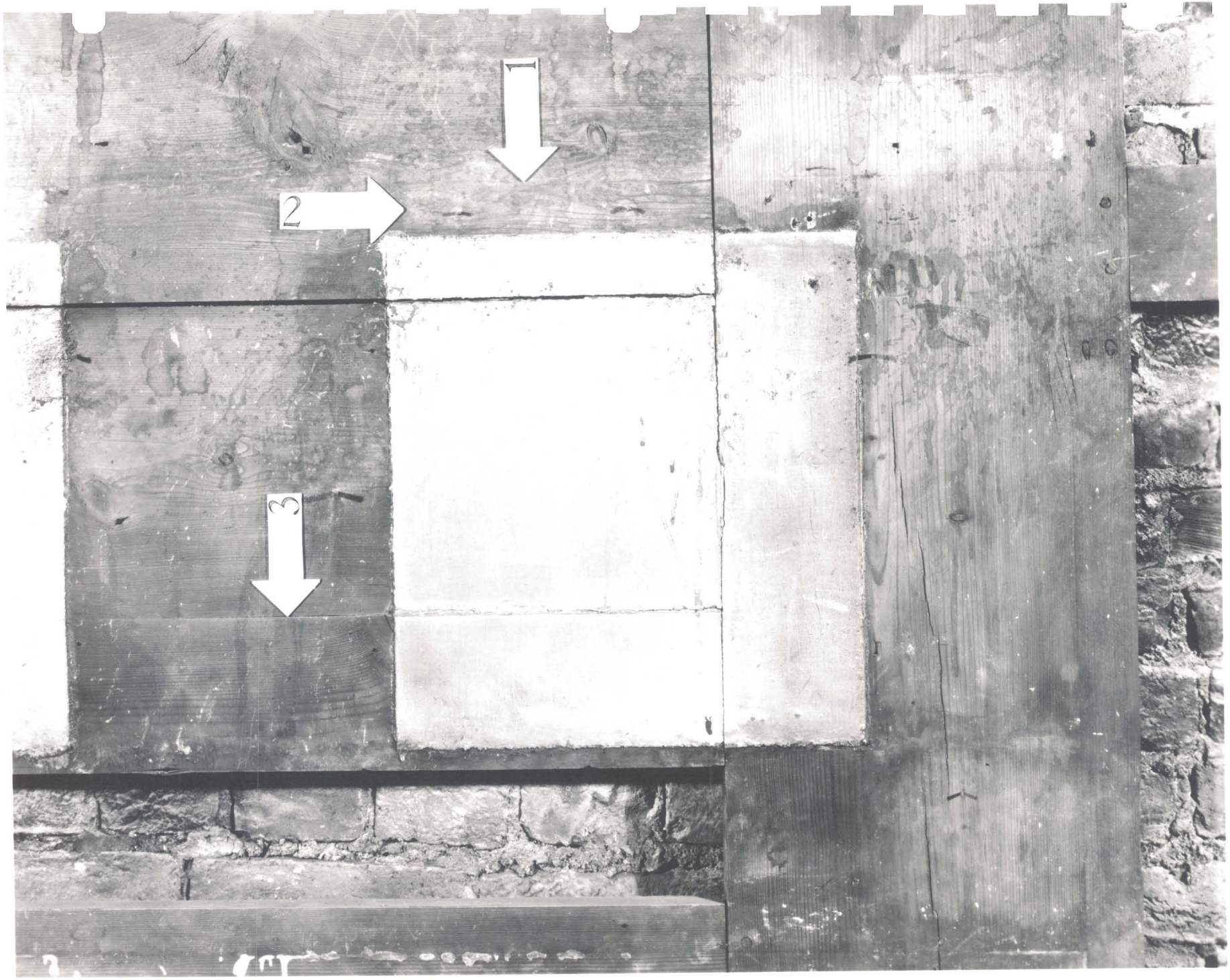


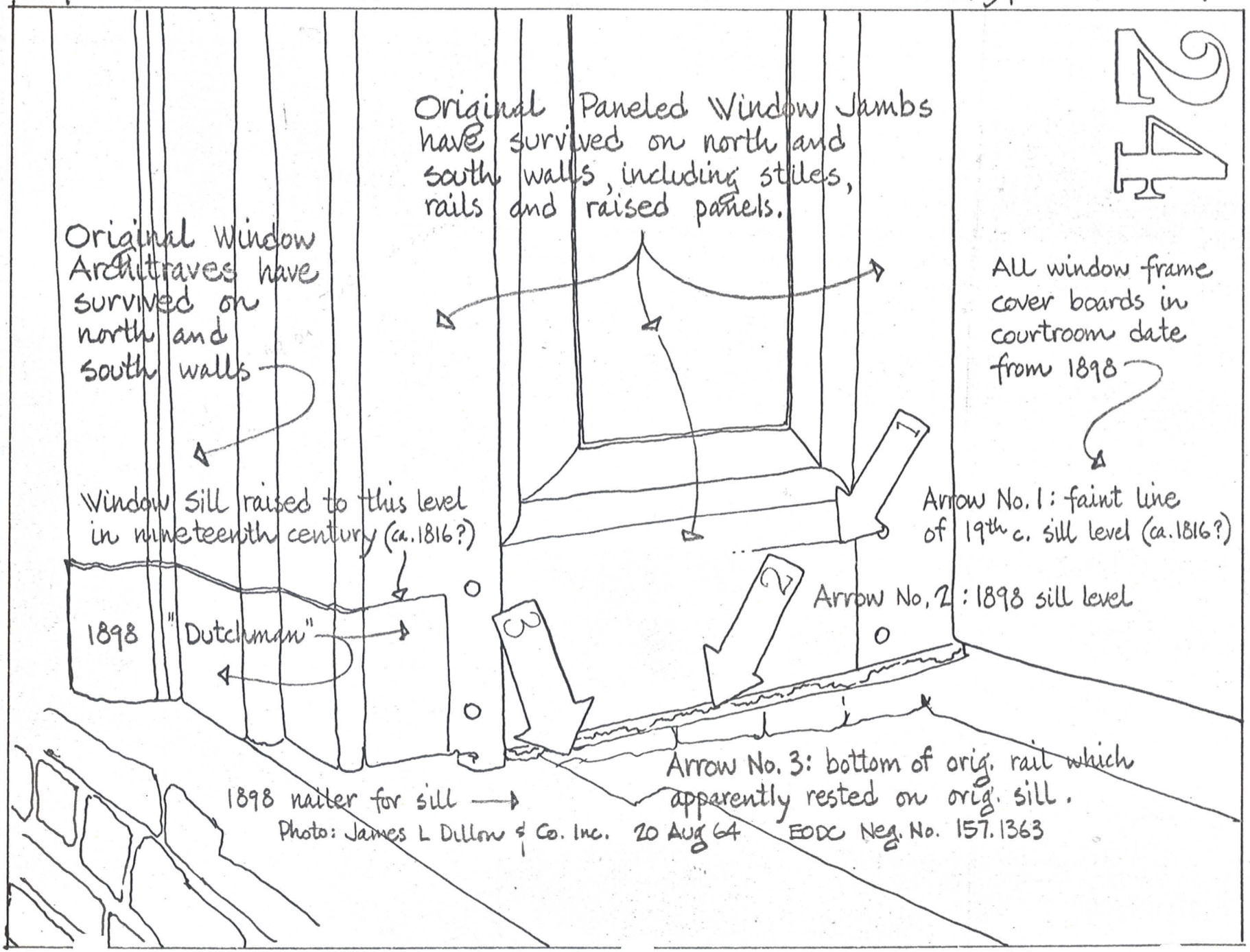
Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. October 22, 1964 EODC. Negs. No. 157. 1682.


1
2
NE


Arrow Nos. 1 & 2 point to faint dirt lines indicating vertical and horizontal limits of metope capital.
Orig. stile
wrought-nails held metope capital
2
This glue-joint separated
wrought-nails held triglyph
Arrow points to original glue-joint. Frieze is composed of 3 glued-up boards.
3
Painted areas: original metopes which have a complete paint layering from the 1740's to 1898. This area concealed by furred-out entablature from 1898 to 1964.
Pegs secure rails to stile at mortise and tenon joints
Vertical paint line at bottom of photo indicates pilaster capital "return"
Horizontal paint line at bottom of photo indicates joint betw. upper & lower architrave.
Photo: James L. Dillon & Co Inc
22 Oct 64
EOOC Neg. No. 157.1669
This void originally covered by upper architrave, gutae and taenia.


1
2
3

Supreme Court Room · North Wall · East Window · West Jamb (Typical Evidence)




1
2
3

Supreme Court Room - North Wall - Pilaster Brick, both, Center & East Windows

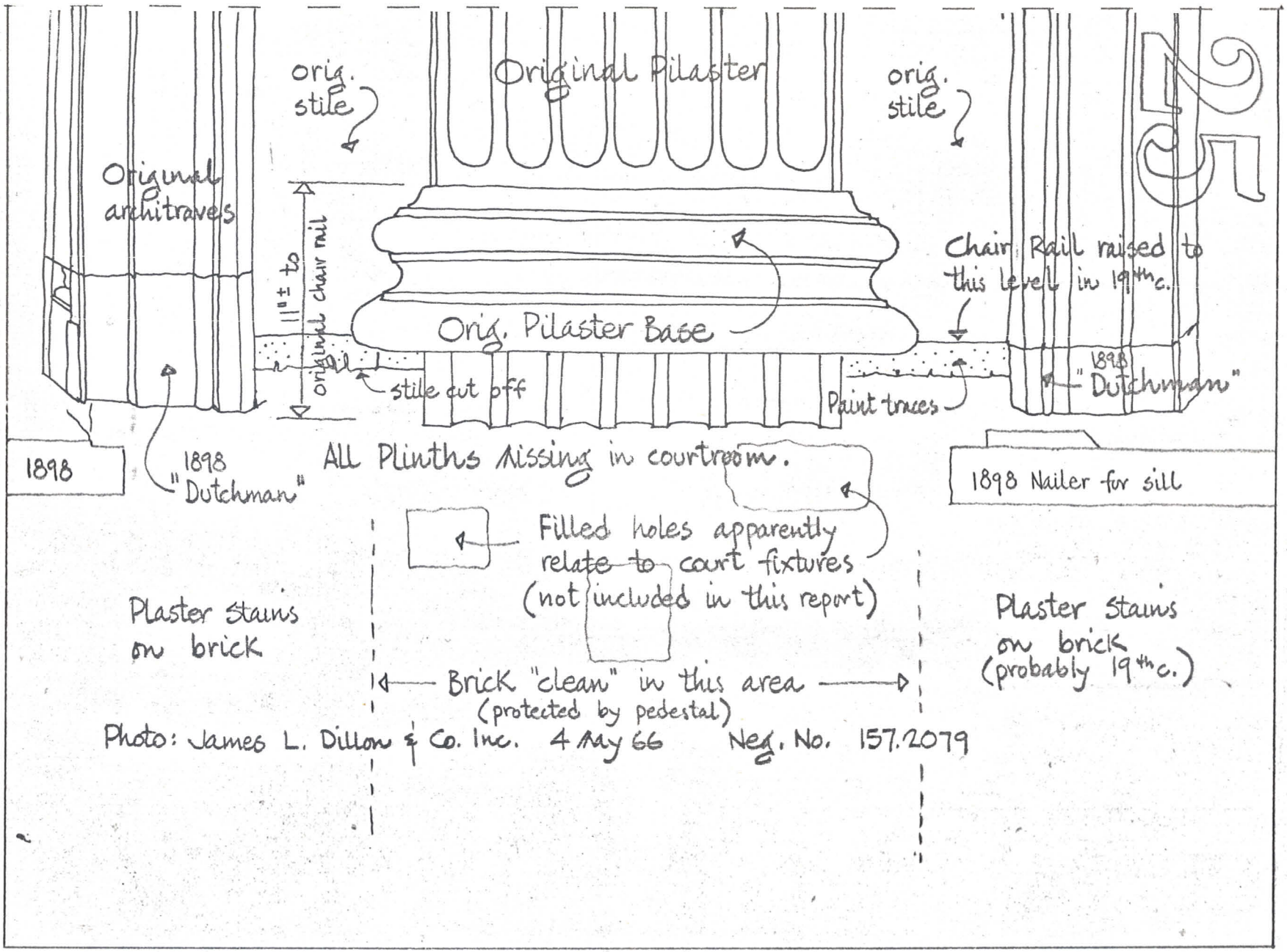


Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc. 4 May 66 Neg. No. 157.2079



Supreme Court Room - Curved Paneling @ NE Corner

26

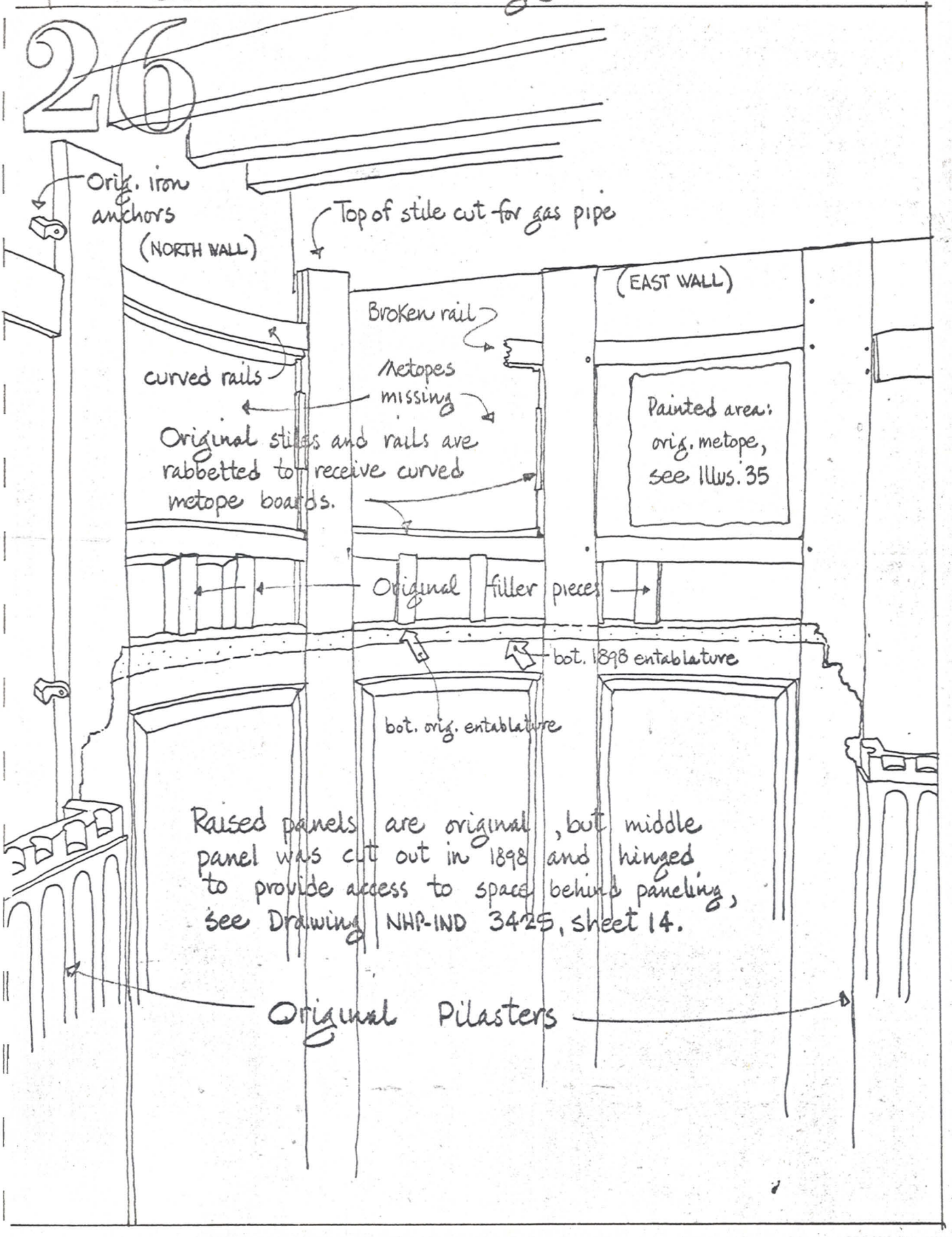
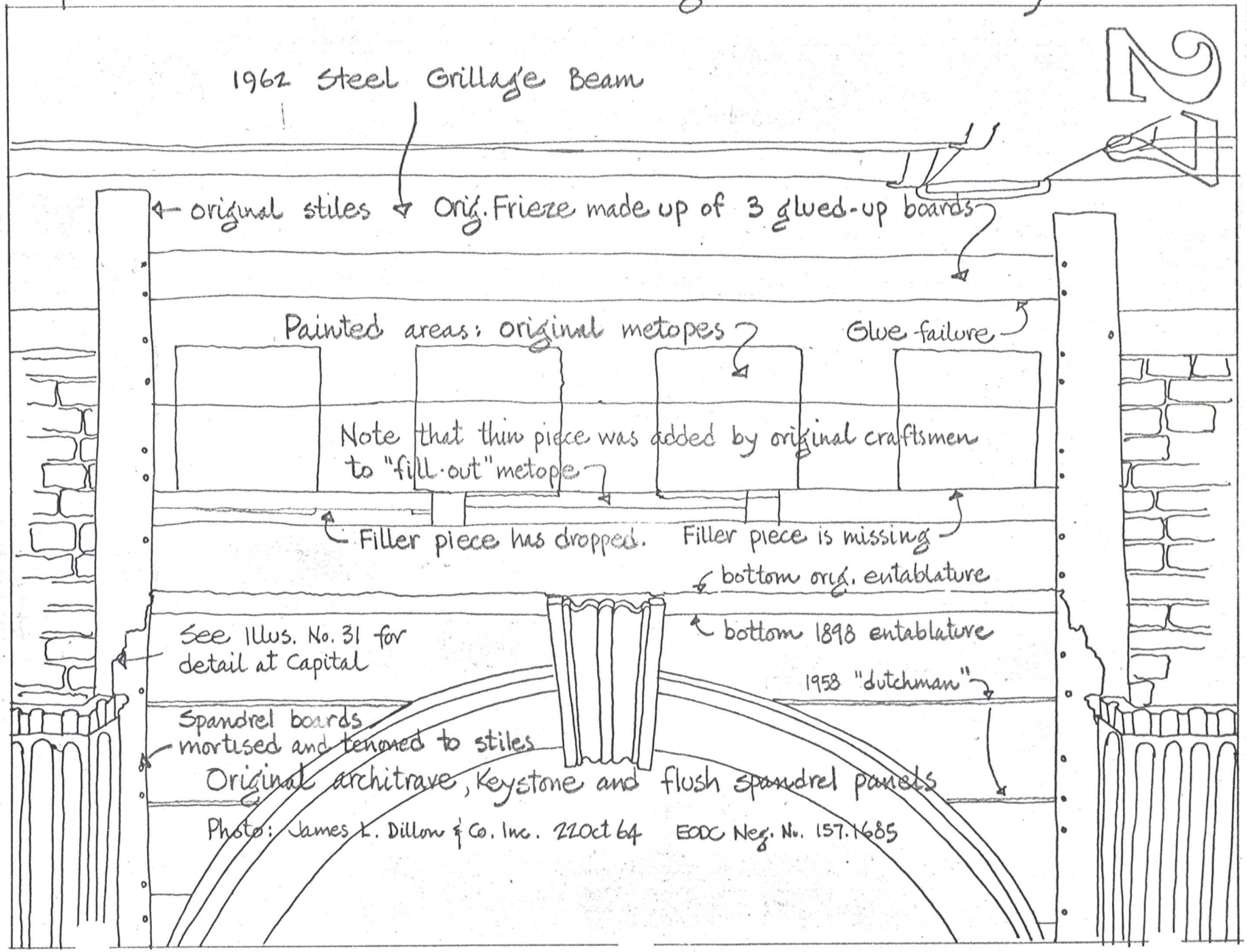


Photo: James L Dillon & Co. Inc 20 Aug 64 EODC Neg No 157.1353

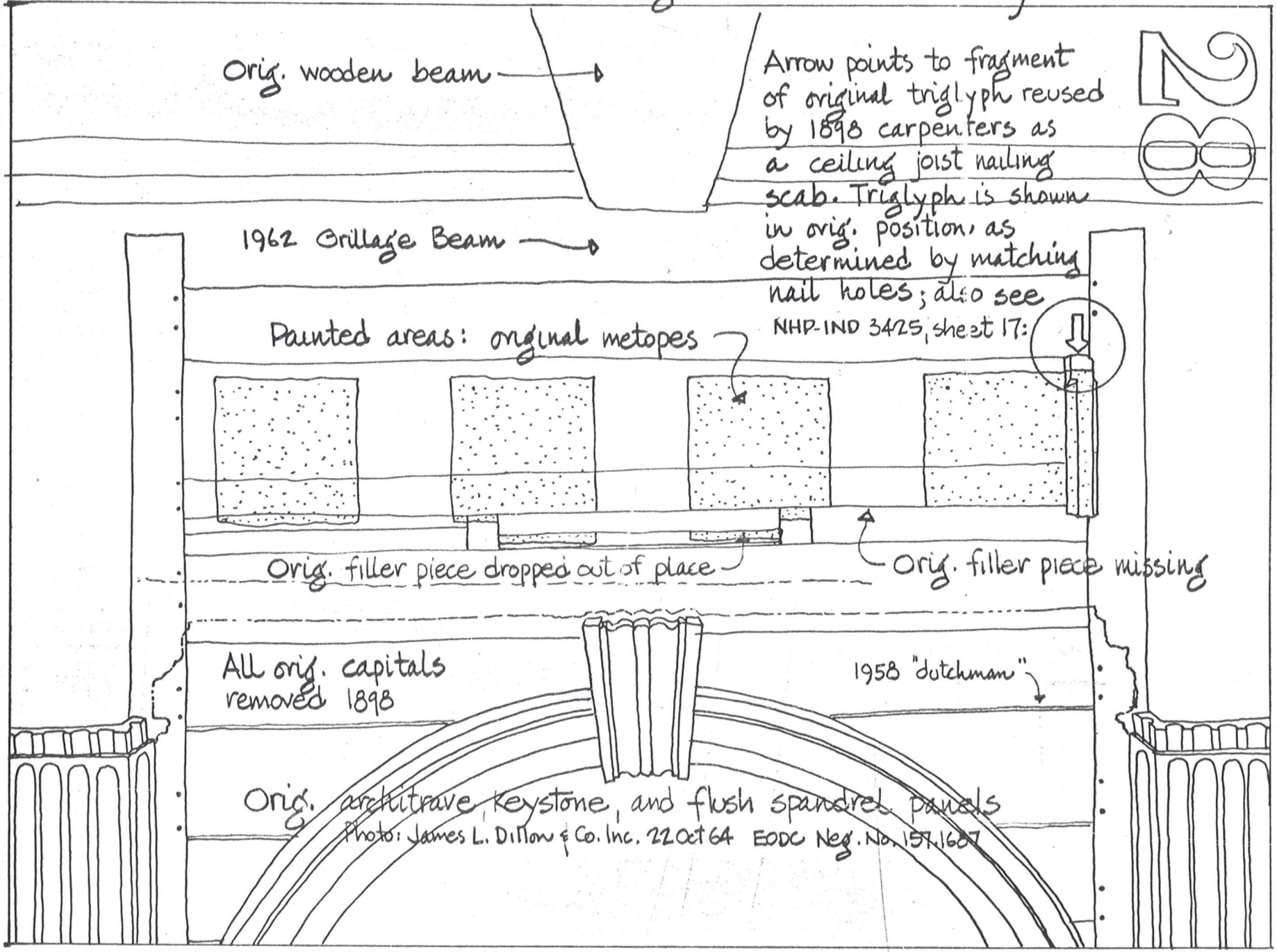


Supreme Court Room • East Wall • Paneling above North Archway





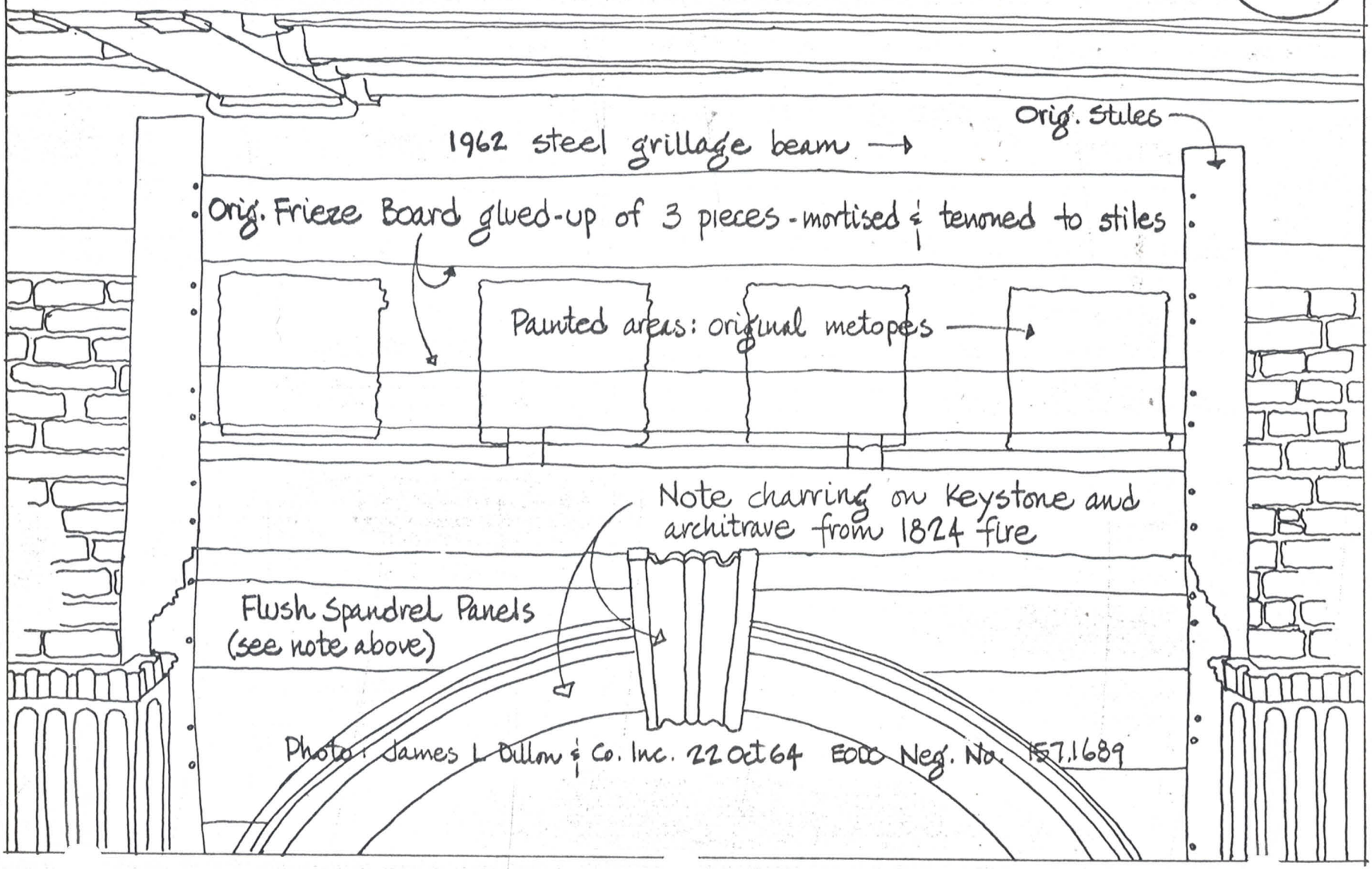
Superimposed Ceiling Fan and Valance Panning above Center Archway





Supreme Court Room East Wall of Pediment Arch

Note: Typical flush spandrel panels are composed of horizontal boards, with square edge glue joints, mortised and tenoned to stiles.



69

Supreme Court Room. Curved Paneling at Southeast Corner

Note: Frieze was constructed of small curved boards. Stiles and rails were rabbetted to receive frieze boards. Metopes were painted on frieze boards, but none have survived in this corner. See Illus. No. 35 for survivor in northeast corner.

30

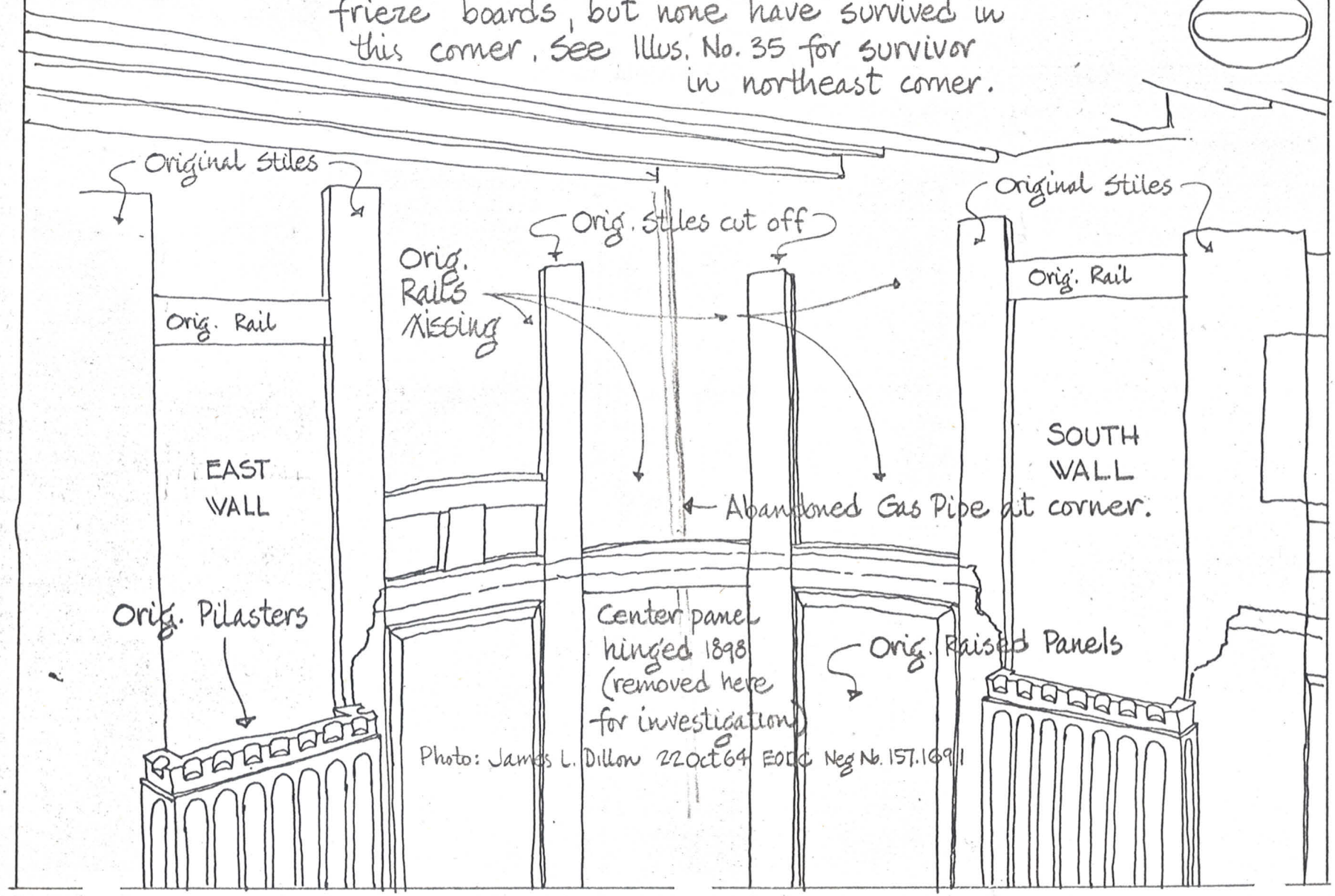
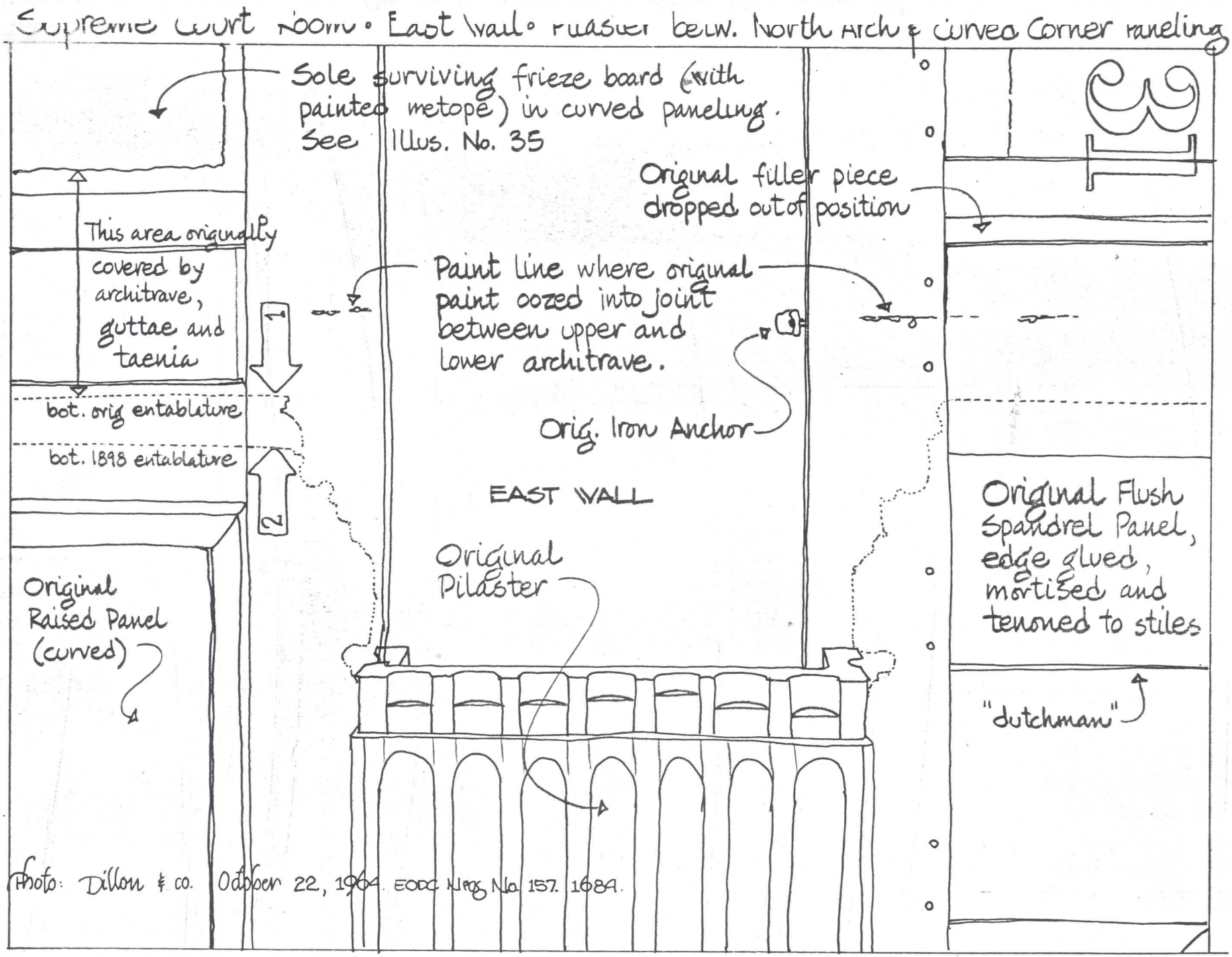


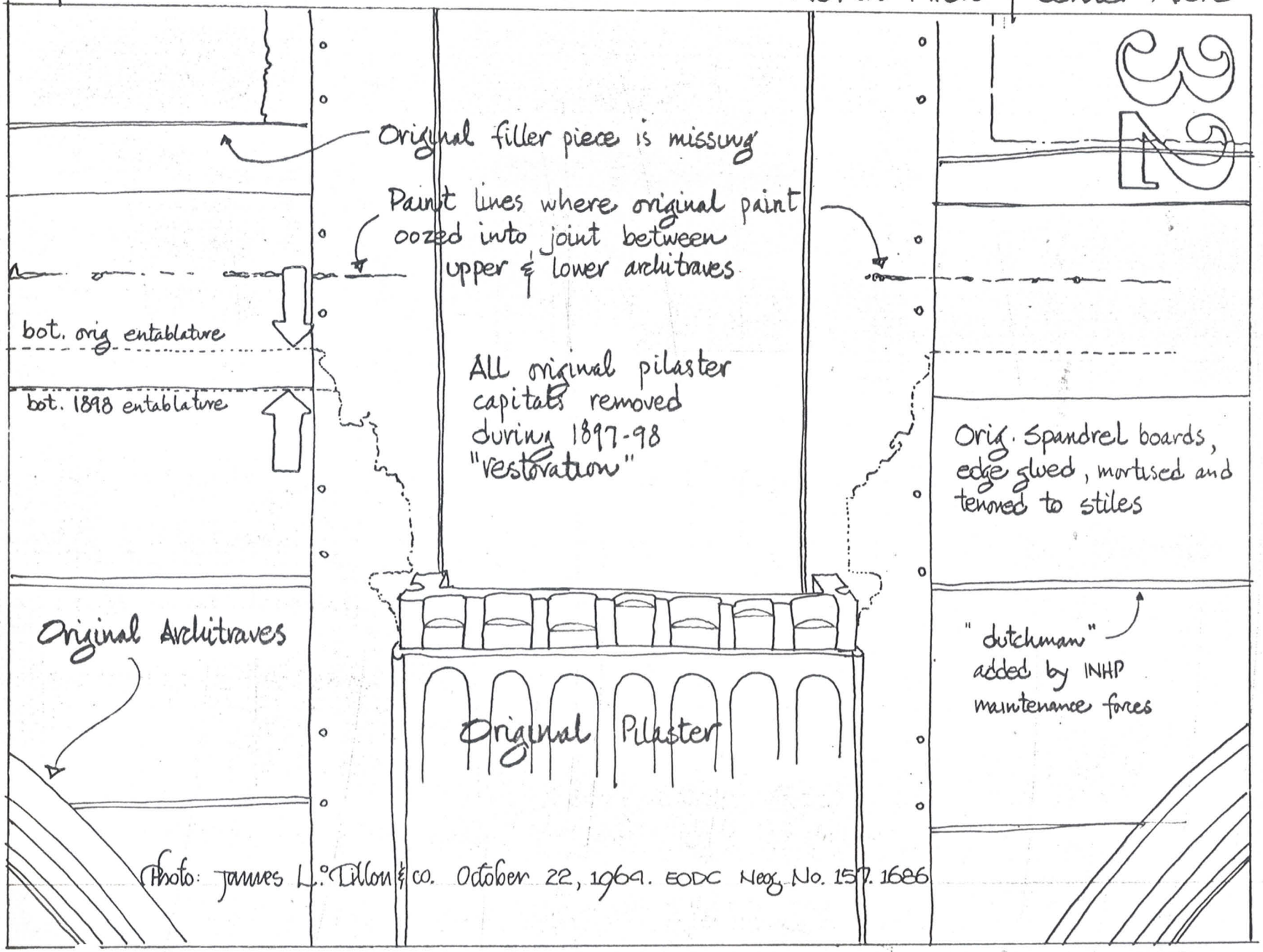
Photo: James L. Dillon 22Oct64 EOEC Neg No. 157.1691



