CLINTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

FOR

CLINTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
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PREPARED BY

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Study

In November, 1988, the Clinton County Board of Commissioners selected Crabtree, Rohrbaugh & Associates, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to perform a study of the existing structure known as the Clinton County Courthouse. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the existing conditions and determine the scope of work and associated costs to restore the exterior of the structure to its 1950's condition, the point at which the exterior was first painted, and provide for air conditioning in the main courtroom.

It is the desire of the Board of Commissioners to preserve the historic structure in accordance with established policies and guidelines of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and the U. S. Department of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

B. General Description of the Property

The Clinton County Courthouse is a three-story structure with full basement. The structural system is of masonry bearing walls with wood floor panels and roof framing.

The building has a rusticated stone ground-level facade and white painted brick walls. The front facade has tall arched windows with tracery, pilasters, a balustrade, and a projecting center pavilion with bracketed cornice. A flight of steps leads to the three arched doors of the main entrance. What is most outstanding about this bracketed Italianate building is the asymmetry caused by the two mismatched towers at the front corners, the taller of which contains a clock.

C. Historical Background

Clinton County's first courthouse in Lock Haven as built in 1842. Prior to that, court was held on the second floor of Barker's Tavern. The second and present courthouse was constructed in 1867 to 1869 by contractors Col. A. C. Noyes, J. F. Balcheler, and Dr. Samuel Adams from the architectural design of Samuel Sloan of Sloan and Hutton, Philadelphia. In 1892, alterations and improvements were made; in 1936, an addition was completed from the design of Russell J. Howard of Dubois.

The Clinton County Courthouse is listed in the National Register of Historic Places by virtue of being within the boundaries of the Water Street Historic District (listed 1973).

D. Report Organization

The study of any historic structure involves both the historic and physical aspects of the structure. In the case of the Clinton County Courthouse, the historical aspects have been researched and documented by others. This study is limited to the physical or architectural considerations in the renovation of the structure.

This study began by meeting with the Board of Commissioners to identify their specific concerns. A photographic survey of the building was conducted. Original architectural drawings were provided in order to aid the architects in completing existing conditions drawings on the building which are included in Appendix A.

From this visual inspection, photographic survey, and original drawings, an analysis of the existing conditions was made.

Concurrently, with the analysis of existing conditions and using data developed, the next task was to prepare a proposed preservation program stating the overall goal of the project and identifying specific objectives required to reach the stated goal.

An analysis of the state codes was made.

Recommended restoration priorities are outlined and a checklist of work items is included. Reduced size copies of the original drawings together with selected photographs are contained in the Appendices.

E. Acknowlegements

Crabtree, Rohrbaugh & Associates thanks the Board of Commissioners of the County of Clinton, Mr. Charles A. Cruse-Chairman, Mr. William R. Eisemann, and Mr. Carl W. Kephart for their approval and selection of Crabtree, Rohrbaugh & Associates to complete the Restoration Project.

In addition, Crabtree, Rohrbaugh & Associates expresses their gratitude to Ms. Sue Hannegan, Project Coordinator, and Ms. Dorothy M. Hershey, Grants Manager for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, for their assistance in developing this report. Additional assistance in historic research was provided by Mr. Dan Diebler, Chief of the Division of Preservation Services, and Mr. Bruce Bomberger, Preservation Specialist, both from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

This study was made and this report by prepared by Richard C. LeBlanc, Project Architect, of Crabtree, Rohrbaugh & Associates, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania with assistance by Robert L. Burrell and Associates - structural engineer of Camp Hill, PA.

II. DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. Measured Drawings

Measured floor plans and elevations have been prepared by the architects based on field measurements and physical investigations taken in November, 1988.

Drawings include:

A-1 Basement Floor Plan
A-2 First Floor Plan
A-3 Second Floor Plan
A-4 Third Floor Plan
A-5 West Elevation
A-6 East Elevation
A-7 North Elevation
A-8 South Elevation

Reduced copies of the drawings are included in Appendix A.

B. Exterior of the Building

1. Overall Statement of Conditions

The exterior of the Clinton County Courthouse generally is in good condition with isolated areas on the facade of the building in need of immediate repair and/or maintenance. Paragraph C outlines emergency repair work completed in January, 1989. These areas on the brick facade are the result of improper roof drainage via gutters and downspouts of which the consequence is that rainwater has washed across and deteriorated vertical sections of wall on the east and west

facades. The twin towers on the North Facade of the building are constructed mostly of wood - some of which is rotten and requires replacement. The same is true of the wood soffit and fascia on the east and west facades. Generally, the brick work, stone and woodwork on the building is in good condition.

A. Roof

The roof over the main section of the building is a single gable with roof sloping to the east and west. The roof material is asphalt single and is in good condition. Rainwater conductors and downspouts are in fair condition and in need of repainting.

The roof on the southern portion of the building is a flat built-up roof in fair condition. The masonry parapet walls which extend approximately 24" above the roof surface are in very poor condition. Two of the three parapet walls are leaning inward toward the roof and, over time, it is possible they could collapse. Limestone coping cap on these parapet walls is in good condition.

B. Clock Tower

The twin towers on the north facade of the building are of wood frame construction with metal siding and roofing and applied wood trim. The roofing and siding are in fair condition, requiring maintenance work such as repairing joints and repainting. Wood cornice work is in

fair condition with rotten areas limited to isolated corner and joint conditions. Wood ballusters, windows, moldings, and dentils are generally in good condition but in need of repainting.

The original clockwork mechanism remains in place and is in working condition; however it will require continuing maintenance and adjustment.

C. Walls

The exterior walls of the building are of masonry bearing walls constructed of brick with a rusticated stone base and a horizontal beltline at the second floor level. Generally, brickwork is in good condition. However, isolated vertical sections of wall on the east and west facades are severely weathered as the result of rainwater conductors either being improperly sized or located, thus resulting in rainwater overflowing onto the brick facade.

This occurrence on the west wall resulted in the brick veneer delaminating and separation of approximately 2" at the midpoint of the tall vertical window openings. The architects recommended immediate action on this section of the wall due to the fact that additional freeze/thaw cycles over the winter could accelerate the delamination and cause the face veneer to collapse. Work on this section of wall began in December, 1988, and is being completed in January, 1989.

The rusticated stone base is in good condition. There are a few isolated areas of spalling on the north and south facades due to moisture and/or salts used to melt snow and ice during the winter months; however, a paint coating applied to the stone work appears to have arrested the problem.

D. Chimneys

Two prominent masonry chimneys exist, one on the east and the west elevations. The western chimney is in fair condition - some repointing work is required. The eastern chimney has had the top four feet removed and that which is left standing above the roof line is in poor condition with full depth cracks and loose brick at the top-most courses.

E. Foundations

The stone foundation system appears to be in good condition with very few settlement cracks.

F. Wood Windows

All wood windows are of operable sash with single glazing. Woodwork is badly weathered. Glazing putty is cracking and deteriorating. Many units have intermediate window lights removed and infilled with 3/4" painted plywood to accommodate window type air conditioning units.

G. Entrance Doors

Front, side, and rear entrance doors are of aluminum and glass construction - dark bronze anodized finish and are in very good condition.

C. Interior of the Building

1. Overall Statement of Conditions

In general, the interior of the building is in very good condition. Most of the interior spaces have been maintained in their original condition (i.e. with plaster walls and ceilings). Several spaces have been "modernized" with suspended acoustical ceilings and wood paneling. The most significant space, the main courtroom, has been maintained in its original condition; however, the decorative metal ceiling originally painted with a scheme of 16 colors has been repainted white.

2. Room by Room Description

A. Lobby and Main Corridor

The original floor and base of pink Tennessee Marble is in very good condition. Plaster walls and wood doors and casing are original and have been well maintained. The corridor walls have been decorated recently with a painted stencil border which coordinates with the overall color scheme of marble and woodwork. Original chandeliers are working and in good condition.

The main staircases on the east and west side of the lobby have been refurbished recently with mahogany ballusters and handrail cleaned of all old paint, sanded, stained, and sealed.

B. First Floor Offices

All of the first floor office areas remain as originally constructed with plaster walls and ceilings, vinyl or carpeted floors, wood base and casing, and wood doors. All are in very good condition. The most significant impact on all of the office spaces are surface-mounted wire mold to house wiring to pendant-mounted fluorescent lighting fixtures, fire alarm systems, emergency lighting and electrical switches and receptacles. Wood windows are of single pane construction and are not weather-stripped. Most office spaces have one window retrofitted to accommodate a window air conditioning unit.

C. Second Floor Lobby

This space is similar to the first floor lobby. However, a more recent suspended acoustical ceiling suspended ± below the original plaster ceiling has been added.

D. Main Courtroom

This, the most significant space in the building, extends six bays long and is two stories in height. The original plaster ceiling has been covered with an ornamental pressed metal coffered ceiling which, until recently, had been painted in a 16 color scheme. The most recent repainting in 1985 is a solid white color. The original chandeliers are

in good working condition. Painted plaster walls have minor hairline cracking, which is typical of a building of this age and are generally in good condition. Original wood benches, railings, ballusters and judges' bench have been retained and are in excellent condition.

