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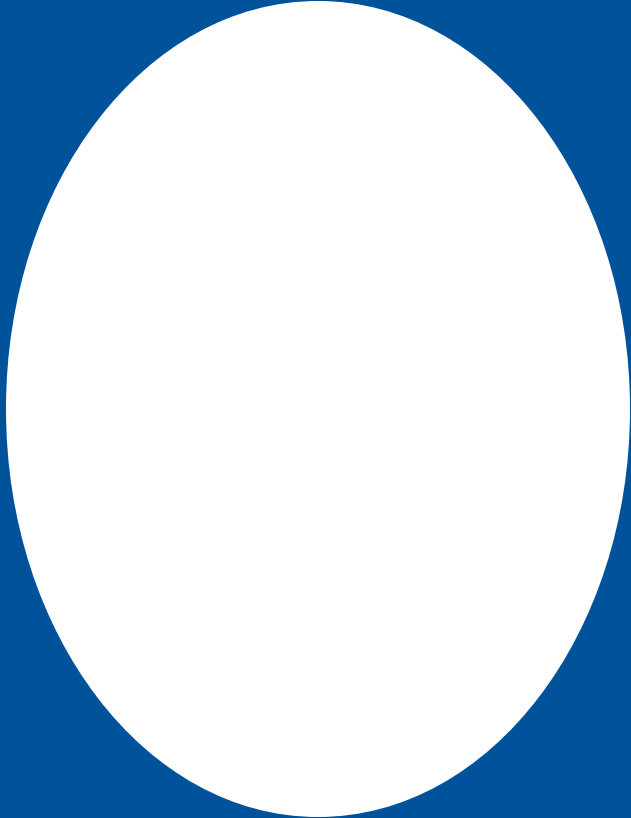
PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL PRESERVATION COMMITTEE



2007 ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT

Preserving a Palace of Art

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Harrisburg's City Beautiful Movement & The Brunner Plan

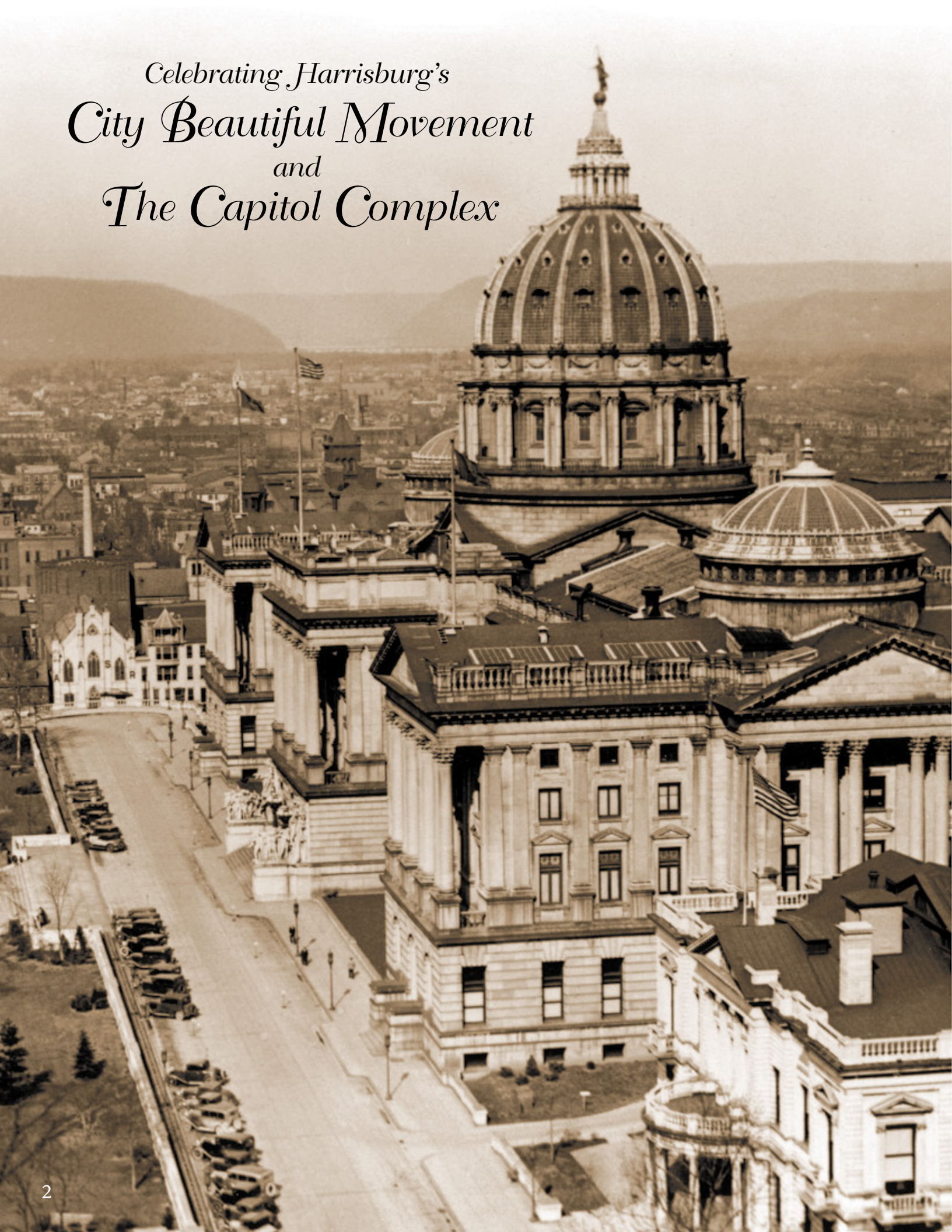
The Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee proudly presents its 2007 Annual Project Report, which focuses on the genesis of the City Beautiful Movement and evolution of the Pennsylvania State Capitol Complex. This edition of our Annual Report will feature the progressive measures taken at the state and city level to create what is widely recognized as one of the most successful plans of government buildings in the United States.

The Main Capitol Building serves as the monumental focal point of the entire Complex, while the other buildings run at two perpendicular lines away from the north and south wings of the Main Capitol. The plan for the overall Capitol Complex was designed from 1916 to 1920, by New York City architect Arnold Brunner.

Like the Main Capitol which was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2006, the entire Capitol Complex is eligible for inclusion as a National Historic Landmark as one of the largest and most successful unified campaigns of governmental public buildings ever created in the United States. The Capitol Preservation Committee remains committed to the cause of ensuring that the Capitol Complex is preserved so that future generations may enjoy the artwork, architecture, history and beauty of the Pennsylvania Capitol Complex.

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Celebrating Harrisburg's City Beautiful Movement and The Capitol Complex



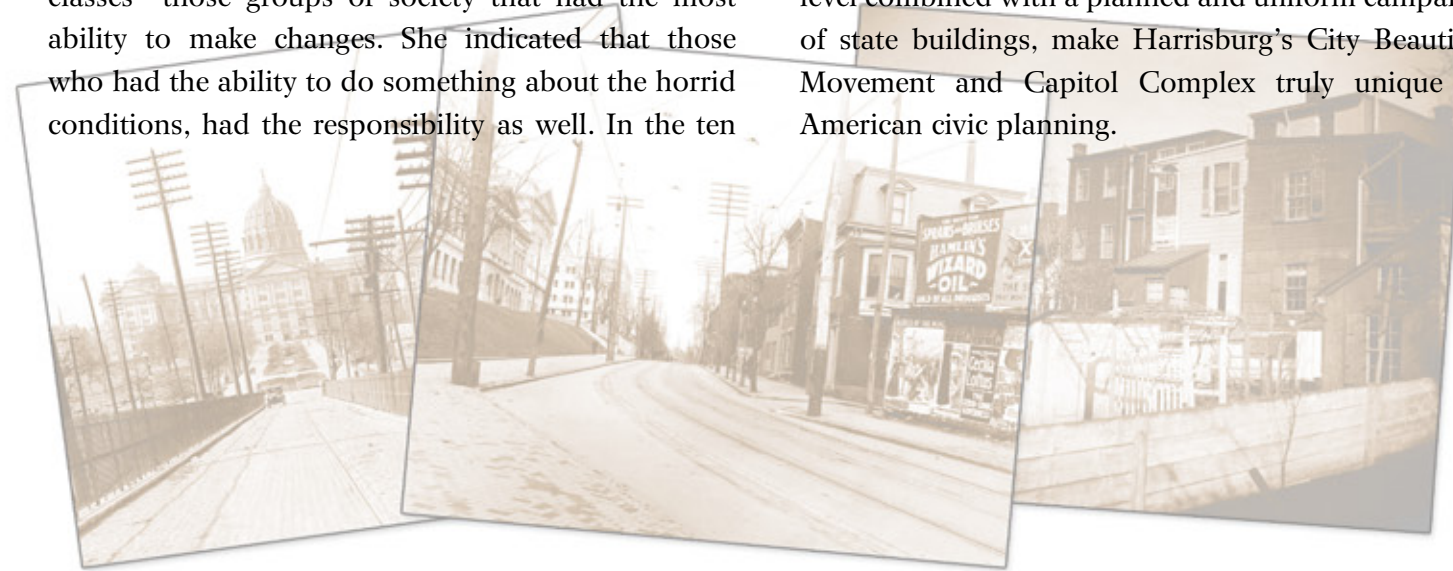
The roots of Harrisburg's City Beautiful movement can be traced to two significant events of the 1890s. The first was the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The architectural and cultural significance of this event played an important role in guiding the styles of buildings to be built within the Pennsylvania Capitol Complex and the nation at large over the next quarter century. The Pennsylvania delegation was so impressed with the architecture on exhibit and the concept of the "White City," that upon its return it appropriated money to build the Executive, Library and Museum Building in 1894, currently the oldest building on Capitol Hill. The second event that made the modern Capitol Complex possible and boosted the City Beautiful Movement was the 1897 burning of the old Hill's Capitol. While a tragic event in terms of the historic artifacts, artwork, and papers that were lost, the burning of the Hills Capitol provided the ability for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to clear Capitol Hill and look toward the future in the design of its new modern Capitol Building. It was the impending presence of the new Capitol building, coupled with feelings of both civic pride and fear that prompted local activist Myra Lloyd Dock to give a speech in 1900 to the Harrisburg Board of Trade urging them to enact measures to improve the city of Harrisburg

Dock appealed to both civic pride and interurban competition reminding members of the Board of Trade that working-class people needed areas of beauty and recreation too, perhaps more than others. Dock's main goal was to motivate the upper and middle classes—those groups of society that had the most ability to make changes. She indicated that those who had the ability to do something about the horrid conditions, had the responsibility as well. In the ten

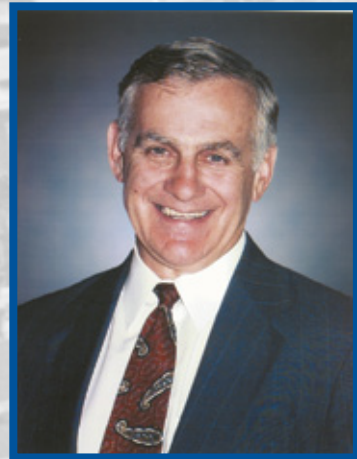
days immediately following her lecture, upwards of five thousand dollars was collected from sixty of Harrisburg's leading citizens. The Harrisburg League for Municipal Improvements was created and engineers were commissioned to examine the feasibility of a citywide beautification campaign.