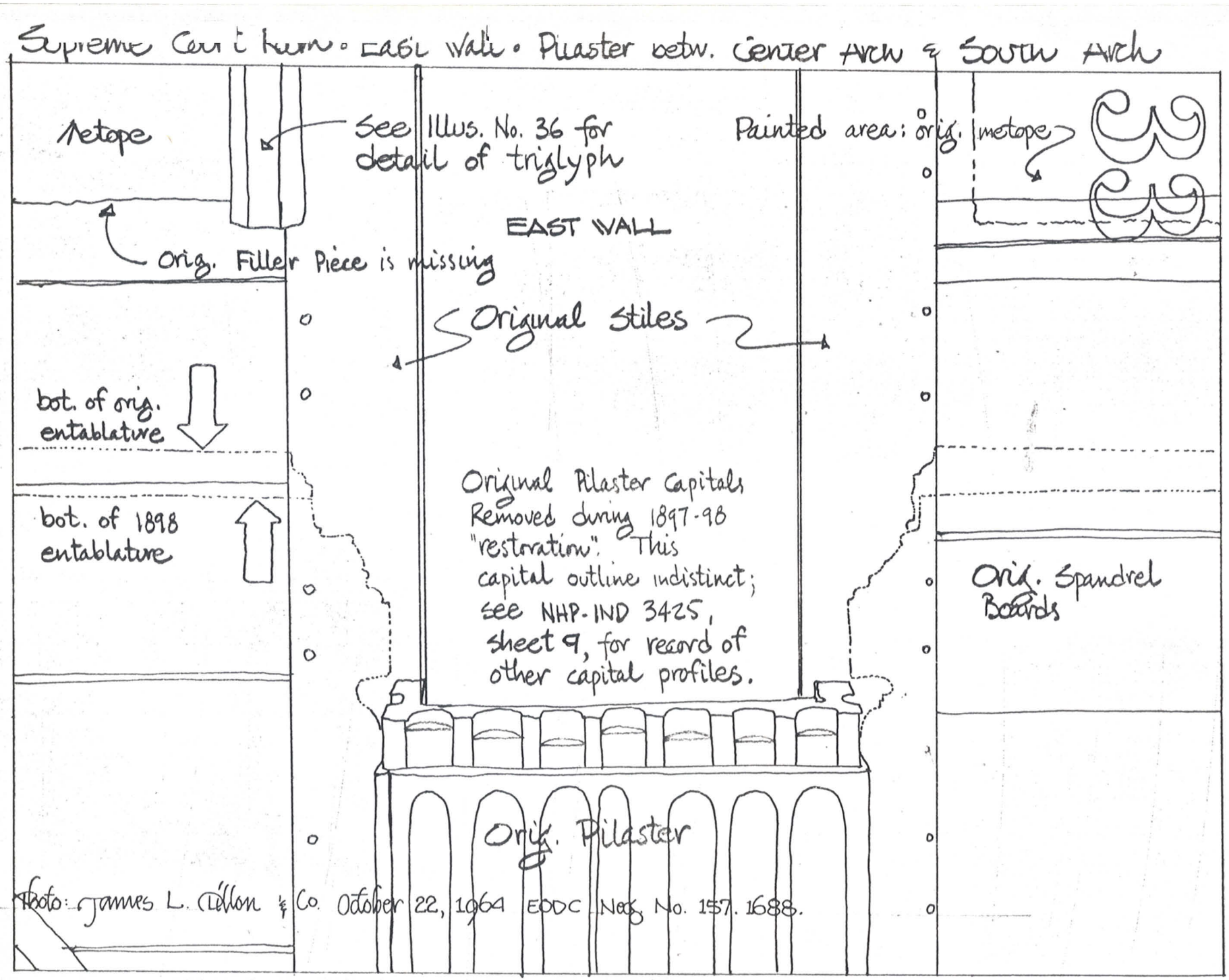

Supreme Court Room. East Wall. Pilaster betw. North Arch & Curved Corner Paneling
Sole surviving frieze board (with painted metope) in curved paneling. See Illus. No. 35
Original filler piece dropped out of position
This area originally covered by architrave, guttae and taenia
Paint line where original paint oozed into joint between upper and lower architrave.
bot. orig entablature
bot. 1898 entablature
Orig. Iron Anchor
EAST WALL
Original Pilaster
Original Raised Panel (curved)
Original Flush Spandrel Panel, edge glued, mortised and tenoned to stiles
"dutchman"
Photo: Dillon & Co. October 22, 1964. EODC Negs No. 157. 1684.


E-n

Sup. ent. Cent. rem. face wall - Frieze betw. North Arch & center Arch




E-S
2


Supreme Court Room. East Wall. Pilaster betw. Center Arch & South Arch
Metope
See Illus. No. 36 for detail of triglyph
Painted area: orig. metope
EAST WALL
Orig. Filler Piece is missing
Original Stiles
bot. of orig. entablature
bot. of 1898 entablature
Original Pilaster Capitals Removed during 1897-98 "restoration". This capital outline indistinct; see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 9, for record of other capital profiles.
Orig. Spandrel Boards
Orig. Pilaster
Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. October 22, 1964 EODC Negs. No. 157. 1688.



In the Court room. East Wall. Pilaster etc. South Arch & Curved Corner Paneling

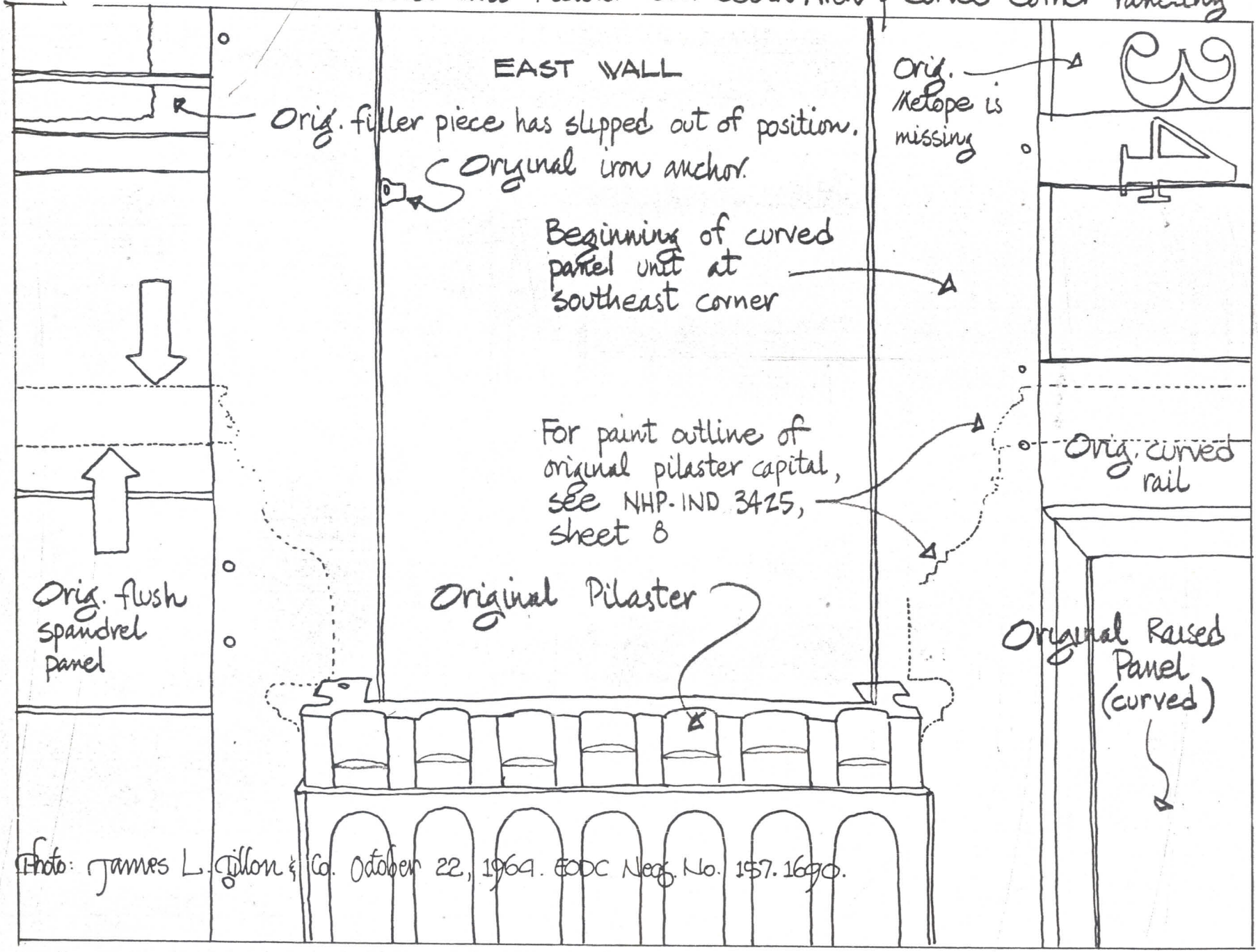
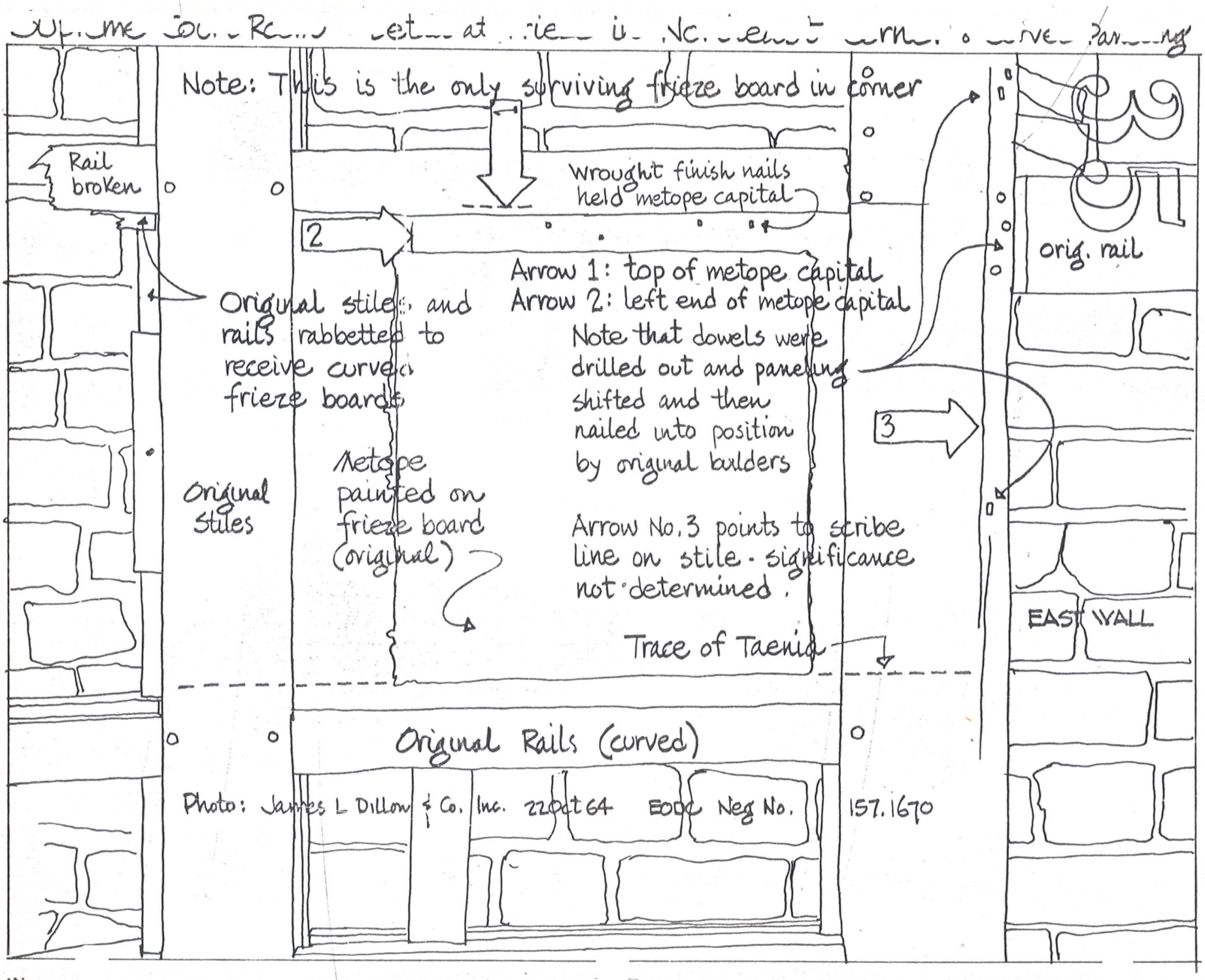
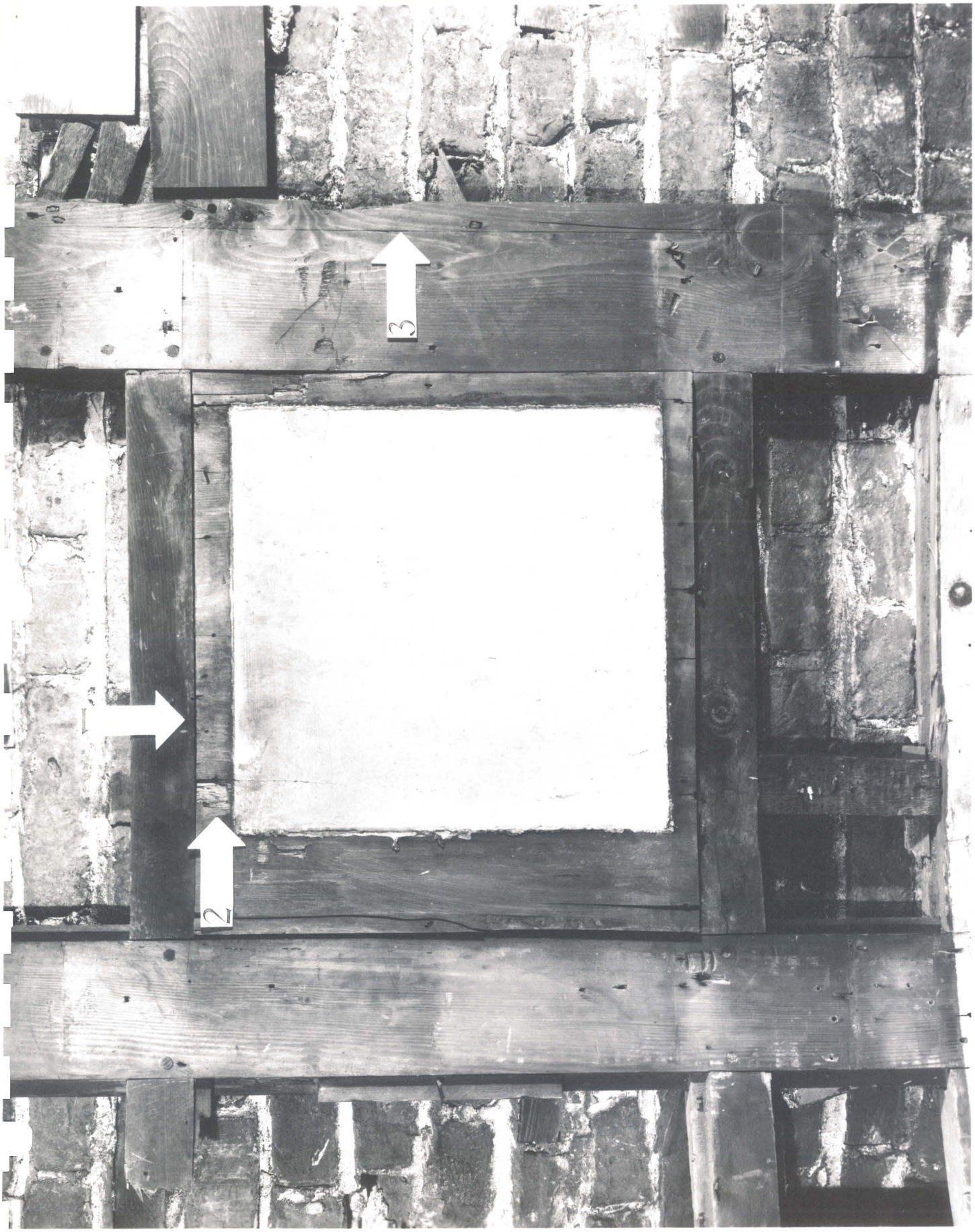
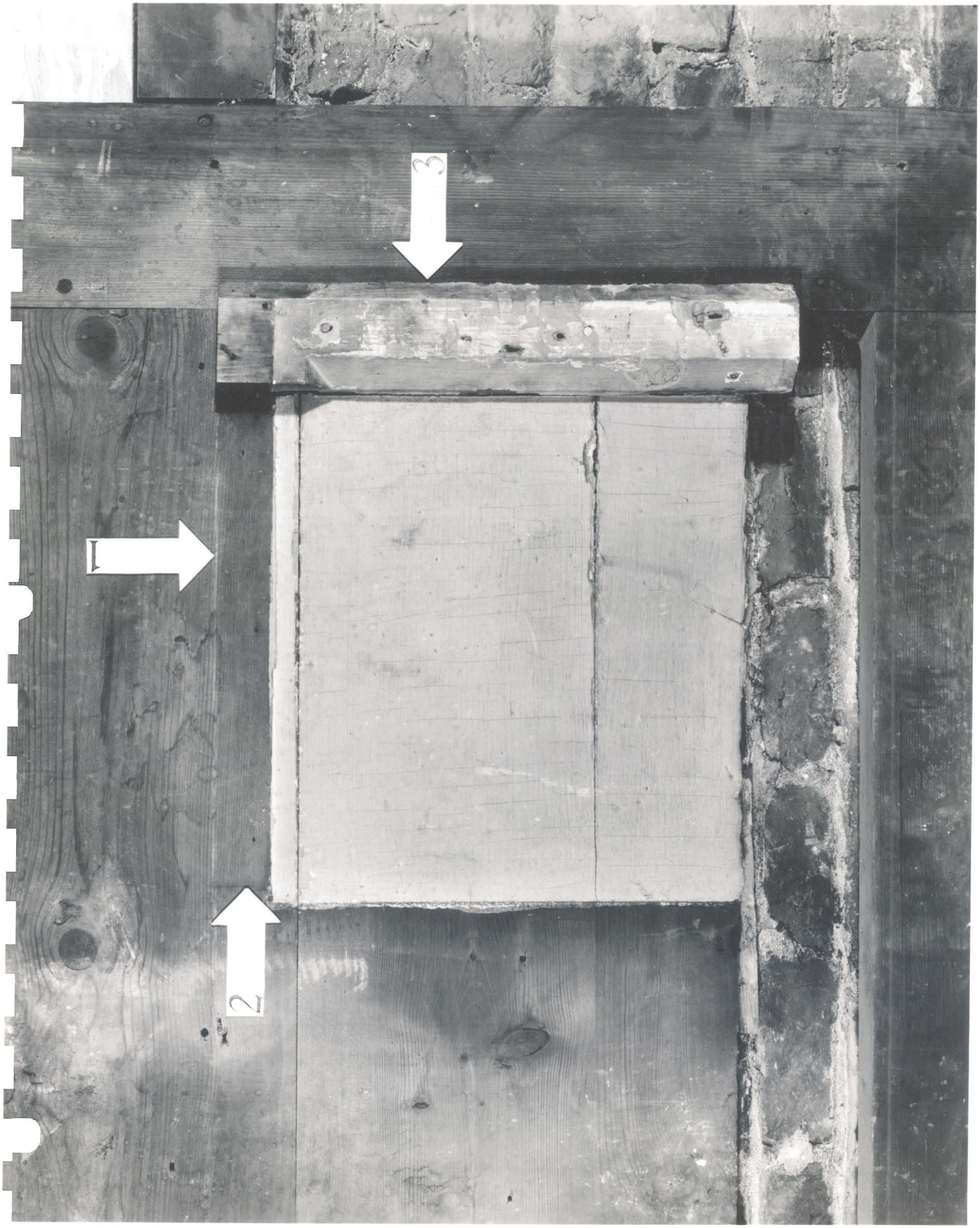


Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. October 22, 1964. HDC Neg. No. 157.1690.

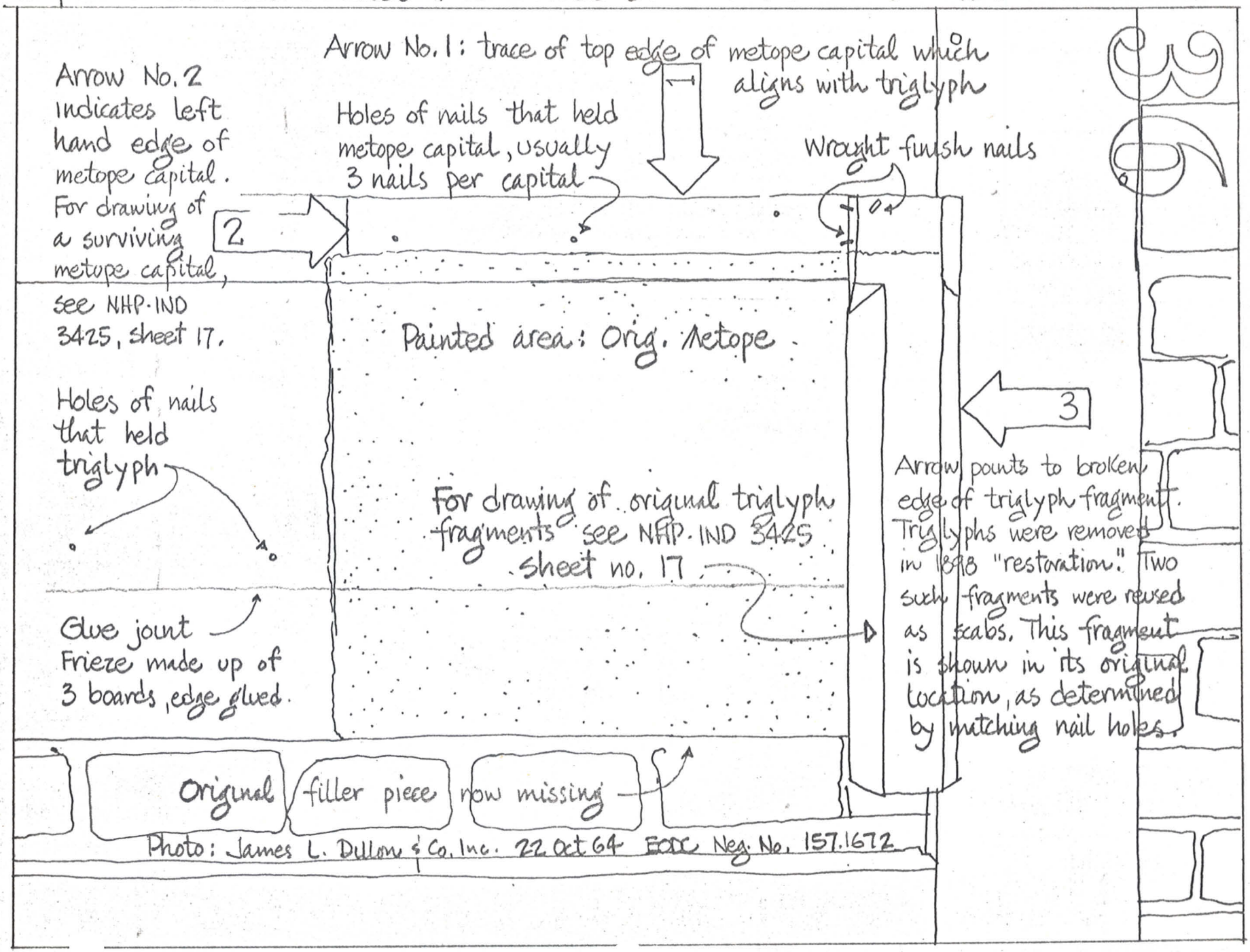

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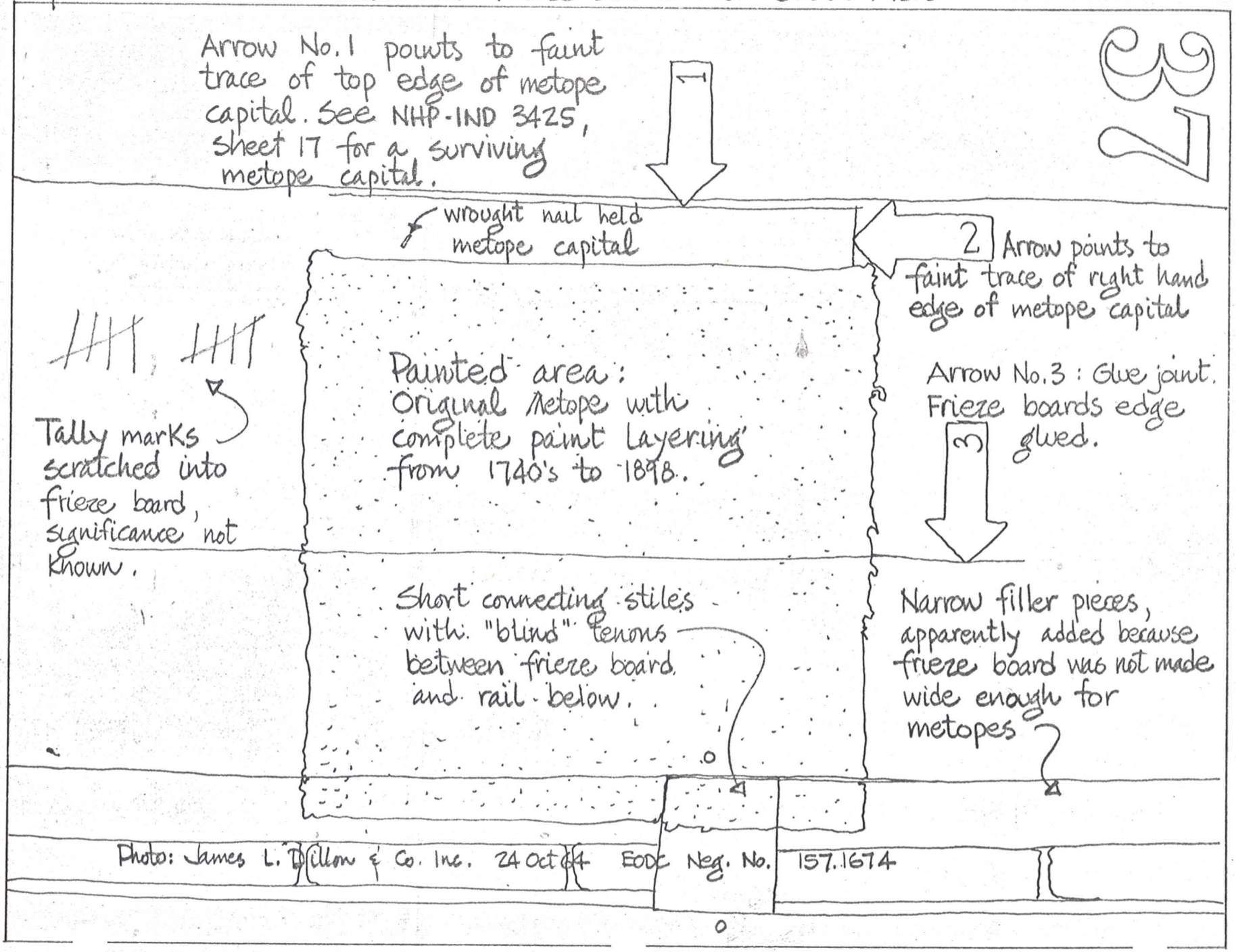

Note: This is the only surviving frieze board in corner
Rail broken
Wrought finish nails held metope capital
2
orig. rail
Original stiles and rails rabbetted to receive curved frieze boards
Arrow 1: top of metope capital
Arrow 2: left end of metope capital
Note that dowels were drilled out and paneling shifted and then nailed into position by original builders
3
Original Stiles
Metope painted on frieze board (original)
Arrow No. 3 points to scribe line on stile - significance not determined.
EAST WALL
Trace of Taenia
Original Rails (curved)
Photo: James L Dillon & Co. Inc. 22 Oct 64 EODC Neg No. 157.1670


3
2


3
1
2

Supreme Court Room • East wall • Frieze Detail above Center Arch




Arrow No. 1 points to faint trace of top edge of metope capital. See NHP-IND 3425, Sheet 17 for a surviving metope capital.
wrought nail held metope capital
2 Arrow points to faint trace of right hand edge of metope capital
Arrow No. 3 : Glue joint. Frieze boards edge glued.
Tally marks scratched into frieze board, significance not known.
Painted area: Original Metope with complete paint layering from 1740's to 1898.
Short connecting stiles with "blind" tenons between frieze board and rail below.
Narrow filler pieces, apparently added because frieze board was not made wide enough for metopes
Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc. 24 Oct 84 EODC Neg. No. 157.1674

1
2
3

Supreme Court Room • East Wall • Keystone over South Arch

38

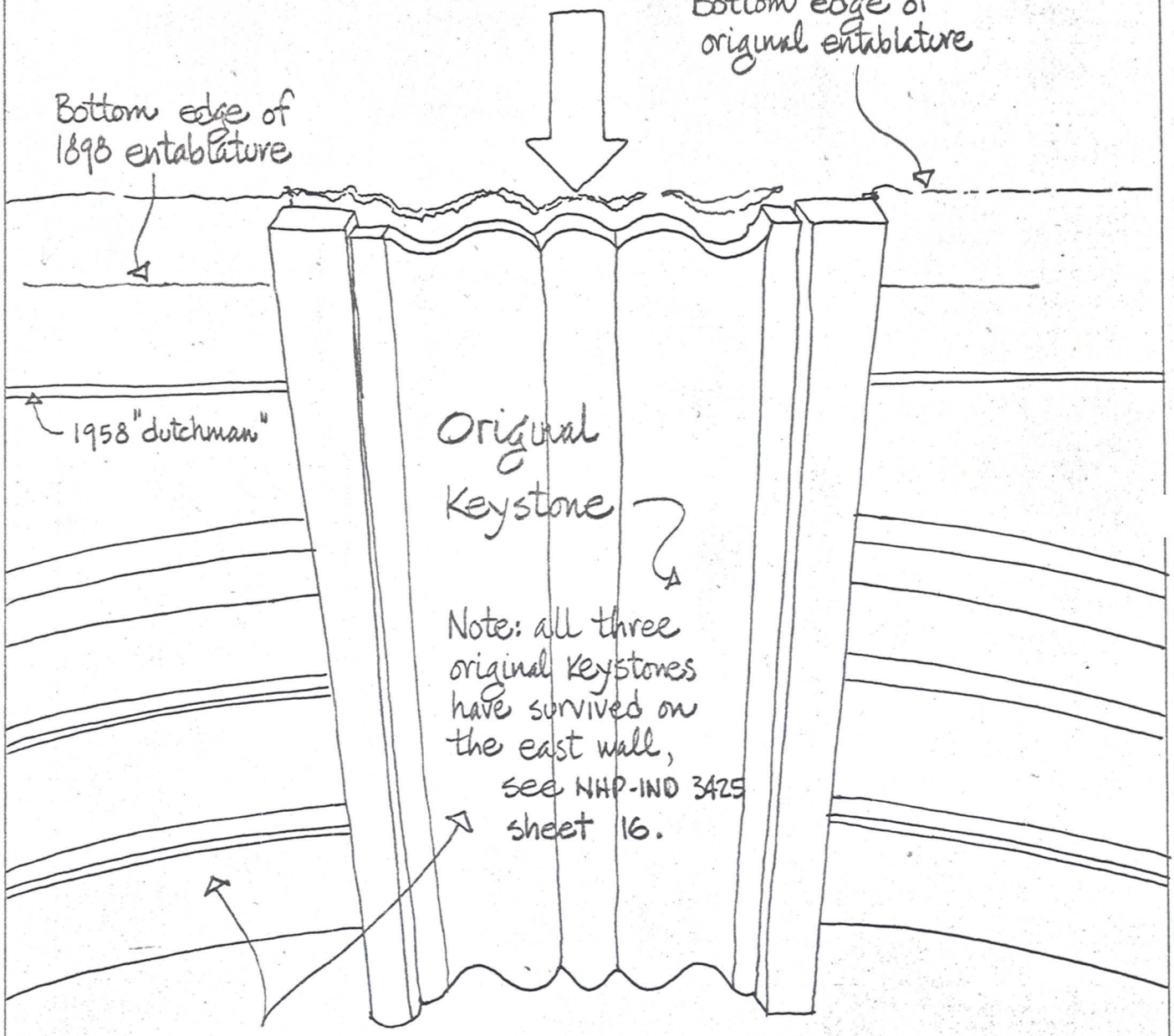
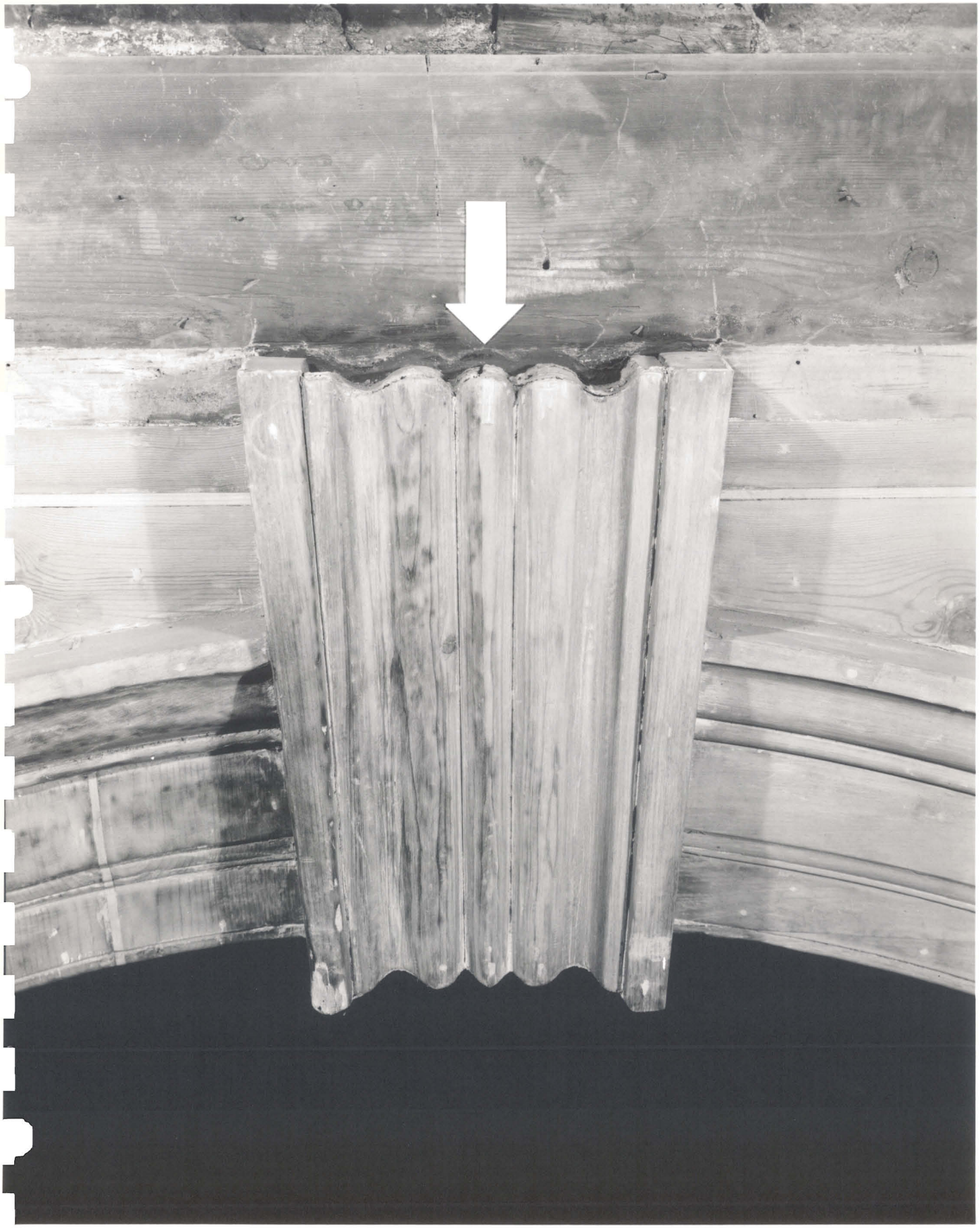
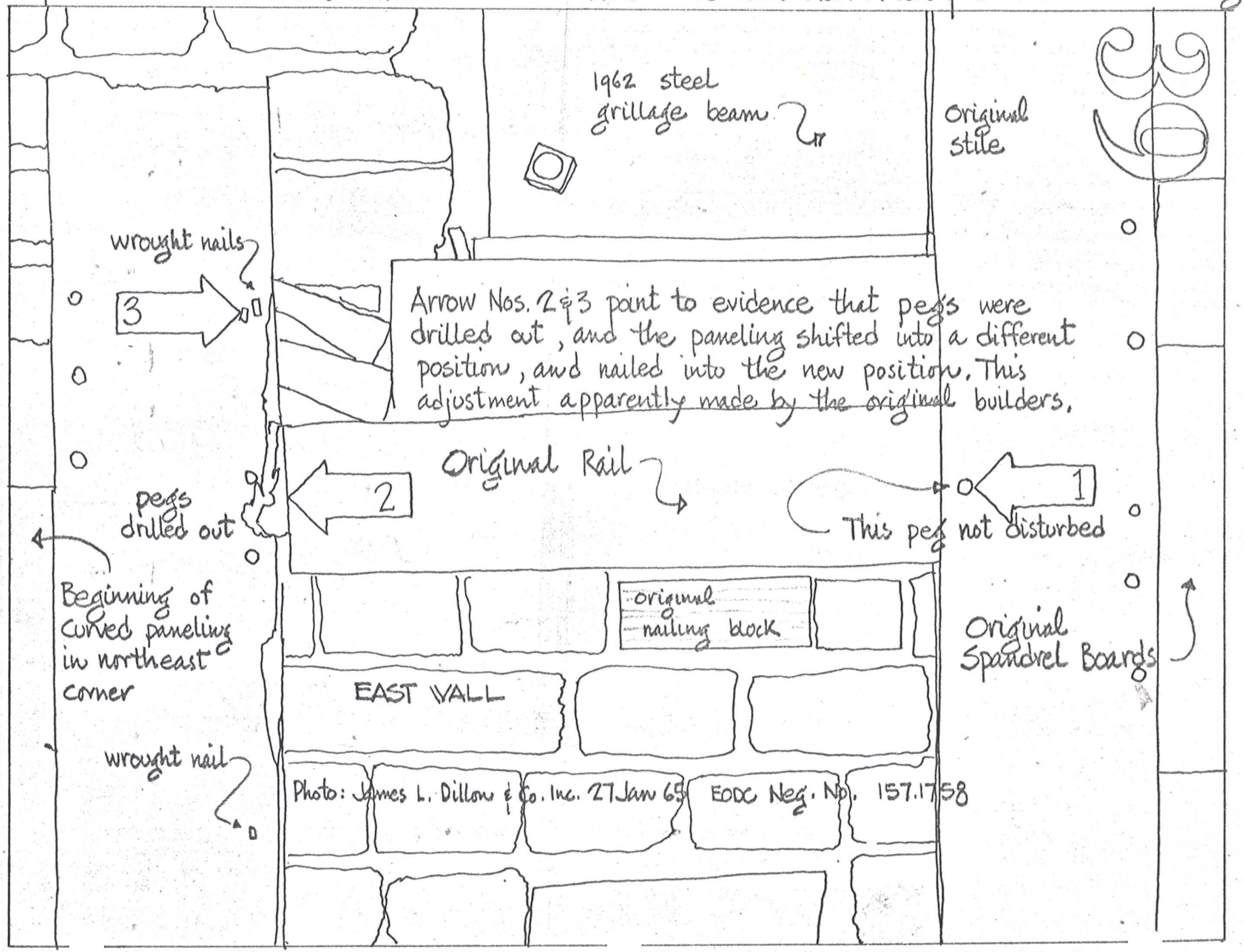


Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc. 24 Oct 64 EODC Neg. No. 157.1673

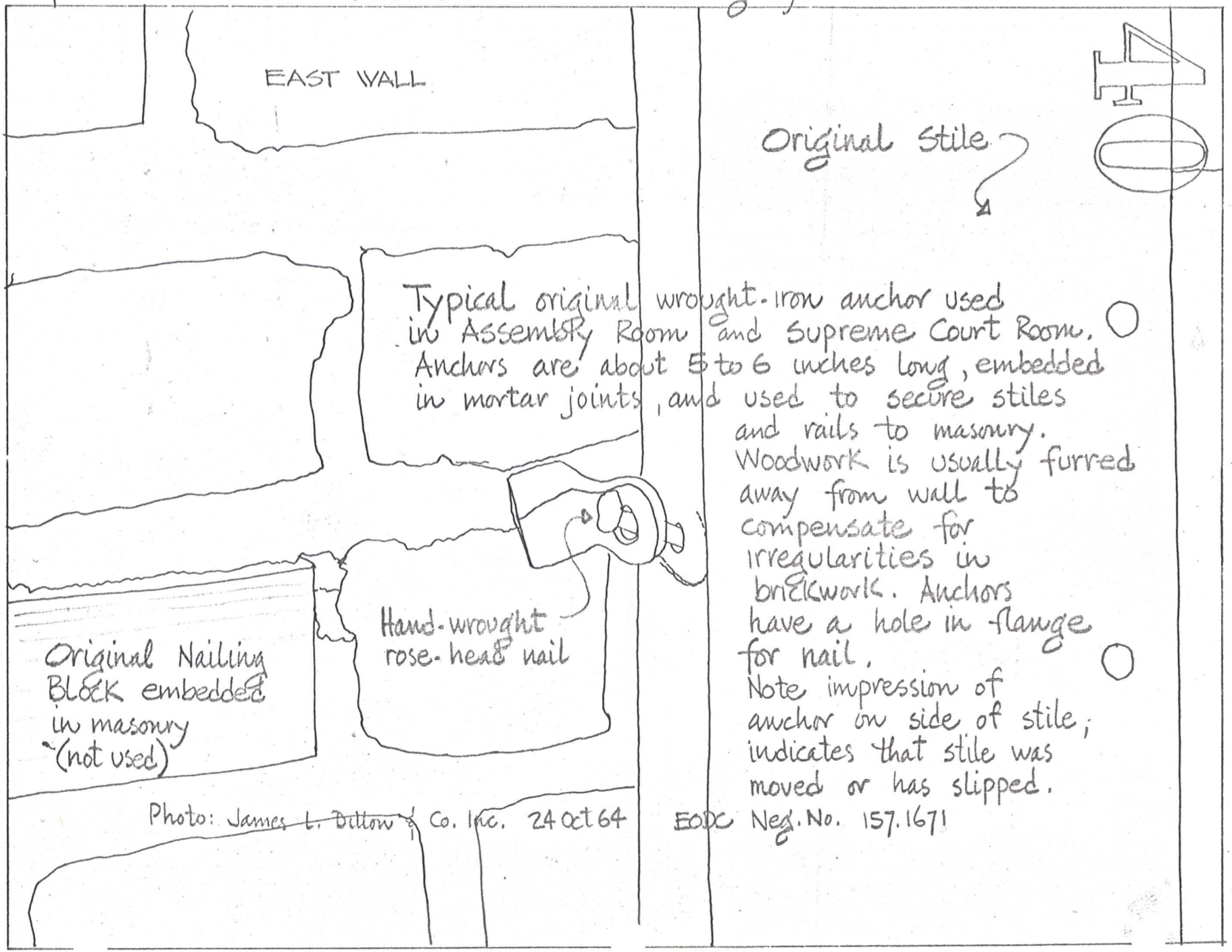


Supreme Court room. East wall. Detail above pilaster. Between north arch & curved corner paneling



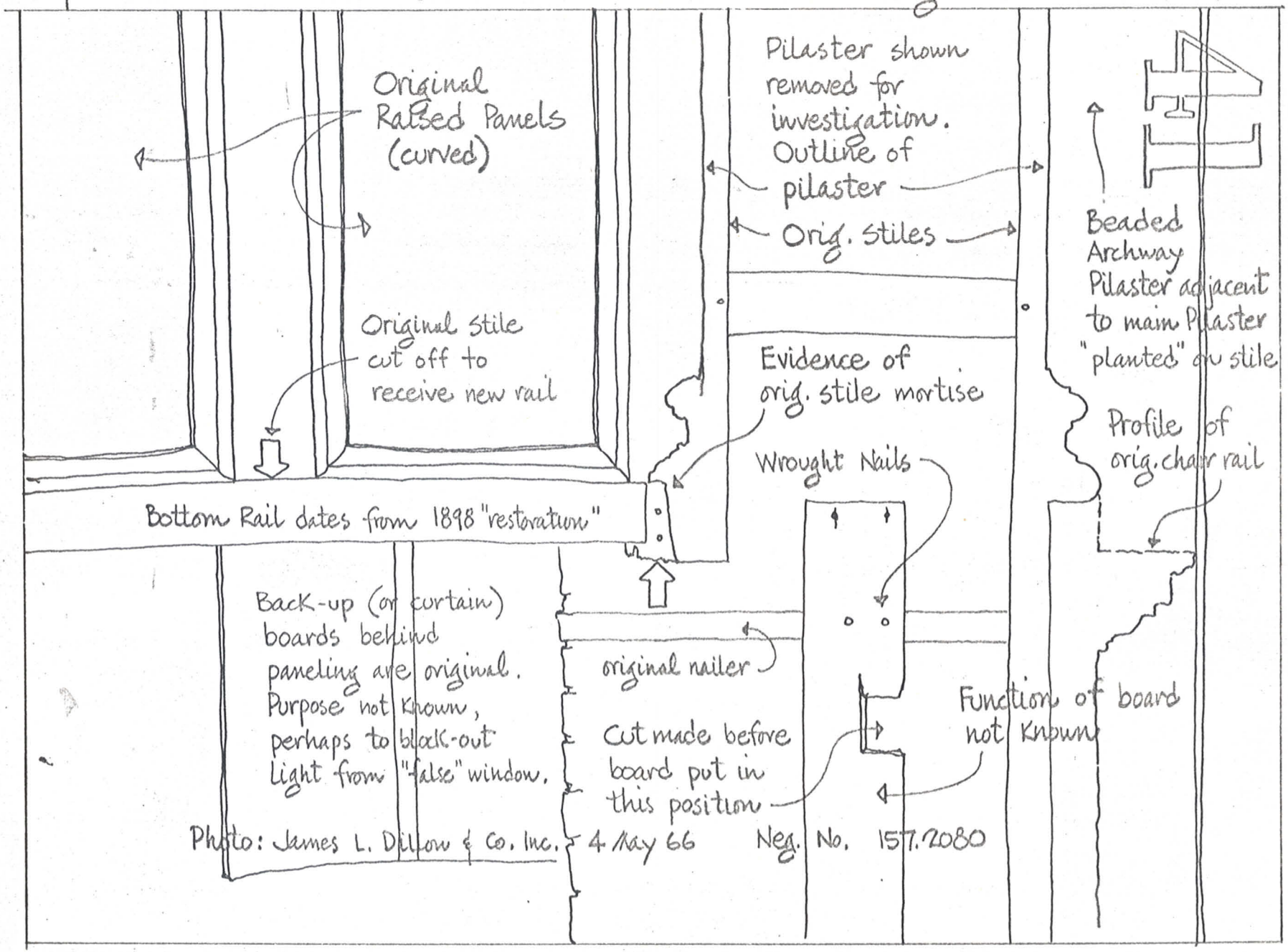
1
2
3

Supreme Court Room • East wall • detail of paneling System over North arch



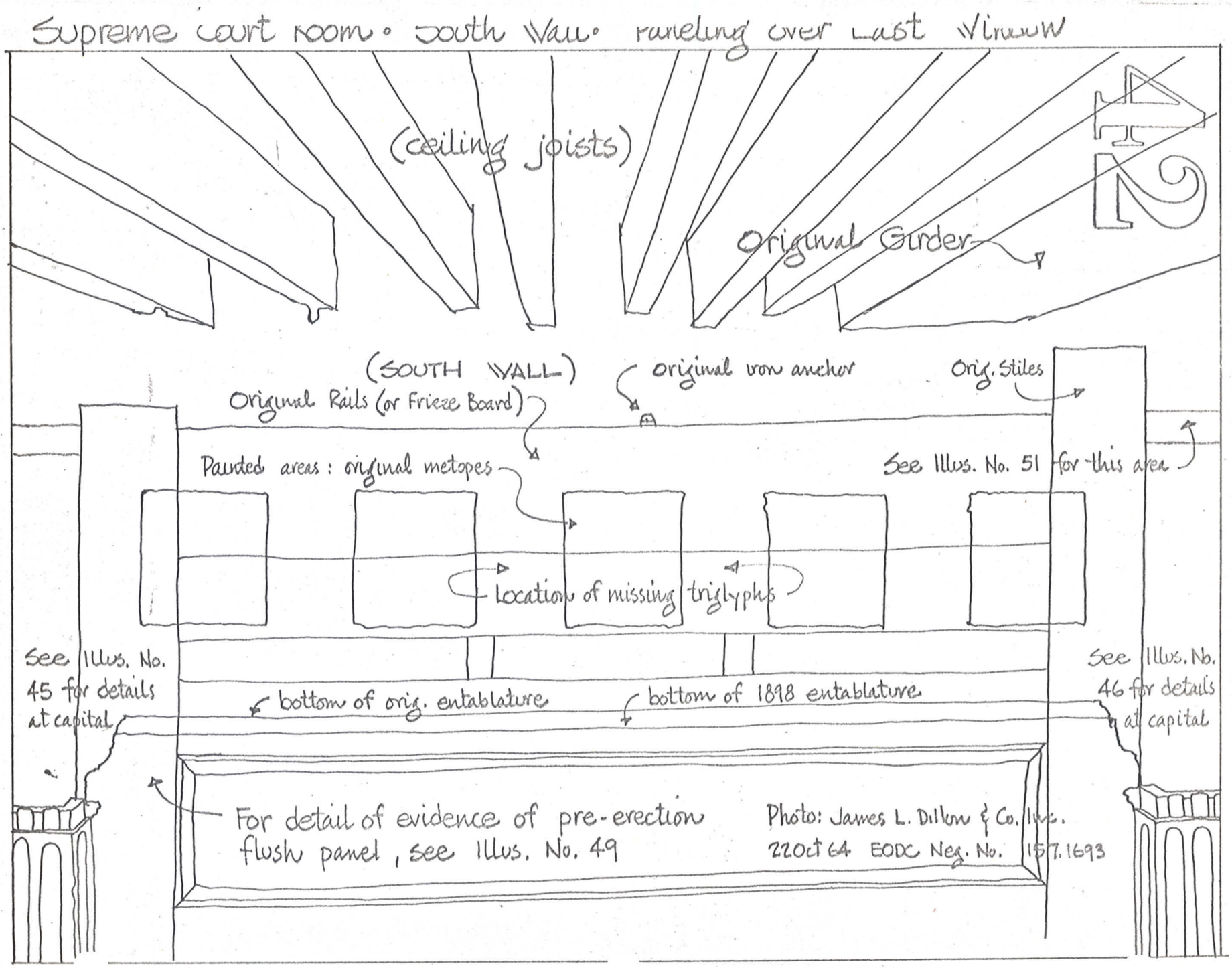


Supreme Court Room • East Wall • Bottom of Curved Paneling in Northeast Corner

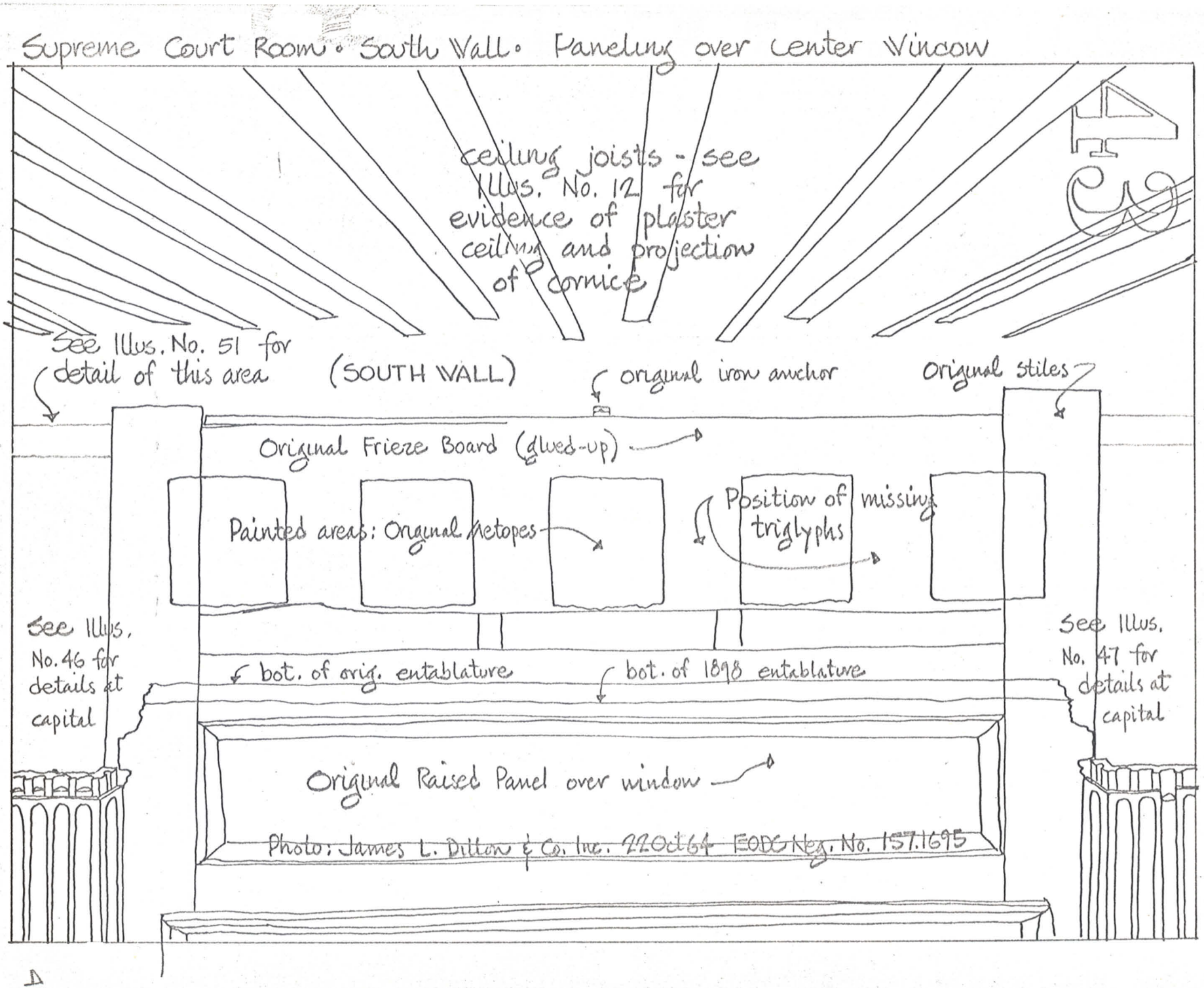


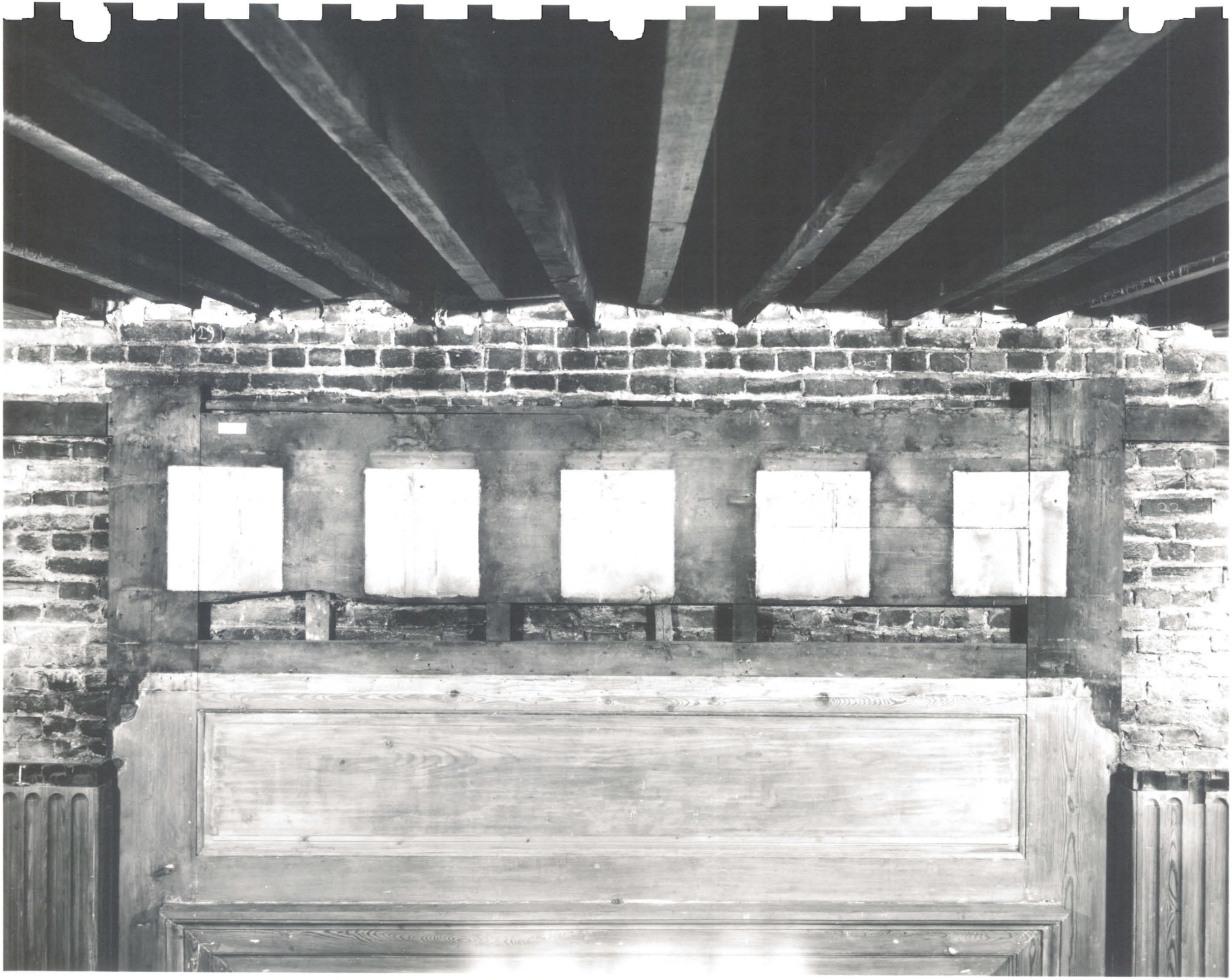
47



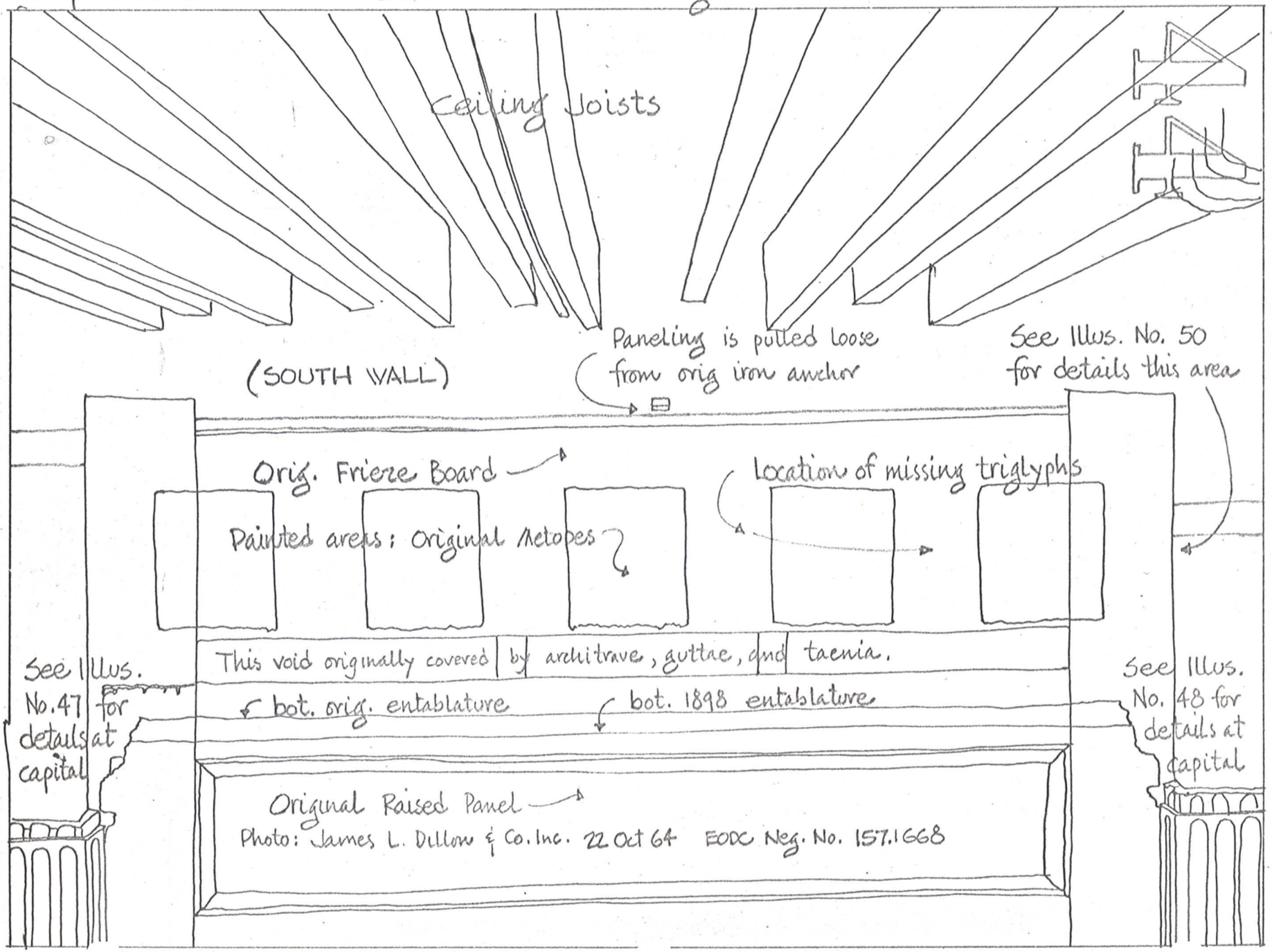

Supreme Court Room • South Wall • Paneling over East Window
(ceiling joists)
Original Girder
(SOUTH WALL)
original iron anchor
Orig. Stiles
Original Rails (or Frieze Board)
Painted areas: original metopes
See Illus. No. 51 for this area
location of missing triglyphs
See Illus. No. 45 for details at capital
bottom of orig. entablature
bottom of 1898 entablature
See Illus. No. 46 for details at capital
For detail of evidence of pre-erection flush panel, see Illus. No. 49
Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc.
22 Oct 64 EODC Neg. No. 157.1693



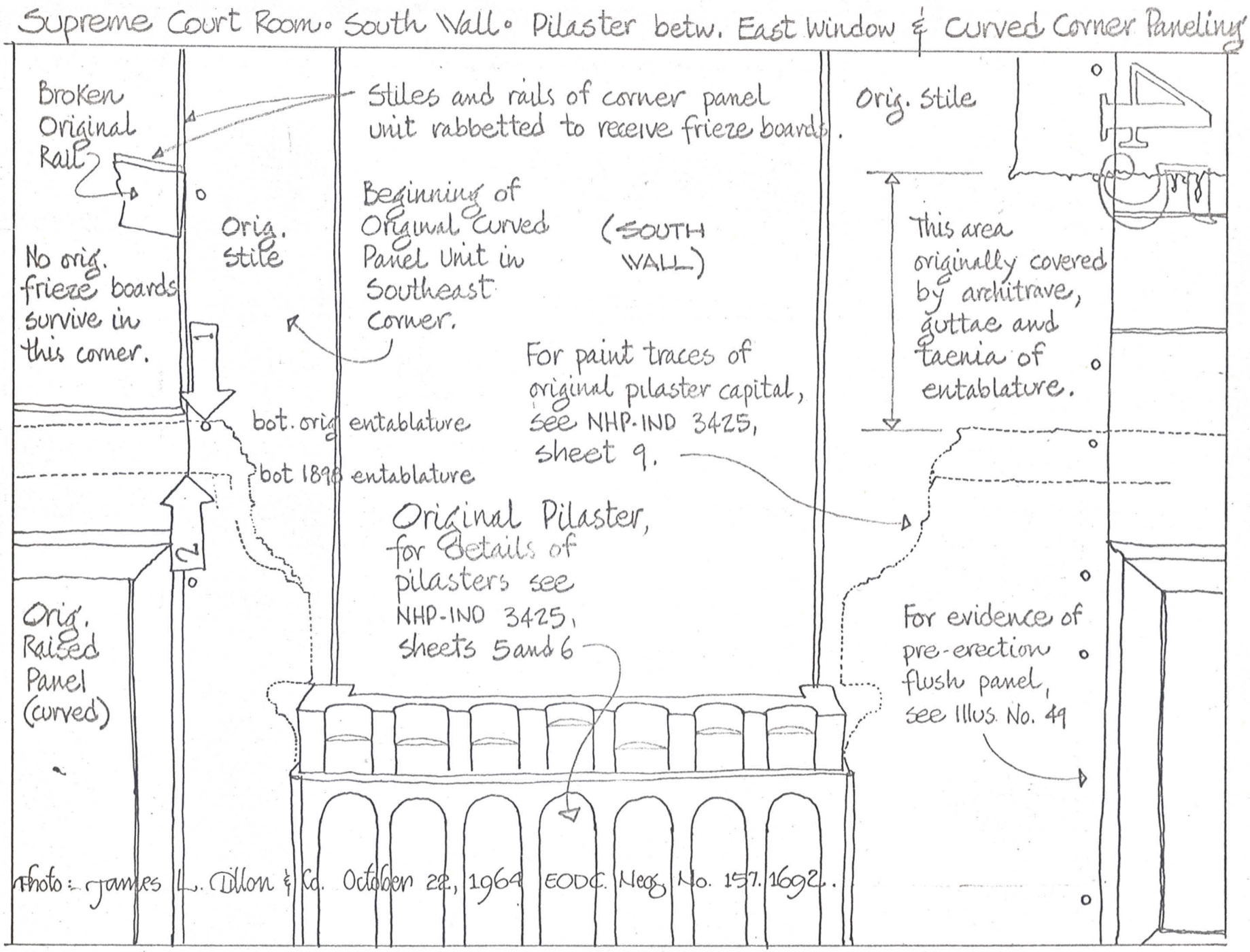

Supreme Court Room. South Wall. Paneling over Center Window
ceiling joists - see Illus. No. 12 for evidence of plaster ceiling and projection of cornice
See Illus. No. 51 for detail of this area
(SOUTH WALL)
original iron anchor
Original stiles
Original Frieze Board (glued-up)
Painted areas: Original metopes
Position of missing triglyphs
See Illus. No. 46 for details at capital
bot. of orig. entablature
bot. of 1898 entablature
See Illus. No. 47 for details at capital
Original Raised Panel over window
Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc. 22Oct64 ~~EODC~~ Neg. No. 157.1695



Supreme Court Room • South Wall • Paneling over west window






Supreme Court Room. South Wall. Pilaster betw. East Window & Curved Corner Paneling
Broken Original Rail
Stiles and rails of corner panel unit rabbetted to receive frieze boards.
Orig. Stile
Beginning of Original Curved Panel Unit in Southeast Corner.
(SOUTH WALL)
Orig. Stile
No orig. frieze boards survive in this corner.
This area originally covered by architrave, guttae and taenia of entablature.
For paint traces of original pilaster capital, see NHP-IND 3425, sheet 9.
bot. orig entablature
bot 1898 entablature
Original Pilaster, for details of pilasters see NHP-IND 3425, sheets 5 and 6
Orig. Raised Panel (curved)
For evidence of pre-erection flush panel, see Illus. No. 49
Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. October 28, 1964 EODC. Neg. No. 157. 1692.


1
2
S - e

Supreme Court Room • South Wall • Pilaster betw. East Window & Center Window

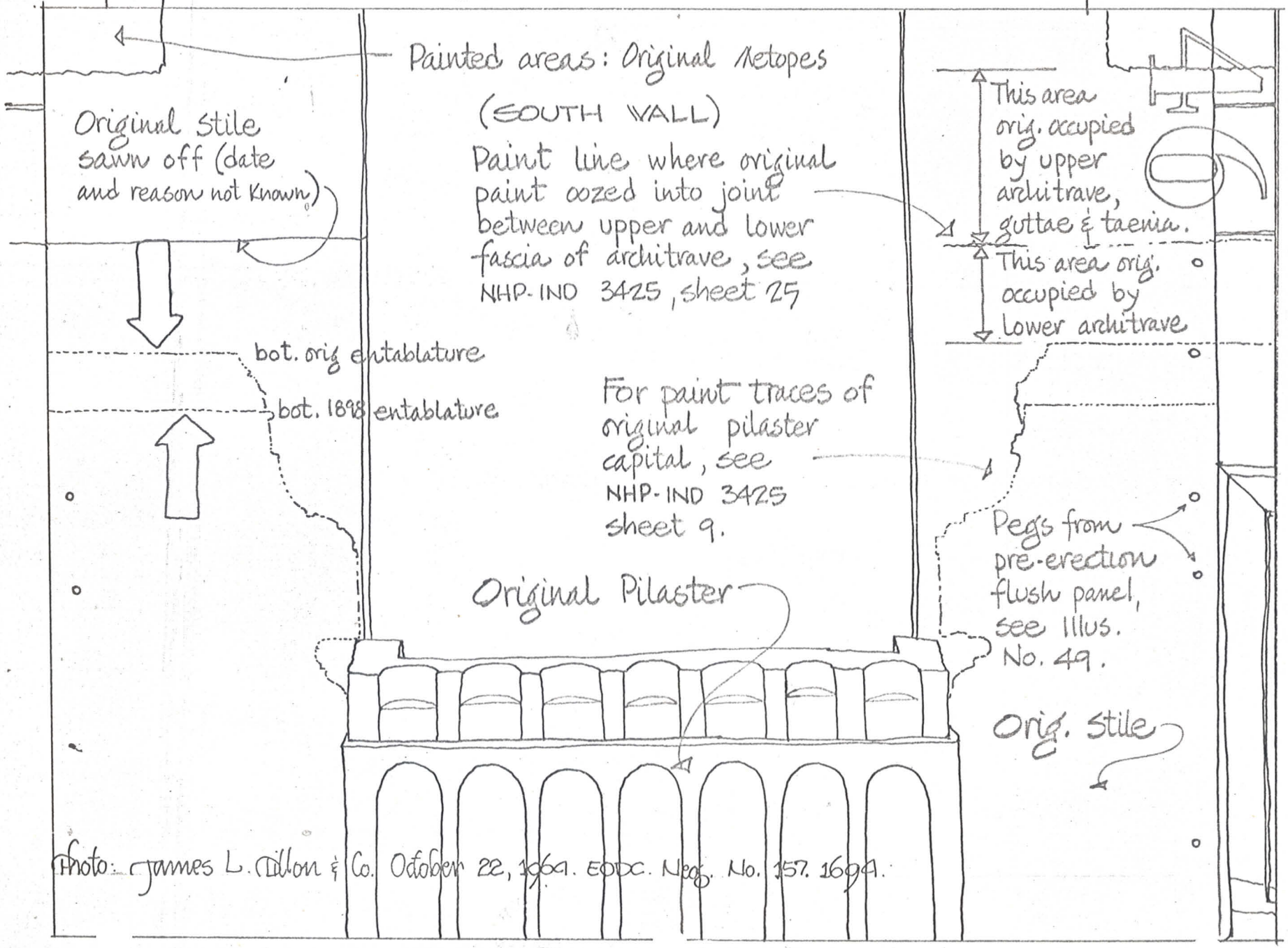


Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. October 22, 1964. EODC. Negs. No. 157. 1694.