E. Second Floor Judges' Chambers and Auxiliary Courtroom

These two spaces have been modernized in 1985 with suspended acoustical ceilings, wood paneling and horizontal miniblinds. Lighting is by 2 x 4 lay-in fluorescent fixtures. Both spaces are air conditioned - the judges' chambers with a window air conditioning unit and the auxiliary courtroom with a central air conditioning system with air handler and associated ductwork located above the suspended acoustical ceiling. Floor covering in both spaces is carpet and is in good condition.

F. Second Floor Law Library and Offices

Plaster walls and ceiling are in good condition. Floor coverings of carpet or vinyl is in good condition.

G. Third Floor Storage

These areas located above the lobby are in fair condition. Plaster walls and ceilings are cracked and in need of repair. Woodwork is original and in fair condition.

H. Third Floor Offices and Jury Room

These spaces are in similar condition to the first floor offices.

D. Systems

The following report is based on site inspection of Mechanical and Electrical Systems to determine existing conditions with recommendations for revisions and updating system.

1. Existing Systems:

A. Structural:

1. Tower structural systems: This section of the building was constructed of heavy timber members carried vertically to support the towers. These members were braced adequately and did not show any structural concerns such as rotting, splitting or water damage. Towers are structurally sound.

2. Main roof structural system: The main roof is supported by wood rafters spanning between heavy timber roof trusses. Rafters are structurally sound. Roof trusses are in very good condition with all joints tight without any indication of a structural problem.

3. Rear addition roof structural system: This area is supported by 22" deep steel roof joist members spaced at approximately 7' on center.

Roofing material is supported by wood planking spanning over the roof trusses. Structure is adequate for supporting snow loads and the present applied dead loads. A more adequate study will be made in relation to supporting new mechanical roof-top unit or units.

4. Internal all and floor structural system: Internal bearing walls of the building covered with plaster finish appear to be structurally sound. Hairline cracking is evident in various areas which appear to be due to plaster aging rather than a structural problem. The floor structural system is composed of wood joist. In areas where the wood joist are visible, the size of the joist, the spacing and span of the joist are adequate to carry the loads imposed on this type of building use.

5. Main floor/basement structural system: The main floor is supported by brick vaults that are visible in the basement areas. Brick is sound and no visible problems are evident that are of a structural concern.

6. Foundation structural system: All visible foundation walls are thick stone walls that are structurally sound. Stonework is intact and does not indicate structural problems due to settlement or overloads.

7. Concrete retaining wall: At the site of the building going down to the basement level between the down ramp and a ground level macadam drive or parking areas, an existing concrete retaining wall is tilting inward at the top as well as bulging inward along its length. Sings of deterioration are evident. This wall will have to be removed and rebuilt of reinforced concrete to resist the lateral forces from the parking area on the high side of the wall.

8. Masonry bearing walls: The exterior brick wall around the building indicates cracking at various locations that were related to water penetration problems. After remedial work would be done on the sources of water penetration, the cracking in the brickwork can be repaired by cleaning out cracked joints and re-mortaring to prevent future damage that could lead to structural problems.

The above observations were made of the conditions that are now visible and apparent. Actual alteration work could reveal hidden problems that would have to be dealt with at that time.

B. Mechanical

Heating system consists of two oil-fired hot water boilers - Lycoming Spencer boilers - 40 Bhp No. 2 fuel oil fired from 9,000 gallon underground tank.

Heating distribution consisting of a two-zone forced hot water system with east and west exposure.

Breaker #1: Pushmatic panel for air conditioning (rear first floor entrance) 40 pole.
Breaker #2: Panel E (third floor) 20 pole.
Breaker #3: (Rear first floor entrance) 42 pole.
Breaker #4: Panel D (second floor courtroom and general office.
Breaker #5: Elevator.
Breaker #6: Panel F located on third floor adjacent to main panelboard (feeds air conditioning units AHU No. 1 and AHU No. 2).

Several of the existing electrical panels were recently installed when the the new elevator was constructed and several other panels have been installed to provide additional electrical circuitry for office computer equipment and individual air conditioning units.

The existing building also contains emergency lighting and a central fire alarm system supplied from a central emergency generator.

The existing generator is propane fired and is an Onan 30 amp rated unit Model 5-OCCK-3CR31-8500 with Onan transfer switch Model CTP-30-3-252A and is located in the basement.

2. Existing Problems

A. Mechanical

Existing unit ventilators in the main courtroom are very loud during high fan operation.

There is no air conditioning in the main courtroom.

The operation and appearance of window air conditioners is undesirable.

There is no automatic temperature control on the heating units.

B. Electrical

Lighting levels are inadequate in several areas - most notable in the central corridor on the first floor.

The normal/emergency panel in the basement is an old style screw-in fuse. There is frequent overloading of circuits due to window air conditioning units.

III. PROPOSED PRESERVATION PROGRAM

A. Goals and Objectives

The overall goal of the program for the Clinton County Courthouse is to preserve the historic structure by means of restoration and reconstruction. and maintain its present use as a County Courthouse.

Specific objectives required to reach the stated goal include the following:

1. Immediate preservation intervention to arrest further deterioration of the building fabric, primarily by assuring the integrity of the exterior envelope (i.e. roofs, walls, chimneys, windows, etc.) against moisture and water damage.

2. Satisfying code requirements.

3. Rehabilitation of the mechanical system and a limited energy retrofit to reduce overall operating costs and improve occupant's comfort, with particular concern being the main courtroom.

4. Retrofitting the garage maintenance area in the basement to provide for a prisoner holding room and restroom. This will provide an isolated and secure area to hold prisoners.

B. Space Analysis

The following is an area summary of major spaces in the building broken down by floor and use.

NET BASEMENT FLOOR AREA

Storage	2,785 SF
Mechanical	712 SF
Garage	1,260 SF
Office	1,181 SF
Prisoner Holding	96 SF
Handicapped Restroom	51 SF
Circulation	1,971 SF
TOTAL AREA	8,056 SF

NET FIRST FLOOR AREA

Office	3,498 SF
Storage	1,821 SF
Lobby/Circulation	2,552 SF
Breakroom	107 SF
Restrooms	369 SF
TOTAL AREA	8,347 SF

NET SECOND FLOOR AREA

Main Courtroom	3,683 SF
Auxiliary Courtroom	1,151 SF
Office	1,292 SF
Lobby/Circulation	1,571 SF
Restrooms	82 SF
Law Library	1,071 SF
TOTAL AREA	8,850 SF

NET THIRD FLOOR AREA

Office	2,515 SF
Storage	620 SF
Restrooms	150 SF
Jury Room	570 SF
Circulation	1,364 SF
TOTAL AREA	5,219 SF

TOTAL BUILDING AREA - NET SQ. FT.

Basement	8,056 SF
First Floor	8,347 SF
Second Floor	8,850 SF
Third Floor	5,219 SF
TOTAL	30,472 SF

C. Code Review

Under the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry codes, specifically the Fire and Panic Regulations, the occupancy classification of the Clinton County Courthouse is A-2. Some of the basic criteria of the code are as follows:

1. The building construction type classification is ordinary (i.e. exterior walls are of masonry and are of 2-hour fire rated construction).

2. Partitions enclosing stairs or other vertical openings are of one-hour fire rated construction.

3. Maximum story height is limited to three stories when the building is one-hour rated construction.

4. A minimum of two exits is required from each floor area.

5. Travel distance shall not exceed 200′ with dead end corridor of 75′.

6. Emergency lighting shall be required in exitways, stairs, and in rooms in excess of 750 SF.

7. One fire extinguisher shall be provided for each 5,000 SF of floor area with maximum travel distance of 100′ to reach a unit.

An inspection of the building indicates that it is in compliance with current Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry Fire and Panic codes.

D. Exterior Preservation Work

1. Roof

Metal roofing on the twin clock towers shall be repaired and repainted.

2. Masonry Walls

Parapet walls surrounding the flat roof section of the building shall be dismantled and rebuilt, using the original brick. Limestone coping cap shall be reset and joints sealed.

Face brick on exterior walls shall be cleaned of any loose paint. Individual brick that have deteriorated or spalled shall be replaced. Areas of severe weathering shall have joints raked and shall be repointed with mortar to match existing. All exterior brickwork shall be repainted.

Exterior stonework shall be cleaned of any loose paint and all spalled areas shall be repaired. All stonework shall be repainted.

All joints between the stone foundation and concrete walks, bituminous driveways, concrete ramps, steps, etc., shall be cleaned and filled with a flexible backer rod and sealant.

3. Masonry Chimneys

The large west chimney shall be repointed from the cap to the roof line. The large east chimney shall be dismantled to the roof line and rebuilt to the height and configuration of the west chimney.

One full height smaller chimney still exists on the east side and one bay south of the main chimney. One base to these smaller chimney remains on the east side and north of the main chimney. This should be rebuilt to match the taller one. Similar bases appear on the west side of the building, and these shall be rebuilt to match the original chimney.

4. Twin Towers

All rotten and deteriorated woodwork shall be replaced. This shall include ballusters, moldings, dentils, soffit, siding and louvers. The clock faces on the east tower shall be replaced. All woodwork shall be scraped, primed, and painted. Metal siding shall be scraped, primed, and painted.

5. Wood Cornices, Soffit and Fascia

All deteriorated wood cornice, soffit, and fascia shall be replaced. Missing dentils and moldings shall be replaced. All loose paint shall be removed, bare areas primed, and all woodwork repainted.