In 1902 notable Harrisburg resident Vance C. McCormick was elected mayor and the city began in earnest a vast campaign of municipal improvements. Almost every year after Dock's speech and McCormick's election, bonds were passed and contributions collected to fix the sewer system, install a pumping station and reservoir, clean up Paxtang Creek, purchase new fire equipment, pave city streets and a host of other measures including establishing over 1100 acres of city parks. By 1907 Harrisburg was becoming one of the cleanest cities in the United States, thanks to the work of Dock, McCormick, and civic leader J. Horace McFarland.

Beginning in 1911 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania began purchasing land to the east of the new Capitol Building. This area was at the time Harrisburg's Eighth Ward and though some viewed its demise as tragic, most saw its slow demolition as a beneficial thing for the city. By 1919-1920 the state had acquired and razed almost all of the properties between the Capitol and the Pennsylvania railroad track overpass to the east. Additionally, in 1916 they had retained the services of noted New York architect Arnold W. Brunner and charged him with the creation of an overall plan for the Capitol Complex. The combination of urban planning and renewal at the city level combined with a planned and uniform campaign of state buildings, make Harrisburg's City Beautiful Movement and Capitol Complex truly unique in American civic planning.



A Message From The Chairman



Chairman Paul I. Clymer,
Representative

The Capitol Preservation Committee celebrated its twenty-five-year anniversary in 2007 by continuing its steadfast campaign of and commitment to the restoration of the Main Capitol and Complex Buildings. Like previous years, the Committee's work ensures that the Pennsylvania Capitol Building will remain an awe-inspiring "Palace of Art" for all of Pennsylvania's citizens for years to come.

This year, the Committee began the cyclical maintenance plan for the Speaker Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building and Main Capitol Building. The Committee also consulted on and undertook work in the Forum Building and the State Library's newly constructed Rare Books Room, where several historic plaster machetes that were used in the Forum Building's construction in 1934 were placed.

Within the Main Capitol, the hyphen walls and mosaic stone masonry were restored and the Capitol's west entry steps were removed and replaced as the support structure beneath them had deteriorated, making them unsafe. Yearly maintenance projects included the summer maintenance of the exterior Barnard statues, which grace the west entrance steps, and maintenance of the Boies Penrose and Major General John F. Hartranft bronze monuments. Repairs were also made to the Moravian Tile floor during the summer.

In the main rotunda the Committee installed a unique two-year exhibit, which traces the past twenty-five years of restoration work on the Main Capitol. The exhibit focuses on over one hundred projects that have collectively helped to restore the building to its original grandeur.

The Committee has Capitol sales and commemorative items available for purchase in our office in addition to two new items, the holiday ornament depicting an ornate light-standard from the Governor's Grand Executive Reception Room and a commemorative mosaic tile from Henry Chapman Mercer's Moravian tile floor. Proceeds from the sale of our books, gifts, and collectibles help us to procure important pieces of history that augment the Capitol's collection of art and artifacts.

This year the committee was able to locate several historic Capitol artifacts such as a historic high-back upholstered bench originally from the House anteroom, an original (circa 1822) Hill's Capitol desk and a bound copy of House Bills originally used by Rep. Frank Seitzinger of Berks County in 1899.

Two-thousand-and-seven was a busy, successful year for the Capitol Preservation Committee, but also a transitional one. As we focus on preservation maintenance within the Main Capitol and Ryan Buildings, we also turn our eyes toward large-scale restoration campaigns in the ornate spaces of the remaining Complex Buildings and the landscape of Capitol Park. We look forward to both educating the public about the national significance of our Capitol Complex and to our overall mission of preserving these architectural and artistic gems for all citizens of the Commonwealth.

Paul I. Clymer

Committee Members



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Thomas B. Darr,
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Louis J. Appell, Jr.,
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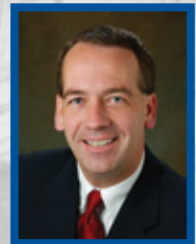
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General Services



Barbara Franco,
Executive Director, Historical
& Museum Commission



Beatrice Garvan,
Governor's Appointee



John R. Gordner,
Senator



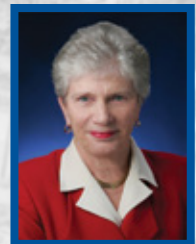
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CAPITOL COMPLEX PROFILE

The Edward Trumbull murals in the K. Leroy Irvis Office Building

Construction on the South Office Building (originally designated South Office Building Number One) began in 1920. The new structure was the first building of Arnold Brunner's new plan for the Capitol Complex. Prior to the restoration, the interior of the first floor entrance vestibule had received an appreciable amount of water damage from a slow leaking interior pipe. Due to moisture infiltration, the paint on the decorative coffered ceiling was flaking and the plaster was in need of immediate repair. Paint destrata and analysis revealed the original 1923 color scheme underneath several layers of overpainting. The entrance vestibule contains five murals painted by Edward Trumbull, a noted twentieth century American muralist who painted in the traditional style. The two largest murals are smaller versions of murals that Trumbull had painted for buildings in Pittsburgh. They are titled Penn's Treaty with the Indians and The Industries of Pittsburgh. The three murals painted in the lunettes (half-circular recessed spaces) depict laborers in various industrial occupations. The murals were conserved in 1990 and the ceiling was restored to its original 1923 appearance.



SOUTH OFFICE BUILDING, FIRST FLOOR NORTH ENTRANCE.

Additionally the South Office Building has several unique features that set it apart from the rest of the Capitol Complex Buildings. One exterior feature is the unique carved stone Crest above both the north and south First Floor entrance vestibules. The south vestibule also originally had two decorative glass and bronze light fixtures, known as the "world globes." One globe depicted the signs of the zodiac and the other showed the constellations. These were removed in the 1950's and replaced with the current light fixtures.



Artist Edward Trumbull (1884-1968)

Edward Trumbull was born in Michigan in 1884. He was a relative of Connecticut's first Governor Jonathan Trumbull, and of John Trumbull, one of the most famous artists of American Revolutionary scenes.

He attended the Art Students' League in New York and studied in London under Frank Brangwyn, the noted muralist. Trumbull was best known as a traditional mural painter, known for his bright and varied colors. He produced work for a concourse connecting the Graybar Building to Grand Central Terminal, the Oyster Bar and Restaurant at Grand Central Terminal in New York, and murals at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's main office in New York, among others. He also did work at Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry and created a large 110' x 76' foot mural in the lobby of the Chrysler Building, the largest of its kind in 1930. He passed away in 1968 at his home in Groton, Connecticut.

Bronze Preservation and Maintenance of the General John F. Hartranft and Boies Penrose Statues

The year 2007 marked phase two of the bronze preservation maintenance of the Hartranft and Boies Penrose statues in Capitol Park. Overall the appearance and condition of the General Hartranft statue was good. There was evidence of lifting of the paste wax which had originally been applied in May of 2004. There are several factors which can cause this lifting of the wax coating, one of which is application of the wax in cooler temperatures. Additionally, not heating the wax to allow for proper adhesion can also cause



FLAKING WAX IN 2007 COVERS NEARLY 40% OF THE GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT STATUE.

the flaking that was seen at the beginning of this year's project. The use of heat to apply the wax allows for proper adhesion even in cooler months. Flaking wax covered approximately forty percent of the General Hartranft statue when this year's maintenance project was begun.



HEAT USED TO MELT THE FLAKING WAX.

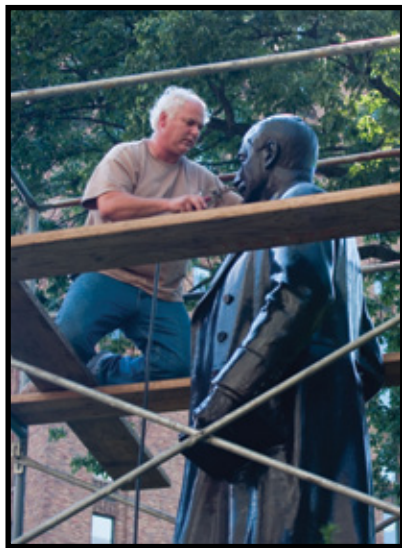
Before re-application of the paste wax coating was implemented, the statue was rinsed and washed with soft brushes and a mild Orvus solution. This solution

removed the surface dirt on the statue, which mainly consisted of tree pollen, mayflies, wasps and spiders. The statue was then rinsed with a pressure washer at 300-400 psi and a distance of one to two feet. It was then allowed to thoroughly dry. After cleaning, a torch was used to heat the surface of the old wax and allow molecular bonding of the new wax application. Starting at the top of the statue and working downward a new application of Butcher's Bowling Alley wax was applied using soft boar bristle brushes in the warm afternoon sun. The wax was allowed to set up to a hazy matte overnight. The wax was again heated the next day to allow for further bonding.

Overall the results of the 2004 application (which did not use a torch) and the 2005 application (with torch) became evident during this year's project, indicating that the use of the torch to heat the wax is the preferred method of conservation for the bronze statues of Capitol Park and will ensure that the statues are protected from the elements on a yearly basis.

Boies Penrose Statue

The Boies Penrose statue was also in extremely good shape with only spider webs and insects affecting the surface areas. Washing and waxing of the statue was



WARMING WAX WITH TORCH, BOIES PENROSE STATUE

undertaken and the paste wax that was previously applied is still adhering well to the statue. Like the Hartranft statue, a torch was used to heat the old wax and new wax was applied to areas of loss or flaking, as required by the specifications. There was a small area of corrosion at the

lower bottom left of Penrose's suit coat. Continued monitoring of this area on a yearly basis will ensure that this area of wax loss is not growing and that corrosion does not form and harm the statue.

Restoration of the Hyphen Walls and Miscellaneous Stone Masonry

In 2007 restoration of the North and South hyphen wall assemblies was addressed. The scope of the project included excavation, waterproof membrane installation, below grade drainage modifications, miscellaneous mortar joint repairs, reinstallation of a sub-grade stone drainage course and re-seeding of grass to restore the original landscape upon completion of the project. Additionally the project included the repair of spalled or cracked masonry components, spot cleaning procedures at the east entrance of the Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building and the removal and repair of the granite tread assemblies at the northwest entry steps. A new custom-fabricated railing, which matches the Capitol west entrance step railings, was also installed toward the completion of this project.

Hand removal of the sod adjacent to the Hyphen Wall assemblies was begun in early July 2007. The soil behind the walls was then removed to allow access to the old failing stone drainage courses. Upon removal of the soil, a four inch perforated metal drain line was found underneath several deadman assemblies which prevent movement of the hyphen wall. The four inch drain pipe was removed in favor of a PVC drain line to remove water from behind the hyphen walls. It was



RIGHT: FOUR INCH PERFORATED METAL DRAIN LINE.