1
2
S - c

Supreme Court Room • South Wall • Pilaster betw. Center Window & West Window

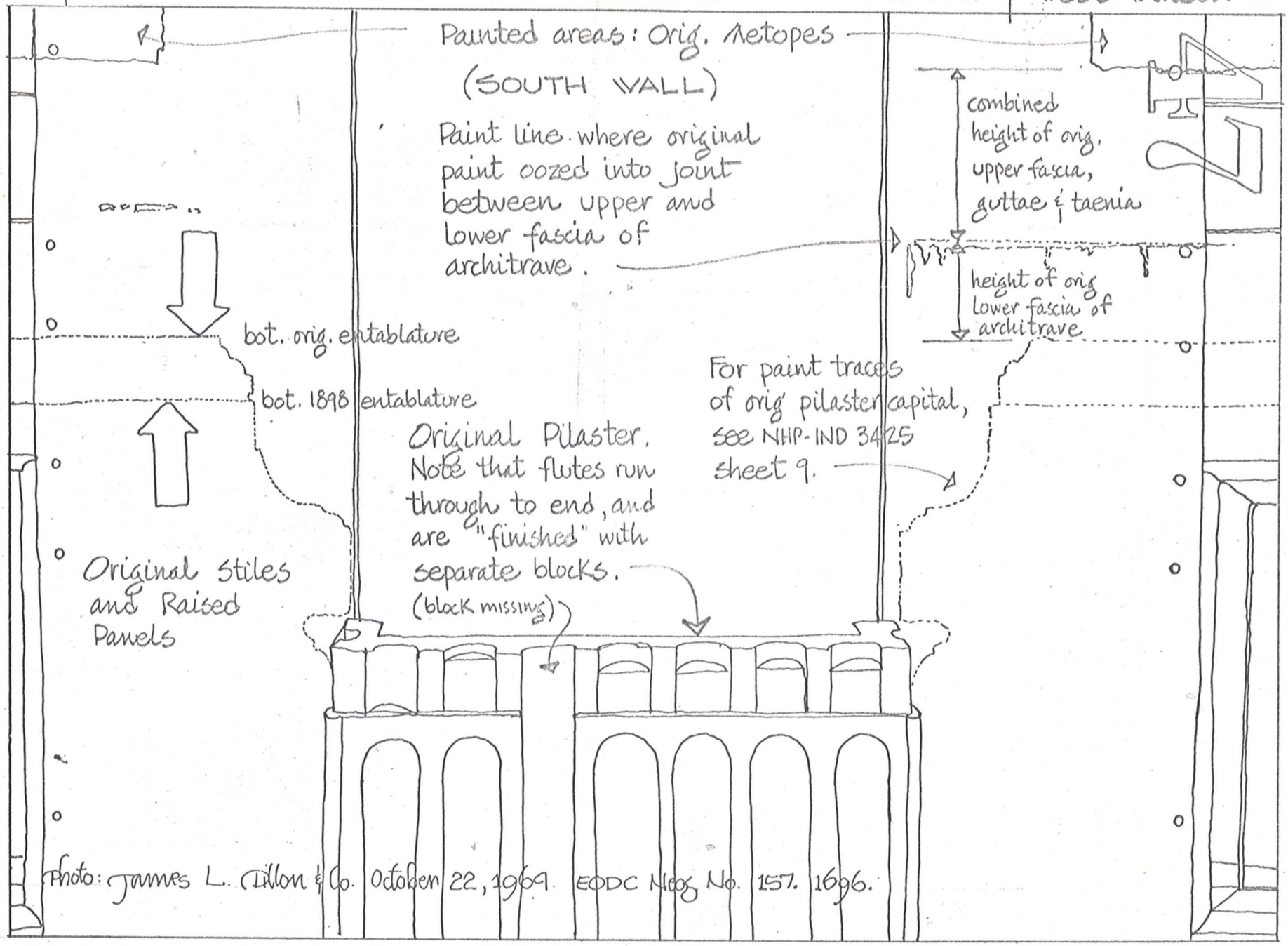
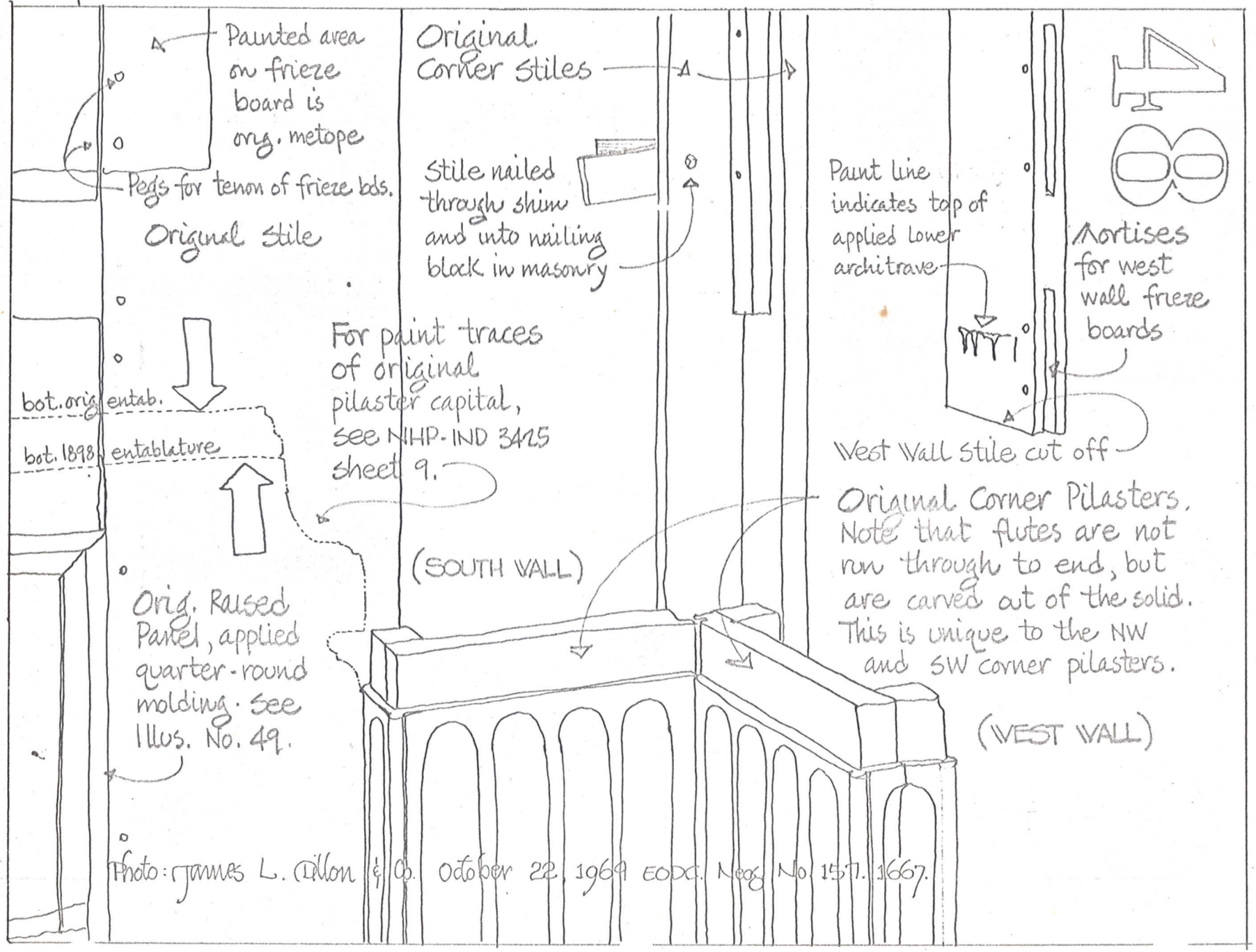


Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. October 22, 1969 EODC Negs No. 157. 1696.


1
2
S-W

Supreme Court Room • South Wall • Corner Pilaster at Southwest Corner




SW
2

Supreme Court Room • South Wall • Detail over East Window

49

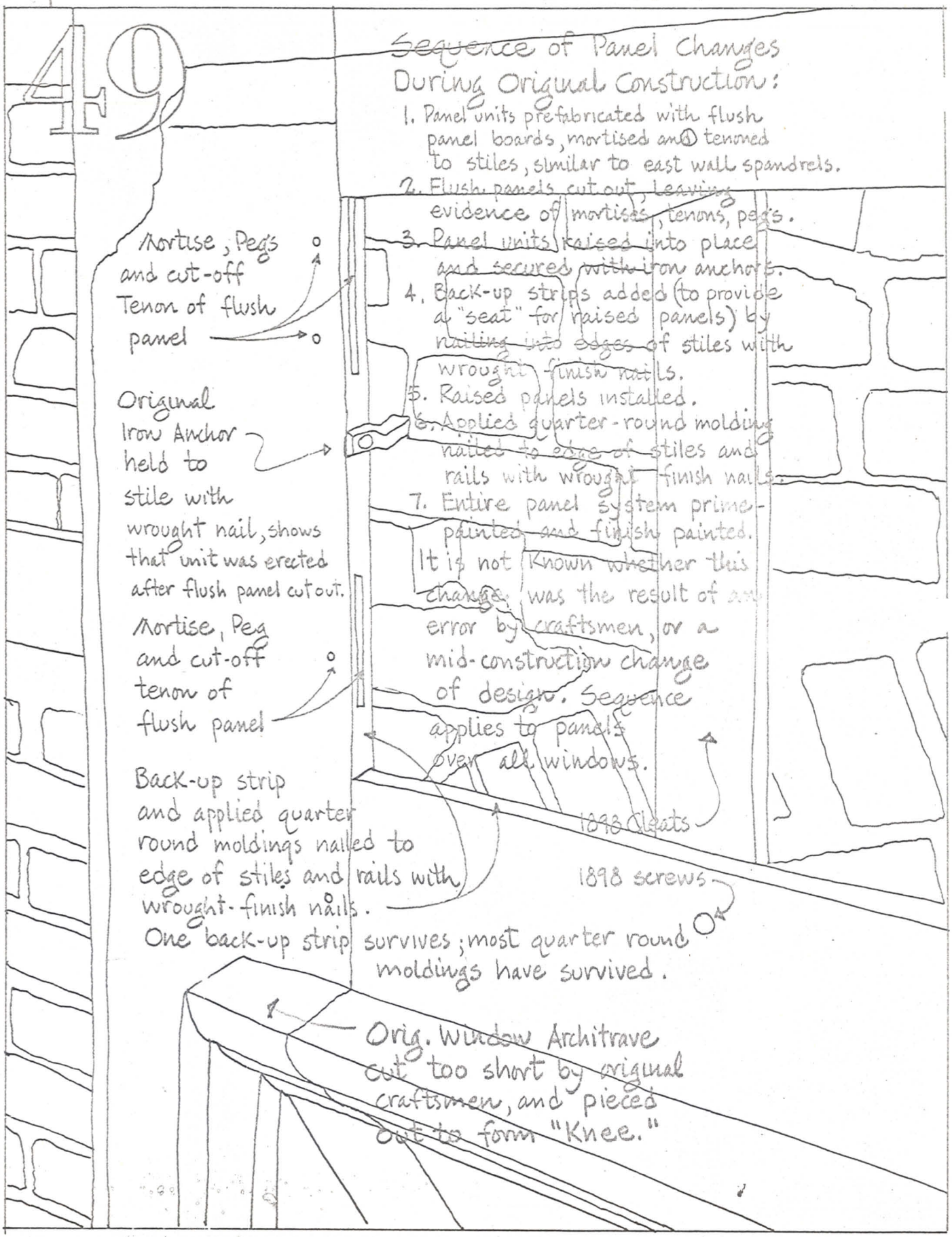


Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc. 24Oct64 Neg. No. 157.2045



Supreme Court Room • South Wall • Detail at Southwest Corner

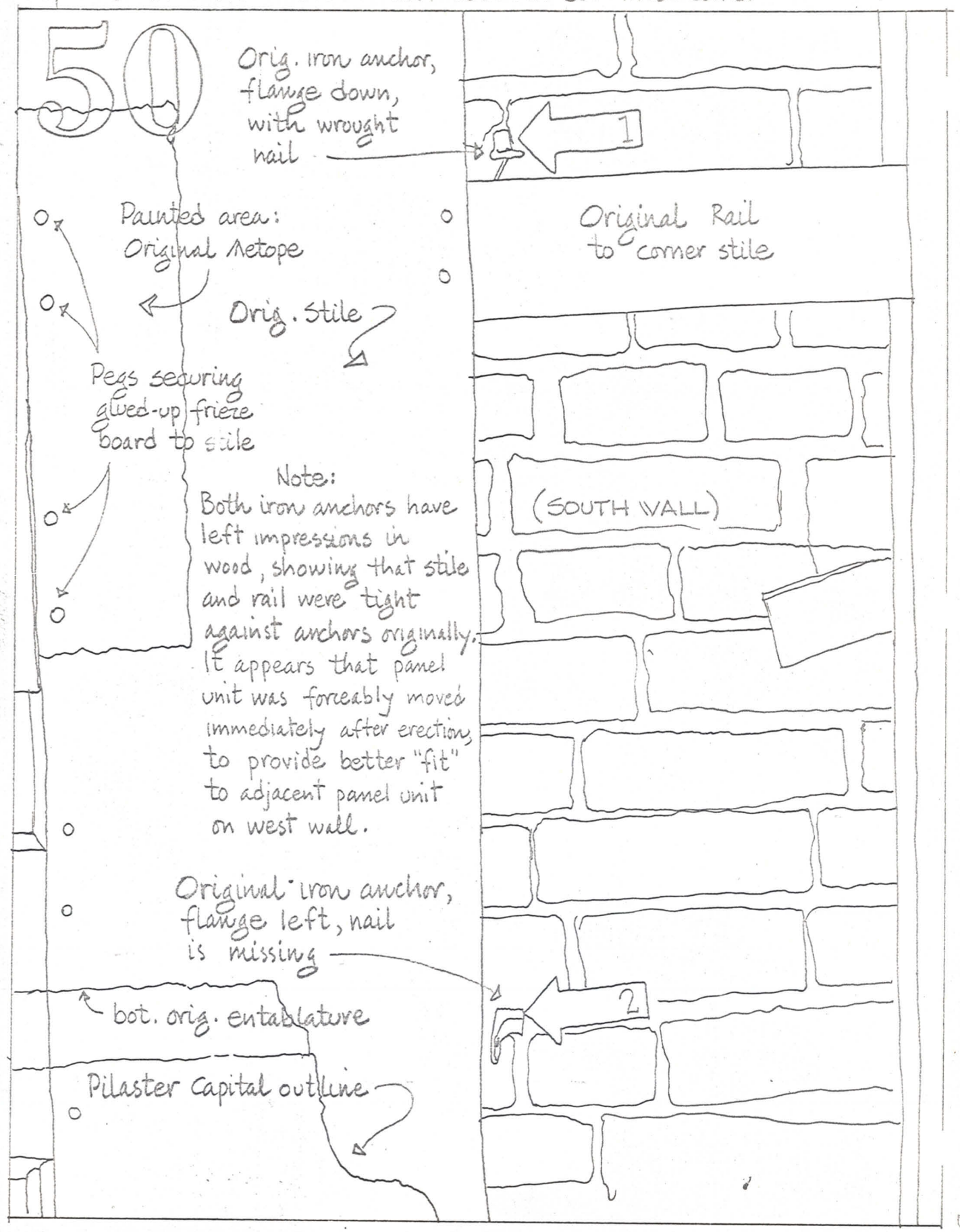


Photo: James L. Dillow & Co. Inc. 22Oct64 EODC Neg. No. 157.1660


2

Supreme Court Room - south wall - detail between East Window and Corner Window

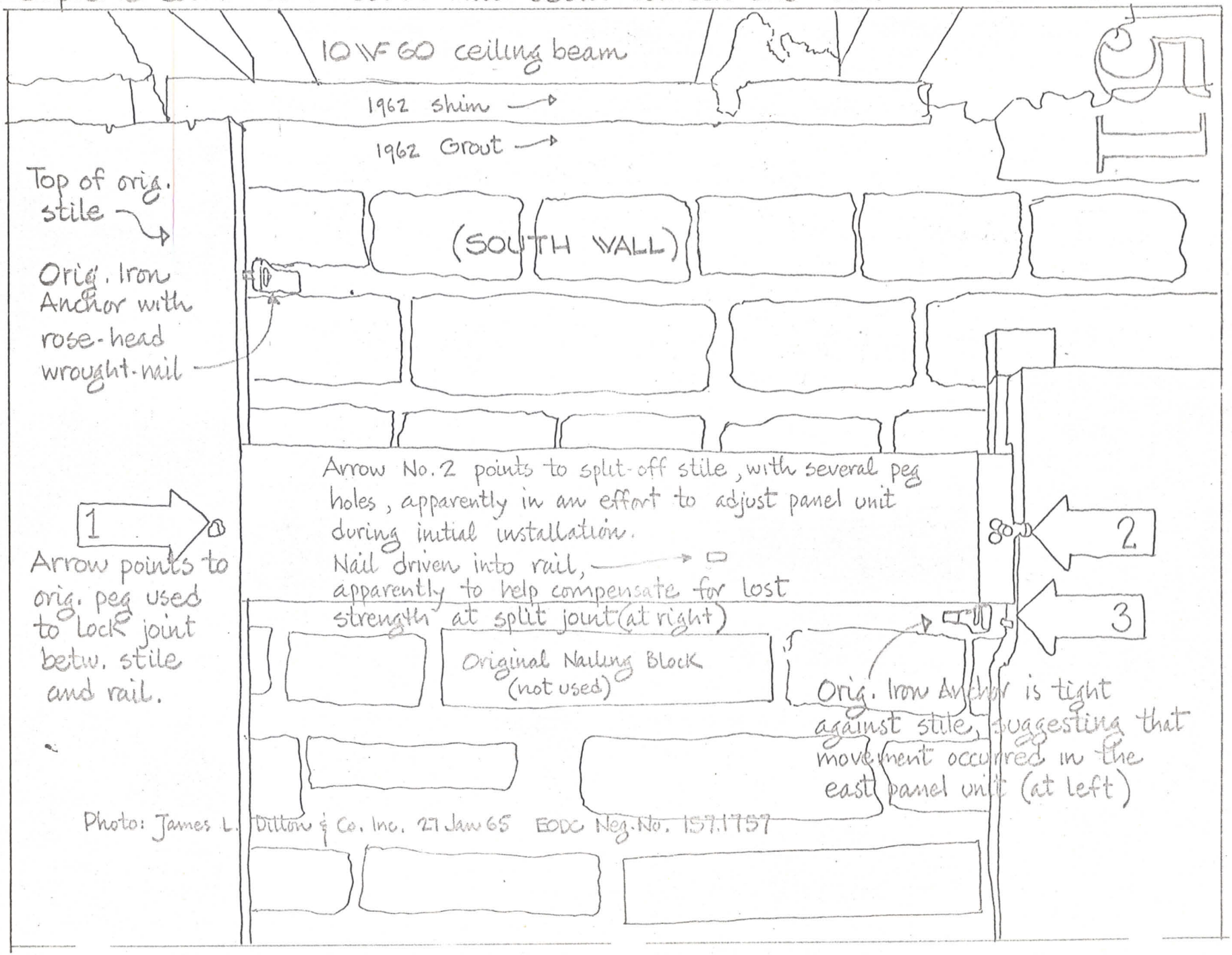
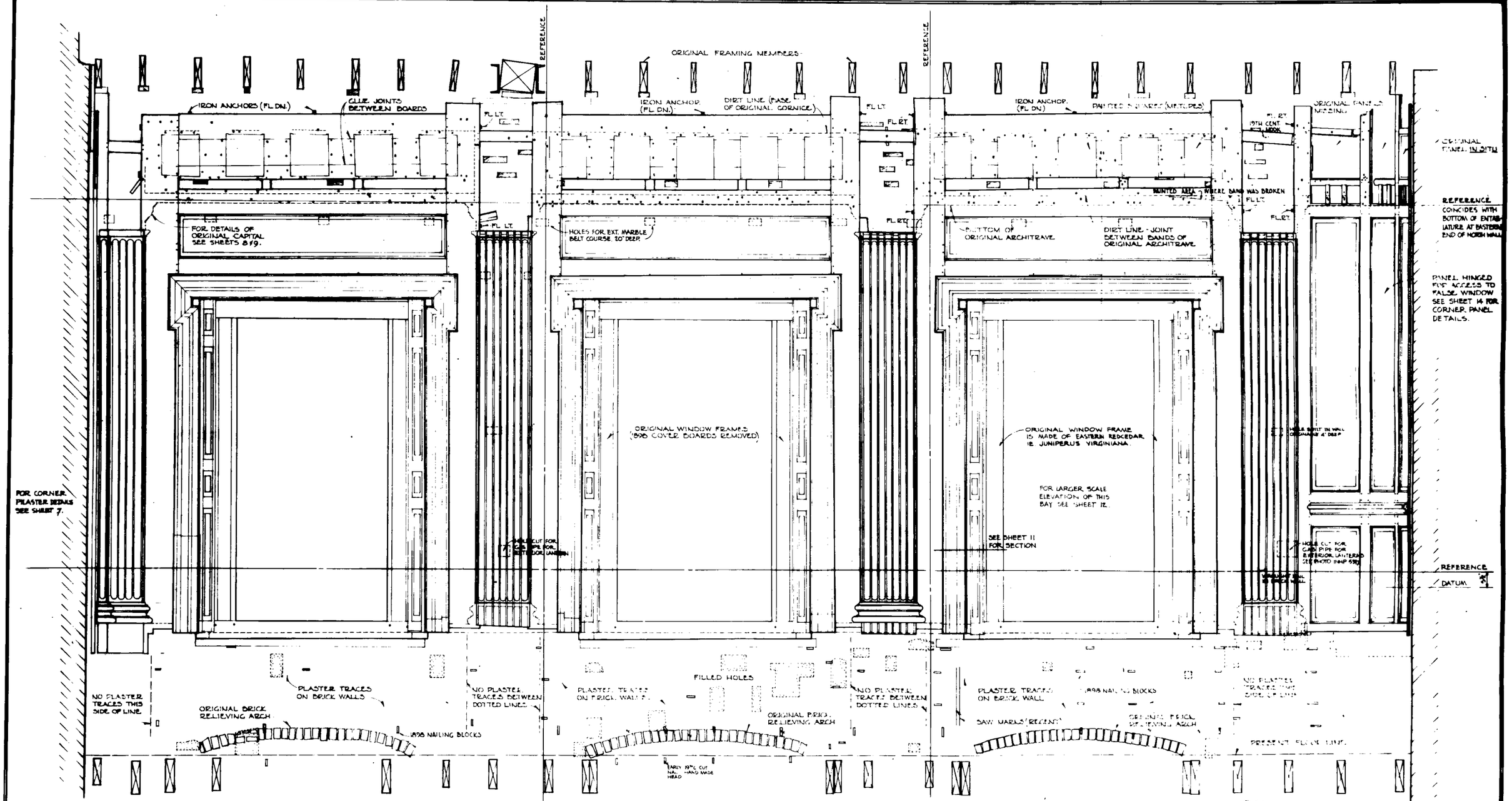


Photo: James L. Dillon & Co. Inc. 27 Jan 65 EODC Neg. No. 157.1757


2
3
15
1



SUPREME COURT ROOM -- NORTH WALL

SURVIVING ORIGINAL WOODWORK IN SITU AND ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE OF MISSING FEATURES. 1897--98 ENTABLATURE AND WAINSCOT REMOVED IN 1964.

BASIC DATA: EXISTING CONDITIONS - FEBRUARY 1965

ON MICROFILM

DRAWN BY	GREENE-MILLARD MAINTENANCE
CHECKED BY	NELSON
REGION	NORTHEAST
PCR NO.	0-140
SHEET	1 OF
DRAWING NO.	NHP IND 3425
DATE	July 1966

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE - NORTH WALL
TITLE
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

BRICK CUT BACK FOR 20th CENTURY UTILITIES

SPLIT MORTISE & TENON JOINT

ORIG. PANEL MISSING

ORIG. PANEL IN SITU

REFERENCE

GLUE JOINT BETWEEN FRIEZE BOARDS

DIRT LINE/PAGE OF ORIGINAL CORNICE

ORIGINAL BEAM

ORIGINAL BEAM

FRAGMENT OF ORIGINAL TRIGLYPH (SEE SHEET 17 FOR DETAIL)

REFERENCE

ORIGINAL BEAM

TRIGLYPH (MISSING) SEPARATED METOPES

PAINTED SQUARE OF METOPE

19TH CENT HOOK

SEE SHEETS 8 & 9 FOR ORIGINAL CORNICE PROFILE

REFERENCE

PANEL HINGED FOR ACCESS TO FALSE WINDOW SEE SHEET 14 FOR CORNER PANEL DETAILS.

DUTCHMEN BETWEEN SPANDREL BOARDS INSTALLED 1938

DIRT LINE - JOINT BETWEEN FASCIAS OF ORIG. ARCHITRAVE

BOTTOM LINE OF ORIGINAL ARCHITRAVE

SEE SHEETS 15 & 16 FOR DETAILS OF ARCHWAY TRIM

SCORCH MARKS, PROBABLY FROM FIRE OF MARCH 24 1824. EVIDENCE ON SOFFIT SHOWS POSITION OF CLOSET SHEATHING PREVIOUSLY INSTALLED IN ARCHWAY. SEE PHOTOGRAPH NHP # 9327

PANEL HINGED FOR ACCESS TO FALSE WINDOW SEE SHEET 14 FOR CORNER PANEL DETAILS

SEE SHEETS 5 & 6 FOR PILASTER DETAILS.

DOTTED LINES INDICATE POSITION OF STILES AND RAILS BEHIND PILASTERS

SEE SHEET 21 FOR EVIDENCE DRAWING OF SALVAGED CLOSET SHEATHING USED IN THIS ARCHWAY IN THE 19TH CENTURY. SEE 1876 PHOTOGRAPH NHP # 2110-C.

BEADED COVER BOARDS (ORIGINAL) OVER STILES

COVER BOARDS CUT TO RECEIVE PILASTER BASES

SEE SHEET 10 FOR ORIGINAL BASE AND CHAIR RAIL DETAILS

COVER BOARDS CUT BACK TO RECEIVE BASEBOARDS.

1898 NAILING BLOCKS

PRESENT FLOOR LINE

ORIGINAL FLOOR LINE ON COURT ROOM SIDE OF PIERS IS DERIVED BY SUBTRACTING FULL HEIGHT OF ORIGINAL CENTRAL HALL BASEBOARDS FROM THE TOP LEVEL OF THE ORIGINAL SUPREME COURT ROOM BASEBOARDS.

ORIGINAL HANGING BLOCKS

1898 NAILING BLOCKS

REFERENCE DATUM

ORIGINAL OAK NAILING BLOCK

SMALL NAILING BLOCK

WROUGHT NAIL HOLE

EXISTING WROUGHT NAIL

CUT NAIL HOLE

EXISTING CUT NAIL

FILLED HOLE IN BRICK WALL

AS NOTED

IRON ANCHOR – ORIGINAL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ATTITUDE OF ANCHOR NOTED WITH RESPECT TO POSITION OF THE FLANGE. STILE ANCHORS BEHIND PILASTERS NOT SHOWN.

FLANGE DOWN | FLANGE LEFT | FLANGE RIGHT | FLANGE UP

SUPREME COURT ROOM – EAST WALL

SURVIVING ORIGINAL WOODWORK IN SITU AND ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE OF MISSING FEATURES. 1817-24 ENTABLATURE AND PILASTER PEDESTALS REMOVED 1964.

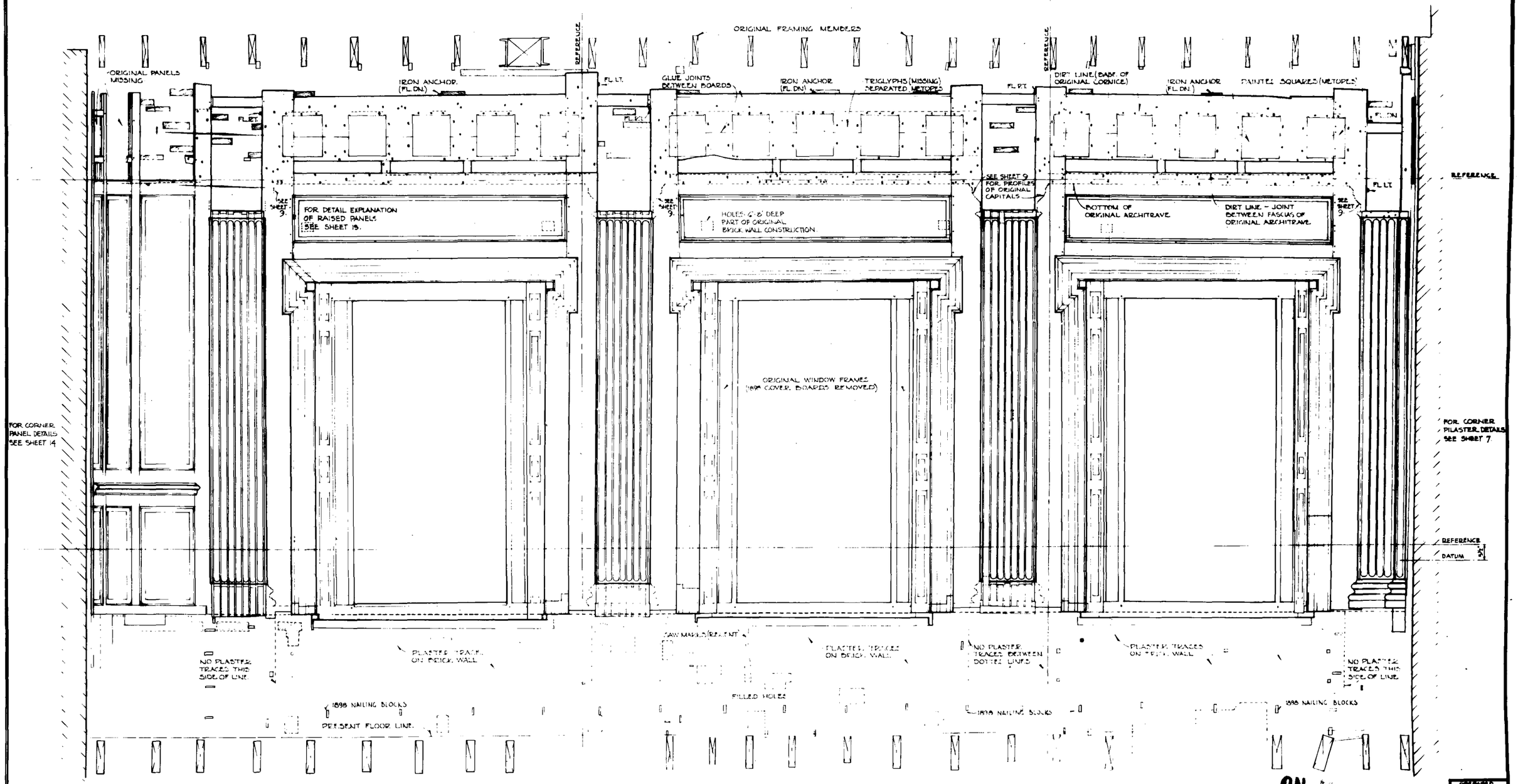
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4

BASIC DATA - EXISTING CONDITIONS - FEBRUARY 1965

ON MICROFILM

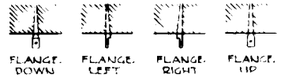
DRAWING CHECKED BY	
AS BUILT RECORD	
SECTION	NORTHEAST
SHEET NO	2 OF
DRAWING NO	NHP IND 3425
DATE	JULY 1966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SUPREME COURT ROOM - EAST WALL
DRAWN BY [illegible]



ORIGINAL OAK NAILING BLOCK
SMALL NAILING BLOCK
WROUGHT NAIL HOLE
EXISTING WROUGHT NAIL
CUT NAIL HOLE
EXISTING CUT NAIL
FILLED HOLE IN BRICK WALL
AS NOTED

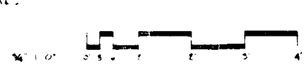
IRON ANCHOR - ORIGINAL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ATTITUDE OF ANCHOR NOTED WITH RESPECT TO POSITION OF THE FLANGE. STILE ANCHORS BEHIND PILASTERS NOT SHOWN.



BASIC DATA EXISTING CONDITIONS – FEBRUARY 1965

SUPREME COURT ROOM – SOUTH WALL

SURVIVING ORIGINAL WOODWORK IN SITU AND ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE OF MISSING FEATURES. 1897-98 ENTABLATURE AND WAINSCOT REMOVED IN 1964.

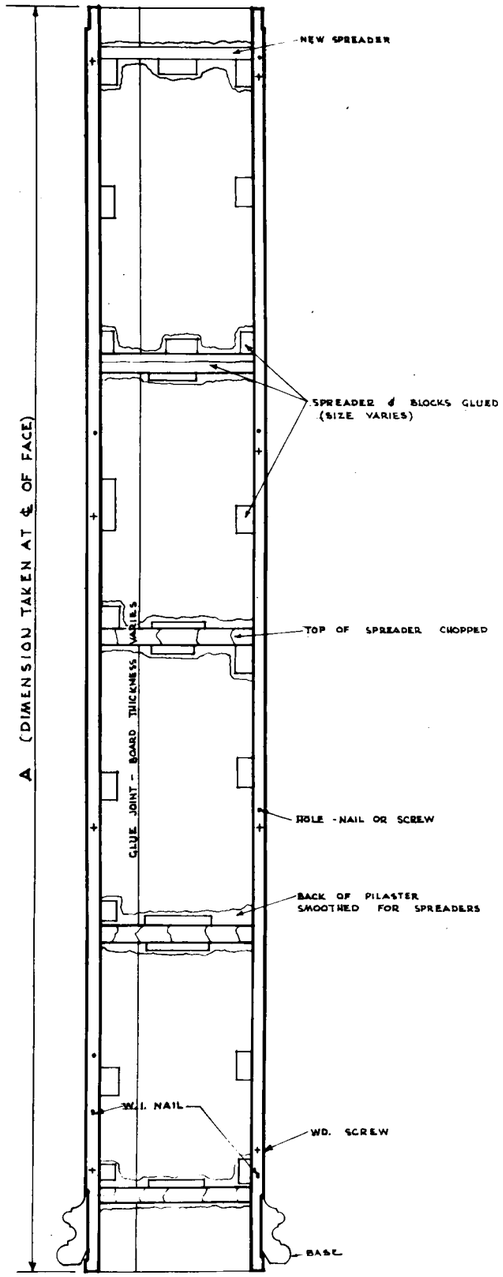


ON MICROFILM

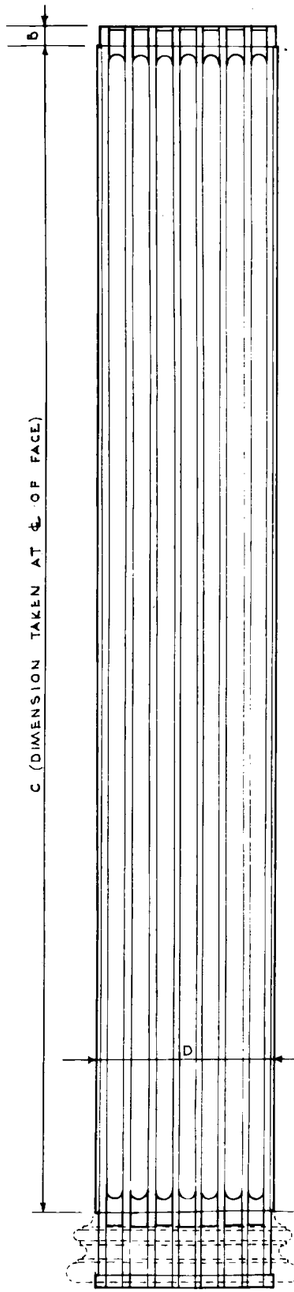
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
OFFICE

ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE - SOUTH WALL
TITLE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PARK

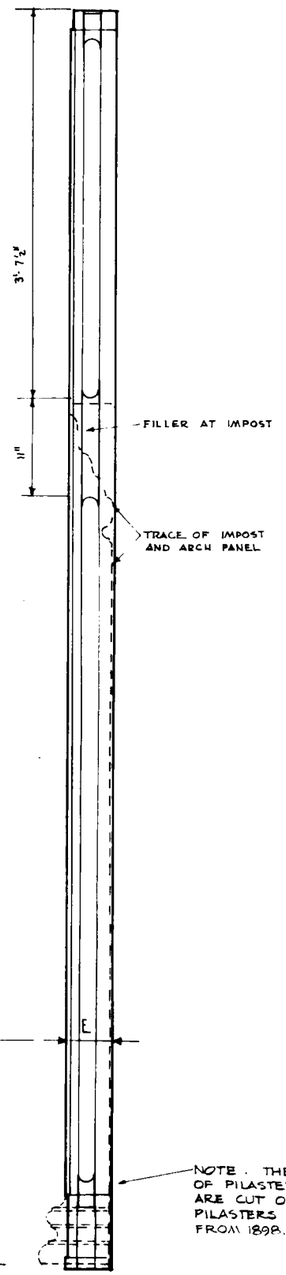
DRAWN: RICHARD HARTSHORNE
CHECKED: NELSON
REGION: NORTHEAST
P.E.R. NO. 6-149
SHEET 3 OF
DRAWING NO. NHP-IND 3425
DATE: JULY 1966



BACK



FRONT



SIDE

NOTE: THE FLUTE ENDS OF PILASTERS 11 AND 14 ARE CUT ON THE SOLID - SEE SHEET 7. PILASTERS 12 AND 13 DATE FROM 1898.