6. Wood Windows

Wood windows shall be inspected and any loose stops secured, fragile sashes tightened and rotten or deteriorated wood components replaced. Any loose or cracked glazing putty shall be replaced. Cracked glass shall be replaced. Joints between masonry and wood jamb, head, and sill sections shall be cleaned

and caulked. All woodwork shall be scraped, primed, and repainted. Interior storm windows units shall be installed as an energy conservation measure. Window air conditioning units shall be painted to match the window color. All hardware shall be cleaned and missing parts replaced.

7. Metal Grilles and Railings

All metal grilles at the basement windows and railing systems at exterior stairs, ramps, and walks shall be scraped, primed, and repainted.

E. Interior Preservation Work

Goals and Objectives

Generally, most all of the interior spaces are in very good condition. The interior work will be limited to that which is required to complete the installation of HVAC, plumbing and electrical system as well as providing a new prisoner holding room and restroom in the basement.

1. Prisoner Holding Room

A new prisoner holding room shall be constructed of 8" CMU with plaster finish, suspended acoustical ceiling and carpeted floor. The room shall be approximately 8' x 12' and shall be located in the basement level in the maintenance/garage area.

2. Prisoner Restroom

A handicapped accessible single occupant restroom shall be constructed adjacent to the prisoner holding room. Finishes shall be painted CMU walls, ceramic tile floors, and suspended acoustical ceiling. Connecting corridor to the elevator lobby shall be of similar construction.

3. Main Courtroom

Renovation work shall include the removal of the four-coil heating units and repair of those areas to match existing. A new hot water baseboard heating system and central air conditioning system shall be installed. The air conditioning system shall be located within the attic with the condensing unit on the flat roof adjacent to the elevator penthouse. A pair of vertical duct shafts will be constructed at the north and south ends of the courtroom, one pair being for supply, the other being for return. New grilles must be installed in these walls to accommodate the system.

With the installation of the new system, the need for the fresh air ventilation grille to the east and west chimneys can be eliminated and, thus, the opening shall be closed with wood wainscotting to match adjacent wall surfaces.

F. Systems

1. Mechanical

Large Courtroom: Remove unit ventilators and install wall fin radiation with new zone circulating pump and control for heating. Install new DX split system air conditioning system in attic for summer time air conditioning.

Replace existing manual operated cabinet unit heaters at main entrance lobby with new units incorporating automatic temperature control.

Install new self-contained thermostatic control valves on existing radiation to remain.

Alternate scheme is to provide a central system for heating and cooling. Install 4-pipe fan coil heating and cooling system throughout building. Utilize the existing boilers and install a new chiller, pumps, and controls.

2. Electrical

Replace existing normal/emergency plug-in-fuse panel in the basement with a new self-contained breaker panel.

Supplement corridor lighting with wall lighting.

Provide new lenses for existing lights in the office areas to increase lumen output.

G. Summary and Recommended Priorities

Work required to complete a restoration/preservation program for the Clinton County Courthouse is as follows:

1. Preservation work that is necessary as part of on-going maintenance; repair to preserve original building fabric (i.e. repair of woodwork, masonry, roofing, windows, etc.) to make the building shell weathertight.

2. Restoration work that is done for reasons of historical accuracy (i.e. repair and replacement of both large and small chimneys and reinstalling the round windows in the twin towers, replacement of the entrance doors).

3. Retrofit work that is done to modernize the structure (i.e. installation of new heating and ventilating and electrical systems, installation of new storm windows and addition of new facilities such as the prisoner holding room in the basement.

The proposed preservation program due to budget constraints focuses on Items 1 and 3 - preservation of the existing building fabric and retrofit work. Any work undertaken will allow for future restoration of the items listed in Item 2 in a phased restoration program which can be implemented as the construction budget allows.

IV. ESTIMATED COSTS

A. Basis and Purpose

The estimated project costs are based upon the following:

A. Architectural and physical investigations of the building carried out to date.

B. Historical research and documentation provided by others.

C. Measured architectural drawings prepared from on-site measurements and investigations.

D. The restoration program as determined by the Clinton County Board of Commissioners.

E. The Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.

The purpose of preparing the estimate of project cost is to provide a breakdown of total costs for the restoration of the Clinton County Courthouse with the possibility of implementing a phased restoration/modernization program.

B. Summary of Estimated Cost

1.	Mobilization	$ 16,000
2.	General Conditions	33,500
3.	Demolition	12,000
4.	Sitework/Paving Repair	2,500
5.	Masonry Restoration and Cleaning	75,000
6.	Masonry Painting	45,000
7.	Architectural Woodwork and Painting	72,400
8.	Metal Roof Repair and Painting	7,500
9.	Wood Window Restoration	36,000
10.	Rebuild masonry parapets	16,000
11.	Steel Stud Partitions/Chases	15,000
12.	Ceilings	500
13.	Interior Painting	5,000
14.	Floor Covering (carpet/ceramic tile)	1,500
15.	Doors, Hardware, Accessories	2,500
16.	Plumbing	6,500
17.	HVAC	42,500
18.	Electrical Work	7,500
	SUBTOTAL	$ 396,900
	15% overhead and profit	59,535
		$ 456,435
	Contingency at 10%	45,643
		$ 502,078

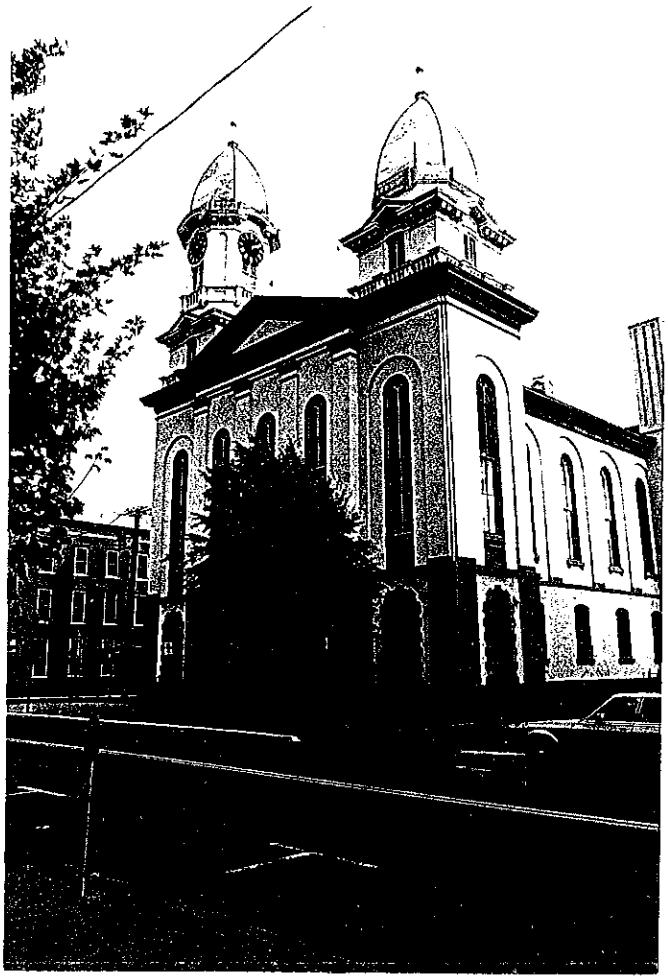
Add Alt. #1 -	new fan coil for heating and cooling system	ADD	$ 157,500
Add Alt. #2 -	Interior storm windows	ADD	$ 64,000
Add Alt. #3 -	Rebuild 3 small chimneys	ADD	$ 5,000
Add Alt. #4 -	Install 8 round windows at tower	ADD	$ 25,000
Add Alt. #5 -	Replace aluminum doors with wood doors	ADD	$ 12,500

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS - NOVEMBER, 1988

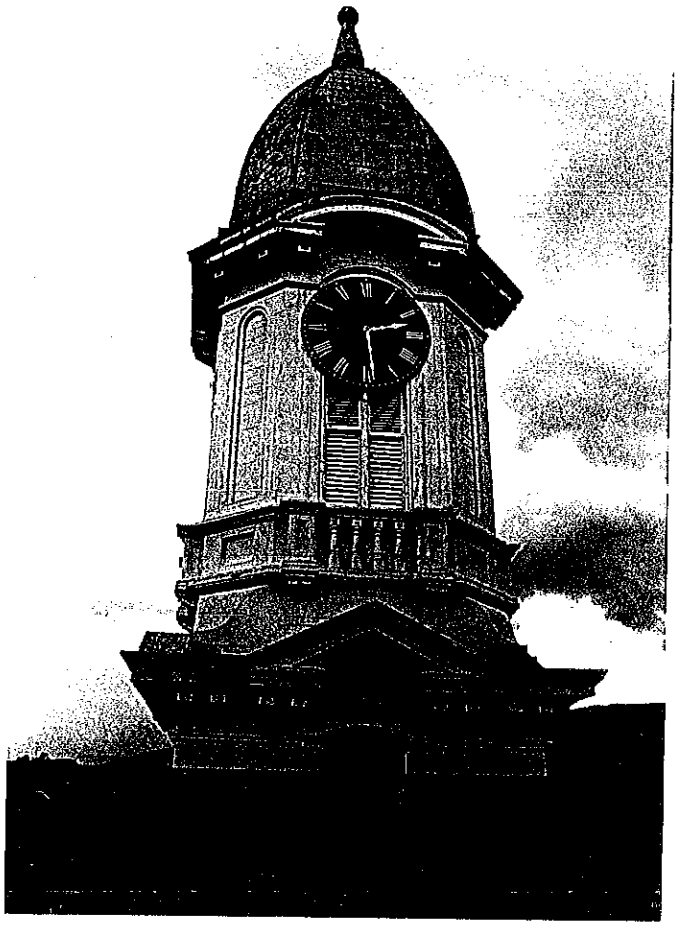
(1) View looking southwest at the north entrance to the building.