LEFT: STEEL STORAGE TANK EXPOSED AT THE NORTH HYPHEN WALL DURING EXCAVATION PROCESS.

determined during the project to remove the vegetation and root systems at the corner of the South Hyphen Wall as well as the mulch planting beds, to ensure that they were not causing drainage issues. During the excavation behind the North Hyphen wall, a large metal underground storage tank was discovered, removed and properly disposed. A bituthene 4000 membrane



BITUTHENE 4000 MEMBRANE APPLICATION AT THE NORTH HYPHEN WALL

was installed behind both north and south hyphen walls and overtop of the new PVC pipe. Geotextile fabric was added prior to 2B gravel infill being placed. New topsoil was then emplaced and seeded assuring that the Hyphen Walls will adequately drain and that future plantings and plant beds can be utilized.

Cornice/fascia repair was undertaken in approximately a dozen locations on the exterior of the Speaker Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building using Jahn repair materials. The repairs included the reinstallation of dislodged stone fragments, patching repairs and repair of cracked locations using Jahn M-40 injection grout. Additional repairs were undertaken using the application of a poultice to pull staining and spotting out of exterior surfaces on the building. After the poultice, an antimicrobial agent was applied to mini-



INITIAL SETUP FOR SAMPLE CLEANING APPLICATION AT THE MATTHEW J. RYAN BUILDING, EAST ELEVATION.

mize staining from biological growth. All cleaning of the east entrance was conducted over the weekend to minimize the need to restrict ingress and egress of the building. Lastly repair and restoration of the northwest entry stairs was conducted. Removal of the stair treads showed that the underlying support structure was exceptionally deteriorated, which had prompted



VIEW OF UNDERLYING SUPPORT FOLLOWING REMOVAL OF ALL GRANITE TREADS.

the shifting of the granite steps. It was determined to install footers adjacent to the stairway cheek wall using a 5000 psi concrete mix which would support to granite treads. Following the construction of lumber forms the concrete was poured and allowed a seven-day cure before the treads were reset, completing the restoration.

HISTORY UNDER FOOT

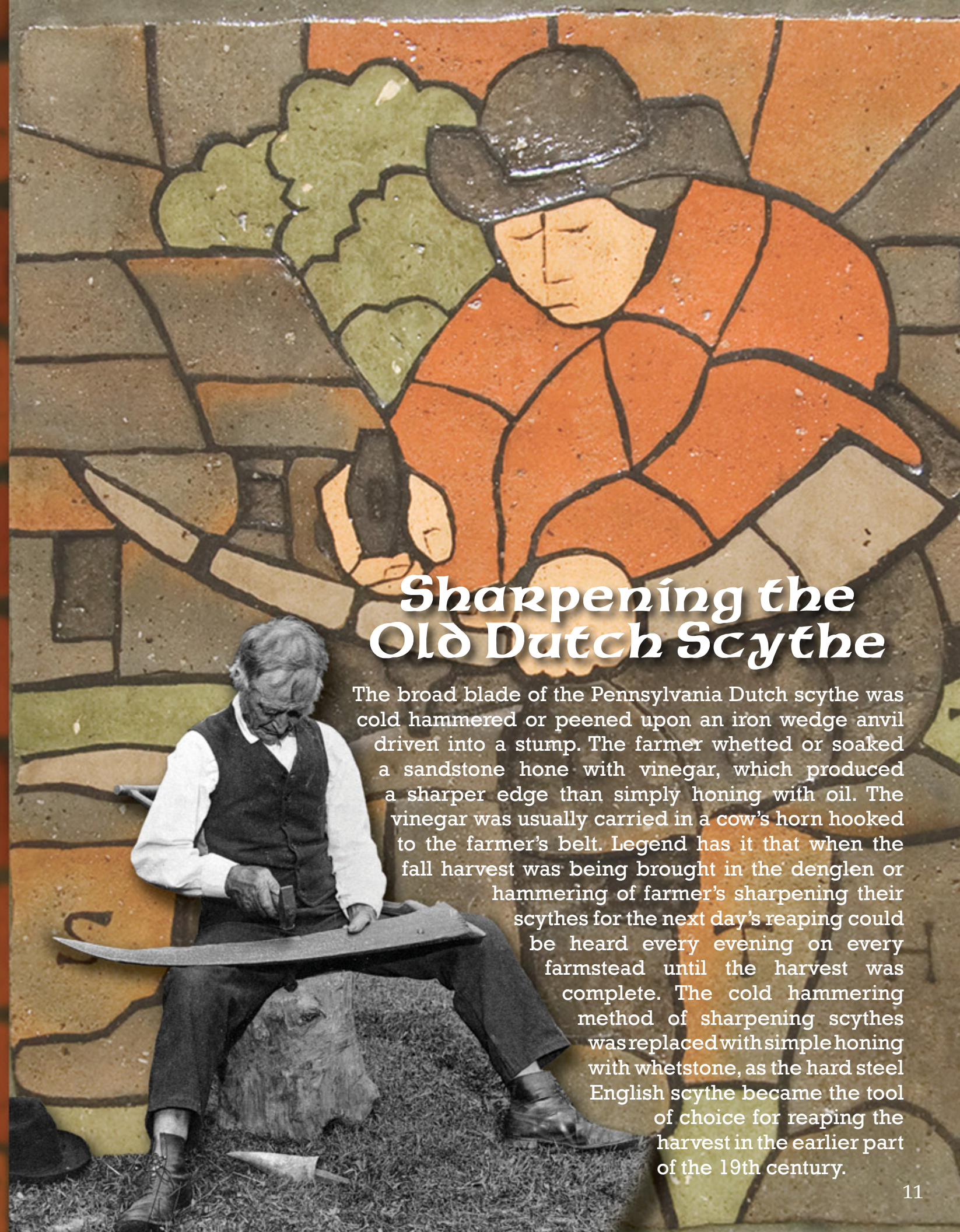
Stories of the Tiled Pavement
in the Pennsylvania Capitol



Shovel Plow

The old shovel plow was the tool by which the pioneers would break newly cleared land after the timber and stumps were removed. The shovel plow was archaic in nature, stemming from Roman times and lasting through the middle ages. As Mercer noted, it was still in use to plow potatoes even in 1908. The reason for using the sharpened, almost vertical shovel-shaped plow was to prevent the plowshare from being caught

under roots and rocks, which were prevalent until the untilled ground was broken several times. The first plowing of virgin land must have been an exceptionally backbreaking task for both the farmer and his team of horses and it likely would have taken years for farmers to increase their arable land in this method. After several initial plowings, the common iron plow could be used to plow the ground for spring planting.



Sharpening the Old Dutch Scythe

The broad blade of the Pennsylvania Dutch scythe was cold hammered or peened upon an iron wedge anvil driven into a stump. The farmer whetted or soaked a sandstone hone with vinegar, which produced a sharper edge than simply honing with oil. The vinegar was usually carried in a cow's horn hooked to the farmer's belt. Legend has it that when the fall harvest was being brought in the denglen or hammering of farmer's sharpening their scythes for the next day's reaping could be heard every evening on every farmstead until the harvest was complete. The cold hammering method of sharpening scythes was replaced with simple honing with whetstone, as the hard steel English scythe became the tool of choice for reaping the harvest in the earlier part of the 19th century.



ARNOLD WILLIAM
BRUNNER
(1857-1925)

Arnold Brunner was an American architect who was born and died in New York City. Brunner was educated in New York and in Manchester, England. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he studied under William R. Ware. Early in his career, he worked in the architectural office of George B. Post. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects after 1892 and was appointed by Theodore Roosevelt to the National Commission on Fine Arts in Washington D.C. He was a member of the New York Fine Arts Commission, the American Civic Association, The Century Association, The Engineer's Club, The Players, the Cosmos Club in Washington D.C., the National Institute of Arts and Letters, The Union Club of Cleveland, and several other organizations. Brunner was also known as a city planner, and made significant contributions to the city plans of Cleveland, OH, Rochester, NY, Baltimore, MD, Denver, CO, Trenton, NJ, and Albany, NY. Brunner was, for a short time, partnered with Thomas Tryon as the firm Brunner & Tryon.

Brunner designed several notable buildings including, with Tryon, the 1897 Congregation Shearith Israel, in New York City, near Central Park, which today houses the United States' oldest Jewish congregation. Brunner also conducted work on the Stadium of the College of the City of New York, Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, and the U.S. Post Office, Custom House and Courthouse and Group Plan in Cleveland, Ohio. Other work in Ohio included the Monumental Bridge in Toledo and Denison University in Granville, Ohio. He also won the competition for the design of the U.S. State Department Building in Washington D.C.

In 1916 Brunner was placed on retainer by the Commonwealth to prepare plans for the expansion of the Capitol Complex in Harrisburg. His plans were complete by 1920 and he was responsible for the design and construction of South Office Building #1, (currently the Speaker K. Leroy Irvis Legislative Office Building) which was completed in 1922. Unfortunately Arnold Brunner passed away in 1925 before he could complete the rest of the buildings for the new Capitol Complex. His successor William Gehron would go on to complete his designs for the Capitol Complex but Brunner's plan served as the overall guide for our modern Capitol Complex.



SCALE MODEL OF CAPITOL COMPLEX.



J. HORACE
McFARLAND
(1859-1948)

Horace McFarland was born in McAlisterville, Juniata County, on September 29, 1859. His father George, a returning Civil War hero, moved the family to Harrisburg in 1865 and started a printing business and reform newspaper, "The Temperance Vindicator," and later a nursery business.

Working with his father at a young age, McFarland gained experience in both of his father's businesses. At just nineteen he became the owner of the printing business, which he named Mount Pleasant Press. Using his knowledge gained from working at his father's nursery McFarland began printing seed catalogs for nurserymen. As his company grew, it became the premier horticultural publishing company in the country, printing "American Gardening," "Country Life in America," and Macmillan Company's "Encyclopedia of Horticulture."

At the turn of the century McFarland became involved in the City Beautiful movement spearheaded by his Harrisburg contemporary Mira Lloyd Dock. Together they spurred the process of municipal improvement for Harrisburg by convincing influential community leaders to donate money, and by garnering the support of the majority of citizens.

Living most of his life in Harrisburg, McFarland saw firsthand how sewage contaminated Harrisburg's unpaved streets and the Susquehanna River. He witnessed the blight of urban expansion and the effects it had on city residents who were deprived of parks, while homes and businesses butted against each other.

McFarland gained national prominence in 1902 when the struggle against the deplorable conditions in the city of Harrisburg drew attention in newspapers across the nation. In 1904 he became the first president of the American Civic Association — a position he would proudly serve in for the next twenty years.

With parks as a main interest, McFarland became instrumental in promoting and educating the improvement of cities and preserving America's natural beauty. He took part in conservation conferences and was involved in developing policy positions on national environmental issues. His important influence and his position as president of the American Civic Association led to the successful establishment of the National Park Service in 1916.

