

The original entablature, fabricated by Dinsmore and Neilson, was based on Plate XXVI of Book 1 in the Leoni edition of Palladio [*Figure 15*]. Post-fire photographs show closely spaced vertical wood nailers on the brick surface, to which the wood entablature was attached [*Figures 57-59*]. When the McDonald Brothers measured the evidence remaining for the entablature after the fire, they found that the height of the original entablature, together with the attic base, was approximately 8'-9 1/2" (the existing entablature, with the attic base, forms an 8'-11 3/4" high band). The original rosettes that ornamented the soffit of the wood cornice and the rake of the pediment were of "burnt" composition" (probably terra cotta), ordered from William J. Coffee of New York City in 1824. Jefferson indicated that 330 rosettes were needed.

The McKim Mead & White entablature begins with a three-fascia architrave culminating in a cyma recta molding. The frieze is a series of flat metal panels imprinted with shallow flutes. The cornice includes a bed molding (made up of a cyma recta, a denticulated course, and an egg-and-dart); a modillion band with scrolled modillions (ornamented with acanthus leaves); a corona ornamented with rosettes in the soffit; and a crown molding with a fillet, ovolo, fillet, and cymatium.

This entablature continues around the north and south porticos. The surface above the crown molding includes a shallow metal gutter that connects to the gutters on the roofs of the porticos.

Attic story: Above the entablature, the brick walls rise 12'-8 1/2" to form an attic story; this surface was constructed in 1824, after the dome structure was completed. The 2'-5 1/2" high sheet copper base includes a frieze, torus, fillet, and cavetto molding.

At the top of the attic story, a 1'-8 1/4" high metal cornice is composed of a cavetto, fillet, and egg-and-dart course below a dentil course and a cymatium. Above the cornice, the metal sweeps up in a 1'-1" deep scotia to the rim of the roof gutter.