(2) View looking southeast at the main entrance to the building.



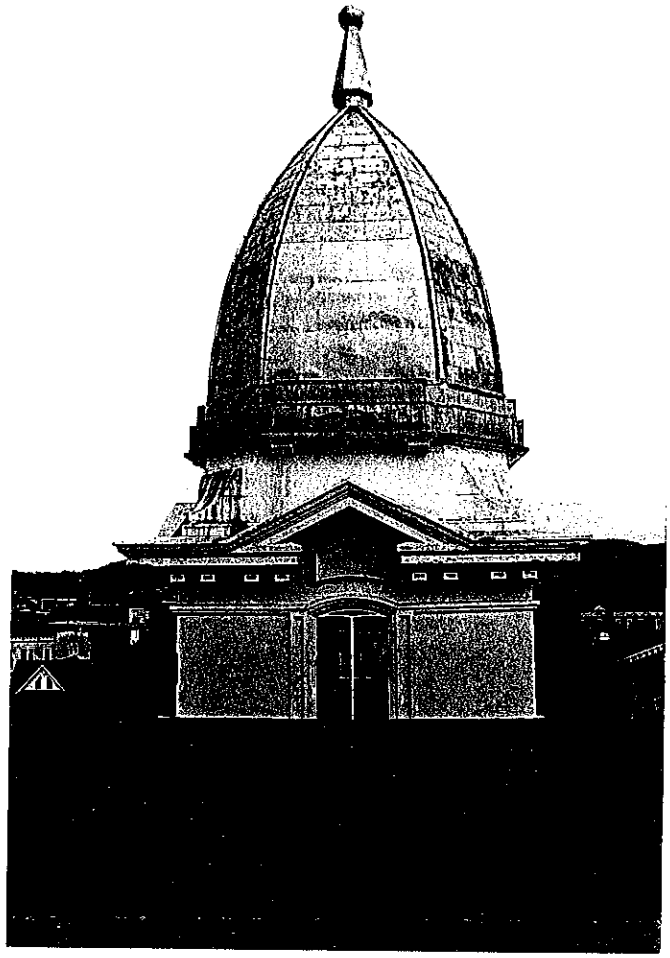
(3) View looking southwest at the main entrance to the building.

(4) View looking northwest at the south entrance.

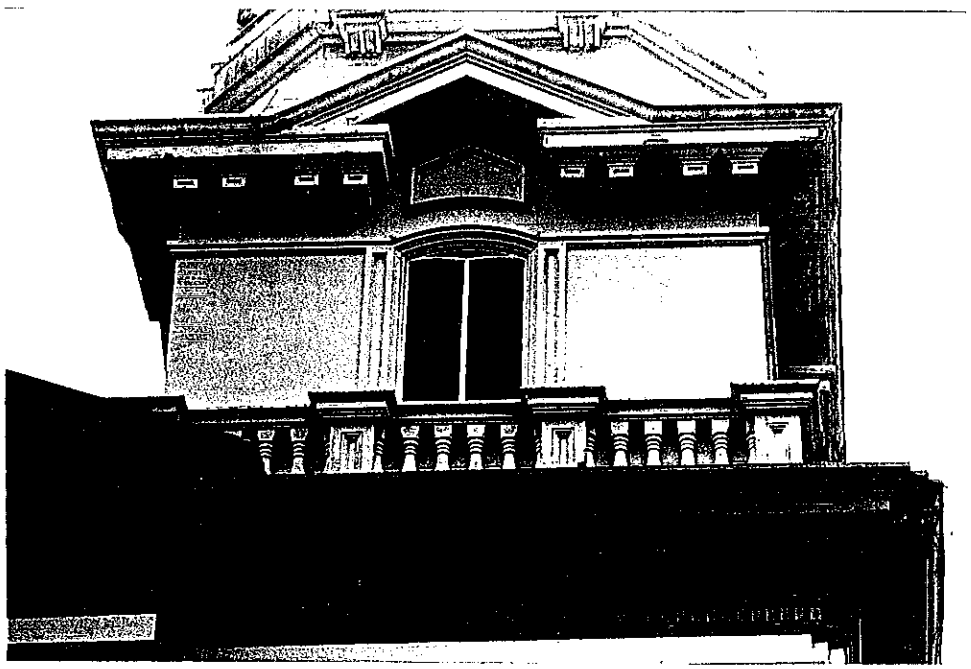


(5) View of the western face of the clock tower.

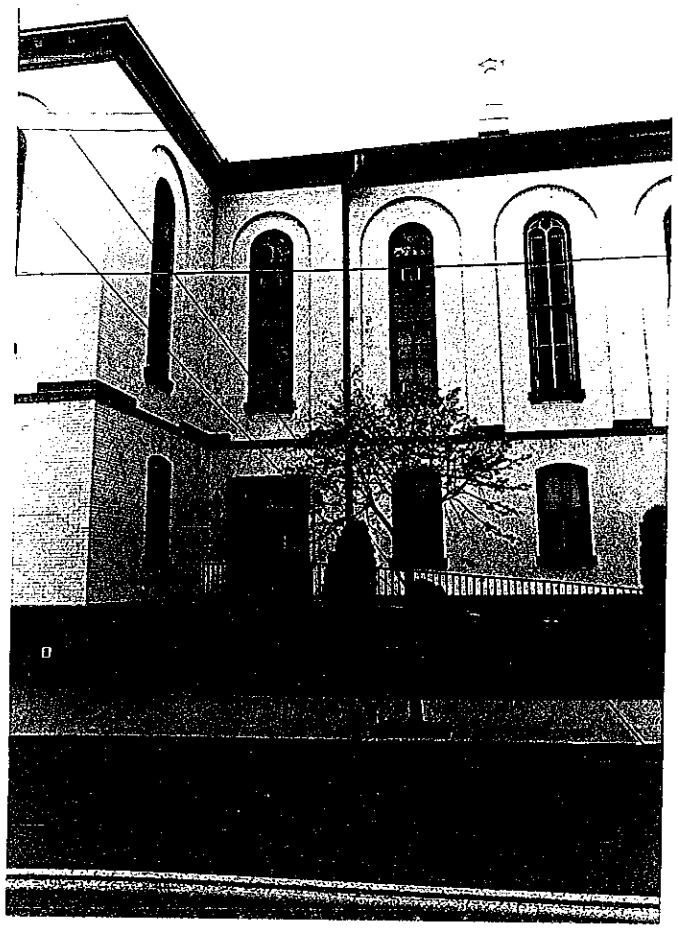
(6) View of the base of the clock tower.



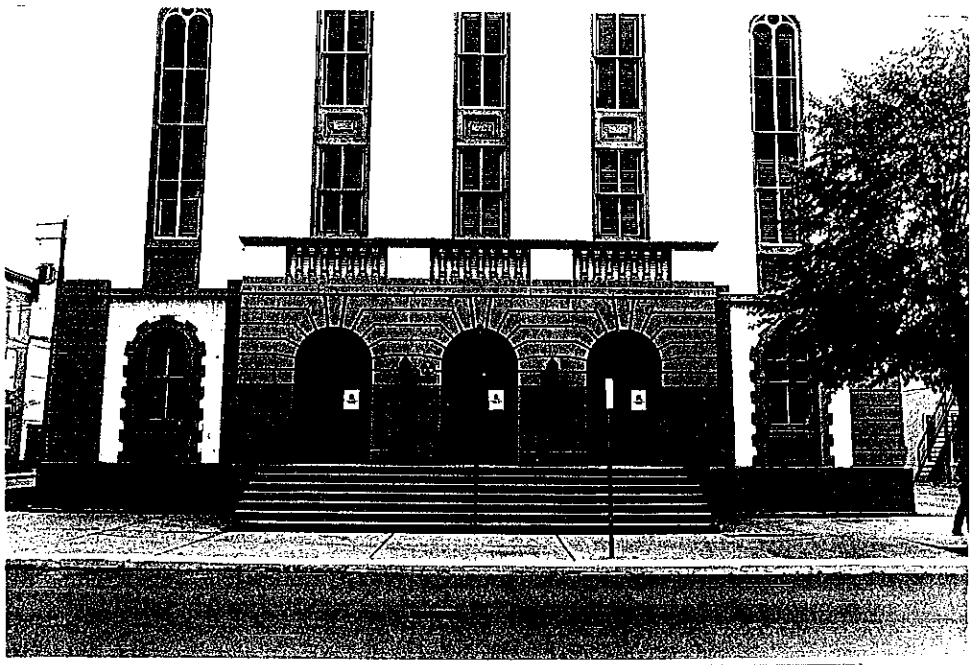
(7) View of the east face of the west tower.