McFarland also served for many years as chairman of the State Art Commission for Pennsylvania, was a member and vice president of the National Municipal League (1912-1928), and was a member of the National Park Trust Board, appointed by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1935.

He passed away on October 2, 1948 at his Breeze Hill home and gardens, which still stand today adjacent to Harrisburg's Bellevue Park, a planned community that McFarland helped create. He was laid to rest with his wife at Harrisburg Cemetery.



VANCE C.
McCORMICK
(1872-1953)

In 1902 Vance McCormick began his career as journalist and publisher. He was president of The Patriot Company, publishers of several area newspapers including the The Patriot from 1902-46, The Evening News 1917-46, and Harrisburg Common Council 1900-02. He was also president of the Pinkey Mining Company, located in Harrisburg.

In 1902, McCormick was elected mayor of Harrisburg and as part of the growing City Beautiful movement he immediately set about to improve the city. Today, he is credited with expanding the city park system, built steps along the Susquehanna River, paved seventy miles of roads within the city, and improved the city's outdated water system. During this time, the population of Harrisburg increased from 51,000 to 73,000.

In 1912 McCormick would serve as the Democratic Party delegate to Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania. He would later be a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1914. From 1916-1919, he served as chairman of the Democratic National Committee and went on to be appointed chair of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace (1919) at Versailles, under President Woodrow Wilson, heading up numerous clubs and organizations along the way. He also served as Wilson's campaign manager, as chair of the War Trade Board (1916-19) and as a member of many local, state, national, and international organizations throughout his later years.

Vance McCormick remained a bachelor until the age of fifty-two, when he married Mrs. Marlin E. Olmsted, the widow of the eight-time Republican congressman. They announced their engagement on December 29, 1924. Vance died at his country estate (Cedar Cliff Farms), June 16, 1946, near Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. He was buried at Harrisburg Cemetery. Mrs. McCormick passed away in 1953.

Vance McCormick was born in 1872 to parents Henry McCormick and Annie Criswell McCormick in Harrisburg, PA. The ancestors of the McCormick family were of Scots-Irish lineage. They immigrated to America sometime after the siege of the city of Londonderry, Ireland in 1689. Vance attended Harrisburg Academy and Phillips Andover before completing a civil engineering course at Yale University. Vance graduated from Yale's Sheffield Scientific School in 1893, and was later given an honorary Master's degree by the university in 1907. While at Yale he was a member of St. Anthony Hall. A born athlete and leader, he became captain of the class football and baseball teams his freshman year and was on the university football team his junior and senior years. Vance was named to Walter Camp's All American Team as the first team quarterback. He served as president of Intercollegiate Football Association his senior year and garnered other university honors and awards. Following graduation, he visited the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania to help organize their first football team.



MIRA LLOYD
DOCK
(1853-1945)

Born in Harrisburg, Mira Lloyd Dock was the daughter of businessman Gilliard Dock and Lavinia Bombaugh Dock. She was a nurse, reformer, author, and woman ahead of her time.

At the turn of the century there was great interest in beautifying communities throughout the United States. Civic-minded residents of Harrisburg were convinced that the city had to implement progressive changes tantamount to its stature as the capital city.

Parts of the city of Harrisburg in the late nineteenth century would seem uninhabitable when compared to today's standards of living. Sewage contaminated unpaved streets and the Susquehanna River, making diseases common and recurrent. Homes and businesses butted against each other.

Following the devastating Hills Capitol fire in February 1897, Harrisburg had slowly begun to transform from a mud-encrusted, filth-strewn industrial town, into a more beautiful city largely due to construction of the new 1906 Capitol, which did much to elevate civic pride.

Mira Lloyd Dock publicly challenged the horrible conditions and set out to motivate public sentiment in support of changing them. Dock was a well-educated and traveled woman. She represented the "new woman" at the turn of the twentieth century, college-educated with an eye for civic change and social activism.

In 1900 at the age of 47, Dock presented a speech to the Harrisburg Board of Trade on December 20. Her speech, titled "The City Beautiful," or "Improvement Work at Home and Abroad," was the starting point for Harrisburg's city improvement.

Dock's contemporary and closest ally in her crusade for urban beautification was J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association. Together they spurred the process of municipal improvement for Harrisburg by convincing influential community leaders to donate money, and by garnering the support of the majority of citizens.

In April 1901 the Harrisburg Telegraph published a front-page article about the city's problems. The article stressed Dock's message of beautification and recreation, paved streets, clean water, a city hall, land for parks, and a covered sewer interceptor along the river. Within fifteen years all of these improvements, and more were in place.

At a time when women were expected to remain in the background and certainly not participate in the debates of the day, Dock had the courage and determination to step forward and make a difference. Unfortunately, she received very few accolades during her lifetime. Dock passed away in 1945 and was laid to rest in the family plot with her parents and grandparents in Harrisburg Cemetery.

Pennsylvania's CIVIL WAR TREASURES

Stories from the Battlefield



Sharpshooter at Little Round Top

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 2 AND 3, 1863 BY FREDERICK ROTHERMEL, OIL ON CANVAS, CIRCA 1868



Recruited in 1861 the men of the **84th Pennsylvania volunteers** came from numerous counties in the central part of the state including Bedford, Blair, Clearfield, Dauphin and Lycoming. They assembled in Huntingdon before moving to Harrisburg's Camp Curtin in December. Sergeant Edward Stokes of Company B was chosen as the first color bearer. The regiment was quickly rushed to guard the B&O railroad near Hancock, MD. In March the regiment marched south to occupy Winchester, VA. The regiment suffered heavy casualties at the battle of Kernstown on March 23, 1862. Colonel William G. Murray was killed and color-bearer Hugh Smith of Company D was severely wounded. Another bearer was shot down when Sergeant Thomas Gouldsberry seized the fallen color. The intrepid sergeant ran in between the battle lines shouting at the enemy and waving the color before he was ordered back in line. After the battle the sergeant counted thirty-one bullet holes in the flag.

The regiment was engaged at Port Republic in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw action at the very end of the Battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9th, 1862 and again at Second Manassas on August 30th. The regiment returned to the defenses outside of Washington until October. It went on to fight at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville in May of 1863. The regiment took 391 active duty officers and men into the battle and 215 were casualties. Because of the heavy loss the remaining men in the regiment were detached as wagon train guards and did not take part in the Gettysburg campaign.

The small contingent of men who survived continued to fight in Grant's Overland Campaign, seeing action at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. By the end of the war the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies and then merged with the 57th Pennsylvania. The 84th and 57th were finally mustered out of service in June 1865.

The state and regimental flags of the 84th Pennsylvania are just two of the 390 flags conserved by the Capitol Preservation Committee. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's collection of Civil War battle flags serves as an invaluable window into the horrendous nature of Civil War combat and the valor of Pennsylvania's citizen-soldiers. The entire collection of battle flags is available for tours by the public, via appointment.

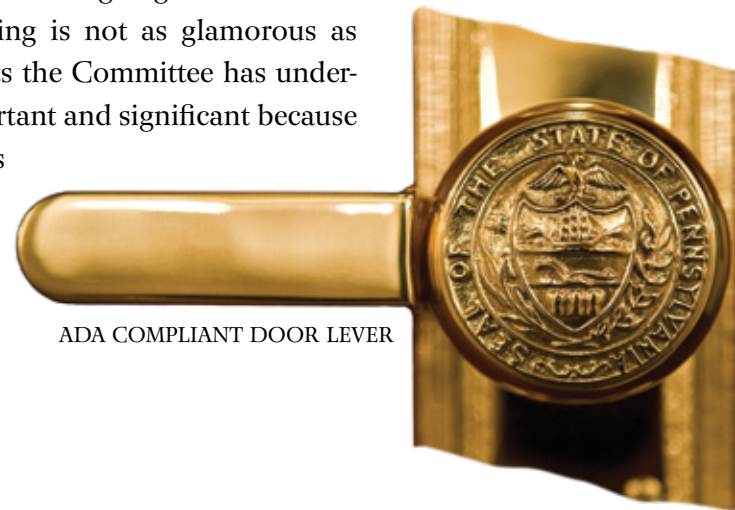
To schedule a tour of the collection, receive additional information, or obtain a free copy of the Committee's "Preserving Pennsylvania's Historic Civil War Flags," booklet, contact Committee Historian Jason Wilson at 717-783-6484 or visit our website at <http://cpc.state.pa.us>.



Capitol Maintenance of Finishes and Fixtures

This year marked the fourth year of the continuing preservation maintenance program developed for the Capitol Building. The program is an ongoing, long-term campaign of restoration meant to fix building damages before they get out-of-hand.

In addition to the semi-annual preservation cleaning of the public corridor surfaces, the Capitol Preservation Committee conducts an annual review and documents necessary repairs. Staying on top of repairs throughout the building, whether big or small, provides a stopgap measure that, barring any unforeseen emergencies, will keep the building in good condition. While preservation cleaning is not as glamorous as some of the larger projects the Committee has undertaken it is equally as important and significant because continued maintenance is the greatest form of historic preservation.



ADA COMPLIANT DOOR LEVER

Historic Capitol Hardware Rehabilitation and Maintenance

For the past several years the Committee has been undertaking rehabilitation of the Capitol's historic door hardware. The Capitol's original hardware contained an ornate doorknob that was cast with a Pennsylvania State Seal on the face of the knob. Sargent and Company specially manufactured them for the Capitol building.

This project consists of more than just polishing the bronze doorknobs and hinges within the Capitol and instead focuses on ensuring that the internal lockset works properly and consistently. The Committee

has taken historic hardware, primarily in the

first floor and hallway areas and modified the device, incorporating a lever to comply with ADA accessibility guidelines. The project itself focuses on all types of adjustments and maintenance to the internal mechanism, much as we undertake

in our historic capitol clock projects. While certain hardware parts, such as springs and washers have been replaced, and occasionally a piece of bronze needs bored out and machined, the committee has not had to replicate any locksets or hinges and the project remains a rehabilitation of existing hardware. The Committee is only focusing on the maintenance of historic bronze hardware and making no modifications to modern non-historic locks, most of which are easily replaced. The Committee's historic hardware restoration project ensures that the general public can easily access public areas and that the Capitol's historic doors remain in proper working order.



RENDERING FROM THE SOUTH CAPITOL PARK MASTER PLAN.

Landscape Master Plan: South Capitol Park

This year the Capitol Preservation Committee contracted with the landscape Architectural firm of Hord Coplan Macht of Baltimore to develop a Master Plan for South Capitol Park. The master plan will address several key elements: storm water management, creating a sense of place within the park, and addressing the historic nature of the park. In the long term, all of the landscaped areas surrounding the Capitol Complex will be reviewed in an effort to creating a sense of place and highlight the history of Capitol Park.

On This Day in History . . .



December 20, 1900

Harrisburg resident Myra Lloyd Dock gave a lecture titled "The City Beautiful or Improvement Work at Home and Abroad" to Harrisburg's Board of Trade. Her speech served as the spark for a massive campaign of municipal improvements in Harrisburg.