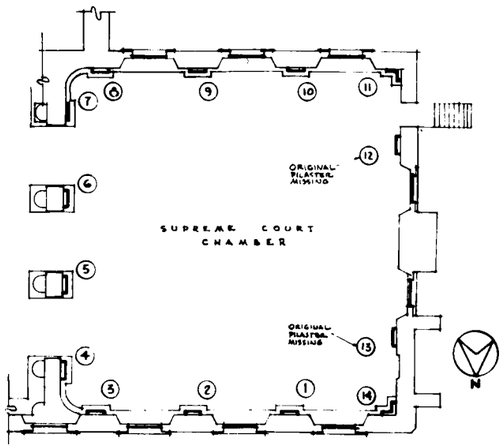
SCHEDULE OF PILASTER DIMENSIONS

PILASTER Nº	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	11'-10 1/16"	2 3/16"	10'-11 1/4"	1'-8 1/8"	3 15/16"	1'-7 1/4"	11 7/8"
2	12'-0 1/8"	2 3/16"	10'-11 9/16"	1'-8 5/16"	3 15/16"	1'-7"	11 5/8"
3	12' 1 1/16"	2 5/16"	10'-11 1/4"	1'-8 1/4"	3 15/16"	1'-6 3/4"	11 5/16"
4	11'-10 3/16"	2 1/4"	10'-11 3/16"	1'-8 1/4"	5 1/8"	1'-7 1/16"	11 5/8"
5	11'-10 1/8"	2 1/4"	10'-11 5/16"	1'-8 1/16"	5 1/8"	1'-7 3/4"	12"
6	11'-9 15/16"	2 1/4"	10'-11 1/16"	1'-8 1/4"	5 1/8"	---	12 1/4"
7	11'-9 1/2"	2 1/4"	10'-11 1/8"	1'-8 1/16"	5 1/8"	1'-7 9/16"	12 3/4"
8	12'-1 1/4"	2 9/16"	10'-11 7/16"	1'-8 11/16"	3 15/16"	---	12 9/16"
9	12'-1 1/4"	2 9/16"	10'-11 3/16"	1'-8 1/8"	3 15/16"	---	12 3/4"
10	11'-10 7/16"	2 3/16"	10'-11 1/4"	1' 8 1/8"	3 15/16"	. — .	12 5/16"

SEE SHEET 7 FOR PILASTERS 11 THRU 14

PILASTER BASES & CAPITALS

BASES 1-7 ARE ORIGINAL, VESTIGES OF THE ORIG. IRON-OXIDE PRIME COAT ARE IN THE WOOD PORES, AND THEY ARE ATTACHED WITH WROUGHT NAILS. BASE 14 DATES FROM THE EARLY 19TH C. AS IT WAS ASSEMBLED WITH EARLY CUT NAILS - SHEAR MARKS ON OPP. SIDES, GRAIN RUNS ACROSS SHANK AND HAND MADE HEADS. BASES 8-13 DATE FROM THE 1897-8 'RESTORATION' THE ORIGINAL CAPITALS OF THE N.S. & E. WALLS WERE REMOVED IN 1897 AS WAS THE ORIGINAL ENTABLATURE.



PILASTER LOCATION PLAN

ON MICROFILM

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA.
BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENT, INDEPENDENCE HALL, JULY 1965

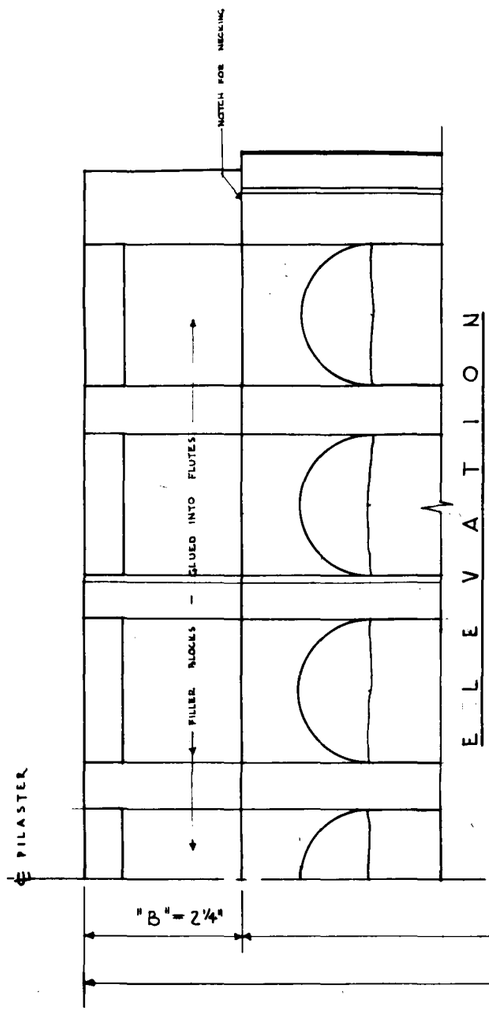
ELEVATION PILASTER Nº 4

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

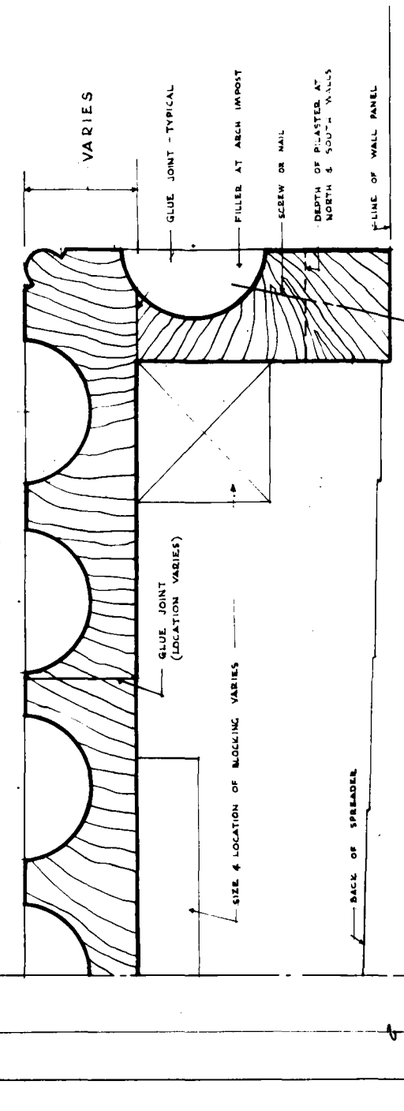
0 3 6 9 12 24 INCHES

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
TITLE
ORIGINAL PILASTERS
SUPREME COURT ROOM, INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PARK

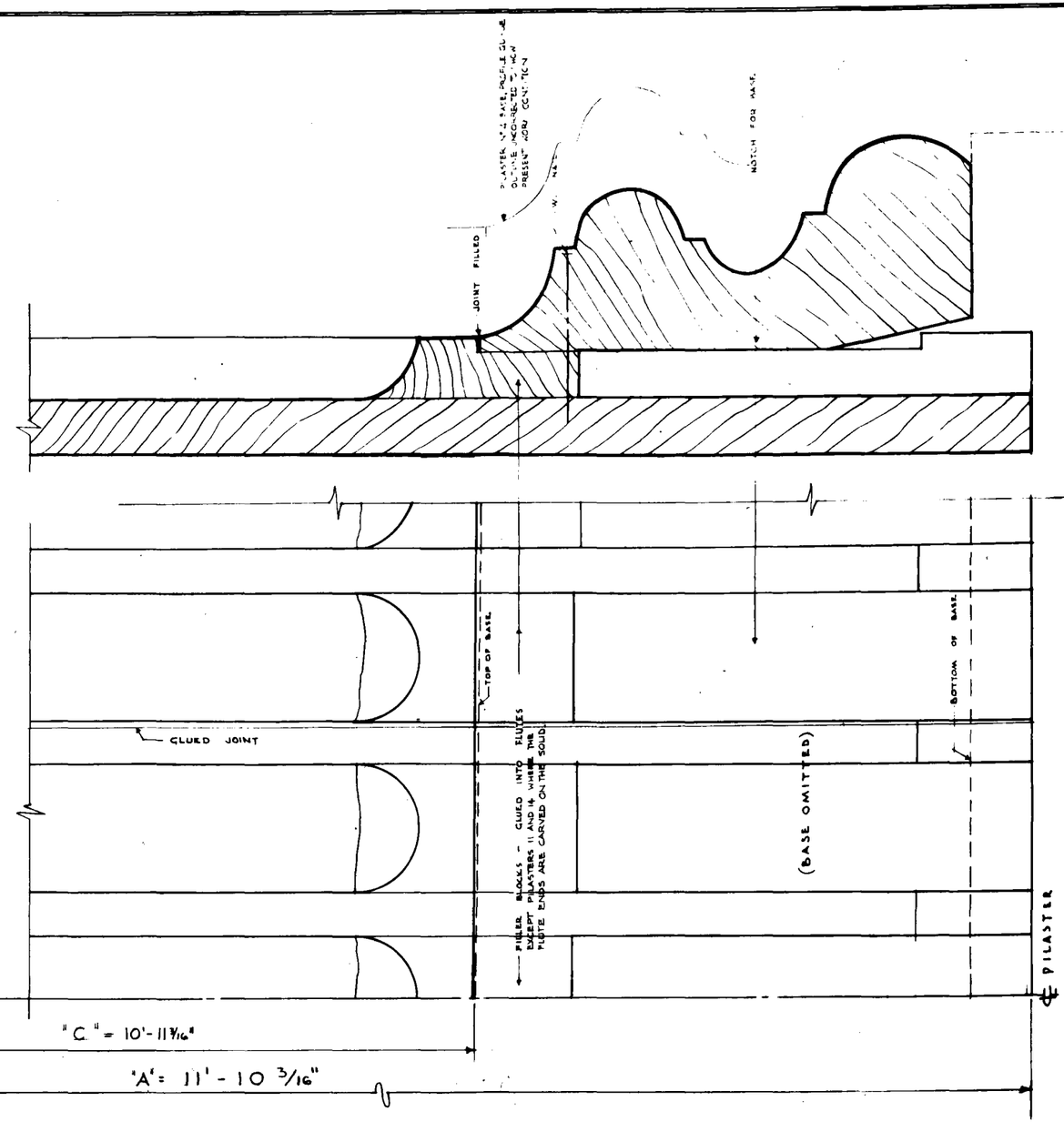
PREPARED WILLER
CHECKED WILLER
REGION NORTHEAST
DRAWING NO. 2-124
SHEET 5 OF
DESIGNATION NO. NMP/IND 3465
DATE JULY 1966



ELEVATION



PLAN



ELEVATION SECTION

F. S. PILASTER DETAILS

"B" = 2 1/4"

"C" = 10'-11 7/16"

"A" = 11'-10 3/16"

ON MICROFILM

0 1/2 1 2 3 4 INCHES

DRAWN	MILLER
CHECKED	

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
OFFICE

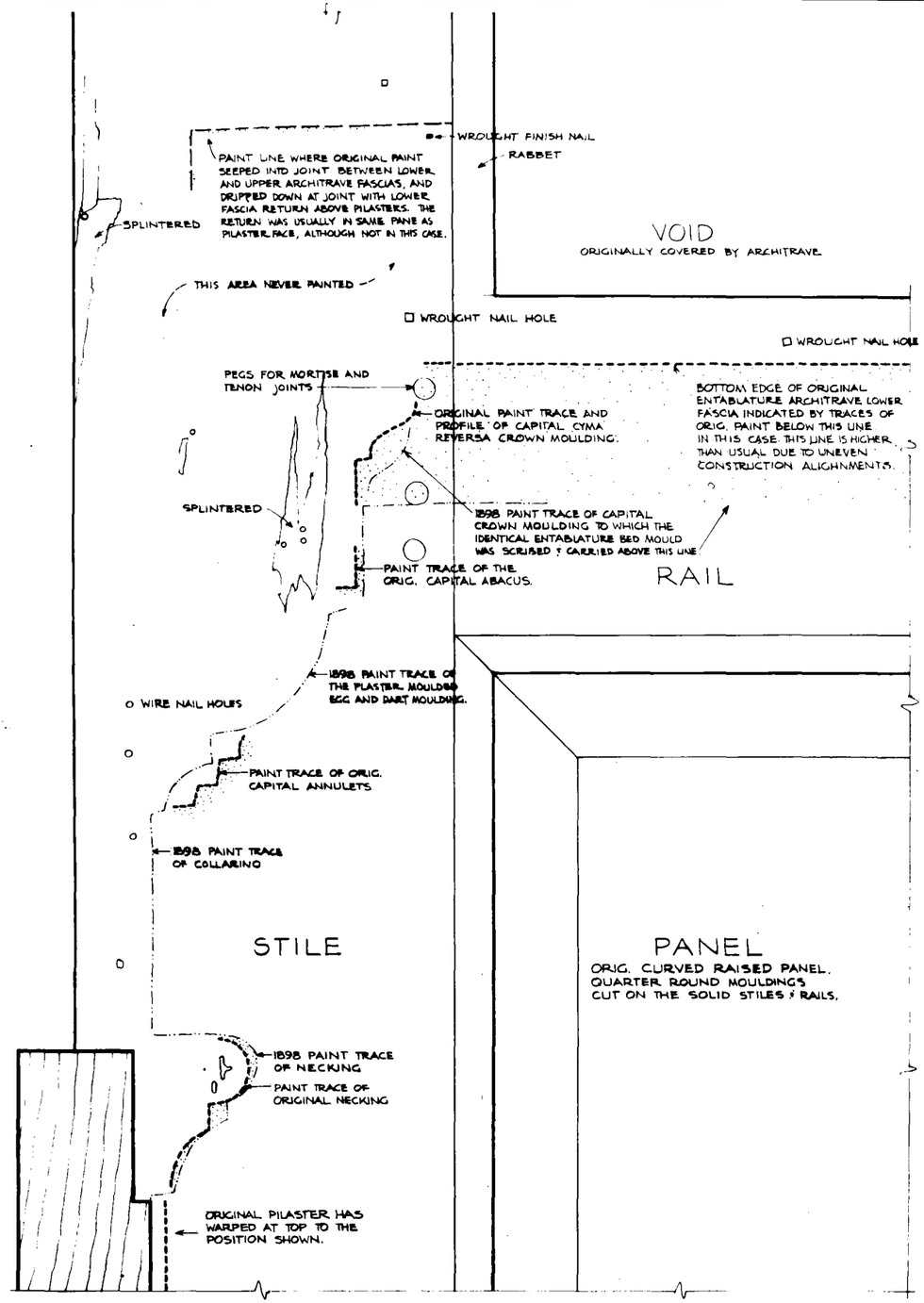
ORIGINAL PILASTER DETAILS
TITLE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PARK

PILASTER No. 4

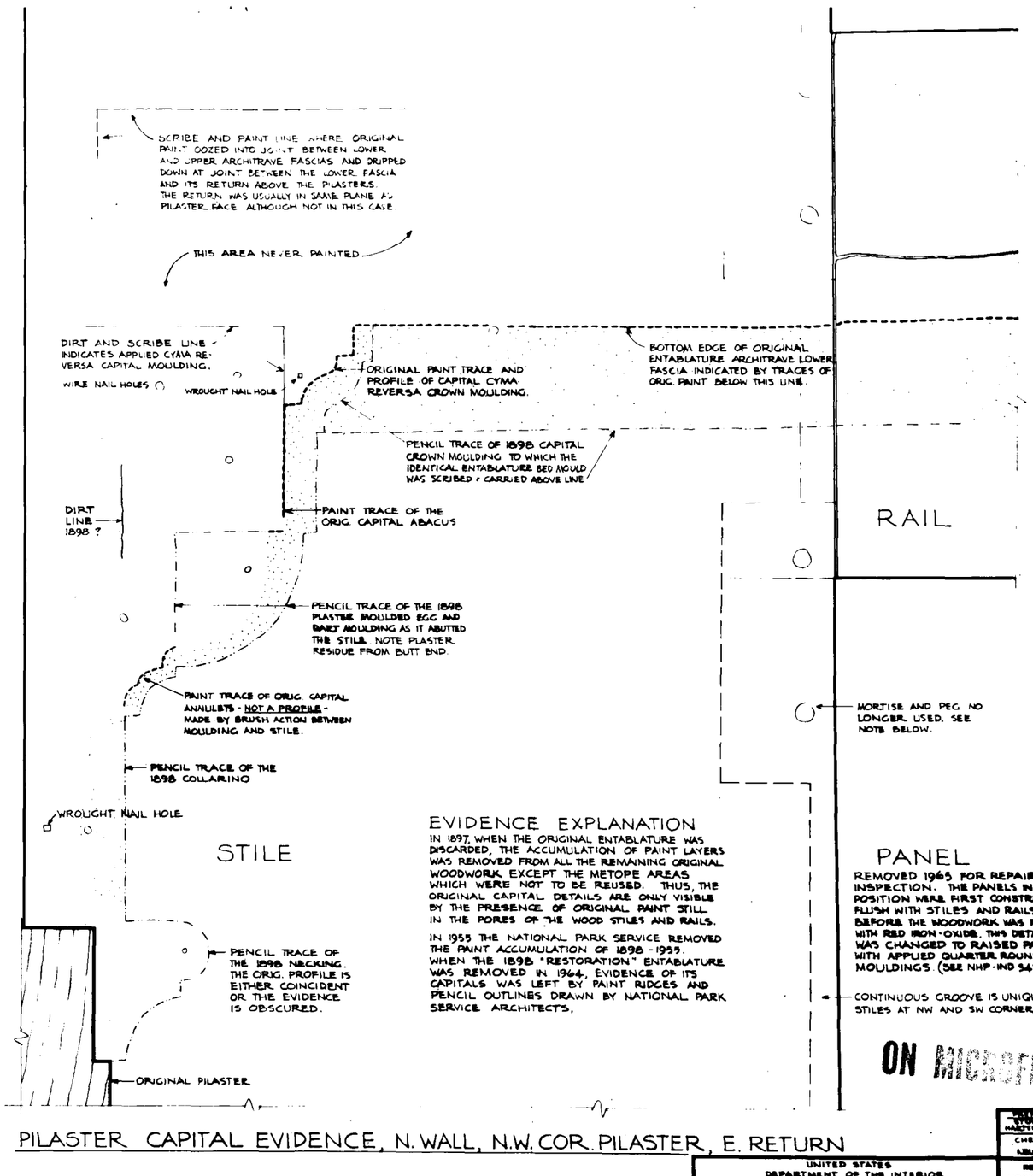
SEE SHEET 5 FOR LOCATION

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA.

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENT SUPREME COURT PILASTER NO 4 (EAST WALL, NORTH SIDE OF NORTH ARCHWAY), INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA. JULY 1965



PILASTER CAPITAL EVIDENCE, E. WALL, S. PILASTER, S. RETURN



EVIDENCE EXPLANATION

IN 1897, WHEN THE ORIGINAL ENTABLATURE WAS DISCARDED, THE ACCUMULATION OF PAINT LAYERS WAS REMOVED FROM ALL THE REMAINING ORIGINAL WOODWORK, EXCEPT THE METOPE AREAS WHICH WERE NOT TO BE REUSED. THUS, THE ORIGINAL CAPITAL DETAILS ARE ONLY VISIBLE BY THE PRESENCE OF ORIGINAL PAINT STILL IN THE PORES OF THE WOOD STILES AND RAILS.

IN 1955 THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REMOVED THE PAINT ACCUMULATION OF 1898 - 1955. WHEN THE 1898 "RESTORATION" ENTABLATURE WAS REMOVED IN 1964, EVIDENCE OF ITS CAPITALS WAS LEFT BY PAINT RIDGES AND PENCIL OUTLINES DRAWN BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ARCHITECTS.

PILASTER CAPITAL EVIDENCE, N. WALL, N.W. COR. PILASTER, E. RETURN

TRACES OF ORIGINAL PAINT IN WOOD PORES
PROFILE OF ORIGINAL DETAILS REMOVED IN 1897.
PROFILE OF 1898 "RESTORATION" DETAILS REMOVED IN 1964.

0 1/2 1 1 2 3 4 INCHES

SEE PHOTOGRAPHS EODC 157.1690, 157.1665 & 157.1706

BASIC DATA EXISTING EVIDENCE, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. JUNE 1966

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
OFFICE
ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE OF PILASTER CAPITALS
TYPE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

DESIGNED: STUDIES, MARTYNOWICZ
CHECKED: KLEIN
REGION: NORTHEAST
DRAWING NO.: E-146
SHEET 8 OF
DRAWING NO.: NHP-IND 3425
DATE: JULY 1966

ON MICROFILM

BASIC DATA: EXISTING EVIDENCE, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 1965

ENTABLATURE PORTION

FRIEZE
TRIGLYPHS AND METOPES (METOPE AREAS ARE OUTLINED)

UPPER FASCIA ARCHITRAVE
UPON WHICH ARE MOUNTED THE GUTTAE & THEIR FILLETS AND THE TAENIA ABOVE THESE

LOWER FASCIA ARCHITRAVE
RETURN IN SAME PLANE AS PILASTER SHAFT. LINES CREATED BY PAINT SEEPING BETWEEN ARCHITRAVE BOARDS.

CAPITAL

CYMA REVERSA WITH FILLET

ABACUS

OVOLO

THREE ANNULETS

COLLARINO, OR FRIEZE
AT SOUTHWEST CORNER PILASTER THE FRIEZE IS SHORTER THAN AT OTHER CAPITALS

ASTRAGAL
LISTEL
CAVETTO

PILASTER SHAFT

THIS LINE WAS HELD AS A POINT OF REFERENCE FOR SUPERIMPOSING THE PROFILES.

THIS LINE WAS HELD AS A POINT OF REFERENCE FOR SUPERIMPOSING THE PROFILES.

SUPREME COURT ROOM

CAPITAL & ENTABLATURE DETAILS TRACED FROM PROFILES FOUND ON THE ORIG STILES & RAILS AT PILASTER RETURNS

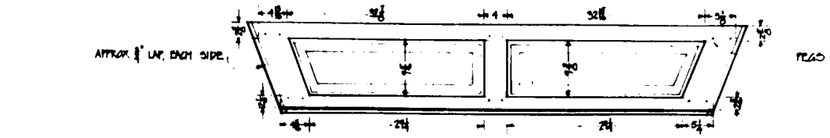
- NORTH WALL W-WINDOW W-PILASTER E-RETURN
- SOUTH WALL W WINDOW, W PILASTER, E-RETURN REVERSED,
- SOUTH WALL, W-WINDOW, E-PILASTER W-RETURN
- SOUTH WALL, MID-WINDOW E-PILASTER, W-RETURN
- SOUTH WALL, E-WINDOW E-PILASTER, W-RETURN
- EAST WALL, SOUTH ARCH, S-PILASTER, S-RETURN

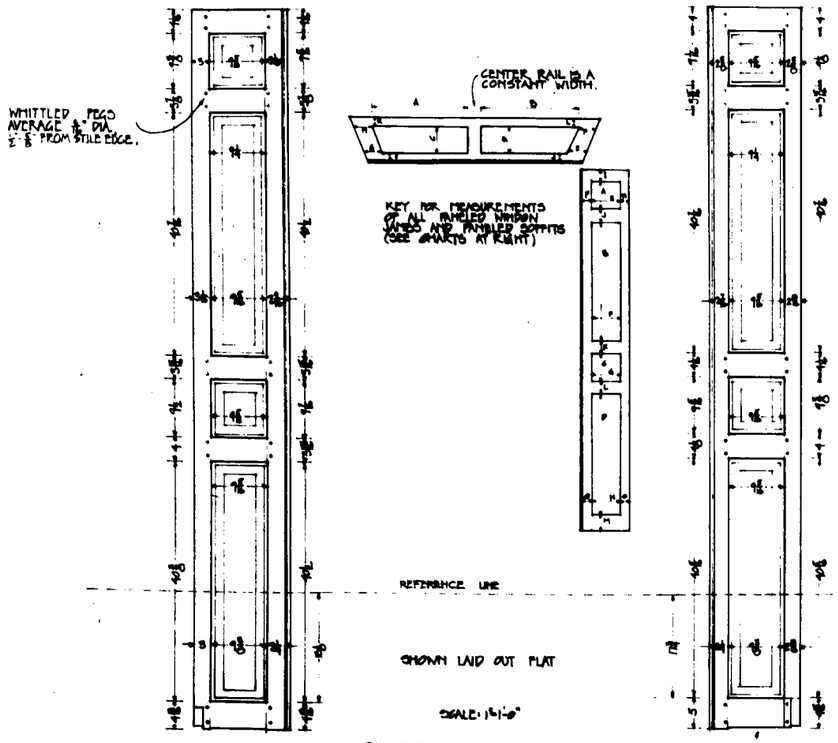
FULL SIZE ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING UNIT
AND SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE OF PILASTER CAPITALS
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

NORTHEAST
DSC NO. 5-116
SHEET 9 OF
DRAWING NO. NHP INO 3425
DATE JULY 1966





PANELED JAMB AND SOFFIT
NORTH WALL - EAST WINDOW

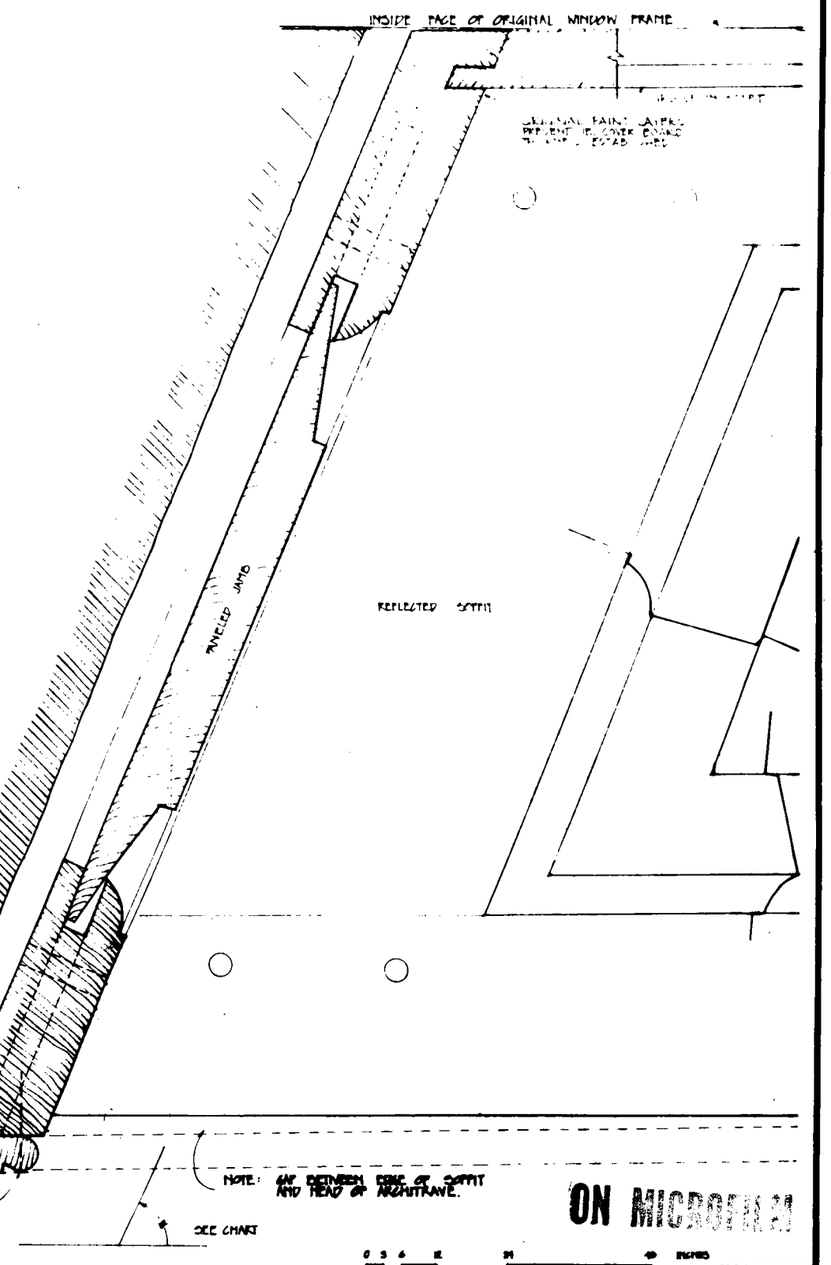
SOFFIT CHART												
LOCATION	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
N-EAST	52⅝	52⅝	9⅝	9⅜	5¼	5⅜	4⅜	4⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
N-CENTER	52⅝	52⅝	4⅝	9⅜	5⅛	5⅛	4⅜	5⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
N-WEST	52⅝	52⅝	9⅜	9⅜	4¼	4⅜	5	4½	2¼	2¼	5¼	2⅜
S-EAST	52⅜	52⅝	9⅜	9⅜	5⅛	4⅜	4½	4⅜	2⅜	5⅛	2¼	2¼
S-CENTER	52⅜	52⅝	9⅜	9⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
S-WEST	52⅜	52⅝	9⅜	9⅜	4½	4⅜	5⅛	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

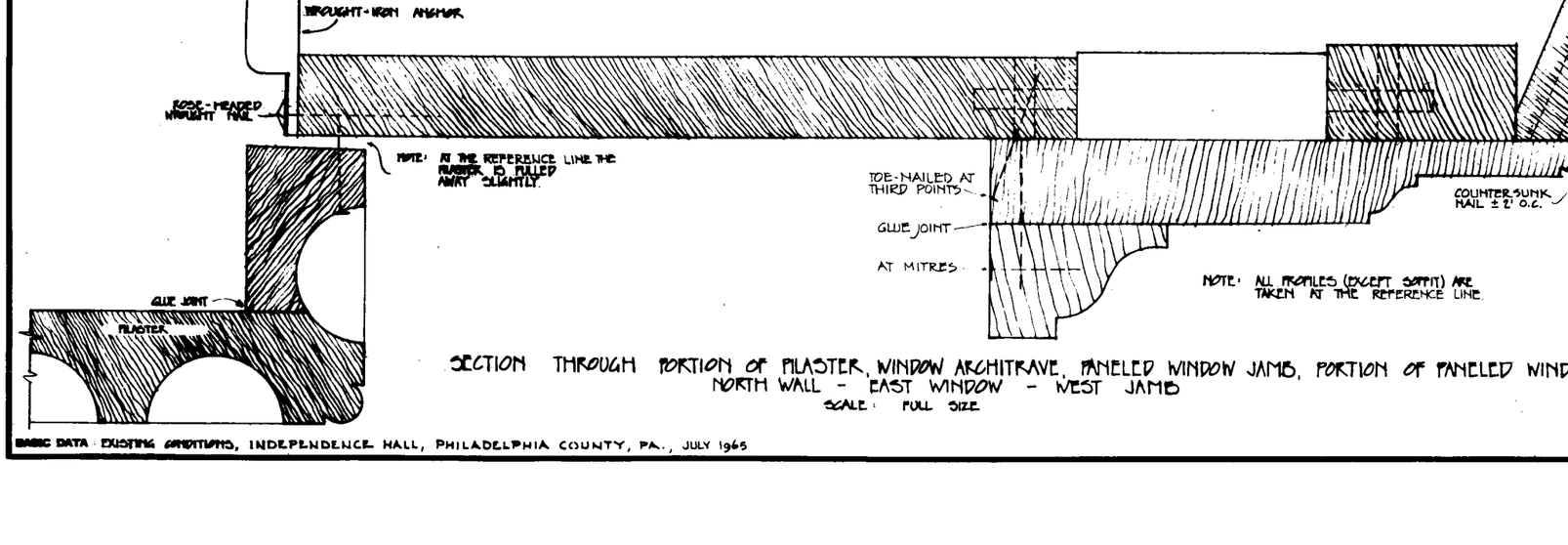
WINDOW LOCATION	JAMB LOCATION	⌀	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
N-EAST	EAST	66°	9⅜	10⅛	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	4	3⅝	4⅜	4	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
	WEST	67°	9⅜	10⅛	9¼	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	4⅛	3⅜	3⅝	4	4⅜	3	3	3⅛	2¼
N-CENTER	EAST	65°	9⅜	10⅛	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	4	3⅛	4	3⅝	4⅛	2⅜	2⅜	3⅜	3⅜
	WEST	67°	9⅜	10⅛	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	4	3⅜	3⅜	4⅜	4⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
N-WEST	EAST	67°	9⅜	10⅛	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	4½	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3⅜	3⅜
	WEST	70°	9⅜	10⅛	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	5⅜	4	3½	4	4⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3⅜
S-EAST	EAST	61°	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	3½	4	3½	3⅜	0	2⅜	2⅜	3⅜	3½
	WEST	61°	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅜	0	2⅜	2⅜	3½	3½
S-CENTER	EAST	60°	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3½	3½
	WEST	67°	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
S-WEST	EAST	70°	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9	4	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3½	3½
	WEST	72°	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	4⅜	3⅜	4	4	3⅜	2¼	2⅜	3½	3½

NOTE: IN THE CASE OF N-EAST WINDOW, WEST JAMB; N-CENTER WINDOW, EAST JAMB; N-WEST WINDOW, WEST JAMB; S-WEST WINDOW, WEST JAMB; AND S-CENTER WINDOW, BOTH JAMBS; THE JAMB DOES NOT MEET THE SOFFIT, HENCE A FILLER IS USED OR A GAP EXISTS. THIS SPACE MAY BE AS MUCH AS ¾".

NOTE: PORTIONS OF PANELED JAMBS ARE INCOMPLETE; WERE CUT OFF SOMETIME.

DIMENSION "M" INDICATES THAT PORTION OF JAMB BOTTOM STILES & RAILS WHICH HAVE SURVIVED.