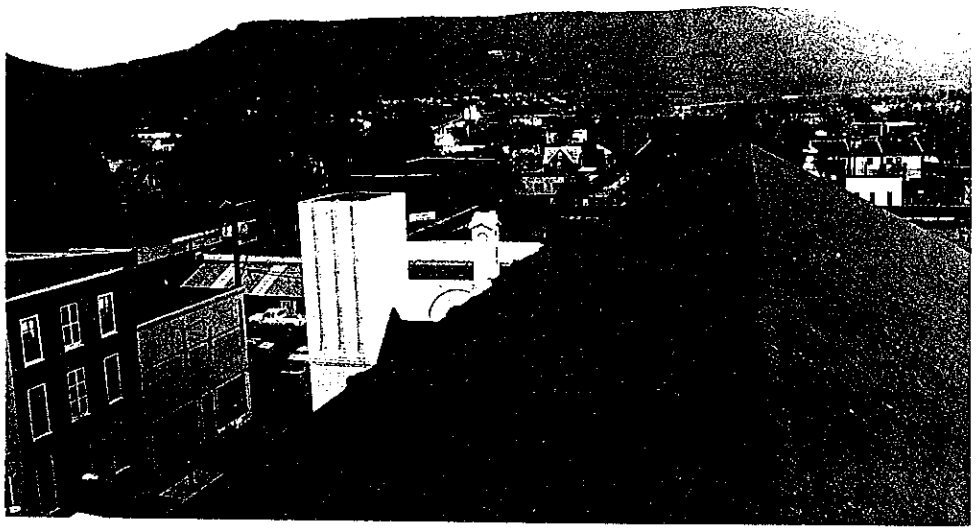
(8) View of base to the east tower.



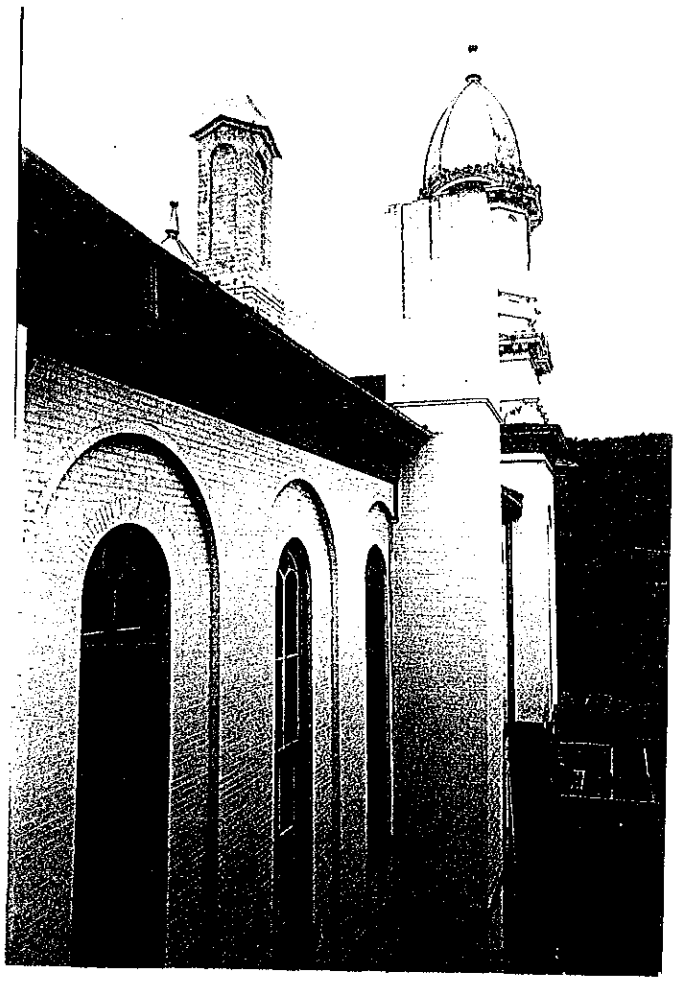
(9) View of the east side entrance with handicapped access ramp.



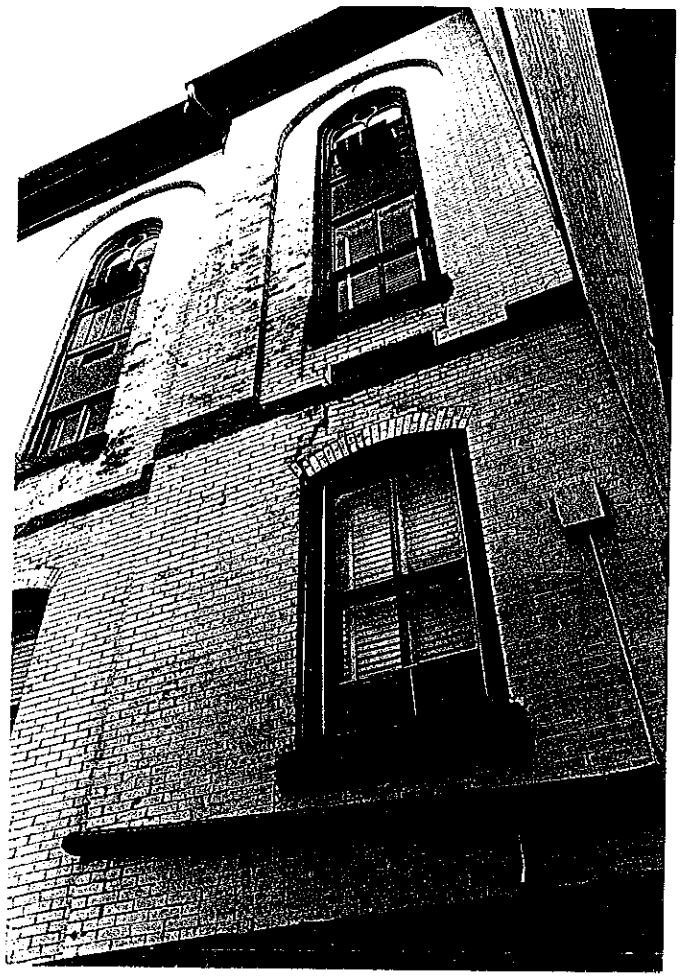
(10) View of north entrance.



(11) View of asphalt shingle roof and east chimney.

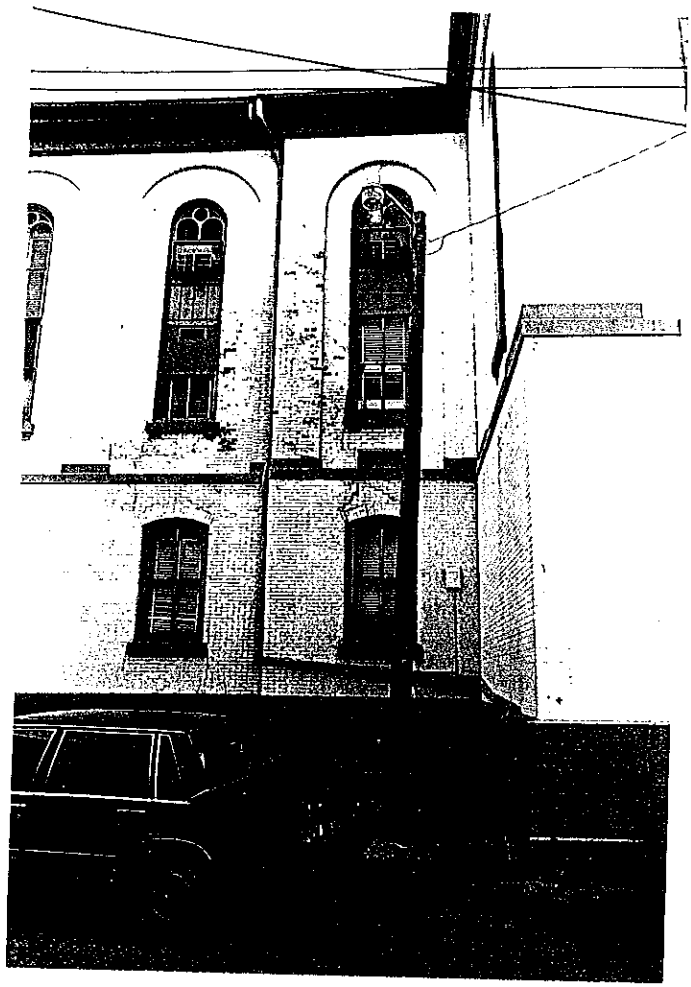


(12) View of chimneys at east elevation.

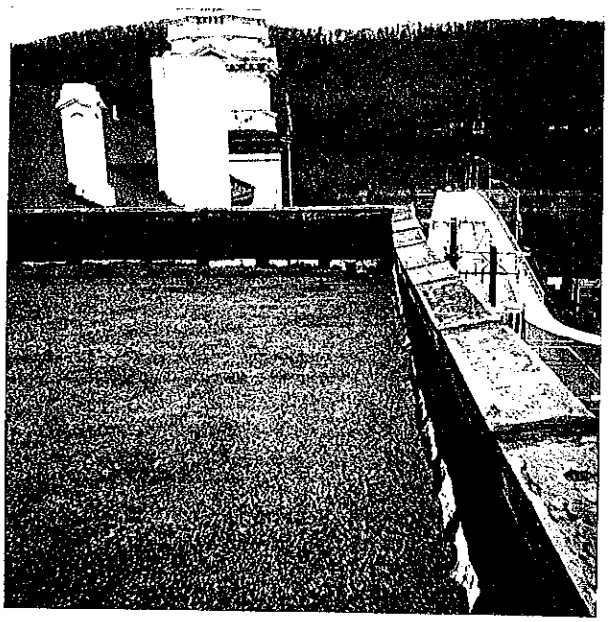


(13) Detail view of masonry deterioration at the west facade.