1902

Vance C. McCormick was elected mayor of Harrisburg and under his progressive administration and with the help of the wealthier citizens, the city begins its massive campaign of modern improvements, expanding the sewage system, creating parks and filtering drinking water.

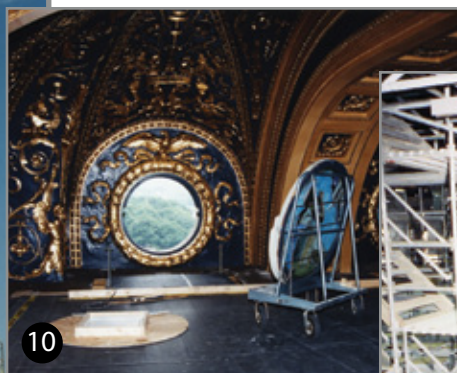
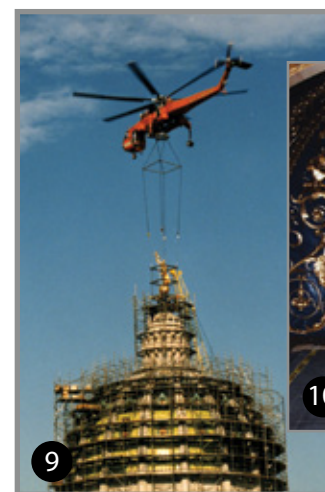


1982

2007

Special Exhibition

In the summer of 2007 the Committee installed a retrospective exhibit commemorating the first twenty-five years of Capitol restoration. A more modern type of exhibit than previous ones, the 2007 Capitol exhibit includes the addition of two video monitors which display conservators conducting work both on the interior and exterior of the Capitol. A looping DVD video showcases the numerous large-scale restoration projects that that Capitol Preservation has undertaken over the last twenty-five years. Viewers can watch the restoration of the main rotunda, including the Edwin Austin Abbey murals, and the poulticing and cleaning of the interior rotunda marble, the restoration the of the House and Senate Chambers and the removal of the statue of Commonwealth via helicopter in 1998. This exhibition truly showcases the rich history of the Capitol preservation program from its start in 1982 until the current work being done, in terms of ongoing preservation maintenance. The exhibit will remain in place for a period of eighteen months and be followed by a new exhibit focusing on the development and design of the Capitol Complex.



- 1. Chairman Joe Pitts and Madgi Sidarous of Universal Builders Supply reviewing rotunda scaffold drawings, 1984.
- 2. Restoration of the rotunda murals, 1985.
- 3. Art conservator Barney Lamar restores Penn's Treaty mural, 1989.
- 4. Painting conservator from Authur Page Conservation repairing canvas.

- 5. Conservators removing mural panel stretcher from wall in the Supreme Court Chamber, 1990.
- 6. Enormous plastic drop cloths are in place during the cleaning of the rotunda marble, 1992.
- 7. Conserved Civil War battle flags, 1998.
- 8. Barnard Monuments after restoration, 1998

- 9. Commonwealth after restoration, 1998.
- 10. Removing stained glass windows from House Chamber by Cummings Studio, 1999.
- 11. Scaffold erected in House Chamber, 1999.
- 12. Capitol basement following restoration, 2005.

Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building-Maintenance of Finishes and Fixtures

In 2007, the Capitol Preservation Committee extended its successful preservation maintenance program to the 1894 Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building, originally the Executive, Library and Museum Building. The scope of work for this project is very similar to the preservation maintenance program in the Capitol Building. Work in the Ryan Building includes cleaning of plaster, finished canvas and stone, walls, beam drops, soffits, moldings, bronze and stone railings, gilded surfaces, finished woodwork, light fixtures, artificial palms, and miscellaneous architectural materials and finishes.

In addition to the specialty preservation, this project also undertakes more meticulous repairs. Every year the Committee Project Manager surveys the building's public spaces and compiles a detailed list of items to be repaired and/or refinished.

One major item that was addressed immediately was the ceiling of Hearing Room 205, which had a significant amount of paint flaking and loss. Under this project a ballroom floor scaffolding was erected to access the ceiling. When the ceiling was within arms reach it was discovered that the ceiling was in worse condition than could be observed from the floor. The ceiling was repaired and refinished, the gold leaf was cleaned, and miscellaneous areas of paint loss in the cornice were touched up.

Preservation of the Barnard Statuary and Mexican War Monument

Once again this year, during the legislative summer recess the Barnard Statues at the West Entry doorway were covered in plywood shells for the annual conservation project. Both statue groups were assessed for their general conditions to determine a course of action. General conservation concerns included cracked mortar joints, biological debris, iron staining, missing backer rods, micro-cracking, loss of DHL (Dispersed Hydrated Lime) within micro-cracks, and aesthetic discontinuities.

An initial rinse of the statues was conducted to remove loose debris caused by insects and arachnids. Dry soft bristle brushes were also used to remove debris in hard to reach areas. Failed Jahn repairs were removed and replaced with a Jahn mortar specifically mixed to match the color and hue of the Carrera marble of the statues. Failed DHL repairs, such as open micro-cracks were replaced with DHL infill.



SCULPTOR INSTALLING DUTCHMAN REPAIR

In some cases Dutchmen plugs or Jahn repairs did not match the surrounding colors of the statues. To make these more adequately match the statues, they were inpainted with Silin Lasur Mineral Stain for Masonry with A-Z fixative.

Additionally during the project, iron stains were treated with an ammonium citrate poultice which was able to remove the ferrous rust stain without damaging the statues. Failed sealant repairs were also repaired to keep water from infiltrating the statue and then freezing and thawing in the winter months. Bird guano and biological growth stains were removed. It was noticed during this years project that the granite at the base of the statues was pitting. The granite was patched with a composite material.

The area between the Kneeler's calves was originally carved in such a way as to prevent water from properly draining. Due to standing water in this area heavy staining was present. In Year I of this project this area was filled. Between Years I and II however,

this material deteriorated and required replacement. The deterioration appears to have been caused by bio-growth and subsequent staining that accumulated below the patch. Once the original patch was removed the bio-growth and staining was eliminated and a new fill designed was installed. This new fill design should prevent water from pooling in the area behind the Kneeler's calves and also allow for swift drainage if any water does pool.

Two Dutchmen were carved during Year II for installation to replace previous Jahn repairs. The two areas were the proper left pinky finger of the Mourning Woman, located on the south elevation of the south statuary group and the finger tip of Christ in the Baptism, located on the south elevation of the north statuary group.

Original stone cores removed from the statues during the 1996 restoration were used to carve the new Dutchmen. The stone was carved off-site using photographs and plaster of Paris molds for models. The carved Dutchmen were then brought to the site and the finish tooling was done. The previous repairs were removed and the new carved Dutchmen were installed using 1/8" aluminum rods set in Sikadur 31 Masonry Epoxy. Jahn mortar was used at the void located at the point of attachment.

Upon completion, the scaffold and plywood that covered the statues, was removed in mid-August.



SOUTH GROUP, WEST ELEVATION

On This Day in History . . .



October 4, 1906

An estimated 50,000 people attend the dedicatory ceremonies of the new Pennsylvania State Capitol in Harrisburg where President Theodore Roosevelt was the keynote speaker.



1907

Five years after the election of Vance McCormick as mayor, the city of Harrisburg is swiftly becoming one of the cleanest cities in the United States.

1910

Loans totaling 641,000 thousand dollars are issued for improvements along Paxtang Creek, storm drains and sewers along the Susquehanna River and construction of a bridge over the Reading Railroad at Thirteenth Street to alleviate an at-grade crossing.

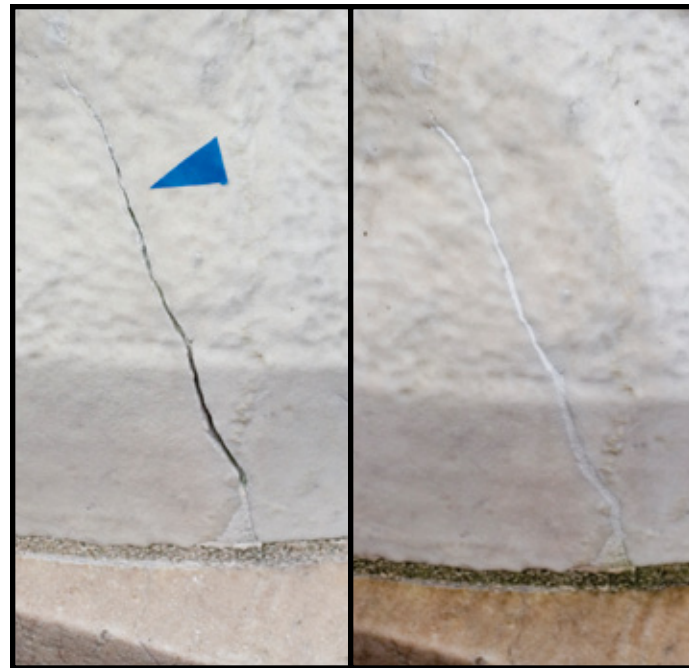
Mexican War Monument

Conservation maintenance was performed on the Mexican war monument in April of 2007. A preliminary conditions survey of the monument was performed at the beginning of the project to both serve as a guide for implementing conservation treatments and establish baseline data for monitoring current and previous conservation interventions.

Overall, the Mexican War Monument was in good condition, however there were some areas that needed some slight attention. Within the angel figure on the top of the column, there were areas of disaggregation on the wreath in the angel's hand and on the angel's head. These were treated with OH100 stone consolidant. Sheltered areas that were soiled or where organic debris such as dirt dauber tunnels or spiderwebs had collected were dry brushed to remove the soiling and debris prior to the application of consolidant. In areas where the DHL fills and NHL caps had deteriorated the deteriorated fill material was removed and replaced. In areas where the Jahn fills had greatly deteriorated, the Jahn was removed and replaced. In some areas, where only minor deterioration of the Jahn fills had occurred, the Jahn was simply refreshed with DHL.



WREATH IN HAND OF ANGEL, BEFORE CONSOLIDATION TREATMENT.



LEFT: CRACK IN BASE OF ANGEL, AFTER REMOVAL OF DETERIORATED FILL MATERIAL.
RIGHT: CRACK IN BASE OF ANGEL, AFTER TREATMENT.

With the column capital, active areas of disaggregation of the acanthus leaves were treated with OH100 Stone Consolidant. On the column sub-base, base, and shaft, the deteriorated Jahn repairs were removed and replaced around the small Dutchmen plugs. All open cracks on all elevations were filled with DHL or Jahn depending on the dimension.

DHL was refreshed around the voids of the Dutchmen where deteriorated or missing on the cavetto and inscription. The small Jahn repair was cleaned and refreshed rather than being removed and replaced. This will extend the life of the repair and it will be reassessed to see if replacement is necessary. Open cracks and cracks with deteriorated fill material were refreshed. The deteriorated fill material was removed and the cracks were filled with DHL or Jahn depending on dimension.