SECTION THROUGH PORTION OF PILASTER, WINDOW ARCHITRAVE, PANELED WINDOW JAMB, PORTION OF PANELED WINDOW SOFFIT
NORTH WALL - EAST WINDOW - WEST JAMB
SCALE: FULL SIZE

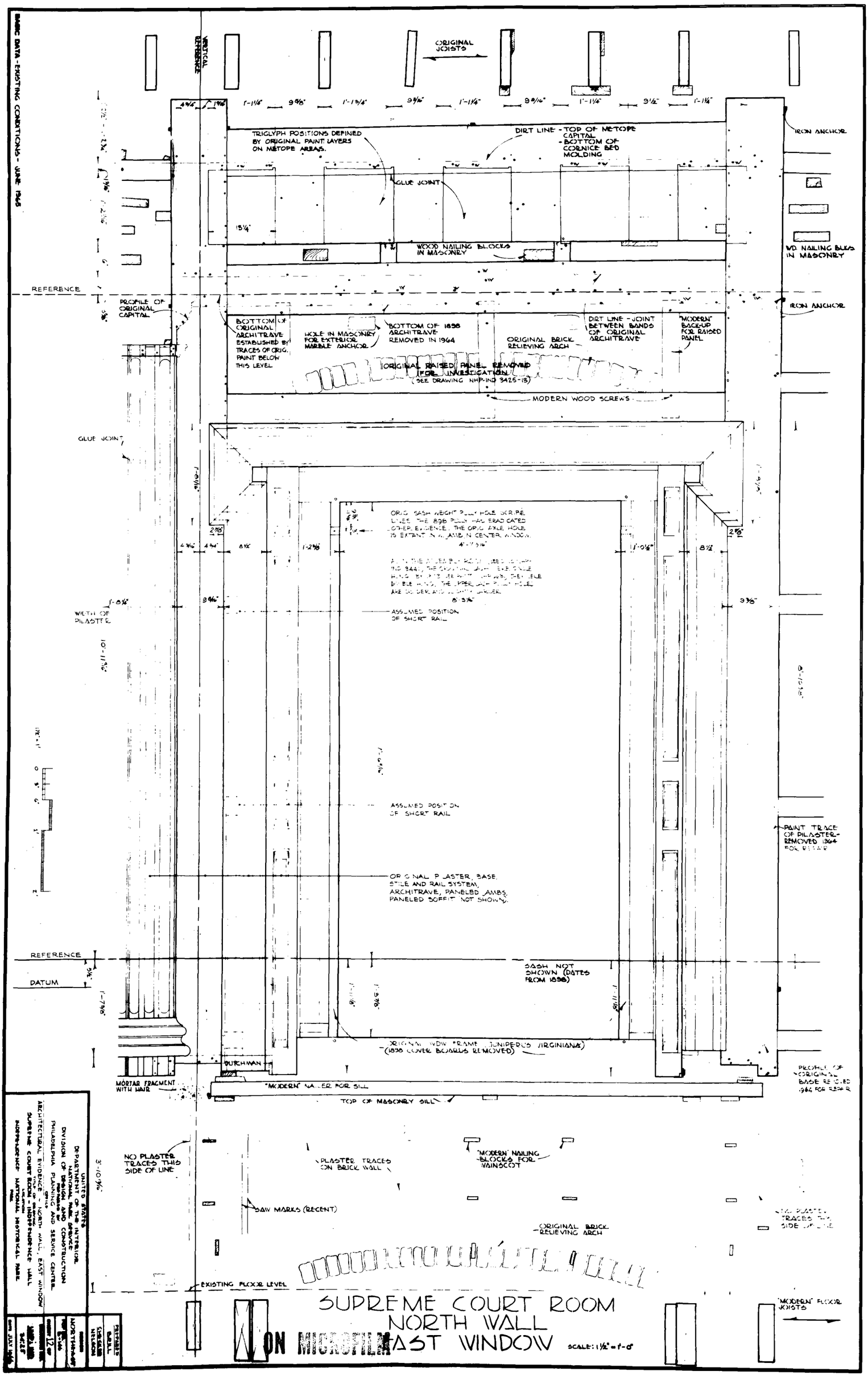
ON MICROFILM

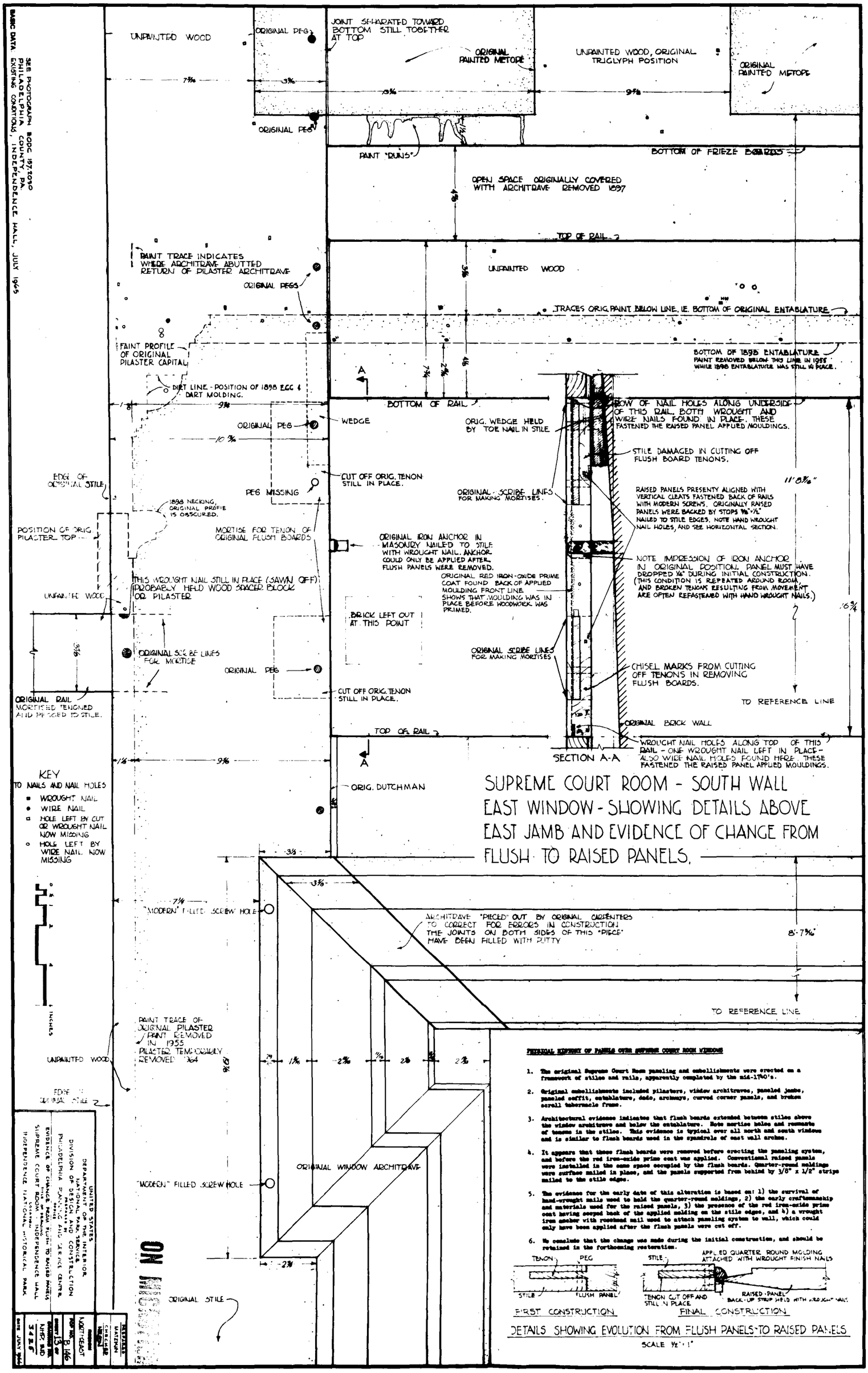
0 3 6 12 24 48 INCHES
0 ¼ ½ 1 2 4 INCHES

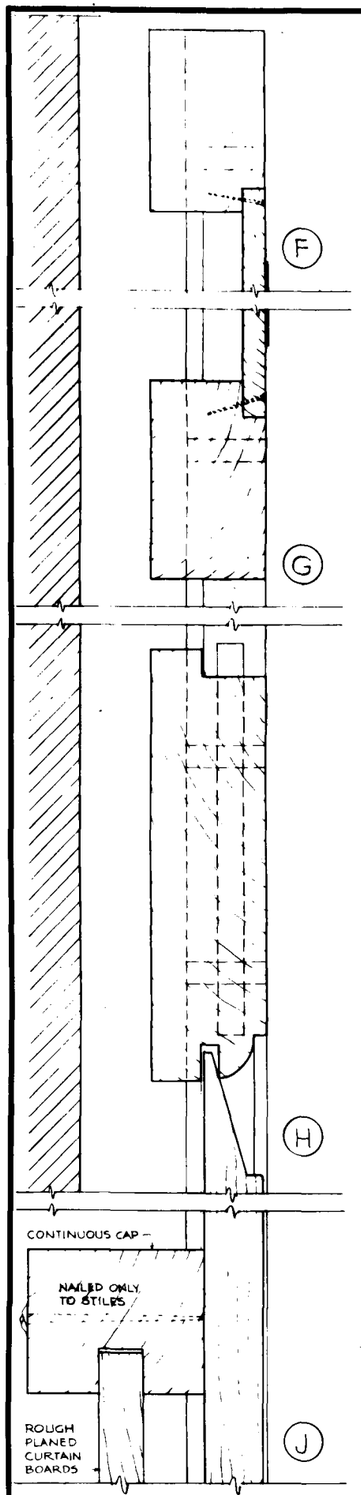
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
OFFICE
WINDOW PANELED JAMB AND SOFFIT DETAILS
TITLE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
AREA

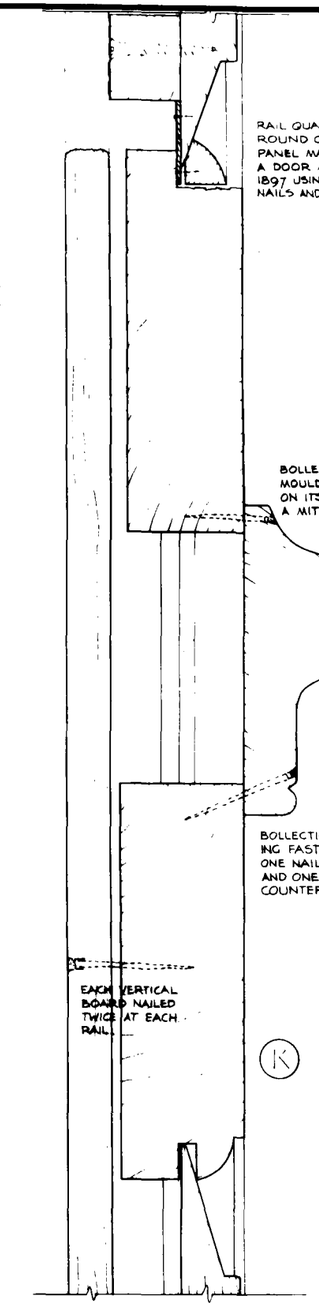
APPROVED	
CHECKED	
DRAWN	
PLAN NO.	10-416
SHEET	11 OF
SUPERSEDES NO.	
NPHP-1 BHP	
	3425
DATE	JULY 1965

BASIC DATA: EXISTING CONDITIONS, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA., JULY 1965

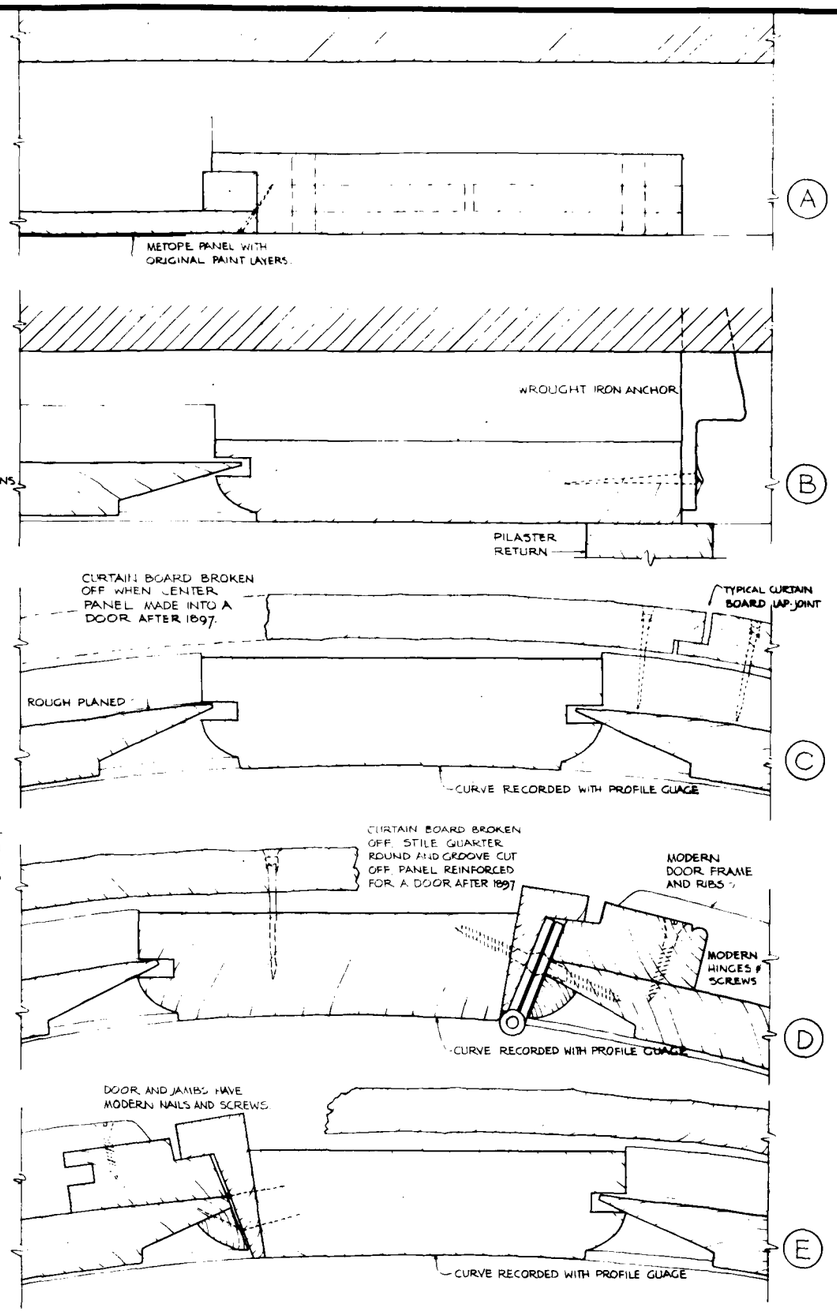

BASIC DATA - EXISTING CONDITIONS - JUNE 1965
ORIGINAL JOISTS
VERTICAL REFERENCE
TRIGLYPH POSITIONS DEFINED BY ORIGINAL PAINT LAYERS ON METOPE AREAS.
DIRT LINE - TOP OF METOPE CAPITAL - BOTTOM OF CORNICE BED MOLDING
GLUE JOINT
IRON ANCHOR
WOOD NAILING BLOCKS IN MASONRY
REFERENCE
PROFILE OF ORIGINAL CAPITAL
BOTTOM OF ORIGINAL ARCHITRAVE ESTABLISHED BY TRACES OF ORIG. PAINT BELOW THIS LEVEL
HOLE IN MASONRY FOR EXTERIOR MARBLE ANCHOR
BOTTOM OF 1898 ARCHITRAVE REMOVED IN 1964
ORIGINAL BRICK RELIEVING ARCH
DIRT LINE - JOINT BETWEEN BANDS OF ORIGINAL ARCHITRAVE
"MODERN" BACKUP FOR RAISED PANEL
ORIGINAL RAISED PANEL REMOVED FOR INVESTIGATION (SEE DRAWING NHP-IND 3425-18)
MODERN WOOD SCREWS
GLUE JOINT
ORIG. SASH WEIGHT PULLEY HOLE (SCRIBE LINES THE 1898 PULLEY HAS ERADICATED OTHER EVIDENCE. THE ORIG. AXLE HOLE IS EXTANT IN W. JAMB IN CENTER WINDOW.
ASSUMED POSITION OF SHORT RAIL
WIDTH OF PILASTER
ASSUMED POSITION OF SHORT RAIL
ORIGINAL PILASTER, BASE, STILE AND RAIL SYSTEM, ARCHITRAVE, PANELED JAMBS, PANELED SOFFIT NOT SHOWN.
PAINT TRACE OF PILASTER REMOVED 1964 FOR REPAIR
REFERENCE
DATUM
SASH NOT SHOWN (DATES FROM 1898)
ORIGINAL WINDOW FRAME (JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA) (1898 COVER BOARDS REMOVED)
DUTCHMAN
MORTAR FRAGMENT WITH HAIR
"MODERN" NAILER FOR SILL
TOP OF MASONRY SILL
PROFILE OF ORIGINAL BASE REVEALED 1964 FOR REPAIR
NO PLASTER TRACES THIS SIDE OF LINE
PLASTER TRACES ON BRICK WALL
"MODERN" NAILING BLOCKS FOR WAINSCOT
SAW MARKS (RECENT)
ORIGINAL BRICK RELIEVING ARCH
NO PLASTER TRACES THIS SIDE OF LINE
EXISTING FLOOR LEVEL
"MODERN" FLOOR JOISTS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE OF NORTH WALL, EAST WINDOW
SUPREME COURT ROOM
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA
NORTH WALL
EAST WINDOW
SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"
DRAWN
TRACED
CHECKED
APPROVED
SCALE
DATE JULY 1965
SUPREME COURT ROOM
NORTH WALL
EAST WINDOW
SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"
ON MICROFILM


BASIC DATA
SEE PHOTOGRAPH BODC 197,5090
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA.
EXISTING CONDITIONS, INDEPENDENCE HALL, JULY 1965
UNPAINTED WOOD
ORIGINAL PEG
JOINT SEPARATED TOWARD BOTTOM STILL TOGETHER AT TOP
ORIGINAL PAINTED METOPE
UNPAINTED WOOD, ORIGINAL TRIGLYPH POSITION
ORIGINAL PAINTED METOPE
PAINT "RUNS"
BOTTOM OF FRIEZE BOARDS
OPEN SPACE ORIGINALLY COVERED WITH ARCHITRAVE REMOVED 1897
TOP OF RAIL
PAINT TRACE INDICATES WHERE ARCHITRAVE ABUTTED RETURN OF PILASTER ARCHITRAVE
ORIGINAL PEGS
UNPAINTED WOOD
TRACES ORIG. PAINT BELOW LINE, IE. BOTTOM OF ORIGINAL ENTABLATURE
PAINT PROFILE OF ORIGINAL PILASTER CAPITAL
BOTTOM OF 1898 ENTABLATURE. PAINT REMOVED BELOW THIS LINE IN 1965 WHILE 1898 ENTABLATURE WAS STILL IN PLACE.
DOT LINE - POSITION OF 1898 EGG & DART MOLDING.
BOTTOM OF RAIL
ROW OF NAIL HOLES ALONG UNDERSIDE OF THIS RAIL, BOTH WROUGHT AND WIRE NAILS FOUND IN PLACE. THESE FASTENED THE RAISED PANEL APPLIED MOULDINGS.
ORIGINAL PEG
WEDGE
ORIG. WEDGE HELD BY TOE NAIL IN STILE
STILE DAMAGED IN CUTTING OFF FLUSH BOARD TENONS.
EDGE OF ORIGINAL STILE
CUT OFF ORIG. TENON STILL IN PLACE.
PEG MISSING
ORIGINAL SCRIBE LINES FOR MAKING MORTISES.
RAISED PANELS PRESENTLY ALIGNED WITH VERTICAL CLEATS FASTENED BACK OF RAILS WITH MODERN SCREWS. ORIGINALLY RAISED PANELS WERE BACKED BY STOPS ⅝"×¼" NAILED TO STILE EDGES. NOTE HAND WROUGHT NAIL HOLES, AND SEE HORIZONTAL SECTION.
1898 NECKING. ORIGINAL PROFILE IS OBSCURED.
POSITION OF ORIG. PILASTER TOP
MORTISE FOR TENON OF ORIGINAL FLUSH BOARDS
ORIGINAL IRON ANCHOR IN MASONRY NAILED TO STILE WITH WROUGHT NAIL. ANCHOR COULD ONLY BE APPLIED AFTER FLUSH PANELS WERE REMOVED.
NOTE IMPRESSION OF IRON ANCHOR IN ORIGINAL POSITION. PANEL MUST HAVE DROPPED ¼" DURING INITIAL CONSTRUCTION. (THIS CONDITION IS REPEATED AROUND ROOM AND BROKEN TENONS RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT ARE OFTEN REFASTENED WITH HAND WROUGHT NAILS.)
THIS WROUGHT NAIL STILL IN PLACE (SAWN OFF) PROBABLY HELD WOOD SPACER BLOCK OR PILASTER
UNPAINTED WOOD
ORIGINAL RED IRON-OXIDE PRIME COAT FOUND BACK OF APPLIED MOULDING FRONT LINE SHOWS THAT MOULDING WAS IN PLACE BEFORE WOODWORK WAS PRIMED.
BRICK LEFT OUT AT THIS POINT
ORIGINAL SCRIBE LINES FOR MORTISE
ORIGINAL SCRIBE LINES FOR MAKING MORTISES
CHISEL MARKS FROM CUTTING OFF TENONS IN REMOVING FLUSH BOARDS.
ORIGINAL PEG
CUT OFF ORIG. TENON STILL IN PLACE.
TO REFERENCE LINE
ORIGINAL RAIL MORTISED, TENONED AND PEGGED TO STILE.
ORIGINAL BRICK WALL
TOP OF RAIL
WROUGHT NAIL HOLES ALONG TOP OF THIS RAIL - ONE WROUGHT NAIL LEFT IN PLACE - ALSO WIRE NAIL HOLES FOUND HERE. THESE FASTENED THE RAISED PANEL APPLIED MOULDINGS.
SECTION A-A
KEY TO NAILS AND NAIL HOLES
WROUGHT NAIL
WIRE NAIL
HOLE LEFT BY CUT OR WROUGHT NAIL NOW MISSING
HOLE LEFT BY WIRE NAIL NOW MISSING
ORIG. DUTCHMAN
SUPREME COURT ROOM - SOUTH WALL
EAST WINDOW - SHOWING DETAILS ABOVE EAST JAMB AND EVIDENCE OF CHANGE FROM FLUSH TO RAISED PANELS.
"MODERN" FILLED SCREW HOLE
ARCHITRAVE "PIECED" OUT BY ORIGINAL CARPENTERS TO CORRECT FOR ERRORS IN CONSTRUCTION. THE JOINTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS "PIECE" HAVE BEEN FILLED WITH PUTTY
TO REFERENCE LINE
PAINT TRACE OF ORIGINAL PILASTER PAINT REMOVED IN 1955 PILASTER TEMPORARILY REMOVED 1964
UNPAINTED WOOD
EDGE OF ORIGINAL STILE
ORIGINAL WINDOW ARCHITRAVE
"MODERN" FILLED SCREW HOLE
ORIGINAL STILE
PERTINENT ELEMENTS OF PANELS OVER SUPREME COURT ROOM WINDOWS
1. The original Supreme Court Room paneling and embellishments were erected on a framework of stiles and rails, apparently completed by the mid-1790's.
2. Original embellishments included pilasters, window architraves, paneled jambs, paneled soffit, entablature, dado, archways, curved corner panels, and broken scroll tabernacle frame.
3. Architectural evidence indicates that flush boards extended between stiles above the window architrave and below the entablature. Note mortise holes and remnants of tenons in the stiles. This evidence is typical over all north and south windows and is similar to flush boards used in the spandrels of east wall arches.
4. It appears that these flush boards were removed before erecting the paneling system, and before the red iron-oxide prime coat was applied. Conventional raised panels were installed in the same space occupied by the flush boards. Quarter-round moldings were surface nailed in place, and the panels supported from behind by 3/8" x 1/2" strips nailed to the stile edges.
5. The evidence for the early date of this alteration is based on: 1) the survival of hand-wrought nails used to hold the quarter-round moldings, 2) the early craftsmanship and materials used for the raised panels, 3) the presence of the red iron-oxide prime coat having escaped back of the applied molding on the stile edges, and b) a wrought iron anchor with rosehead nail used to attach paneling system to wall, which could only have been applied after the flush panels were cut off.
6. We conclude that the change was made during the initial construction, and should be retained in the forthcoming restoration.
TENON
PEG
STILE
FLUSH PANEL
FIRST CONSTRUCTION
APPLIED QUARTER ROUND MOLDING ATTACHED WITH WROUGHT FINISH NAILS
STILE
TENON CUT OFF AND STILL IN PLACE
RAISED PANEL
BACK-UP STRIP HELD WITH WROUGHT NAILS
FINAL CONSTRUCTION
DETAILS SHOWING EVOLUTION FROM FLUSH PANELS TO RAISED PANELS
SCALE ½" = 1"
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
EVIDENCE OF CHANGE FROM FLUSH TO RAISED PANELS
SUPREME COURT ROOM, INDEPENDENCE HALL
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
NORTHEAST
DRAWING NO. 146
SHEET 15 OF 15 SHEETS
NHP-NE 34 E
DATE JULY 1965

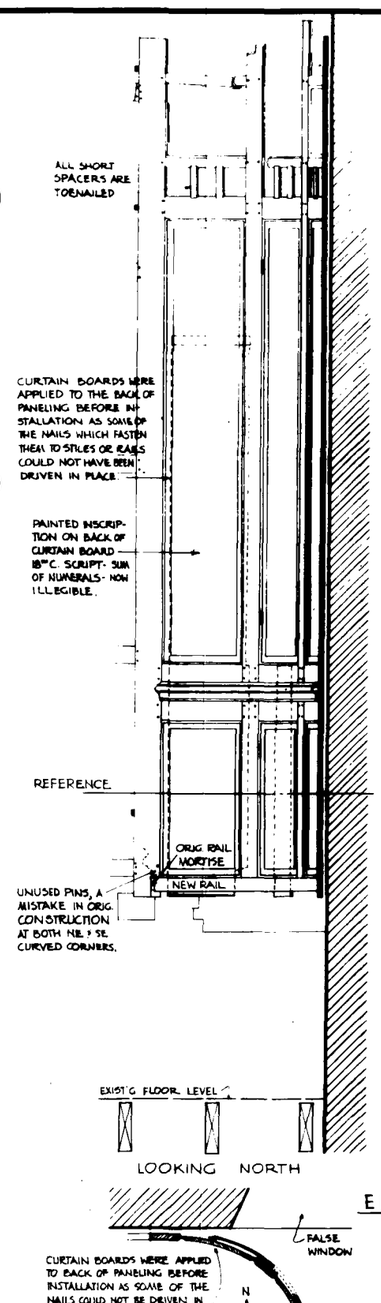




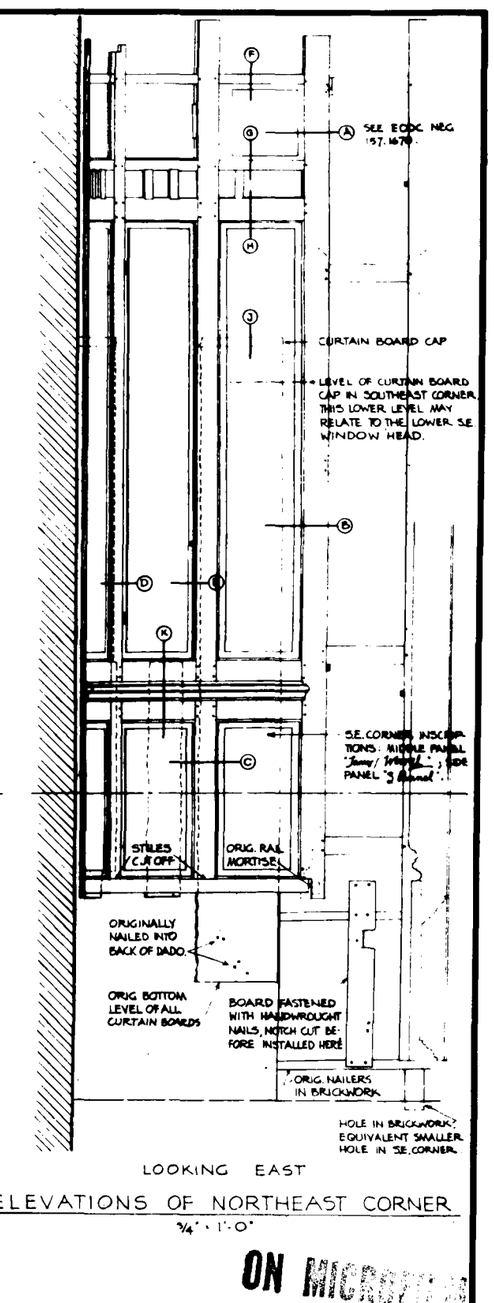
VERTICAL SECTIONS
FULL SCALE



HORIZONTAL SECTIONS
FULL SCALE



LOOKING NORTH



LOOKING EAST

ELEVATIONS OF NORTHEAST CORNER
3/4" = 1'-0"

PLAN
NORTHEAST CORNER
3/4" = 1'-0"

FULL SIZE 0 1/16 1/8 1 2 3 4"

ON MICROFILM

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
OFFICE
CURVED PANELING DETAILS - NORTHEAST CORNER
TITLE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PARK

PREPARED	M.A.R.T. DRAWING
CHECKED	HABS
REGION	NORTHEAST
DSC NO.	D-146
SHEET	14 OF
DRAWING NO.	NHP-IND 9425
DATE	JULY 1966

ORIGINAL CURVED PANELING — NORTHEAST CORNER
SUPREME COURT ROOM, INDEPENDENCE HALL

BASIC DATA: EXISTING CONDITIONS, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PHILA. COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. MAY 1966

ORIGINAL STILE

DUTCHMEN ADDED DURING REPAIRWORK OF 1955 - 58

NEW COVER BOARD

ORIGINAL NAILING BLOCK HELD WITH HAND WROUGHT NAIL.

ORIGINAL WOOD NAILER BLOCK

BRICK WALL

STILE

ALL MOLDINGS SHOWN ARE ORIGINAL

F. S. ELEVATION AND SECTION OF IMPOST AT NORTH SIDE OF CENTER ARCH - SUPREME COURT RM. -

SECTION LOOKING SOUTH

ORIGINAL ARCHWAY PILASTER PLANTED ON STILE

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA.

BASIC DATA EXISTING CONDITIONS, INDEPENDENCE HALL, JAN. 1965

EDGE OF PILASTER

PILASTER SHOWN REMOVED

ORIGINAL LOCK RAIL

ORIGINAL WOOD NAILER BLOCK SET IN BRICK WALL

STILE WIDTH

ARCHITRAVE OF CENTER ARCH SEE SHEET NO. 16 FOR PROFILE OF ARCHITRAVE AND DETAILS OF KEYSTONE.

DUTCHMEN ADDED DURING REPAIRWORK OF 1955 - 58

DUTCHMEN ADDED DURING REPAIRWORK OF 1955 - 58

ARCHWAY PILASTER

EDGE OF BRICK WALL

BEAD

ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

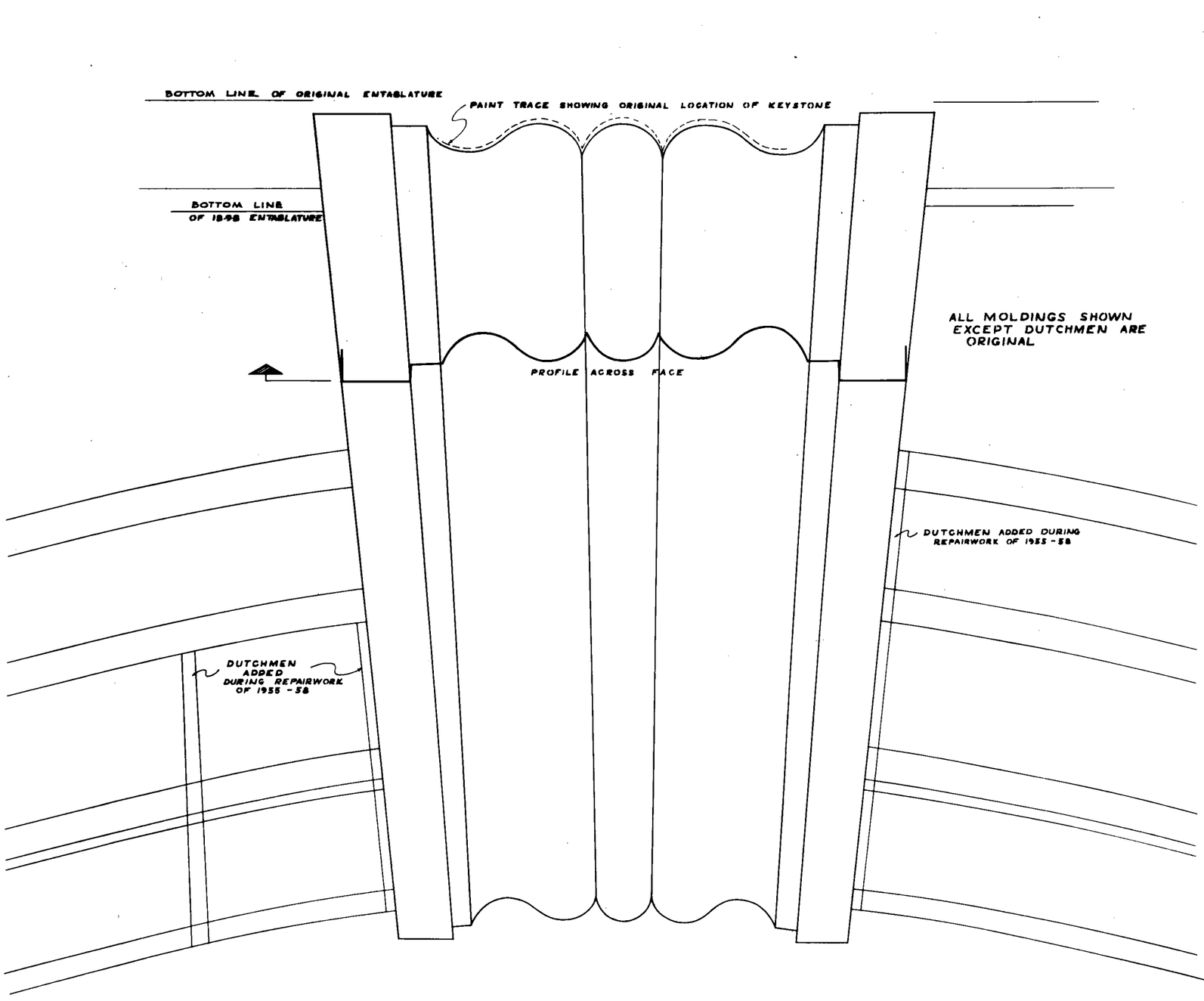
ON MICROFILM

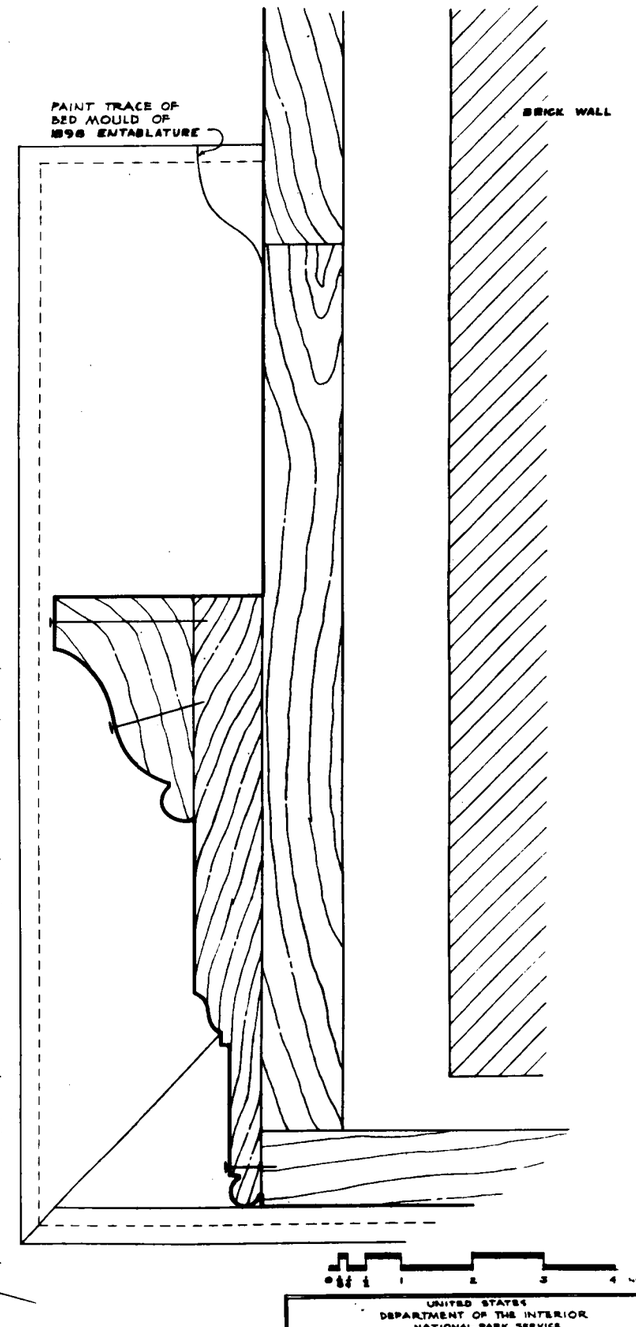
0 1/2 1 2 3 4 INCHES

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER

IMPOST - NORTH SIDE - CENTER ARCH - EAST WALL
TITLE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PARK

PREPARED	MSHL
CHECKED	WHW
REGION	NORTHEAST
DSC NO.	B-146
SHEET	15 OF
DRAWING NO.	NHP: IND 3425
DATE	JULY 1966





F.S. DETAILS OF KEYSTONE · CENTER ARCHWAY

SUPREME COURT ROOM

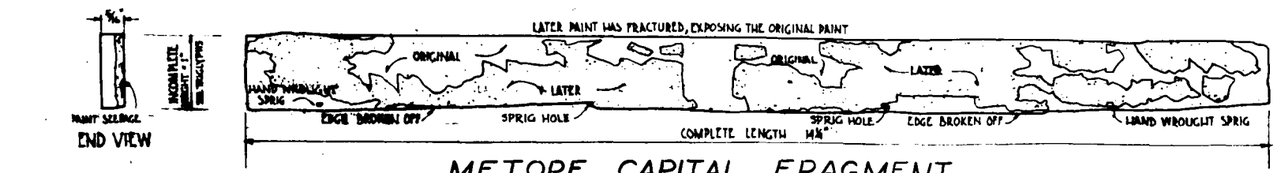
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA.
BASIC DATA EXISTING CONDITIONS, INDEPENDENCE HALL, JAN. 1965

ON LINE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED IN
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
OFFICE

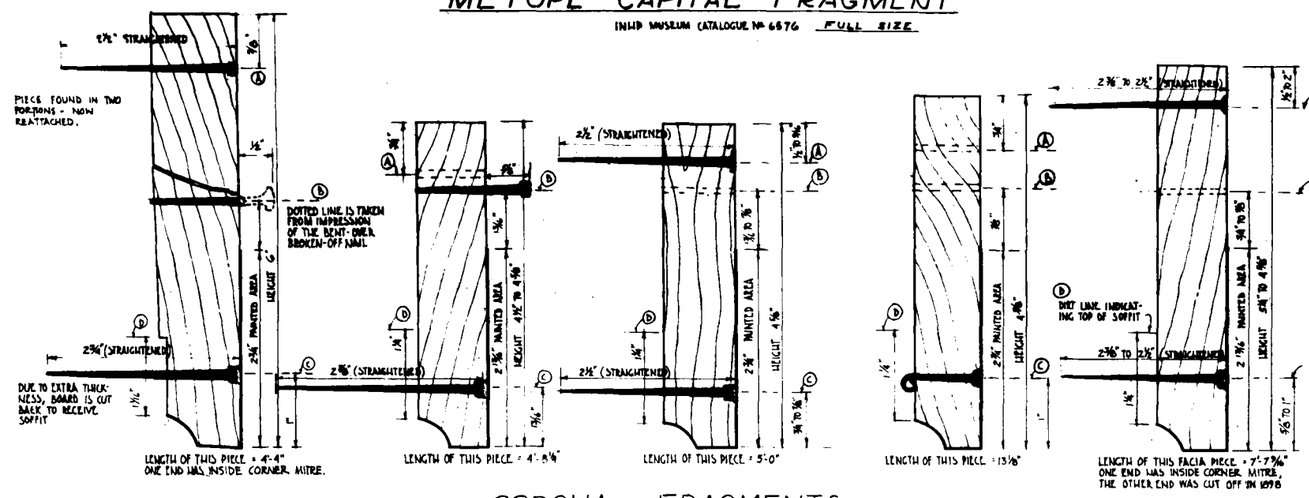
KEYSTONE, CENTER ARCHWAY, EAST WALL
TITLE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PARK

PREPARED: MEHL
CHECKED: WILSON
REGION: NORTHEAST
PDP NO.: B - 198
SHEET NO.: 16 OF
DRAWING NO.: HP + HSSE 3425
DATE: JULY 1966