(14) Detail view of west chimney base.

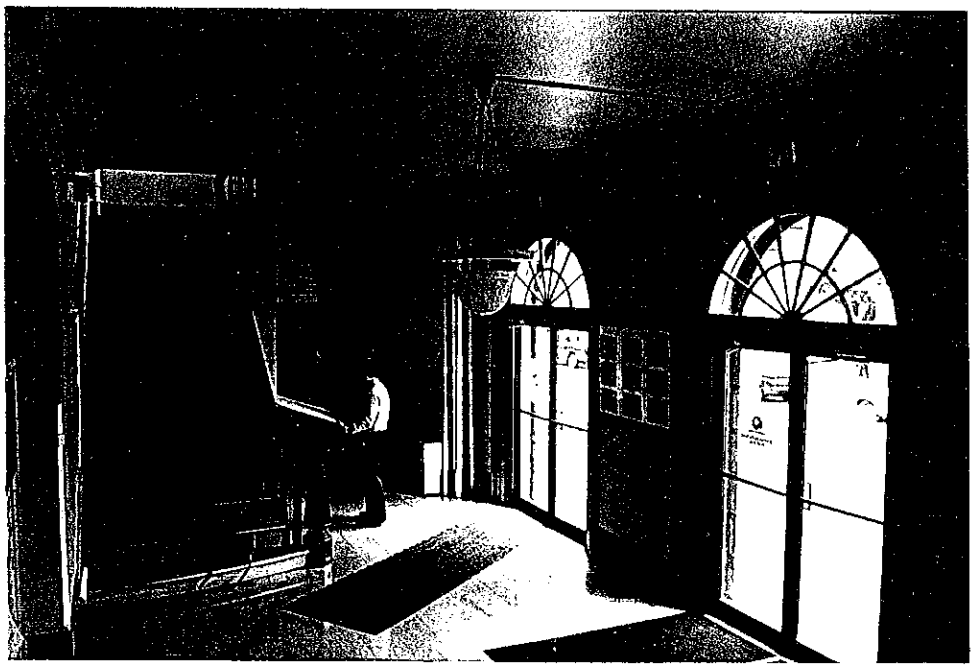


(15) View of west elevation at connection of the original building and the 1936 addition.



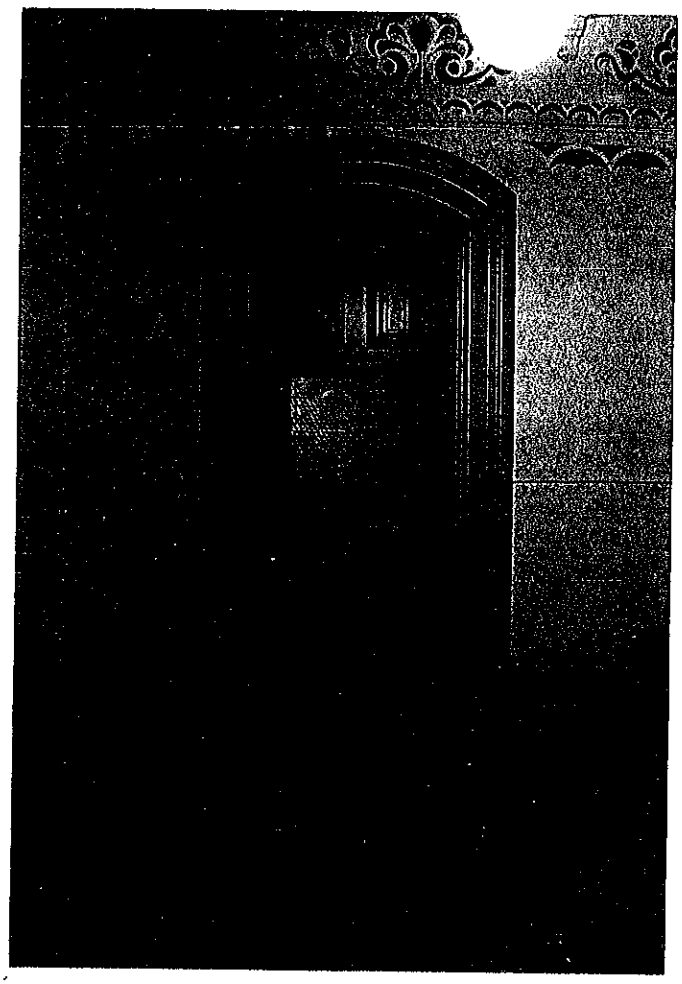
(16) View of the parapet wall at the 1936 addition.

(17) View of main lobby looking east.

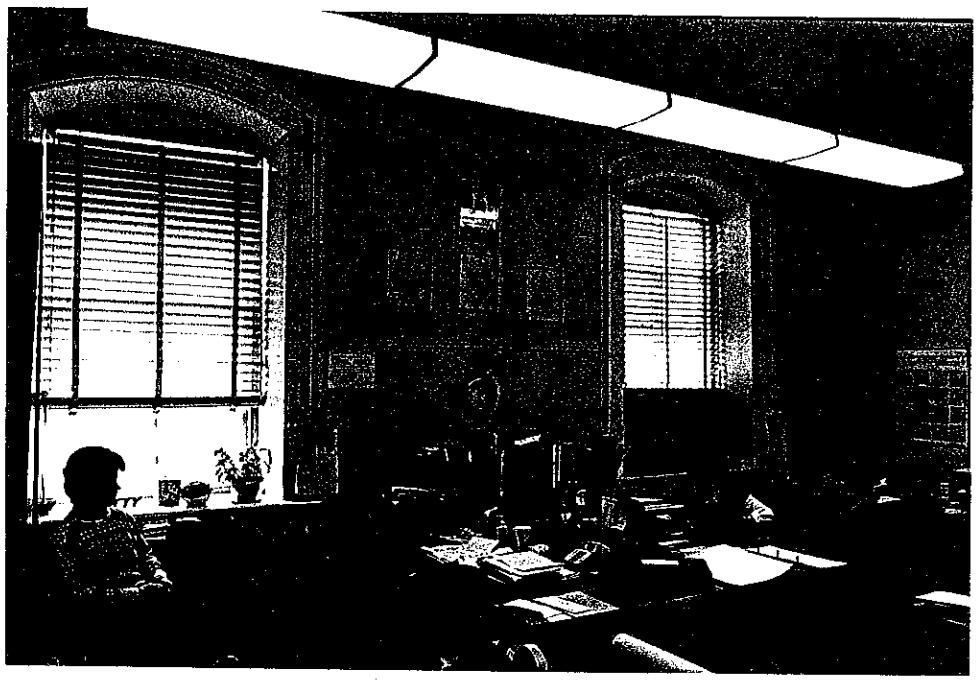


(18) View of main lobby looking northwest.

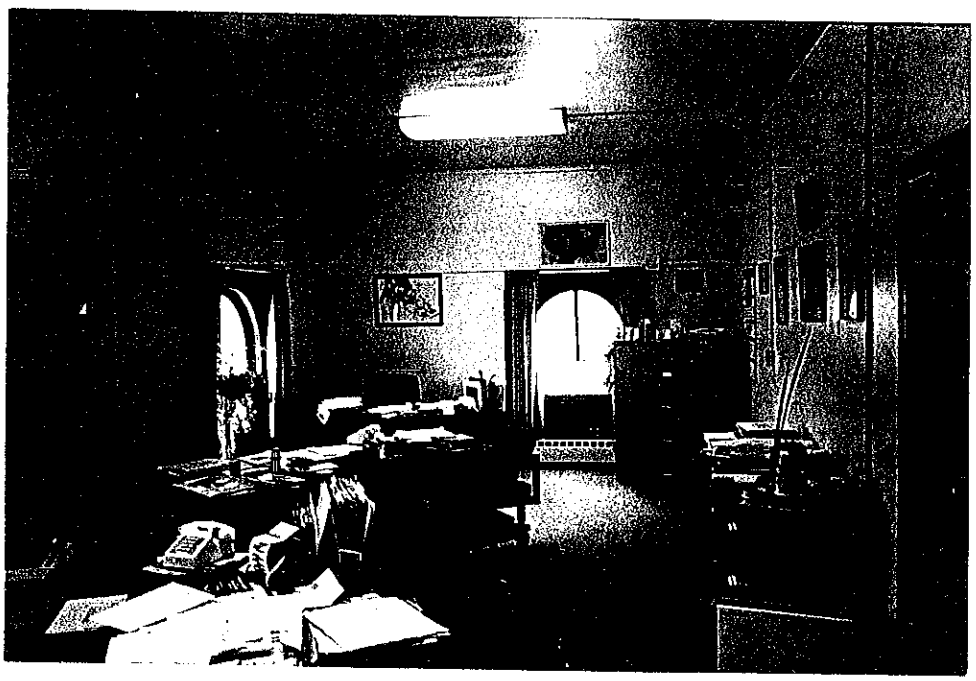
(19) View of the main corridor looking north.