The Jahn repairs upon the marble eagles were refreshed with DHL to fill any small cracks occurring in the mortar to extend the life of the repair until stone Dutchmen can be carved and installed. Lastly the stepped granite base was restored. Selected mortar joints of the granite base were cleaned with D-2 Architectural Biocide to remove biological growth and two failing joints were removed and replaced with appropriate pointing mortar.

Mercer Tile and Building Accessories Maintenance and Preservation

In 2007, the Capitol Preservation Committee continued its maintenance of the Mercer Tile Floor. The entire mosaic tiled floor is now on a cyclical, specialized preservation schedule so there is no longer any build up of dirt and debris within the open mortar joints. The west entrances of the Capitol have been given particular attention over the winter months to reduce the adverse effects of the snowmelt tracked in from outside. The tile maintenance program has also been extended to cover the marble floor of the Second Floor of the Rotunda outside of the Lt. Governor's Office. During the weekly cleanings, any new repair items are identified and addressed immediately if necessary or collected and added to an annual survey of repairs typically completed in the summer while the legislature is on recess. These repairs include re-grouting loose or missing joints, repairing pitted or cracked tiles, and applying protective coatings.



TECHNICIAN PAT MCBRIDE GROUTS REPLACEMENT TILES.

On This Day in History . . .

1911

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania creates the Capitol Park Extension Commission to begin buying property and razing buildings in the area east of the newly constructed main capitol, the area known as Harrisburg's eighth ward. In the next five years the state will purchase twenty-seven acres of ground.



1914

The city of Harrisburg spends \$300,000 more dollars on improvements such as fire equipment, paving of roads, playgrounds, sewers, and bridges. The Commonwealth begins in earnest to demolish buildings purchased in the 8th ward east of the Capitol Building to make room for governmental expansion.

1916

The state hires New York City architect Arnold W. Brunner to design an overall plan for the expansion of Capitol Park and the design of a Capitol Complex. Brunner has experience in designing plans for numerous other cities including Cleveland, Trenton, Rochester, Buffalo, Albany and Denver.

COMMITTEE AWARDS



In the late fall of 2007 the Capitol Preservation Committee received the official plaque designating the Pennsylvania State Capitol Building a National Historic Landmark. The building was actually placed on the NHL list in September of 2006 but the official ceremony did not take place until representatives from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service were available to present the award. This award is highly significant for Committee staff, who drafted the nomination, Committee members, and the people of Pennsylvania. While many historic properties have local, state and regional significance, very few qualify as significant to all Americans on a national level. The Pennsylvania State Capitol stands as perhaps the best surviving example of Renaissance Revival architecture as defined through Beaux-Arts Classicism.



Additionally the Capitol Preservation Committee accepted several other awards in 2007. The first was an award from the International Concrete Repair Institute, (submitted on the Committee's behalf by contractor C.A. Lindman) for the restoration work on the stone stairway of the Capitol. The Capitol Preservation Committee was very honored to accept this international award.

In May 2007, Representative Paul Clymer and Committee staff accepted the Henry J. Magaziner, EFAIA Award for excellence in historic preservation,



from the AIA Philadelphia Chapter. This award, was presented in recognition of important buildings and architects and is meant to honor individuals and organizations that have made a significant contribution to the preservation field. Our committee is honored to receive this award that highlighted our ongoing work in preserving the Capitol and Capitol Complex buildings.

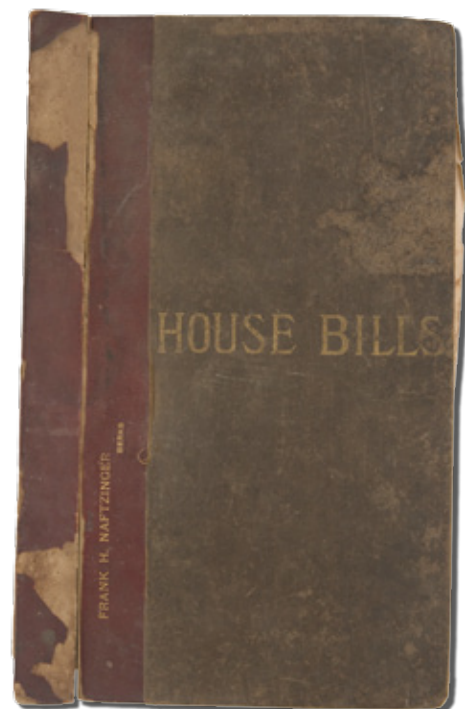
The Victorian Society in America's prestigious National Preservation Award was presented to committee Executive-Director Ruthann Hubbert-Kemper in Mobile, AL on April 28, 2007. The verbiage on the award certificate reads, "For the complete and painstaking restoration over a 25 year period of this 1906 Beaux Arts National Historic Landmark designed by Joseph Huston, including the cleaning of its elaborate murals and for implementing an ongoing maintenance program to ensure the structure's future preservation."



LOST AND FOUND

Found: House Bills, 1899 Session

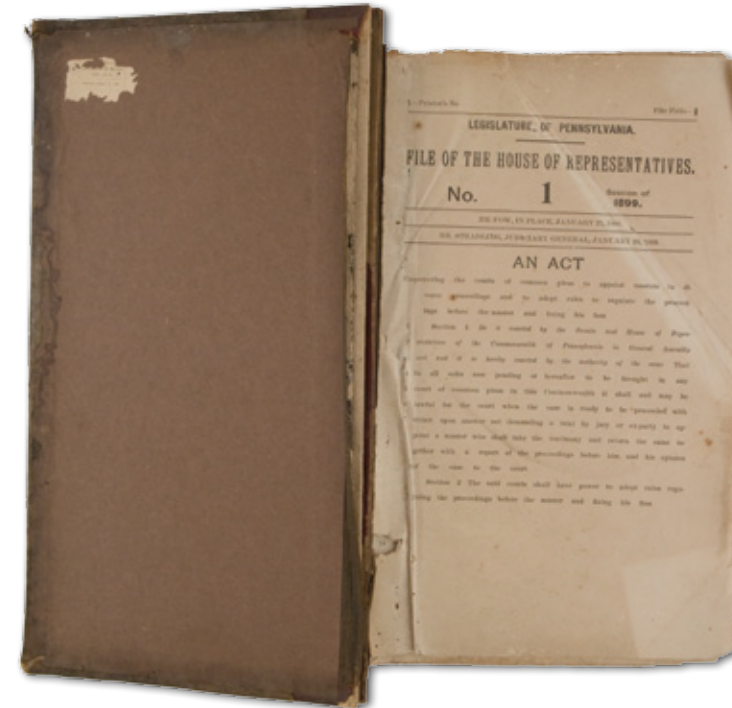
The Capitol Preservation Committee recently acquired a historic bound copy of the House Bills of the 1899 session. Rep. Frank H. Naftzinger of Berks County originally owned this folio. The 1899-1901 sessions of the Pennsylvania State Legislature are unique because they were the only two to meet in the Cobb Capitol Building, which served as the interim Capitol until the current Joseph Huston-designed building was constructed. The bound folio of House bills numbers approximately 2900 pages and is eight inches thick, which is exceptionally interesting given the fact that the 1899 legislative session ranks as one of the shortest and least active in terms of the passing of laws in the history of the legislature.



An article from the New York Times published April 21, 1899 states that because the legislature did not pass a budget or select a Senator to fill the seat of the late Matthew Stanley Quay, a special session would most likely be called. The most important issue however was the debate over how to adequately fund the state budget, given that there was no state income tax at the time. The Mercantile Tax Bill was considered the most important according to the newspaper account and was passed by both House and Senate and went on to the Governor for his signature. The Times states that the taxing of foreign and domestic beer and also manufacturing corporations was defeated, but remarked that “The session was remarkable, aside from the long Senatorial dead-lock, in that it passed few bills of general interest.” It also noteworthy that the article mentions that it is unlikely that any money will be appropriated for the building of the new Capitol for several years.

Though the legislative session was distinctly unremarkable there are several bills that were enacted into law that are of interest. One was an act of March 1899 which stated that any juvenile delinquents convicted in Federal courts of the Commonwealth were to be admitted to Pennsylvania prisons, but the burden of financial custodianship for those admitted was to remain with the United States government.

Another law that was enacted began as an Act of April 3, 1899. It dealt with the laying out of public roads within the Commonwealth and stipulated that when a court appointed viewer of the plans for public roads was selected, said reviewer must give the County Commissioners and clerks of the County six days notice of a review or re-review, or the entire review would be thrown out. Section 11 of an Act of April of 1899 made the repair of condemned turnpikes the responsibility of the respective town or township that



the road ran through. An Act of April 1899 allowed any borough or city within the Commonwealth to alter the course of any non-navigable streams or creeks that ran through their respective jurisdictions.

There were several other items of interest during the 1899 session. One was a law that would govern the employment of prisoners within the Commonwealth. It granted them the ability to work supervised outside of the confines of prisons and workhouses but stipulated that all monies received went to the upkeep of the prisons.

Two final acts dealt with making the erection of wire fences, barbed or otherwise, legal within the Commonwealth and the last act regulated the sale of “processed” butter.

This acquisition will be placed in the newly constructed Rare Books Room in the Pennsylvania State Library and be available to patrons interested in researching the historical operations of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

1917

Harrisburg spends another 60,000 dollars to purchase motorized fire engines and remodel antiquated firehouses. The state’s first farm show is held in Harrisburg replacing the Pennsylvania State Fair, which had been around since the 1850s.



1920

Arnold Brunner’s huge plan for the new Capitol Complex is complete and is accepted by the Commonwealth’s Board of Public Grounds and Buildings as the one that will guide the development of Capitol Park. The city of Harrisburg continues its campaign of improvements with \$190,000 loan for sewers, paving of numerous streets and a municipal bathing beach of Island Park (today known as City Island)

1920

Construction begins on South Office Building Number 1, the first of the new Capitol Complex Buildings to be constructed under Brunner’s plan.

Found: Hill's Capitol Member's Desk



Additionally, the committee was able to obtain along with the large bench an original 1822 Hill's Capitol House Chamber member's desk. The Hill's Capitol was the original building built in Harrisburg. Work was begun in 1819 and the building was finished and furnished by 1822, however by 1867-68 most all of the original furniture had been upgraded and was sold. Desks were again replaced after the new state constitution of 1877 enlarged the legislature. In 1897 the Hill's Capitol burned beyond repair and was razed. Several unique items such as artwork and settees, but most original furniture that may have remained was probably lost to the fire. Unlike later desks made for the Hill's Capitol, this unique original desk has a seat number listed on its front, so we are able to identify using old seating charts all the members who may have occupied this seat during the course of the nineteenth century—truly a unique piece of Capitol history.

Found: Historic Capitol Bench

The Committee was very fortunate to find a bench from the 1906 Capitol which was originally located in the House Anteroom. This bench can be seen in the original 1902 Special Furniture drawings that were produced by Capitol Architect Joseph M. Huston. The bench is approximately 10 feet long and is upholstered on the seat, back and sides. It has high sides without arms and was intended as a waiting bench for lobbyists, guests, and others waiting to conduct business or have discussions with Representatives before they went into official session on the floor. The historic Capitol bench will undergo restoration and be placed back in the Capitol.