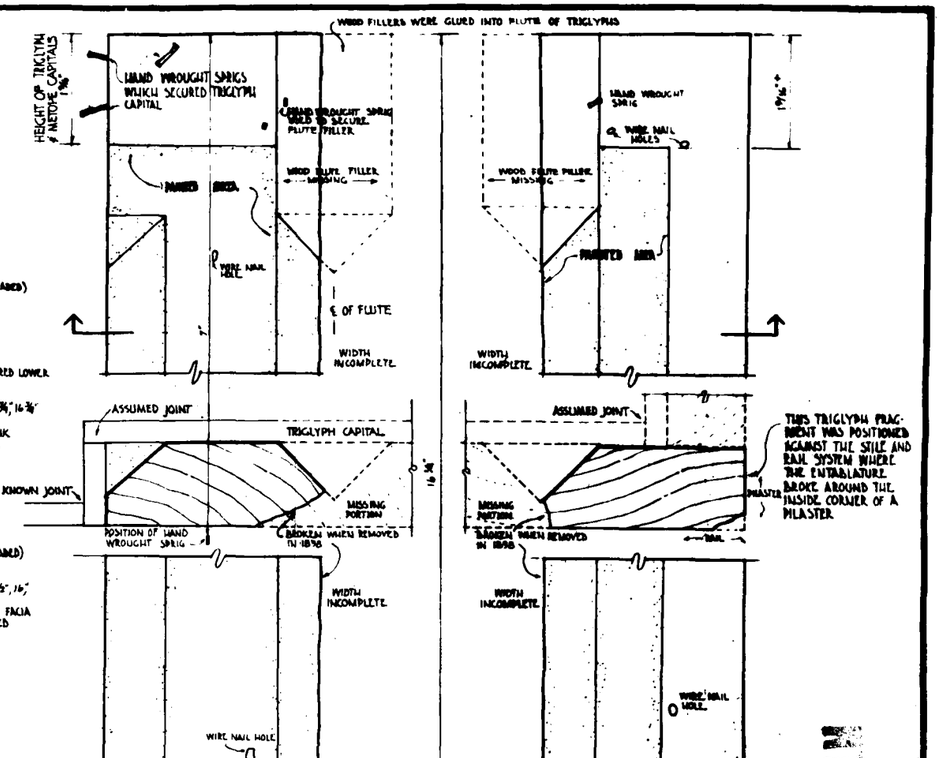
METOPE CAPITAL FRAGMENT

INHP MUSEUM CATALOGUE № 6676 FULL SIZE



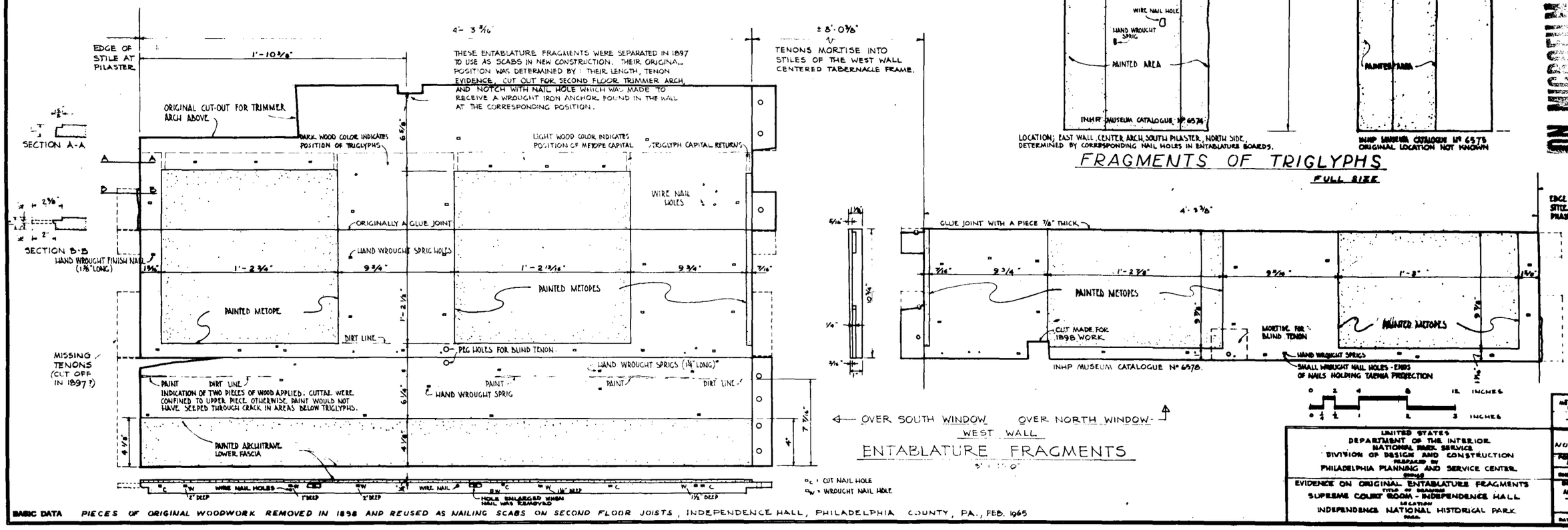
CORONA FRAGMENTS

INHP MUSEUM CATALOGUE № 6577 FULL SIZE



FRAGMENTS OF TRIGLYPHS

FULL SIZE



ENTABLATURE FRAGMENTS

3" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 4 6 12 INCHES
0 ½ 1 1 2 3 INCHES

BASIC DATA PIECES OF ORIGINAL WOODWORK REMOVED IN 1898 AND REUSED AS NAILING SCABS ON SECOND FLOOR JOISTS, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA., FEB. 1965

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
DRAWN

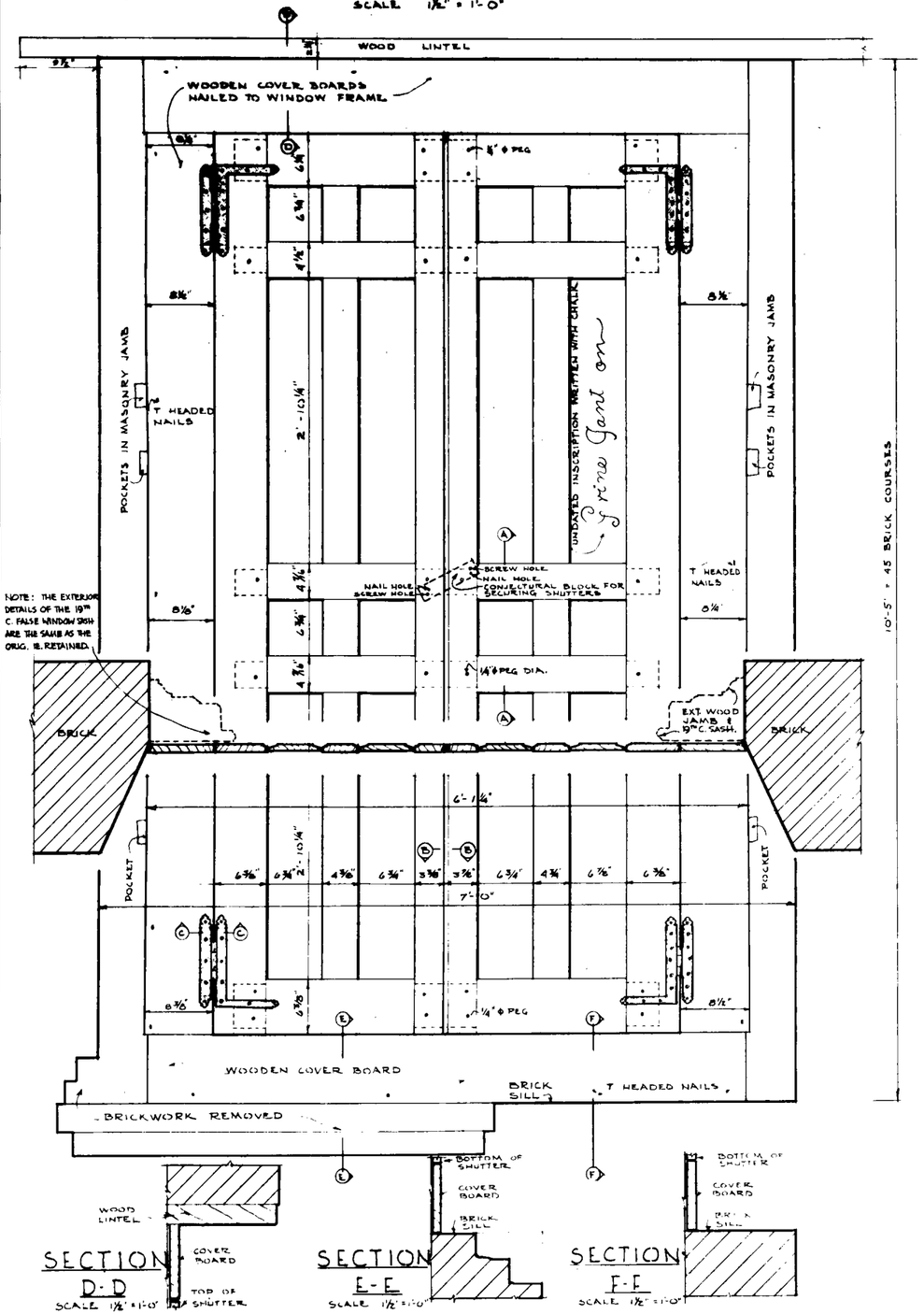
EVIDENCE ON ORIGINAL ENTABLATURE FRAGMENTS
TITLE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
AREA OR BUILDING
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PARK

REGION NORTHEAST
PLAN NO. 8-146
SHEET 17 OF
DRAWING NO. HHP+IMDE 3425
DATE JULY 1966

SUPREME COURT ROOM WINDOW SHUTTERS AND HARDWARE DETAILS (FALSE WINDOW)

INTERIOR ELEVATION OF WINDOW OPENING

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"



SECTION D-D

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

SECTION E-E

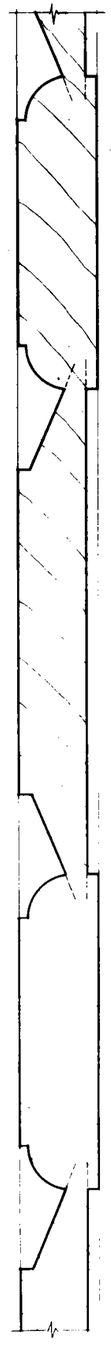
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

SECTION F-F

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

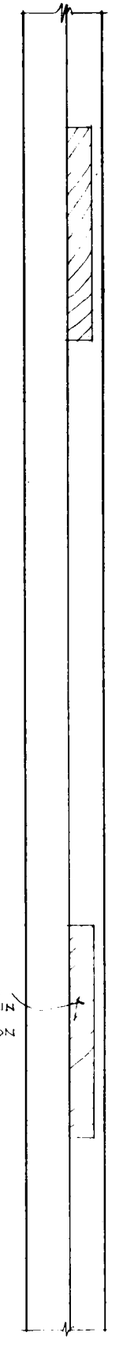
SECTION A-A

FULL SIZE



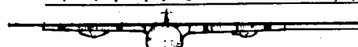
ELEVATION (BEAD END)

FULL SIZE



PLAN OF HINGE

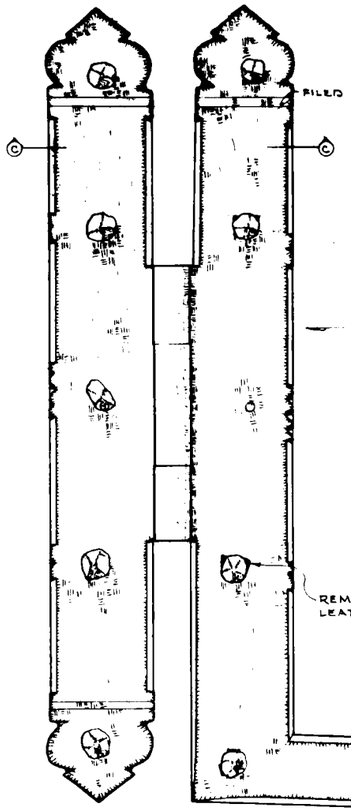
FULL SIZE



SECTION C-C THRU HINGE

FULL SIZE





LOWER LEFT HAND HINGE

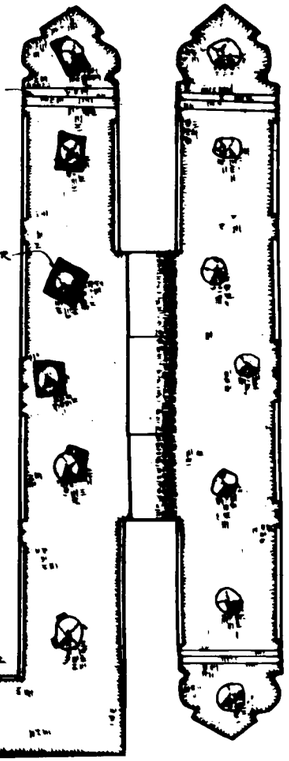
SECTION B-B

FULL SIZE



WROUGHT IRON HINGES

FULL SIZE



NOTE:
BOTH SHUTTERS REMOVED AND REPLACED (JAMB LEAF REMOVED I.E. LEATHER WASHERS MISSING) PRIOR TO APRIL 22, 1958 FOR EXAMINATION OF PAINT LAYERING. SHUTTERS NEVER REMOVED BEFORE THIS DATE.

LOWER RIGHT HAND HINGE

REMNANTS OF LEATHER WASHER

ON MICROFILM

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0" FULL SIZE

0 2 4 8 12 16 24 INCHES
0 ½ 1 1½ 2 3 INCHES FT

BASIC DATA EXISTING CONDITIONS AND "EXTERIOR" LOG BOOK OF P. HARTSHORNE, INHP. ENTRY, APRIL 22, 1958 — INDEPENDENCE HALL — PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA.

RECOMMENDED _____ DATE _____
APPROVED _____

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING & SERVICE CENTER
OFFICE

ORIGINAL FALSE WINDOW - SHUTTER & HARDWARE DETAILS
TITLE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
NAME OF PARK

ORIENTATION

PREPARED
DESIGNED W. STOWELL
DRAWN Weigel
CHECKED

DATE | INITIAL
REVISED

REGION NORTHEAST
PCP NO. P-146
SHEET 20 OF
DRAWING NO. NHP-INDE 5475
DATE JULY 1966

INHP MUSEUM CATALOGUE NO. 6060 FOR BOARDS A, B, C, & D

NOTES:
DATING THE CLOSET SHEATHING

1789 INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, STATE HOUSE
MAINTENENCE, VOUCHER 1789 JUNE 12
FOLDER 16
DIVISION OF PUBLIC RECORDS
HARRISBURG

BILL OF CARPENTER'S WORK AT THE STATE HOUSE BY JOSEPH BAKESTRAW; "TO MAKING A PARTITION BETWEEN THE ENTRY AND COURT ROOM AND REPAIRING THE MOULDINGS AT IMPOST AND BASE OF PILASTER AND A PAIR OF LARGE FOULDING DOORS — 8. 0. 2."
THIS BILL PROBABLY REFERS TO THE CENTRAL HALL SIDE OF THE ARCHWAY SHEATHING WHICH MADE NICHES OF THE ARCHES AS SEEN FROM THE SUPREME COURT ROOM.

1815 TO 1830 THE EXISTING CUT NAILS ON THE S.C.R. SHEATHING [SHOWN AT RIGHT (C)] ARE EARLY MACHINE CUT NAILS WITH ECCENTRIC MACHINE MADE HEADS AND SHEAR MARKS ON OPPOSITE SIDES. THE NAILS WERE MADE CA. 1820-30, THE REASON FOR THE USE OF WROUGHT NAILS, ALSO TO BE FOUND ON THESE BOARDS, IS BECAUSE THEY CAN BE CLINCHED — CUT NAILS WOULD BREAK. THE SHELF RESTS WERE NAILED FROM THE CLOSET SIDE AND THE NAILS CLINCHED ON THE S.C.R. FACE.

1824 UNIDENTIFIED NEWSPAPER CLIPPING OF 1924
REPRINTED ARTICLE FROM DEMOCRATIC GAZETTE OF MARCH 25, 1824

THE REPORT OF A FIRE IN "THE MAYOR'S COURT ROOM IN THE WEST END OF THE STATE HOUSE ... VILLAINS ENTERED THE ROOM, PILED UP SOME CHAIRS AGAINST THE WAINSCOTING AT THE EAST END OF THE ROOM AND SET THEM ON FIRE." THE SCORCH MARKS ON THE ARCHITRAVE AND KEYSTONE OF THE SOUTHEAST ARCHWAY CAN BE SEEN IN INHP PHOTO NEG. NO. 3327) TAKEN WHEN PAINT WAS REMOVED FROM THIS AREA IN 1956. THE SCORCH MARKS STOP SHORT OF THE CLOSET SHEATHING POSITION ON THE S.C.R. SIDE PREVENTING THE FLAMES FROM REACHING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE ARCHWAY. THUS, THE S.C.R. SHEATHING WAS IN PLACE IN 1824.

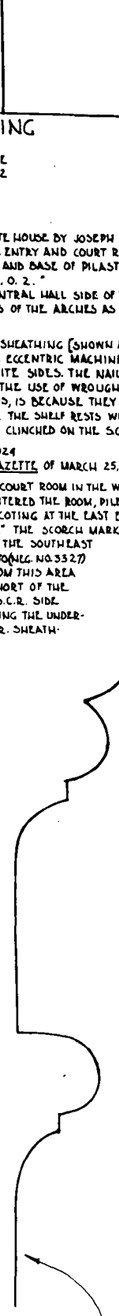
GENERAL NOTES

EACH BOARD WAS NUMBERED IN PENCIL (AREA COVERED BY CORNICE) BY THE CARPENTER TO FACILITATE ERECTION; SEE ELEVATIONS AT RIGHT.

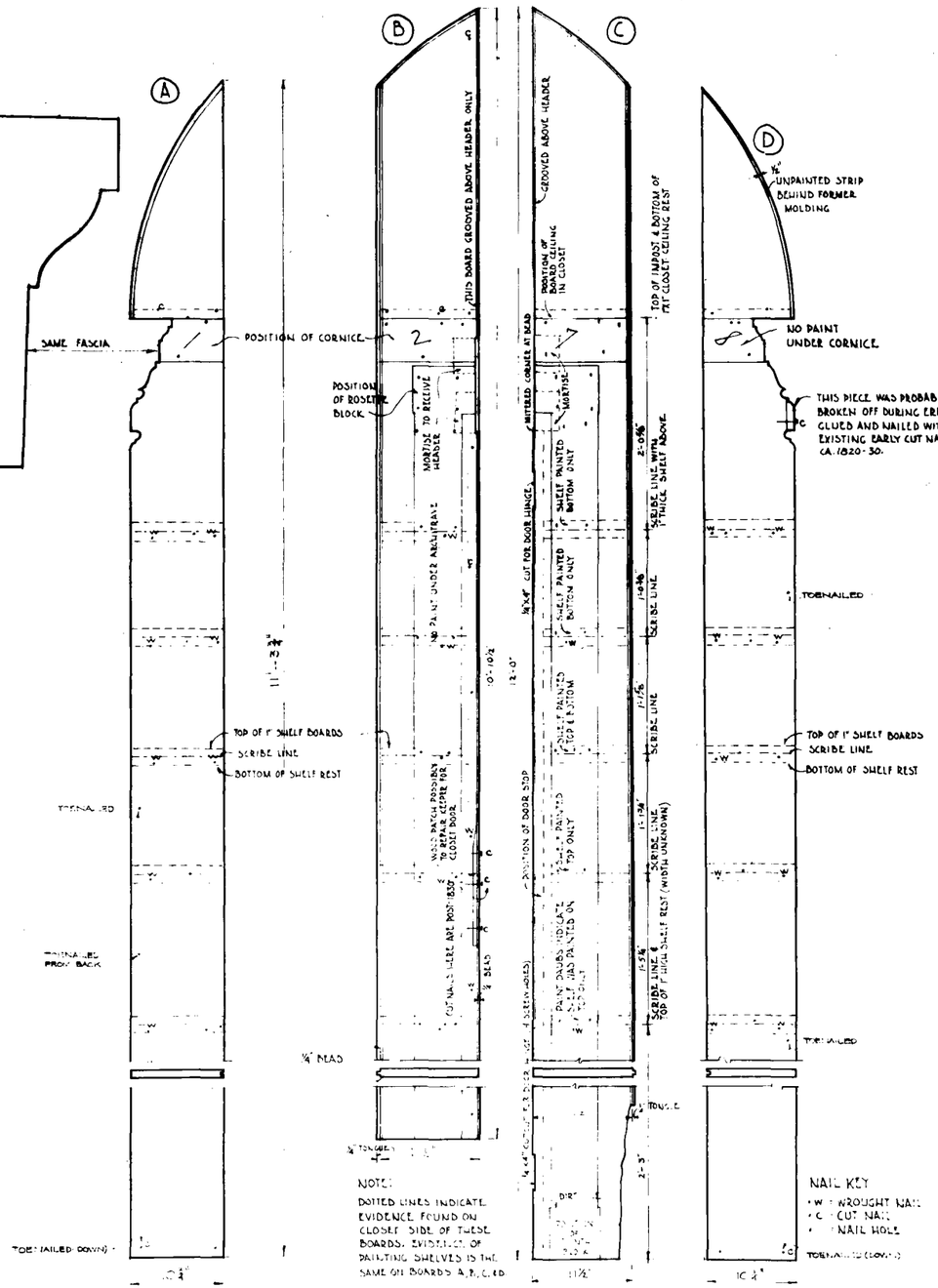
IMPOST PROFILE (CUTOUT) IS TAKEN FROM BOARD PENCILED NO. 1 (SEE 'A' AT RIGHT)

UNPAINTED ½" STRIPS AT THE TOP OF EACH BOARD INDICATE THE POSITION OF A MOLDING WHICH FOLLOWED THE ARCH - IMPOST TO IMPOST.

SHELF RESTS WERE NAILED FROM THE CLOSET SIDE WITH WROUGHT NAILS AND CLINCHED ON S.C.R. SIDE. CUT NAILS WERE DRIVEN FROM THE S.C.R. FACE INTO THE SHELVES. WIRE NAILS AND HOLES OF 1858, WHEN SHEATHING BOARDS WERE USED AS FURRING, HAVE NOT BEEN RECORDED ON THIS DRAWING.



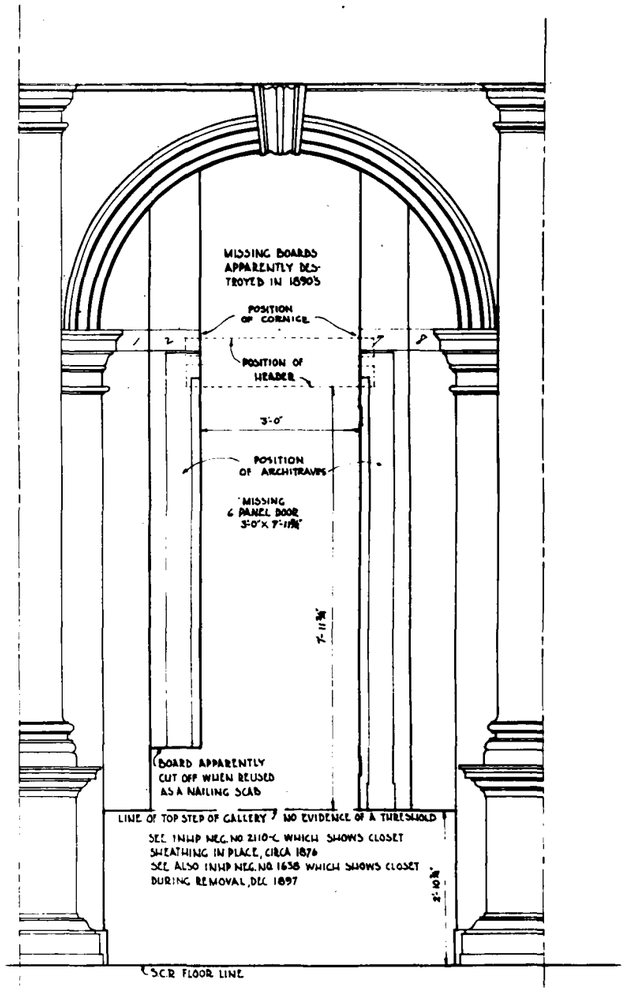
TRACING OF IMPOST CUTOUT
FULL SIZE



NOTE:
DOTTED LINES INDICATE EVIDENCE FOUND ON CLOSET SIDE OF THESE BOARDS. EVIDENCE OF PAINTING SHELVES IS THE SAME ON BOARDS A, B, C, & D.

NAIL KEY
• W = WROUGHT NAIL
• C = CUT NAIL
• = NAIL HOLE

ELEVATIONS, CLOSET SHEATHING FROM SUPREME COURT ROOM SIDE
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION OF NORTH ARCH SHOWING CLOSET SHEATHING AS REASSEMBLED, EAST WALL, SUPREME COURT ROOM
SCALE ⅜" = 1'-0"

0 4 8 12 24 36 48 INCHES
0 2 4 8 12 16 24 INCHES
0 ⅛ ½ 1 1½ 2 3 INCHES P.S.

SCALE AS NOTED

MARK	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	INITIAL
	REVISED		

RECOMMENDED
DATE
APPROVED

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN & ARCH. CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
REVISED
CLOSET SHEATHING EVIDENCE: NORTH ARCHWAY, EAST WALL
TITLE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
NAME OF PARK

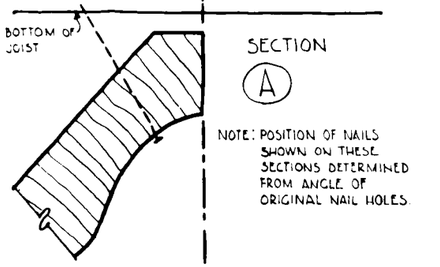
ORIENTATION

PREPARED: K CLARK
DESIGNED: CLARK & STOWELL
DRAWN: WILSON
CHECKED:

REGION: NORTHEAST
PDP NO.: P
SHEET: 21 OF
DRAWING NO.: NHP-INDEPENDENCE 3425
DATE: JULY 1966

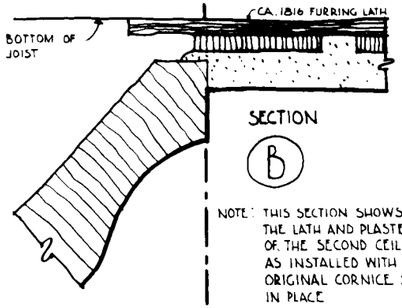
BASIC DATA: INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA., JULY 1966.
BOARDS FOUND OVER SUPREME COURT ROOM [illegible] BY [illegible] FOR [illegible] JULY 1966. SEE HISTORIC INHP 2110-C, 5715

GENERAL NOTE
THE SUPREME COURT ROOM HAS HAD THREE CEILINGS
c1740 , c1898 , AND 1898
IN 1740 THE ORIGINAL PLASTER LATH WAS APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE JOIST BOTTOMS IN THE NORTH HALF OF THE ROOM, AND TO THE BOTTOM SURFACES OF 1"x3" SCABS IN THE SOUTH AND CENTER PORTIONS OF THE ROOM.
IN c 1898 IN THE NORTH HALF OF THE ROOM THE ORIGINAL LATH WAS REMOVED AND NEW LATH FURRING STRIPS APPLIED TO THE JOIST BOTTOMS, AND THEN NEW LATH AND PLASTER. IN THE SOUTH HALF THE ORIGINAL LATH WAS REMOVED AND THE NEW LATH AND PLASTER APPLIED TO THE BOTTOM SURFACES OF THE ORIGINAL 1"x3" SCABS
IN 1898 THE THIRD CEILING WAS FURRED DOWN ABOUT 6" WITH NEW FURRING SCABS, THUS PRESERVING THE EVIDENCE OF THE EARLIER TWO CEILINGS
ARCHED OPENING BELOW
BRICK PIER
BRICK WALL
WINDOW OPENING BELOW
DOORWAY BELOW
REFERENCE LINE
VERTICAL REFERENCE LINE
JOISTS REST IN POCKETS IN BRICK WALL
PLASTER STAINS OCCUR EITHER ON BOTTOM OF JOISTS OR ON FURRING STRIPS NAILED TO JOISTS. THE BLACK MARKS ARE PLASTER STAINS WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE ADJACENT LATH NAIL HOLES, ESTABLISH THE LIMITS OF THE FIRST TWO PLASTER CEILINGS. (SEE EDOC NEG NO 197693)
LINE OF CROWN MOLDING OF ORIGINAL CORNICE, ESTABLISHED BY LATH AND PLASTER EVIDENCE ON UNDERSIDE OF JOISTS (SEE EDOC NEG NO 197699 AND DRAWING HAFO-NPS 8656 SHEETS 29 + 34)
SEE DRAWING HAFO-NPS 8656 SHEET 23.
MAPLE FLOOR STRIPS USED TO LEVEL EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY CEILING - SECURED TO JOISTS WITH CUT NAILS. (SEE EDOC NEG NO 197701)
FRAMING FOR TRIMMER ARCH OF SECOND FLOOR FIREPLACE HEARTH
ORIGINAL JOISTS CUT HERE AND RECEIVED BY NEW HEADER
STEEL STRAP HANGERS SUPPORT ORIGINAL BEAMS CUT TO INSTALL HAT CHANNELS.
ENDS OF ORIGINAL WIDE BOARD WIDTH WEAR SURFACES FROM SECOND FLOOR PLYING - EDGE CUT IN 1829.00 (SEE EDOC NEG NO 197693)
ADDED PLATE AT SECOND FLOOR LEVEL REVISED AND ENLARGED - PART OF 1897 FIRE PROOFING PROJECT AND DEMARCATES THE JUMP SIZE OF THE ATTIC
DECORATIVE JOISTS REQUIRED TO AVOID BEING WITH DOWELS MORTISE & TENON JOINTS AND LEGGED AT THE EXTREMITIES
ENDS OF ORIGINAL WIDE BOARDS AT THIS AREA SUSPENDED FROM SECOND FLOOR BEAMS. BOARDS CUT IN 1833-50 (SEE EDOC NEG NO 197696)
THE LATH & PLASTER STRIPS ON THIS SECTION WERE SPLINED TO THE WEB OF THE PLATE GIRDER
TENSION MEMBER (ALL 3/4"-5/8" DIA) INSTALLED 1965 - SUSPENDED FROM PLATE GIRDER ABOVE.
PLASTER STAINS OCCUR EITHER ON BOTTOM OF JOISTS OR ON SCABS AND FURRING STRIPS NAILED TO JOISTS. THE BLACK MARKS ARE PLASTER STAINS WHICH TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LATH NAIL HOLES, ESTABLISH THE LIMITS OF THE FIRST TWO PLASTER CEILINGS INCLUDE THE CORNICE PROJECTION, SEE SHEETS 29 + 34
THIS IS THE LAST PLASTER STAIN DEFINING THE APPROXIMATE CORNICE PROJECTION
FRAMING FOR TRIMMER ARCH OF SECOND FLOOR FIREPLACE HEARTH (SEE EDOC NEG NO 197693)
HAND WEIGHT NAIL (SEE EDOC NEG NO 197705 & DWG HAFO-NPS 8656 SHEET 24)
ORIGINAL JOISTS CUT HERE AND RECEIVED BY NEW HEADER
NORTH
INDEPENDENCE HALL
REFLECTED PLAN OF SUPREME COURT ROOM CEILING FRAMING
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
NOTE: THE ORIGINAL WOOD JOISTS AND BEAMS ARE SHOWN HERE TOGETHER WITH THE 1950-60 SUPPLEMENTARY STEEL CHANNELS AND HANGERS. BLOCKING FOR THE 1897-98 CEILING HAS BEEN REMOVED AND IS NOT INDICATED IN THIS DRAWING. FOR THE SAKE OF CLARITY, THE MAJOR STEEL MEMBERS OF THE 1965 ATTIC FRAMING OF THE BUILDING ARE ALSO OMITTED. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS AS BUILT DWG. 2HFO-2NP-2NS AND 2S11-A SHEET 4 OF 5.
BASIC PLAN & FIRE IMPROVEMENT, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA CO., PA., JAN. 1965
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY - REFLECTED PLAN OF CEILING FRAMING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
HAFO-NPS 8656
SHEET 28
ON MICROFILM



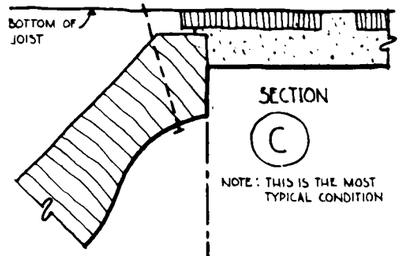
SECTION (A)

NOTE: POSITION OF NAILS SHOWN ON THESE SECTIONS DETERMINED FROM ANGLE OF ORIGINAL NAIL HOLES.



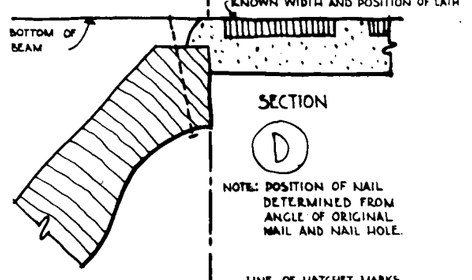
SECTION (B)

NOTE: THIS SECTION SHOWS THE LATH AND PLASTER OF THE SECOND CEILING AS INSTALLED WITH THE ORIGINAL CORNICE STILL IN PLACE



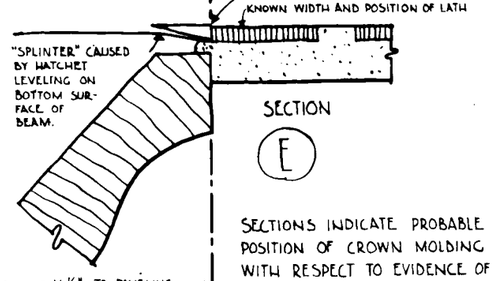
SECTION (C)

NOTE: THIS IS THE MOST TYPICAL CONDITION



SECTION (D)

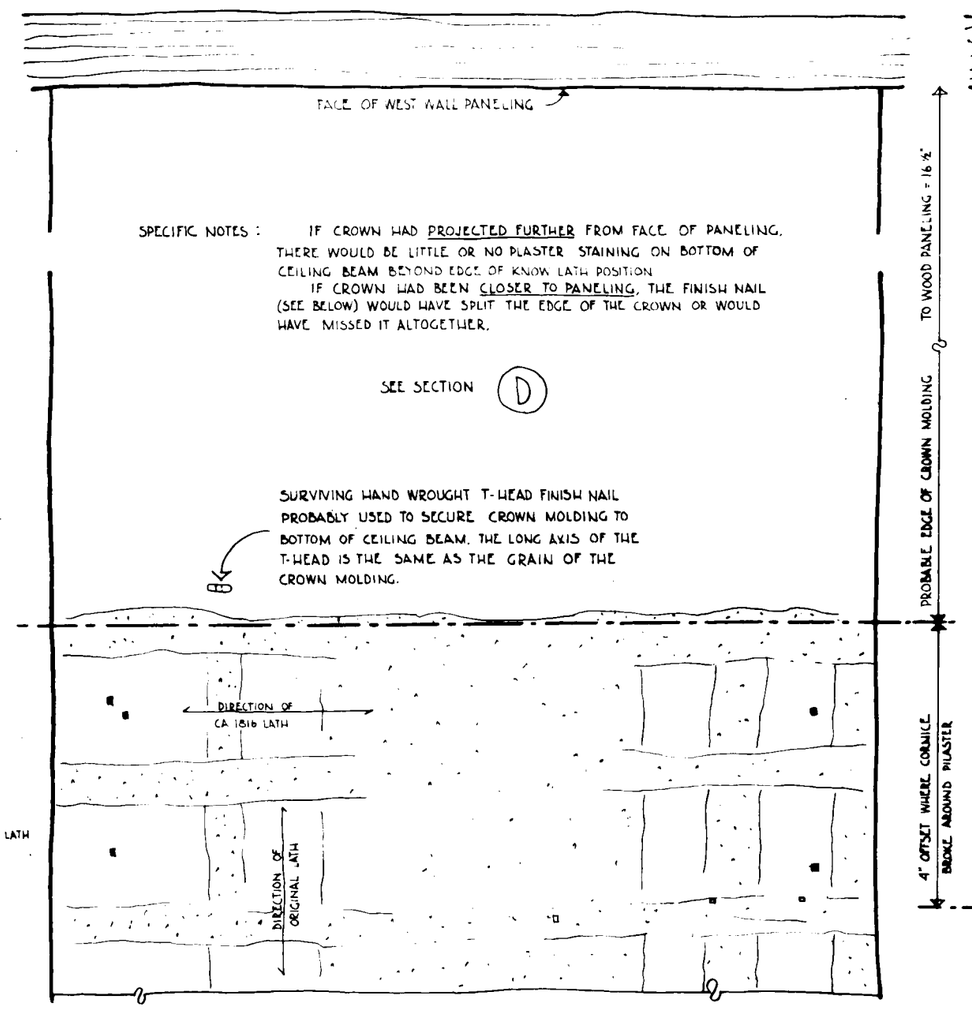
NOTE: POSITION OF NAIL DETERMINED FROM ANGLE OF ORIGINAL NAIL AND NAIL HOLE.