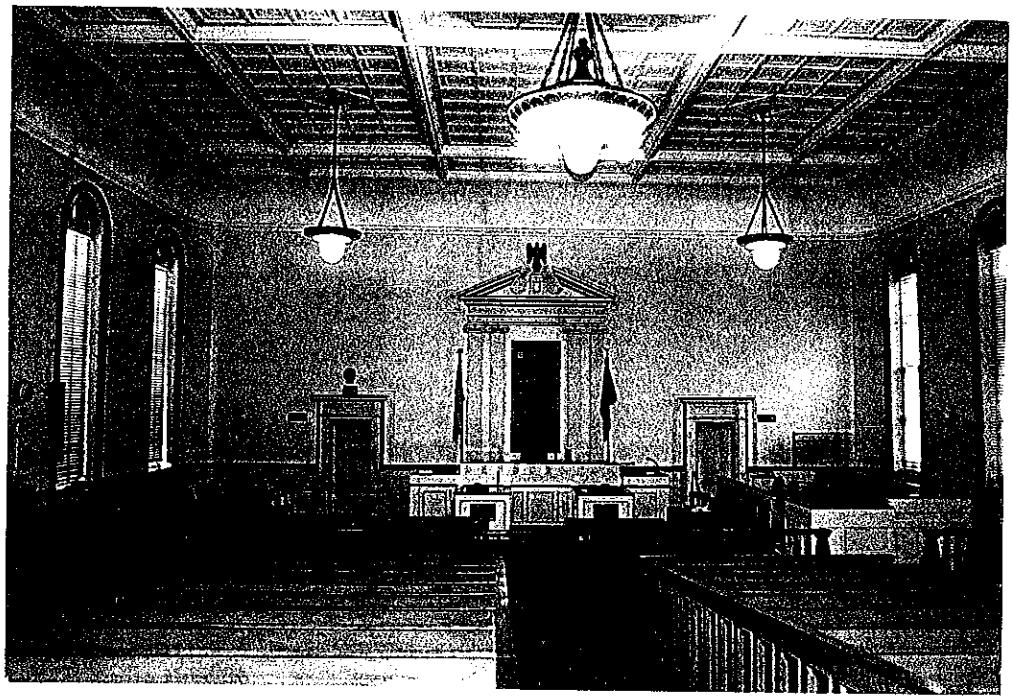
(20) Detail view of typical office entrance door and wood casing.



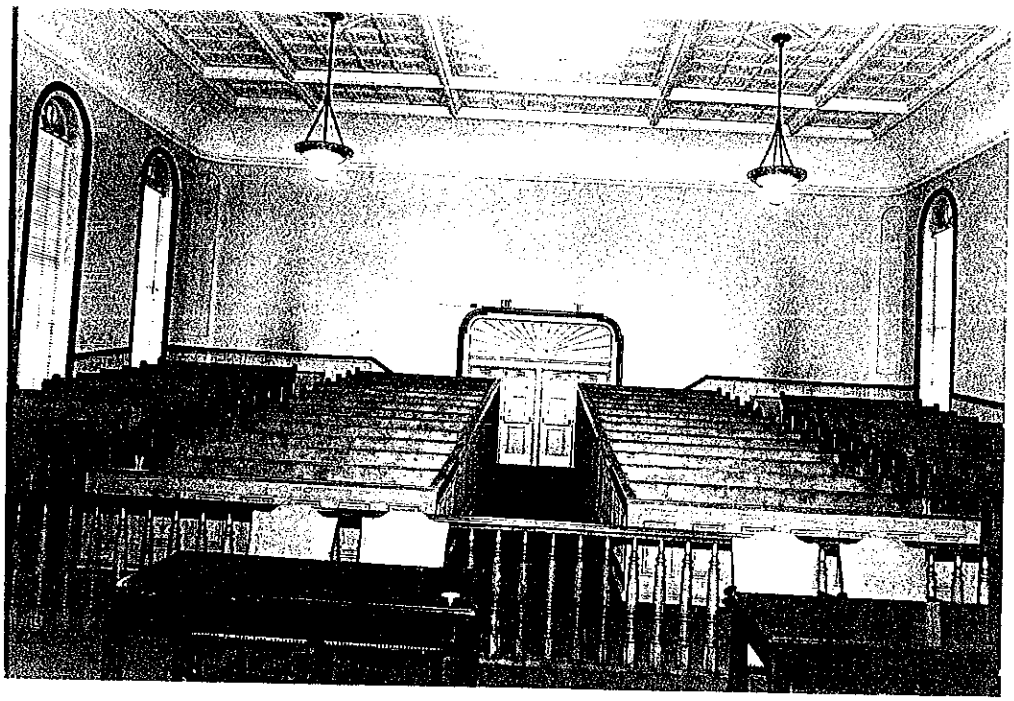
(21) Interior view of typical office in original courthouse.



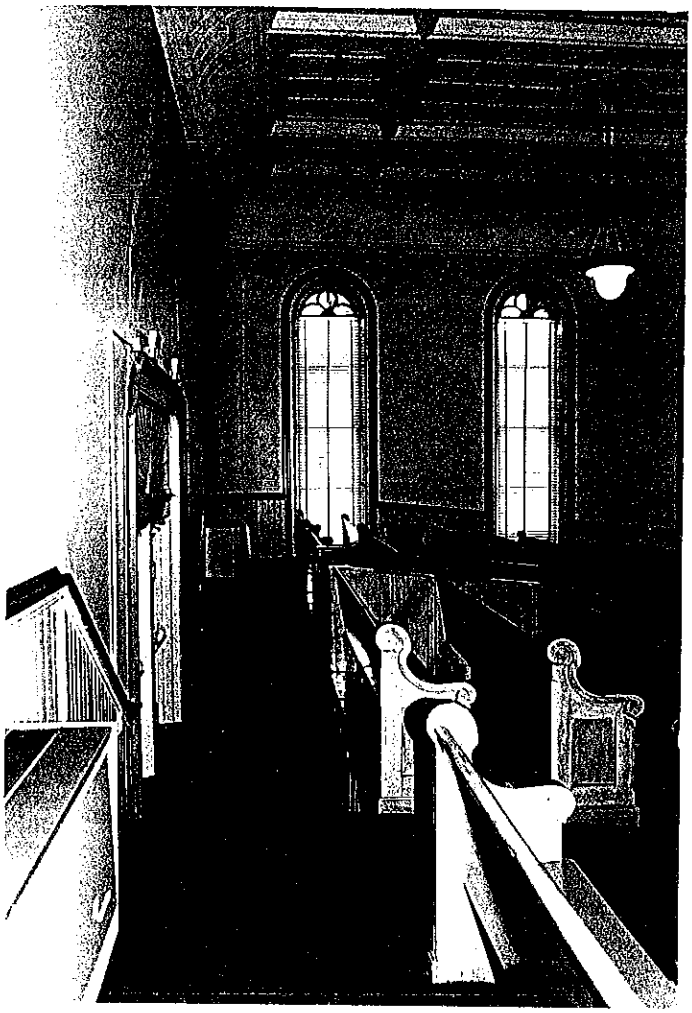
(22) Interior view of typical office in 1936 addition.



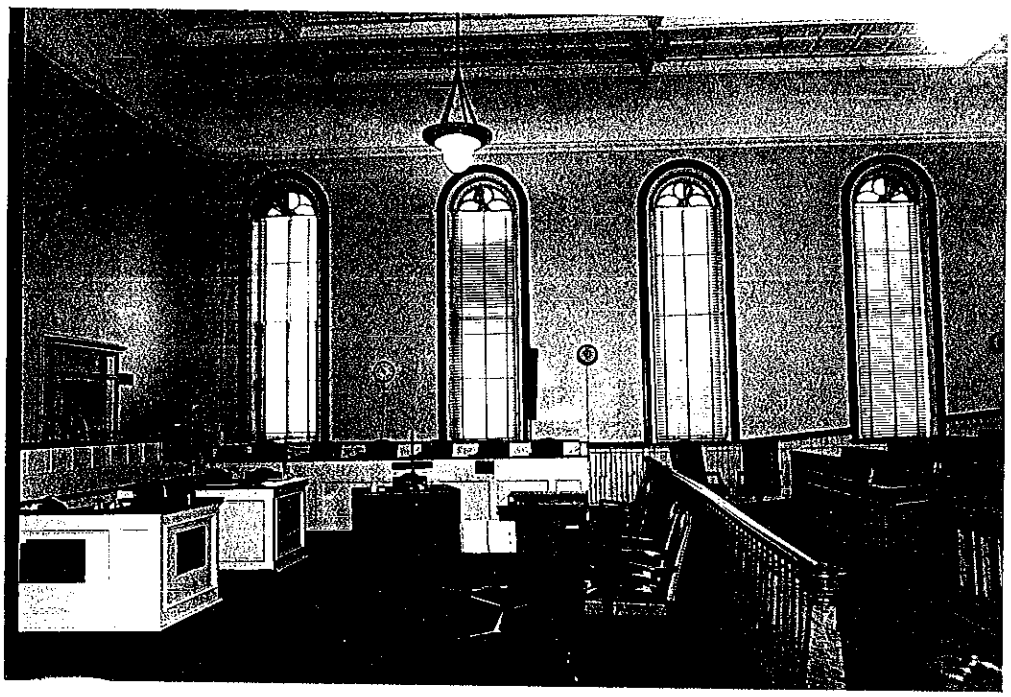
(23) Main courtroom looking south.