Found: Cherub Light Fixture

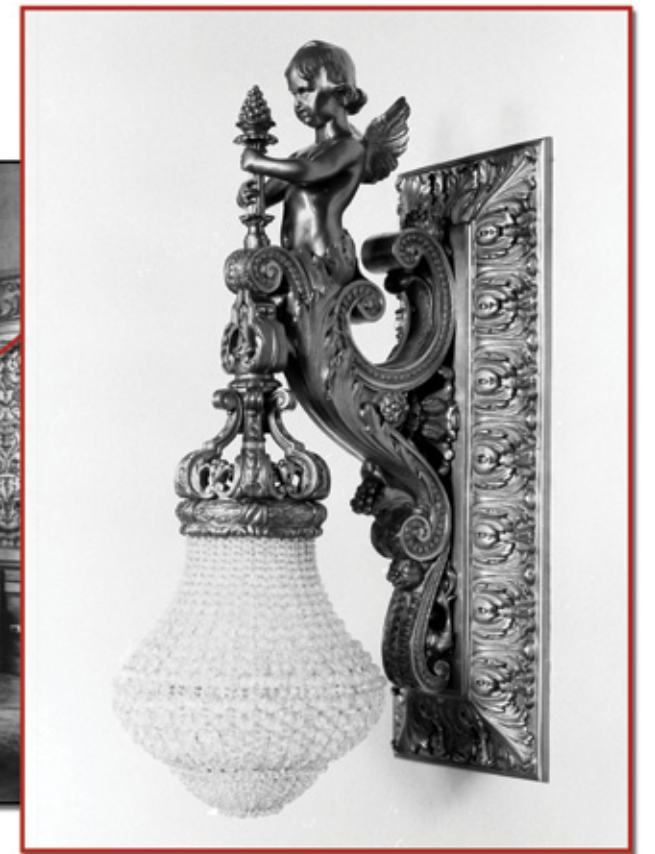
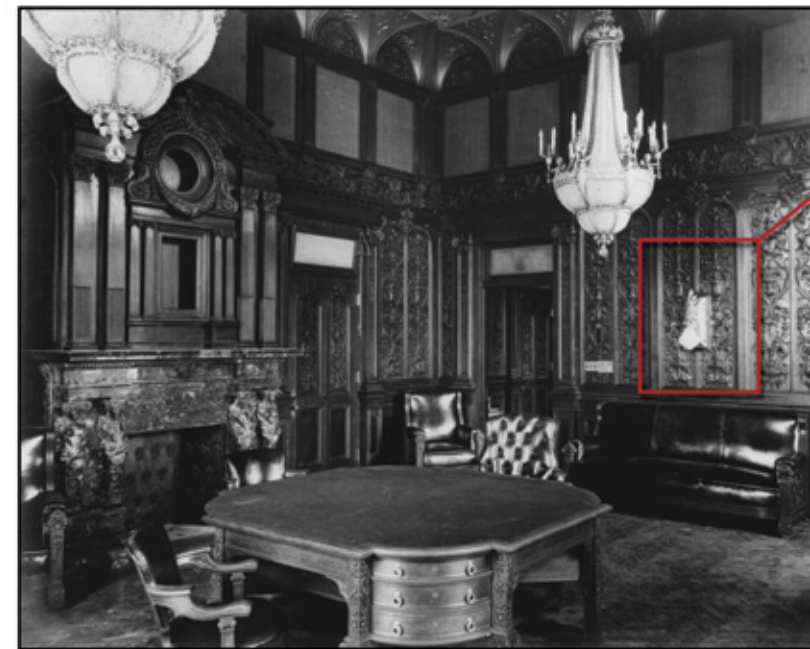
A surprising discovery was made by Ruthann Hubbert-Kemper on eBay when this wall sconce was detected immediately as one of only four that originally were made for the governor's private office in the Capitol building. This exquisitely detailed cast bronze sconce is hand chased and was custom made by the Pennsylvania Bronze Company, located in Philadelphia. Once the committee made the purchase, the previous owner revealed that it had lain in a garage for many years and that it was acquired at a public sale in Harrisburg from a man who had worked for the state in the 1950's.

In the decade following World War II the capitol underwent many renovations that included upgrades such as heating, air conditioning and electrical. During this time frame many of the 1906 bronze light fixtures were removed and discarded, some were sold for scrap metal and others were part

of the work designated for dispersal by contractors. This was a time when many suspended ceilings were installed so that duct work could be hidden and florescent lighting could be added.

In the governors private office the two original chandeliers and four similarly styled cherub sconces were taken down. The sconces were not replaced and the holes in the walls were fitted with a piece of wood. The cut crystal chandeliers were removed from the ceiling and the bottom sections with the cherubs and crystal were separated from the canopy. A contemporary "post office modern" styled fixture was attached to the existing 1906 canopy and chain and rehung at the existing location. These two fixtures at this time are still in the room. The committee plans to use the rediscovered sconce from which to make a mold for replication of the lost fixtures and to return the one original to its historic location.

INSET: Cherub Light Fixture
BELOW: Governor's Private Office, 1906



Gifts and Collectibles

Proceeds help with procuring historic artifacts and maintaining existing collections of artistic works that are significant to the Pennsylvania Capitol Building.

Commemorative Ornaments

Governor's Reception Room Light Standard Ornament

This unique ornament is a miniature replica of the Governor's Reception Room Light Standard, designed by Joseph M. Huston, the Capitol's architect. Measuring 1 3/8" x 4 3/8", the ornament is made of brass with 24K gold finish and is accented with white and gold screenprint. Beautifully gift boxed with a detailed information card. Date inscribed 2008.
\$19.95 Item 00-010



Divine Law Ornament

Inspired by the murals in the Supreme Court Chamber by Capitol artist Violet Oakley, this spectacular ornament is a miniature replica of Oakley's masterpiece. Using a patented technique, each mural is intricately reproduced on canvas and encased in a custom frame designed with the same architecture and color scheme of the Supreme Court Chamber. Elegantly packaged in a gold-embossed gift box with an informational brochure and ribbon. Date inscribed 2007. Measures 4" x 4".
Sale \$18.95 Item 00-009



Progress Toward Unity Ornament

A stunning miniature replica of the Senate Chamber Murals by Capitol artist Violet Oakley. Using a patented technique, each mural is intricately reproduced on canvas and encased in a custom frame designed with the same architecture and color scheme of the Senate Chamber. Elegantly packaged in a gold-embossed gift box with an informational brochure and ribbon. Date inscribed 2003. Measures 3 1/4" x 4 1/4".
CLEARANCE - \$14.95 Item 00-005



Liberty Stained Glass Ornament

This stained glass collectible is a beautiful reproduction of a window from the House Chamber. Each ornament is elegantly packaged in a custom, gold-embossed gift box with an informational brochure and ribbon. Liberty is the perfect gift or decoration that you will be proud to display all year. Date inscribed 2002. Measures 4 3/8" in diameter.
CLEARANCE - \$6.60 Item 00-004



Angel of Light Ornament

Commemorating the "Angel of Light" statues that adorn the Grand Staircase in the Capitol rotunda, this limited edition piece is crafted from pewter. Inscribed with "2001 Angel of Light" at the base, this intricate ornament measures 4" high, with a cut crystal bead like those used on the actual statues. A statement of authenticity accompanies each gift-boxed ornament.
CLEARANCE - \$6.00 Item 00-003



Millennium Commemorative Ornament

Featuring a gold finished depiction of the Capitol Dome exterior, with a cut-out center that reveals an etched and enameled view of the interior. Measures 4" x 2 3/4" and is packaged in a gift box with an informational card detailing the dome structure, history, and artwork. Date inscribed 2000.
CLEARANCE - \$4.40 Item 00-002



Capitol Souvenirs

"Dragon Fly" Commemorative Moravian Tile

Inspired by an original Capitol mosaic, this unique tile was hand-crafted by the same company who produced the Capitol's historic floor in 1906 — Henry Chapman Mercer's Moravian Pottery and Tile Works. Measures approximately 3 1/4" square and is packaged in a gold-embossed gift box accompanied by an informational brochure. The Tile Gift Set includes a tile plus the "Guidebook to the Tile Pavement in the Pennsylvania Capitol" and the Moravian Tile Floor Map—all for a special discounted price.
\$24.95 Tile Item 05-014
\$29.95 Tile Gift Set Item 07-004
LIMITED QUANTITY AVAILABLE



Capitol 100th Anniversary Souvenir Pin

This commemorative button pin was commissioned in honor of the Capitol building's centennial anniversary. Featuring the statue of "Commonwealth" overlaid against a historic print of the Capitol's dome. Text reads "Celebrating 100 Years of Capitol History: 1906—2006." Measures 1.25" in diameter.
.40¢ Item 05-012



Lapel Pin featuring Violet Oakley's "Divine Law" Mural

One-inch-square gold pin with clasp features Capitol artist Violet Oakley's "Divine Law" mural from the Supreme Court Room in the Pennsylvania State Capitol.
.94¢ Item 05-001



Historic Window Pulleys

These original window pulleys were saved during the 1983 window restoration of the Matthew J. Ryan Building—the oldest building in the Capitol Complex. Exclusively offered by the Capitol Preservation Committee, this handsome conversation piece makes a wonderful paperweight or decorative item for your office or home. The solid bronze pulleys are mounted on an oak base along with a dated brass name plate, and measure 6" x 4 1/4" x 2 1/4". Quantities are limited, so don't miss this one-of-a-kind opportunity to own a unique piece of history.
CLEARANCE - \$10.95 Item 05-003



Books

A Sacred Challenge: Violet Oakley and the Pennsylvania Capitol Murals

Beautifully illustrated with more than 200 images, "A Sacred Challenge" provides amazing insight about Oakley's entire life's work, her journey to become one of the most respected artists in America, and features highlights of the Committee's 1992 Capitol murals' conservation project. 168 pages; hardcover.
\$29.99 Item 01-003



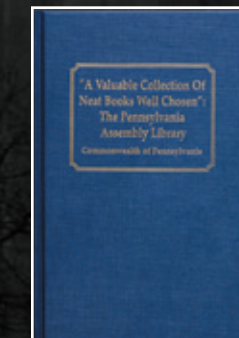
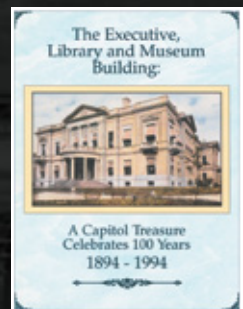
Advance the Colors Volumes I & II

Documentary history of the collection of battle flags carried by the 215 Pennsylvania regiments that served the Union Army during the Civil War. The hardcover set includes 640 pages, 471 color photographs, 135 black and white photographs, maps, appendices, and bibliography.
\$14.99 each

Item 01-001 (vol 1)
Item 01-002 (vol 2)
\$24.99 two-volume set
Item 07-002

The Executive, Library and Museum Building: A Capitol Treasure Celebrates 100 Years, 1894-1994

Printed to commemorate the centennial of the oldest building in the Capitol Complex, this 82-page soft cover documents the historical and aesthetic significance of the building now known as the Speaker Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building.
\$1.95 Item 01-004



A Valuable Collection of Neat Books Well Chosen: The Pennsylvania Assembly Library

This 48-page hardcover is a manuscript written about the rare books housed in the State Library, which were ordered for the use of the General Assembly by Benjamin Franklin. Authored by Barbara E. Deibler, former State Library rare books librarian.
\$9.95 Item 01-005

Restoration Postcards

2005 & 2006 Restoration Postcards

This unique postcard collection promotes the continuing efforts in restoring the Capitol while celebrating the restoration of the past.