SECTION (E)

SECTIONS INDICATE PROBABLE POSITION OF CROWN MOLDING WITH RESPECT TO EVIDENCE OF PLASTER CEILING

16½" TO PANELING



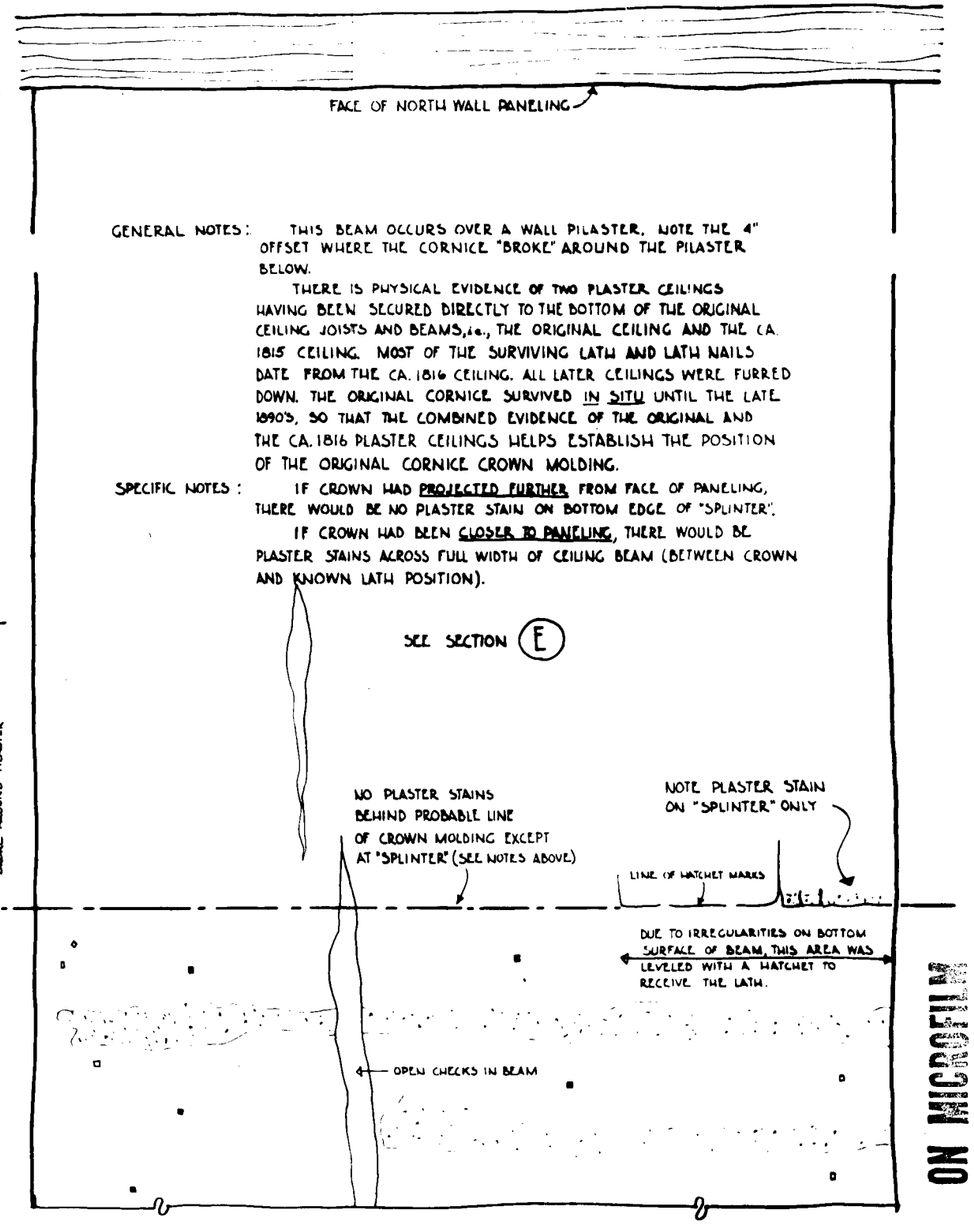
SPECIFIC NOTES: IF CROWN HAD PROJECTED FURTHER FROM FACE OF PANELING, THERE WOULD BE LITTLE OR NO PLASTER STAINING ON BOTTOM OF CEILING BEAM BEYOND EDGE OF KNOW LATH POSITION.

IF CROWN HAD BEEN CLOSER TO PANELING, THE FINISH NAIL (SEE BELOW) WOULD HAVE SPLIT THE EDGE OF THE CROWN OR WOULD HAVE MISSED IT ALTOGETHER.

SEE SECTION (D)

SURVIVING HAND WROUGHT T-HEAD FINISH NAIL PROBABLY USED TO SECURE CROWN MOLDING TO BOTTOM OF CEILING BEAM. THE LONG AXIS OF THE T-HEAD IS THE SAME AS THE GRAIN OF THE CROWN MOLDING.

F.S. ORIGINAL SOUTH BEAM .... WEST WALL



GENERAL NOTES: THIS BEAM OCCURS OVER A WALL PILASTER. NOTE THE 4" OFFSET WHERE THE CORNICE "BROKE" AROUND THE PILASTER BELOW.

THERE IS PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF TWO PLASTER CEILINGS HAVING BEEN SECURED DIRECTLY TO THE BOTTOM OF THE ORIGINAL CEILING JOISTS AND BEAMS, i.e., THE ORIGINAL CEILING AND THE CA. 1815 CEILING. MOST OF THE SURVIVING LATH AND LATH NAILS DATE FROM THE CA. 1816 CEILING. ALL LATER CEILINGS WERE FURRED DOWN. THE ORIGINAL CORNICE SURVIVED IN SITU UNTIL THE LATE 1890'S, SO THAT THE COMBINED EVIDENCE OF THE ORIGINAL AND THE CA. 1816 PLASTER CEILINGS HELPS ESTABLISH THE POSITION OF THE ORIGINAL CORNICE CROWN MOLDING.

SPECIFIC NOTES: IF CROWN HAD PROJECTED FURTHER FROM FACE OF PANELING, THERE WOULD BE NO PLASTER STAIN ON BOTTOM EDGE OF "SPLINTER".

IF CROWN HAD BEEN CLOSER TO PANELING, THERE WOULD BE PLASTER STAINS ACROSS FULL WIDTH OF CEILING BEAM (BETWEEN CROWN AND KNOWN LATH POSITION).

SEE SECTION (E)

F.S. ORIGINAL BEAM .... NORTH WALL

FULL SIZE 0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 2 3 4

LEGEND

- PLASTER STAINS (ORIGINAL AND CA. 1816).
- LATH NAIL HOLES.
- SURVIVING LATH NAILS ARE MACHINE-CUT WITH CRUDE HEADS AND SHEAR MARKS ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE SHANK. THE NAILS ARE VERY IRREGULAR AS TO LENGTH AND GENERAL MANUFACTURE, AND PROBABLY DATE FROM THE CA. 1816 PLASTER CEILING.
- PROBABLE LINE OF CROWN MOLDING AT CEILING.

F.S. REFLECTED PLANS OF SELECTED CEILING BEAMS SHOWING EVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH ORIGINAL CORNICE PROJECTION

BASIC DATA EXISTING EVIDENCE, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA., FEB. 1965

PREPARED BY STONEROAD ASSOCIATES

REVISED NORTHEAST

DRAWN S.H.E. CHECKED P.S. APPROVED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION PREPARED IN PHILADELPHIA PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER OFFICE

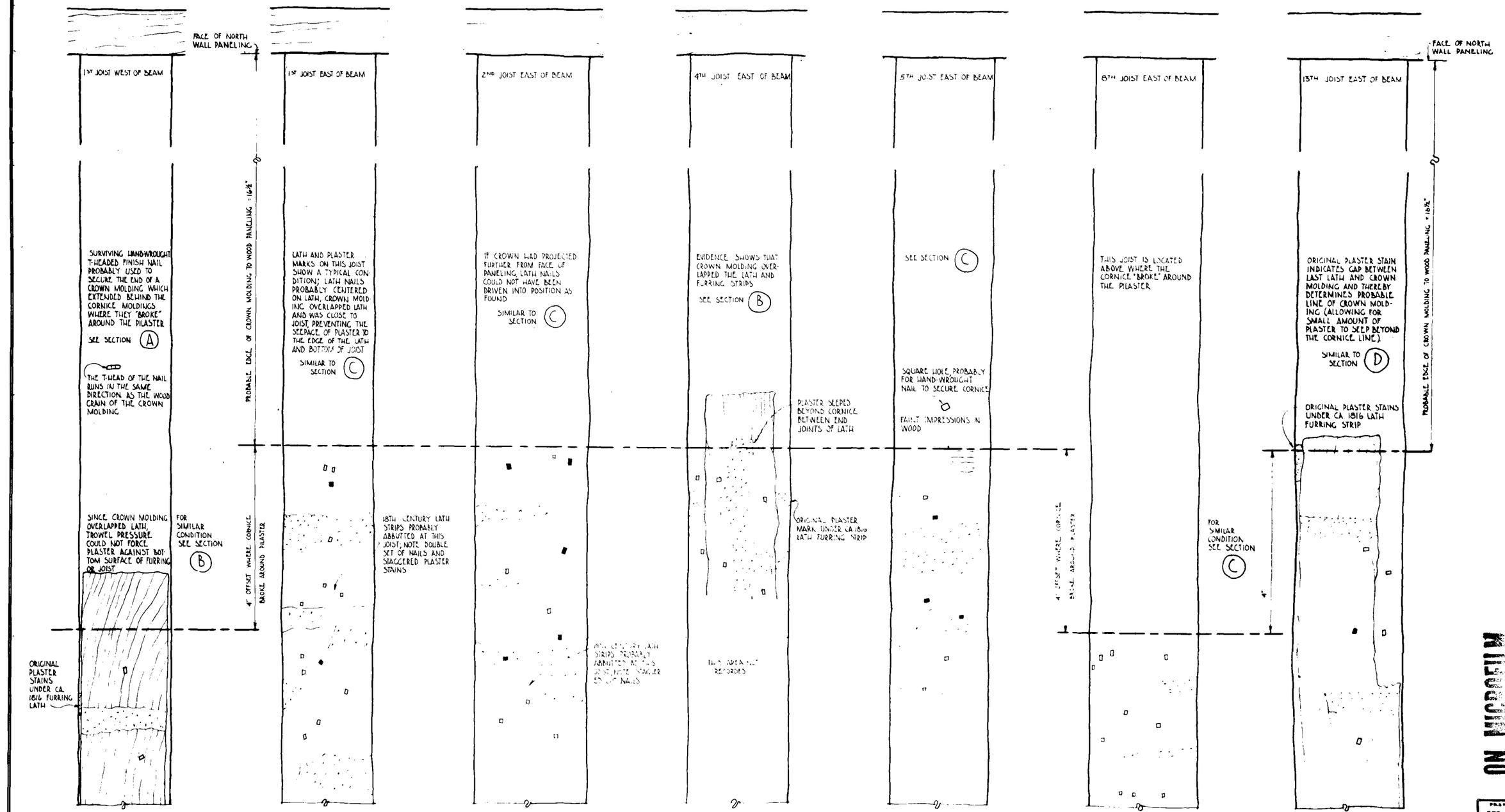
TITLE OF DRAWING: EVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH ORIGINAL CORNICE PROJECTION SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL

LOCATION: INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PARK

DRAWING NO. 3455

DATE JULY

ON MICROFILM



GENERAL NOTES

THERE IS PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF TWO PLASTER CEILINGS HAVING BEEN SECURED DIRECTLY TO THE BOTTOM OF THE ORIGINAL CEILING JOISTS AND BEAMS, viz., THE ORIGINAL CEILING AND THE CA. 1816 CEILING. MOST OF THE SURVIVING LATH AND LATH NAILS DATE FROM THE CA 1816 CEILING. ALL LATER CEILINGS WERE FURRED DOWN. THE ORIGINAL CORNICE SURVIVED IN SITU UNTIL THE LATE 1890'S, SO THAT THE COMBINED EVIDENCE OF THE ORIGINAL AND THE CA. 1816 PLASTER CEILINGS HELPS ESTABLISH THE POSITION OF THE ORIGINAL CORNICE CROWN MOLDING.

EXISTING CONDITIONS, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA CO. PA. FEB. 1965

BASIC DATA

LEGEND

- PROBABLE LINE OF CROWN MOLDING TO WOOD PANELING
- PLASTER STAINS (ORIGINAL AND ALIGNED)
- LATH NAIL HOLES
- SURVIVING LATH NAILS; NOTE ANGLE OF NAIL WITH GRAIN AND SHEAR MARKS ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF SHANK. THE NAILS ARE VERY IRREGULAR IN LENGTH AND CENTERS. MANUFACTURE AND PROBABLY DATE IS MID CA. 18TH CENTURY OR EARLY

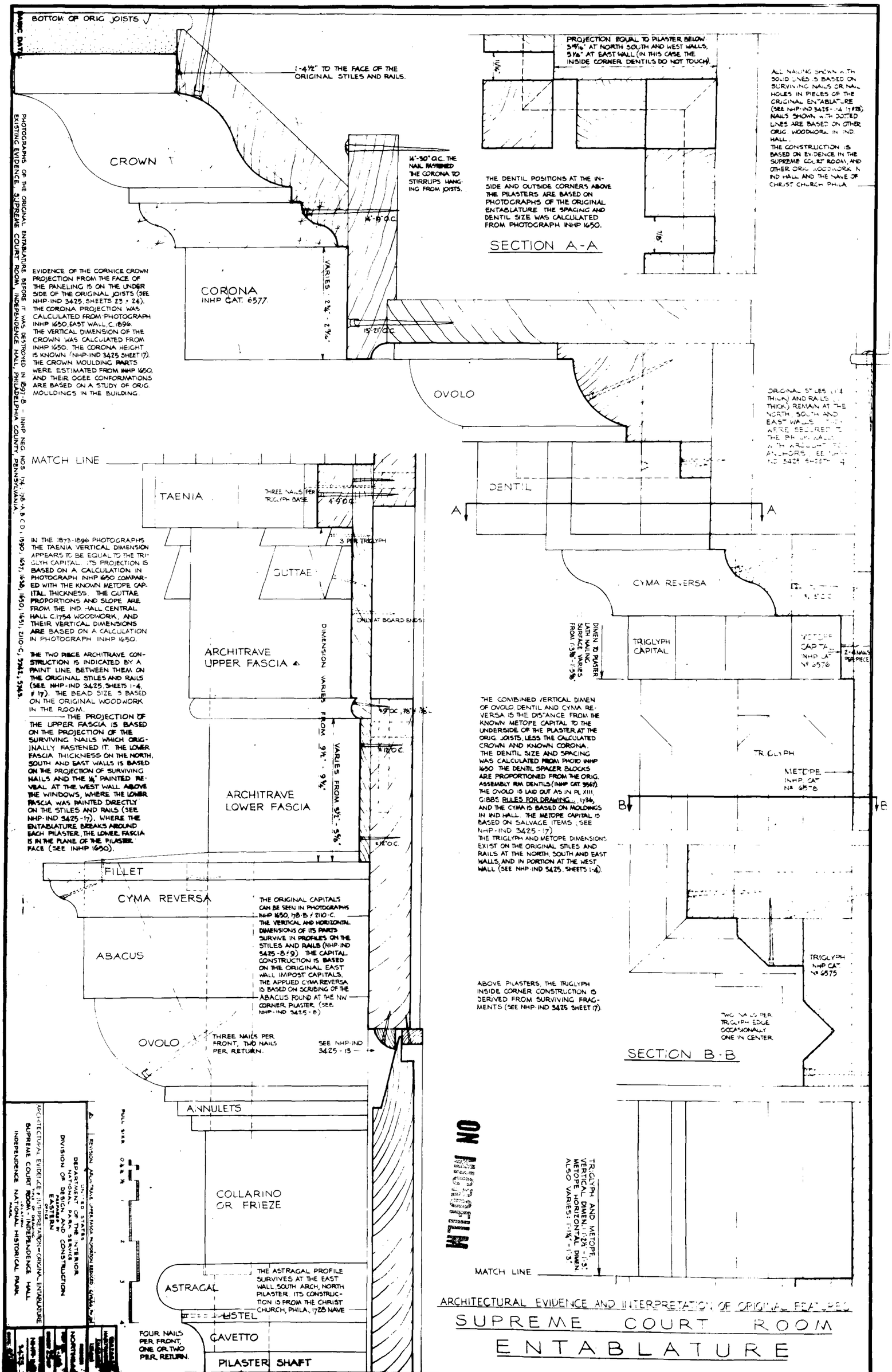
F.S. REFLECTED PLANS OF SELECTED CEILING JOISTS SHOWING EVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH ORIGINAL CORNICE PROJECTION

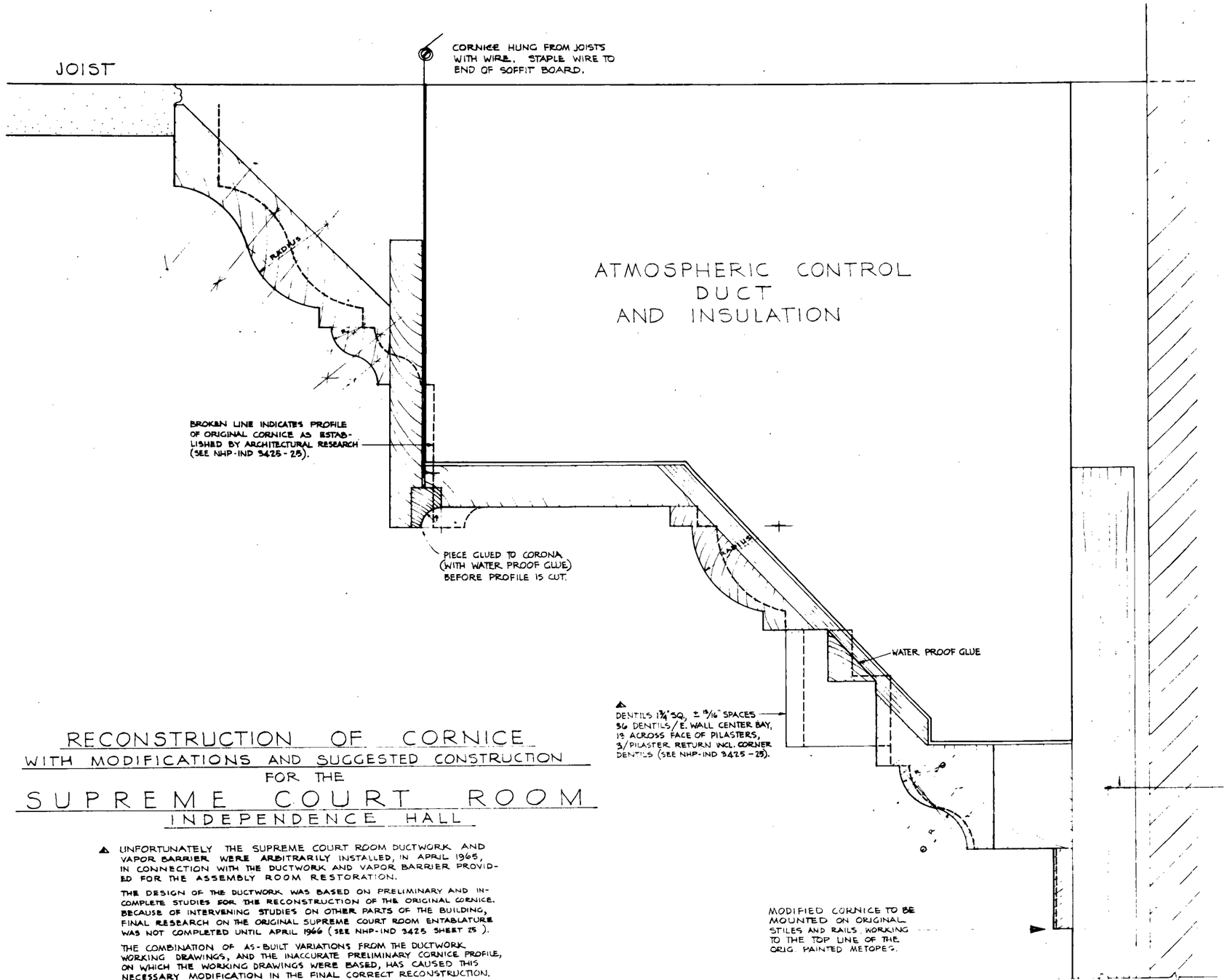
0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 2 3 4 INCHES

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
FINAL PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
EVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH ORIGINAL CORNICE PROJECTION
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PREPARED BY STOWELL
CHECKED
NORTHEAST
DRAWING NO. 24
NHP - IND 3425
DATE JUNE 1966

ON FILE AT


BASIC DATE
BOTTOM OF ORIG JOISTS
1-4½" TO THE FACE OF THE ORIGINAL STILES AND RAILS.
CROWN
14"-90° O.C. THE NAIL FASTENED THE CORONA TO STIRRUPS HANGING FROM JOISTS.
16"-19" O.C.
CORONA
INHP CAT. 6577.
VARIES: 2¾" - 2⅞"
15"-21" O.C.
OVOLO
PROJECTION EQUAL TO PLASTER BELOW 5 9/16" AT NORTH SOUTH AND WEST WALLS, 5⅛" AT EAST WALL (IN THIS CASE THE INSIDE CORNER DENTILS DO NOT TOUCH)
THE DENTIL POSITIONS AT THE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CORNERS ABOVE THE PILASTERS ARE BASED ON PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ORIGINAL ENTABLATURE. THE SPACING AND DENTIL SIZE WAS CALCULATED FROM PHOTOGRAPH INHP 1650.
SECTION A-A
ALL NAILING SHOWN WITH SOLID LINES IS BASED ON SURVIVING NAILS OR NAIL HOLES IN PIECES OF THE ORIGINAL ENTABLATURE (SEE NHP-IND 3425 - A1 1-18). NAILS SHOWN WITH DOTTED LINES ARE BASED ON OTHER ORIG. WOODWORK IN IND. HALL.
THE CONSTRUCTION IS BASED ON EVIDENCE IN THE SUPREME COURT ROOM, AND OTHER ORIG. WOODWORK IN IND. HALL AND THE NAVE OF CHRIST CHURCH, PHILA.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ORIGINAL ENTABLATURE BEFORE IT WAS DESTROYED IN 1897-8 - INHP NEG. NOS. 174-178-A, B, C, D - 1590, 1637, 1638, 1650, 1651, 2110-C, 7982, 5943.
EXISTING EVIDENCE, SUPREME COURT ROOM, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
EVIDENCE OF THE CORNICE CROWN PROJECTION FROM THE FACE OF THE PANELING IS ON THE UNDER SIDE OF THE ORIGINAL JOISTS (SEE NHP-IND 3425, SHEETS 23 + 24). THE CORONA PROJECTION WAS CALCULATED FROM PHOTOGRAPH INHP 1650, EAST WALL, C. 1896. THE VERTICAL DIMENSION OF THE CROWN WAS CALCULATED FROM INHP 1650. THE CORONA HEIGHT IS KNOWN (NHP-IND 3425, SHEET 17). THE CROWN MOULDING PARTS WERE ESTIMATED FROM INHP 1650, AND THEIR OGEE CONFORMATIONS ARE BASED ON A STUDY OF ORIG. MOULDINGS IN THE BUILDING.
ORIGINAL 5" LEGS (1¼ THICK) AND RAILS (2" THICK) REMAIN AT THE NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST WALLS. THEY ARE SECURED TO THE BRICK WALL WITH WROUGHT IRON ANCHORS. SEE NHP-IND 3425 SHEETS 4
MATCH LINE
TAENIA
THREE NAILS PER TRIGLYPH BASE
4'-9" O.C.
3 PER TRIGLYPH
GUTTAE
ONLY AT BOARD ENDS
ARCHITRAVE UPPER FASCIA
DIMENSION VARIES
VARIES FROM 9¼" - 9⅝"
ARCHITRAVE LOWER FASCIA
VARIES FROM 5⅛" - 5⅝"
IN THE 1873-1896 PHOTOGRAPHS THE TAENIA VERTICAL DIMENSION APPEARS TO BE EQUAL TO THE TRIGLYPH CAPITAL. ITS PROJECTION IS BASED ON A CALCULATION IN PHOTOGRAPH INHP 1650 COMPARED WITH THE KNOWN METOPE CAPITAL THICKNESS. THE GUTTAE PROPORTIONS AND SLOPE ARE FROM THE IND. HALL CENTRAL HALL C.1754 WOODWORK, AND THEIR VERTICAL DIMENSIONS ARE BASED ON A CALCULATION IN PHOTOGRAPH INHP 1650.
THE TWO PIECE ARCHITRAVE CONSTRUCTION IS INDICATED BY A PAINT LINE BETWEEN THEM ON THE ORIGINAL STILES AND RAILS (SEE NHP-IND 3425, SHEETS 1-4, # 17). THE BEAD SIZE IS BASED ON THE ORIGINAL WOODWORK IN THE ROOM.
THE PROJECTION OF THE UPPER FASCIA IS BASED ON THE PROJECTION OF THE SURVIVING NAILS WHICH ORIGINALLY FASTENED IT. THE LOWER FASCIA THICKNESS ON THE NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST WALLS IS BASED ON THE PROJECTION OF SURVIVING NAILS AND THE ¼" PAINTED REVEAL AT THE WEST WALL ABOVE THE WINDOWS, WHERE THE LOWER FASCIA WAS PAINTED DIRECTLY ON THE STILES AND RAILS (SEE NHP-IND 3425-17). WHERE THE ENTABLATURE BREAKS AROUND EACH PILASTER, THE LOWER FASCIA IS IN THE PLANE OF THE PILASTER FACE (SEE INHP 1650).
FILLET
CYMA REVERSA
ABACUS
OVOLO
THREE NAILS PER FRONT, TWO NAILS PER RETURN.
SEE NHP-IND 3425 - 15
ANNULETS
COLLARINO OR FRIEZE
ASTRAGAL
THE ASTRAGAL PROFILE SURVIVES AT THE EAST WALL SOUTH ARCH, NORTH PILASTER. ITS CONSTRUCTION IS FROM THE CHRIST CHURCH, PHILA., 1728 NAVE
LISTEL
CAVETTO
PILASTER SHAFT
FOUR NAILS PER FRONT, ONE OR TWO PER RETURN.
THE COMBINED VERTICAL DIMENSION OF OVOLO, DENTIL AND CYMA REVERSA IS THE DISTANCE FROM THE KNOWN METOPE CAPITAL TO THE UNDERSIDE OF THE PLASTER AT THE ORIG. JOISTS, LESS THE CALCULATED CROWN AND KNOWN CORONA. THE DENTIL SIZE AND SPACING WAS CALCULATED FROM PHOTO INHP 1650. THE DENTIL SPACER BLOCKS ARE PROPORTIONED FROM THE ORIG. ASSEMBLY RM DENTILS (INHP CAT. 9567). THE OVOLO IS LAID OUT AS IN PL XIII, GIBBS RULES FOR DRAWING... 1736, AND THE CYMA IS BASED ON MOLDINGS IN IND. HALL. THE METOPE CAPITAL IS BASED ON SALVAGE ITEMS (SEE NHP-IND 3425-17). THE TRIGLYPH AND METOPE DIMENSIONS EXIST ON THE ORIGINAL STILES AND RAILS AT THE NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST WALLS, AND IN PORTION AT THE WEST WALL (SEE NHP-IND 3425, SHEETS 1-4).
DENTIL
CYMA REVERSA
TRIGLYPH CAPITAL
METOPE CAPITAL INHP CAT. Nº 9576
2-4 NAILS PER PIECE
DENTIL TO PLASTER LAND VARIES FROM 1⅜" - 1⅝"
TRIGLYPH
METOPE INHP CAT. Nº 6578
ABOVE PILASTERS, THE TRIGLYPH INSIDE CORNER CONSTRUCTION IS DERIVED FROM SURVIVING FRAGMENTS (SEE NHP-IND 3425 SHEET 17)
TRIGLYPH INHP CAT. Nº 9575
TWO NAILS PER TRIGLYPH EDGE OCCASIONALLY ONE IN CENTER
SECTION B-B
TRIGLYPH AND METOPE VERTICAL DIMENSION: 12½" - 13". METOPE HORIZONTAL DIMENSION ALSO VARIES: 11¾" - 12"
MATCH LINE
ON WALL
ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE AND INTERPRETATION OF ORIGINAL FEATURES
SUPREME COURT ROOM
ENTABLATURE
ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE + INTERPRETATION = ORIGINAL ENTABLATURE
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
EASTERN
NORTHEAST
NHP-IND 3425
FULL SIZE
0 1 2 3
REVISION ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE REVISED 6/6/75 P.H.



RECONSTRUCTION OF CORNICE
WITH MODIFICATIONS AND SUGGESTED CONSTRUCTION FOR THE
SUPREME COURT ROOM
INDEPENDENCE HALL

▲ UNFORTUNATELY THE SUPREME COURT ROOM DUCTWORK AND VAPOR BARRIER WERE ARBITRARILY INSTALLED, IN APRIL 1965, IN CONNECTION WITH THE DUCTWORK AND VAPOR BARRIER PROVIDED FOR THE ASSEMBLY ROOM RESTORATION.

THE DESIGN OF THE DUCTWORK WAS BASED ON PRELIMINARY AND INCOMPLETE STUDIES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL CORNICE. BECAUSE OF INTERVENING STUDIES ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BUILDING, FINAL RESEARCH ON THE ORIGINAL SUPREME COURT ROOM ENTABLATURE WAS NOT COMPLETED UNTIL APRIL 1966 (SEE NHP-IND 3425 SHEET 25).

THE COMBINATION OF AS-BUILT VARIATIONS FROM THE DUCTWORK WORKING DRAWINGS, AND THE INACCURATE PRELIMINARY CORNICE PROFILE, ON WHICH THE WORKING DRAWINGS WERE BASED, HAS CAUSED THIS NECESSARY MODIFICATION IN THE FINAL CORRECT RECONSTRUCTION.

THE MODIFICATION PRESENTED HERE ATTEMPTS TO MAINTAIN THE CONFORMATIONS AND PROPORTIONS OF THE ORIGINAL CORNICE AS ESTABLISHED BY ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH. THE ORIGINAL PROFILE IS SHOWN HERE IN A BROKEN LINE.

BASIC DATA: SEE EXPLANATARY NOTE ; INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. JUNE 8, 1966

ON MICROFILM

FULL SIZE 0 ½ ¾ 1 2 3 4"

▲ REVISION: EXPLANATION ADDED / DENTIL SHAPE CHANGED 6/16/66

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY EASTERN OFFICE

MODIFIED RECONSTRUCTION OF CORNICE
TITLE OF DRAWING
SUPREME COURT ROOM - INDEPENDENCE HALL
LOCATION
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PARK

PROPOSED MAINTENANCE	
APPROVED	
REGION	NORTHEAST
RSP NO.	5-146
SHEET	26 OF
DRAWING NO.	NHP-IND 3428
DATE	JULY 1966

STATUS OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

INDEPENDENCE NHP
PARK

PART II

Independence Hall, Supreme Court Room Ceiling, Entablature and Wall Panelling for the North, South and East Walls
STRUCTURE/BUILDING #

PROJECT: Rehab.

CLASS _____

MASTER PLAN _____

PCP _____

_____

PROGRAMMED _____

SECTIONS:

Admin.
Called for _____
Due _____
Rec'd _____

His.
Called for _____
Due _____
Rec'd _____

Architecture
Called for _____
Due _____
Rec'd 8/25/66

_____
Called for _____
Due _____
Rec'd _____

_____
Called for _____
Due _____
Rec'd _____

DISTRIBUTED
Park 8-25-66
EODC _____
Later review-Region 10-13-66
WASO _____

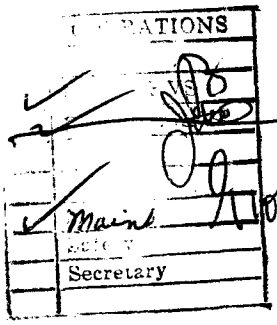
REVIEWED
Park _____
EODC _____
Region 10-19-66
WASO _____

APPROVED:
Region 10-24-66
WASO 11-23-66 Asst Dir DC-MSC

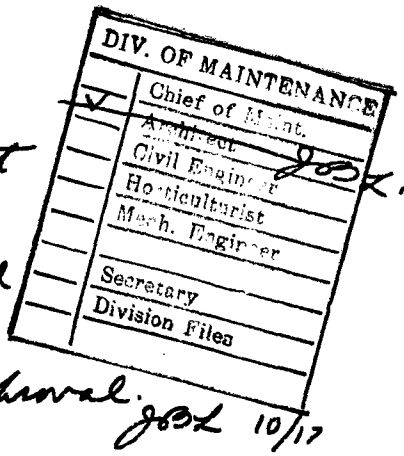
Historic Structures Report - Part II (Architectural Data Section)

SUPREME COURT ROOM CEILING, ENTABLATURE & WALL PANELING FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST WALLS, (INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK)

Operations



Very impressive report on this limited portion of the remaining needed restoration work. I recommend approval. JBL 10/17



JBL 10/17

Programs

Too bad we can't have the west wall plus fixtures, et al, but even without this is a formidable project. I recommend ~~approval~~ approval.

Orrick
10/19

Last Dr. Nelligan

Posted 11-29-66 M.W.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
1730 NORTH LYNN STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30-WSC-A

NOV 2 3 1966

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1916 1966 50TH ANNIVERSARY

NORTHEAST REGION
NOV 29 1966

		Initial and Date
	Reg. Director	
	Asst. to RD (PA)	
	Fed'l & State Assis.	
	Assoc. Reg. Director	
	Finance	
	Personnel	
	Programs	
	Property	
	Asst. RD, Operations	
	Inter. & VS	
	Maintenance	
	Res. Manage & VP	
	Job Corps	
	Staff Archeologist	

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

From: Assistant Director, DC-WSC

Subject: Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion), Supreme Court Room, Independence Hall

The interested Divisions of this Office have reviewed the Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion), Architectural Data Section, for the restoration of Ceiling, Entablature and Wall Panelling for the North, South and East Walls of the Supreme Court Room, Independence Hall, and concur with the recommendations presented by Architect Lee Nelson. I have approved the report this date.

We fully realize the difficulties encountered by the research architects in gathering evidence and precedent for the West Wall and Court Room fixtures and wish to give them adequate time to prepare a solution with a minimum of conjecture; however, completion of the recommendations contained in this report will be delayed pending approval of a report for the balance of the room. We understand that preparation of that report is well advanced.

J. E. N. Jensen

cc:
Supt., Independence

OCT 24 1966

Mulligan
10-21-66

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region

Subject: Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion); Architectural Data Section, Independence Hall, Supreme Court Building, Congressional and Mill Dwelling for the North, South and West Halls

We recommend that this report be approved.

We also concur with Superintendent Anderson's recommendation that further study be given the question of whether or not there was a chandelier.

Thomas E. Whitcraft

Thomas E. Whitcraft

cc:
Supt., Independence National Historical Park
General
Daily
Area
MMMulligan/mrw 10/21/66

NERO

NORTHEAST REGION
SEP 1 1966

	Initial and Date
Reg. Director	
Asst. to RD (PA)	
Fed'l & State Assis.	
Assoc. Reg. Director	
Finance	
Personnel	
Programs	
Property	
Asst. RD, Operations	
Inter. & VS	
Maintenance	
Res. Manage & VP	
Job Corps	
Staff Archeologist	

Independence National Historical Park
311 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

H30-RHA

August 30, 1966

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Superintendent, Independence NHP

Subject: Independence Hall, Supreme Court Ceiling, Entablature and Wall Panelling for the North, South and East Walls Historic Structures Report--Part II (Portion) Architectural Data Section

In accordance with Assistant Director, Resource Studies, Stagner's memorandum of August 18, subject above, we submit the following comments:

Architects Nelson and Martinborne have done another impressive job of research and prepared a particularly searching analysis of the data thus gained. Their work continues to display the same detailed study and recognition of the architectural evidence uncovered as revealed in the earlier completed reports on the Assembly Room, Central Hallway and Tower Stairhall in Independence Hall.

On page iii, Introductions and Recommendations, is the presentation of a drawing of the original entablature and a modification of the entablature to accommodate the previously installed atmospheric control ductwork. While the modification required, as explained on Drawing Sheet No. 26 of the Report, is regretted, it is considered appropriate in relation to all factors and conditions involved.

In the section of the report treating with the ceiling in the Supreme Court Room (page 14) there is the recommendation that a chandelier not be installed as part of the proposed restoration. The basis for this proposal rests on the lack of physical or documentary evidence for such a fixture. While many factors have been assessed in evolving this recommendation, we believe other factors need to be considered before we are committed to such treatment as is suggested. The missing piece of the original center joist may have included the data, and while there is no documentation to show that this feature

existed, there is equally no evidence to indicate that one did not exist. We recommend that further investigation of this subject be carried out since such a fixture was recently revealed to have been in the Assembly Room in the contemporary period and that additional research be made in the field of comparative architecture.

M. O. Anderson

cc: NERO

MIY/ta

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
~~H34-RH~~
H-30

August 18, 1966

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1916 1966 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS

NORTHEAST REGION
AUG 25 1966

		Initial and Date
	Reg. Director	
	Asst. to RD (PA)	
	Fed'l & State Assis.	
	Assoc. Reg. Director	
	Finance	
	Personnel	
	Programs	
	Property	
	Asst. RD, Operations	
	Inter. & VS	
	Maintenance	
	Res. Manage & VP	
	Job Corps	
	Staff Archeologist	

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

From: Assistant Director, Resource Studies

Subject: Independence Hall, Supreme Court Room Ceiling, Entablature and Wall Panelling for the North, South and East Walls Historic Structures Report Part II (Portion) Architectural Data Section, August 1966

Transmitted herewithin is a copy of the above named report for your files.

Will you please review and submit your recommendation for approval or disapproval to the Director.

Enclosure

cc:
Supt., Independence Hall w/c of report.