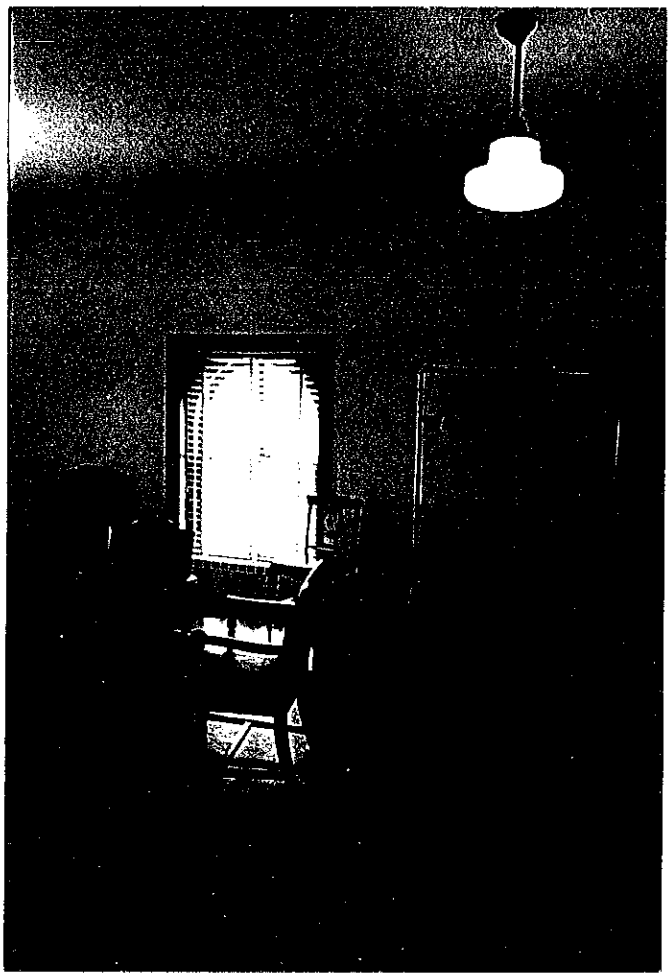
(24) Main courtroom looking north.



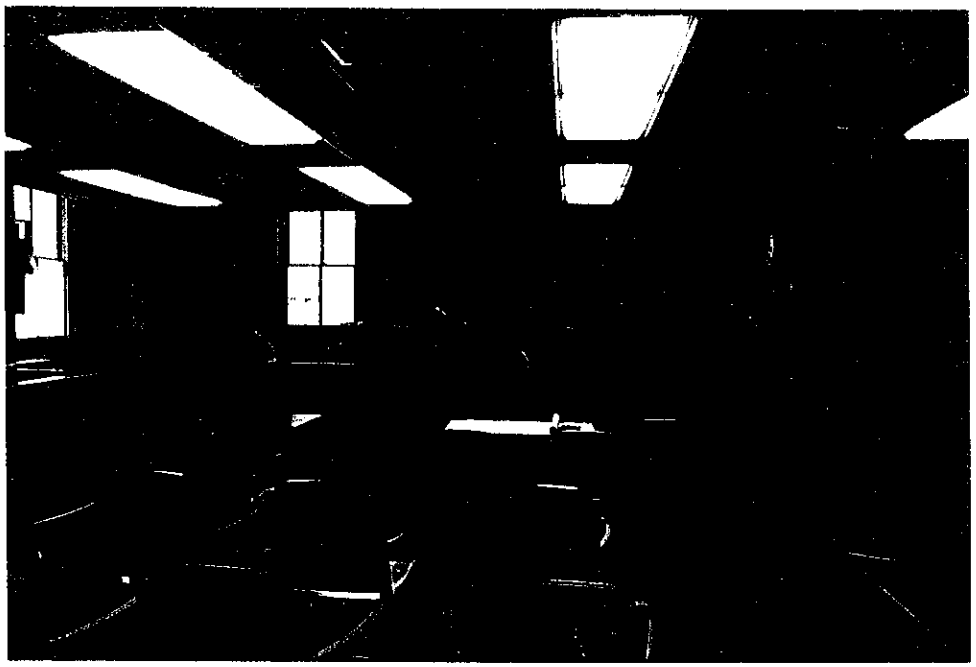
(25) Main courtroom looking west at rear entrance.



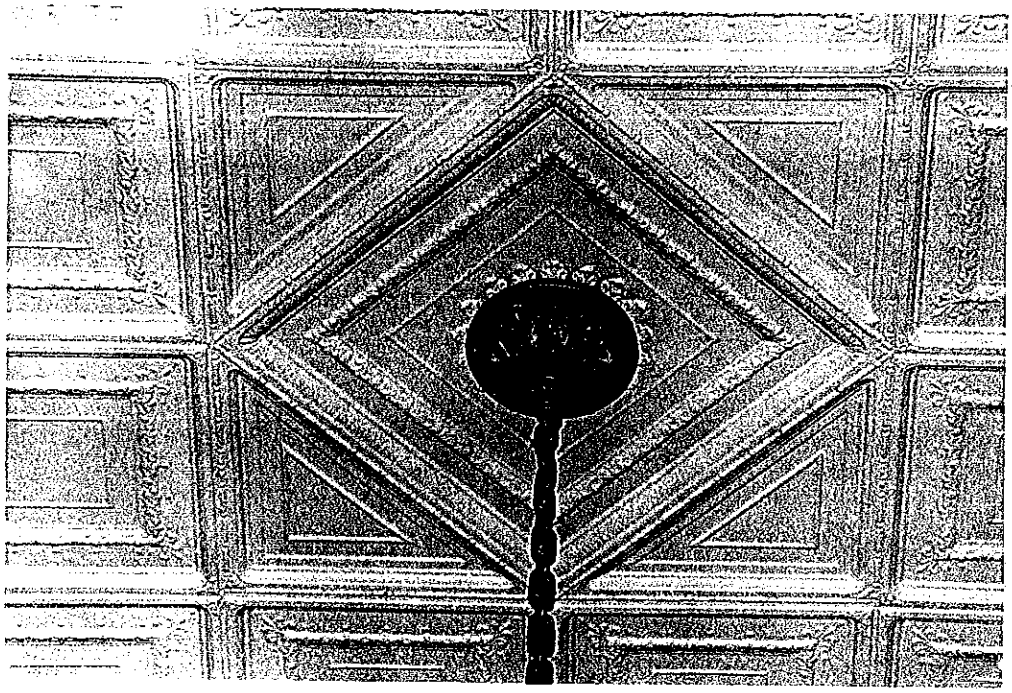
(26) Main courtroom looking east at the Jury Box.



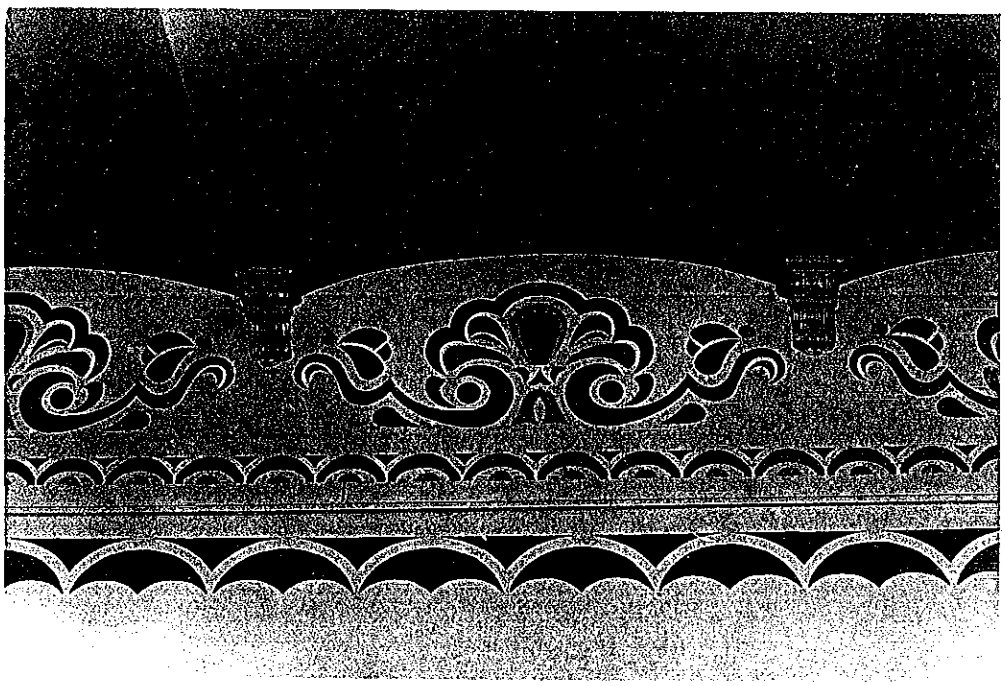
(27) Interior view of Jury Room.



(28) Interior view of Auxiliary Courtroom.



(29) Detail: Pressed metal ceiling at pendant chandelier canopy.



(30) Detail: Painted stencil in main corridor at first floor.