Each set includes four full color 4" x 6" cards packaged along with a description card in a coordinating envelope. While supplies last, a limited number of sets are being offered with an exclusive, first-day cancellation stamp through the U.S. Postal Service, which appears on each card and the envelope.
CLEARANCE

\$3.25 2006 Cancelled Set Item 06-005
\$2.25 2006 Uncancelled Set Item 06-004
\$3.25 2005 Cancelled Set Item 06-003
\$2.25 2005 Uncancelled Set Item 06-002

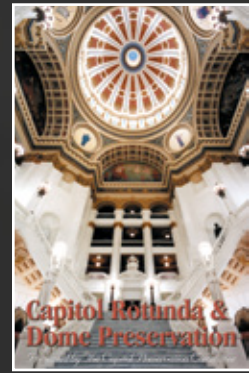


Books (cont.)



Guidebook to the Tiled Pavement in the Pennsylvania Capitol

A reprint of Henry Mercer's 1908 guidebook that describes the 400 mosaics of the Capitol's tile floor. Also includes a map of the floor with the location of each mosaic.
\$9.95 Item 01-007

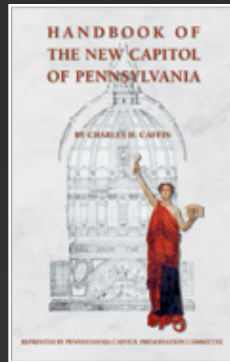


Capitol Rotunda and Dome Preservation

The Committee's first large-scale restoration project involved extensive repairs to the Capitol dome and conservation of the Edwin Austin Abbey murals in the rotunda. Suspended by a web of scaffolding erected more than 220 feet from the rotunda's Moravian tile floor, conservators worked downward, completing the restoration by cleaning, repairing, and intricately repainting and reapplying gold metallic leaf to the decorative ceiling, walls, and elaborate embellishments.
Approx. 30 minutes, color, VHS, 1987.
CLEARANCE - \$4.99 Item 04-002

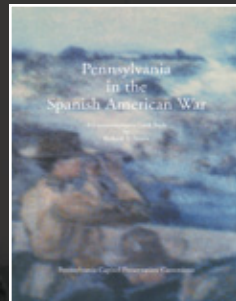
Handbook of the New Capitol of Pennsylvania

A reprint of Charles Caffin's original guidebook to the Capitol detailing changes to the building and the lives of the artists who helped create a "Palace of Art."
\$9.95 Item 01-008



The Preservation of a State Treasure

In addition to providing historical background information on the Capitol, this video presents several of the Committee's restoration and preservation projects including: the Capitol dome and Edwin Austin Abbey murals, bronze doors, Civil War Flags, Barnard statuary, Van Ingen stained glass windows, Moravian tile floor, and many others.
Approx. 45 minutes, color, VHS, 1992.
CLEARANCE - \$4.99 Item 04-004



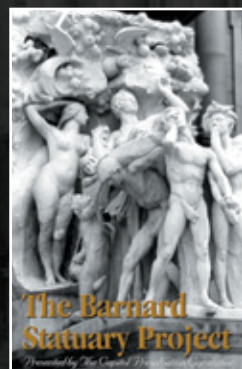
Pennsylvania in the Spanish American War

A unique look at the Spanish American War from the Pennsylvania perspective. Outlines the state's role in the war along with an overview of the conflict.
\$7.95 Item 01-009

Audio Visual

The Barnard Statuary Project

In addition to their artistic beauty and intimate connection with the Capitol, the Barnard Statuary represents more than 75 years of stone conservation history. This video documents the Committee's 1998 conservation project in amazing detail, showing all facets of the conservation process and the important work being done to preserve this incredible, historic work of art for future generations. Approx. 16 minutes, color, VHS, 1998.
CLEARANCE - \$4.99 Item 04-001



The Restoration of Commonwealth

In 1997 the Committee began the painstaking process of restoring the once magnificent Commonwealth statue to its original grandeur. More than nine months later, a weather-damaged Commonwealth was transformed to a dazzling beacon standing majestically atop the Capitol dome.
Approx. 16 minutes, color, VHS, 1998.
CLEARANCE - \$4.99 Item 04-005

Pennsylvania Capitol Restoration Prelude Collection DVD

The Capitol Preservation Committee has proudly served as custodian of the magnificent Pennsylvania Capitol since 1982. During that time hundreds of projects have been undertaken to restore the building to its original luster and historic integrity. Witness the restoration through this compilation DVD that revisits some of the Committee's most public projects. Approx. 145 minutes, color, DVD, 2006.
\$14.95 Item 04-006



Capitol Stationery



Capitol Holiday Greeting Cards (Blank)

Outside card greeting: "Greetings from the State Capitol of Pennsylvania"
Blank inside. 10 cards per box. Folded size: 4 1/2" x 6".
Box of 10 cards:
CLEARANCE - \$4.00 Item 02-005

Capitol Holiday Greeting Cards (Printed)

Same as above with inside greeting: "Warmest thoughts and best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season and a Happy New Year!"
Folded size: 4 1/2" x 6".
Box of 10 cards:
CLEARANCE - \$4.00 Item 02-007



Metallic Holiday Note Cards

Elegant royal blue metallic with an embossed gold seal featuring the Capitol rotunda decorated for the holidays.
Folded size 5" x 7". Blank inside.
Box of 12 cards: CLEARANCE - \$4.00 Item 02-003



Violet Oakley Note Card Set

A collection of 12 note cards featuring murals from the Pennsylvania Capitol by artist Violet Oakley. Packaged in an attractive 2-pocket carrier with blank envelopes. Folded size 5" x 7". Blank inside.
\$12.95 Item 02-010



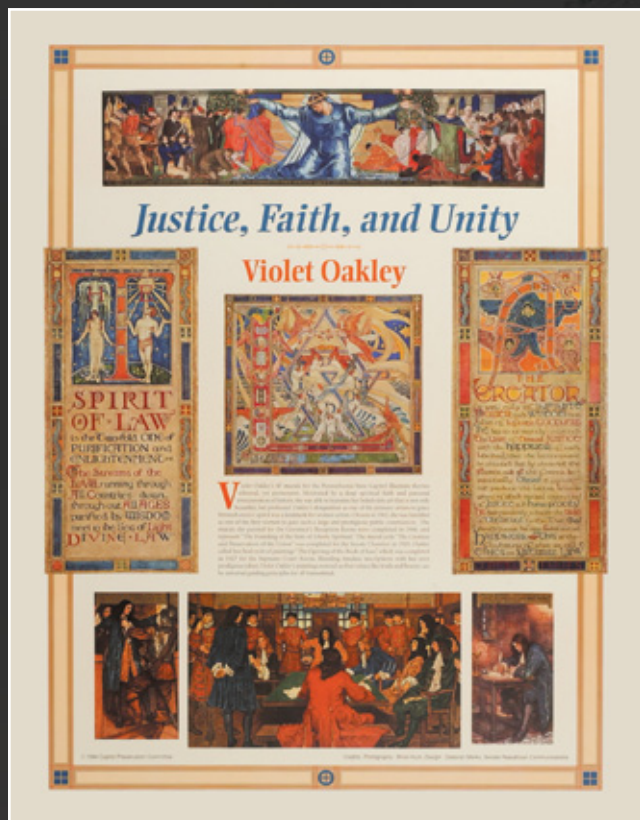
Mercer Tile Note Card Set

A collection of 12 note cards featuring Moravian tile mosaics from the Pennsylvania Capitol by artist Henry Chapman Mercer. Packaged in an attractive 2-pocket carrier with blank envelopes. Folded size 5" x 7". Blank inside.
\$12.95 Item 02-011



1902 Capitol Competition Sketch by Joseph M. Huston Historic Print

This beautiful fine-art reproduction is printed on a 19.5" x 30" smooth white, 100% rag-based paper with a thickness of 308 gsm. The printing method utilizes pigment inks, which provide a long-lasting print life and define the distinction of a true fine art reproduction. Only 206 numbered, limited edition prints will be made, accompanied by an official Certificate of Authenticity.
CLEARANCE – \$59.95 Item 05-005
LIMITED QUANTITY AVAILABLE



Violet Oakley Murals

Oakley's 43 murals for the Pennsylvania State Capitol are not only beautiful, but profound. Illustrating her deep spiritual faith and personal interpretation of history, this poster features "The Founding of the State of Liberty Spiritual," Governor's Reception Room (1906); "The Creation and Preservation of the Union," Senate Chamber (1920); and "The Opening of the Book of Law," Supreme Court Room (1927).
\$9.95 Item 03-002

(Photographic prints of the art in the Capitol are also available in a variety of sizes. Please call for a free catalog.)



Civil War Flags

In 1982 the Committee began its mission to "Save the Flags," by establishing a Civil War conservation facility. This poster features 18 original Pennsylvania flags bordering an historic photograph depicting the reunion of Union and Confederate veterans at Gettysburg.
\$9.95 Item 03-001



Commonwealth Commemorative Statue

This miniature statue is a reproduction of Roland Hinton Perry's *Commonwealth* which is situated atop the Capitol's dome. The classically designed statue represents the ideals upon which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was founded. Her right hand is eternally extended in benediction and blessing for the state while her left upholds a garlanded mace known as the "Standard of Statehood." *Commonwealth* symbolizes the government and community of Pennsylvania and has been a recognizable figure synonymous with the State Capitol for more than a hundred years. Measures 10 3/4" x 3 1/4" and is packaged in a gift box with an informational card detailing the history of the statue.

\$65.95 Item 10-001
*Available for purchase after February 1, 2009.

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- Page 6-7:** Capitol Preservation Committee
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- Page 10:** Capitol Preservation Committee
- Page 11:** Spruance Library of the Bucks County (historic black and white image)
- Page 12-13:** Pennsylvania State Archives
- Page 14-15:** Pennsylvania State Archives
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- Page 18:** Capitol Preservation Committee
- Page 19:** Capitol Preservation Committee, PA State Archives (historic Harrisburg photos)
- Page 20-21:** Capitol Preservation Committee
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- Page 25:** Capitol Preservation Committee, PA State Archives (historic Harrisburg photos)
- Page 26-27:** Brandon Stuck for Capitol Preservation Committee
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- Page 29:** Capitol Preservation Committee, PA State Archives (historic Harrisburg photos)
- Page 30:** Capitol Preservation Committee
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