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PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL PRESERVATION COMMITTEE
2008 ANNUAL REPORT



Preserving a Palace of Art

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The Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee proudly presents its 2008 Annual Report, which will focus on the upcoming Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War period. This edition will feature background and events that led up to the Civil War, biographies of soldiers, flag vignettes, and highlight upcoming exhibits including the Commonwealth’s collection of 390 Civil War battle flags.

The Capitol Building, Capitol Park and Harrisburg at large, were host to numerous events of state and national significance during the war. Thousands of soldiers from across the state received their regimental flags on the old Hills Capitol steps and camped in Capitol Park. They mustered into service at Harrisburg’s Camp Curtin and rioted outside the Capitol for back pay owed to them after their term of service had expired. Veterans returned to the Arsenal, Capitol and Museum to see their colors and to present the Commonwealth with a vast collection of artifacts, including numerous Civil War flags that are still in the Capitol’s collection.

The Capitol Preservation Committee remains committed to the cause of ensuring that the Capitol, Capitol Complex Buildings, and historic Capitol artifacts are preserved, so that future generations may enjoy the artwork, architecture, history and magnificence of the Pennsylvania State Capitol Complex.



BIOGRAPHIES OF PENNSYLVANIA CIVIL WAR FIGURES



GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN

Andrew Curtin was born in Bellefonte, PA in 1817 to Scots-Irish parents. His father was a noted iron manufacturer and his mother was the daughter of famed Congressman Andrew Gregg. He gained admission to Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, PA and was admitted to the bar in 1839. His first public office was as Secretary of the Commonwealth in Governor James Pollock's administration in 1855.

Inaugurated in 1861, Curtin may have been the Lincoln administration's most supportive northern war Governor. Curtin held what is now known as the Altoona Conference in September of 1862 to unify the North's war effort behind Lincoln. Curtin was also responsible for the founding of the Pennsylvania Reserves during the time when Pennsylvania's volunteers exceeded Federal requests. Curtin took a highly active role in mobilizing the state's militia during the Gettysburg Campaign.

A compassionate and empathetic figure, Curtin was the first person to propose establishing Pennsylvania's Normal Schools for the education of teachers, while he was Secretary of the Commonwealth. In 1864 he recommended that the Legislature establish Soldiers' Orphans Homes to care for children who had lost their father in the Civil War. Curtin also tried to present as many Pennsylvania regiments with state Civil War flags in person, whenever possible.

The burden of the war weighed heavily on Curtin, and he suffered from long-term mental illness beginning in 1863 and lasting in stages throughout the war. After his governorship, he was appointed Ambassador to Russia in 1869 and later served as a Pennsylvania member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1881-1887. He died in 1894 at his home in Bellefonte and is buried in the town's Union Cemetery.



PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN

Buchanan was born in Cove Gap near Mercersburg, Franklin County, PA in 1791. He attended Dickinson College and graduated in 1809. Though he was opposed to it, he served in the War of 1812 and then went on to serve in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1814-1816. He was elected to Congress in 1821 serving for ten years before being selected as Ambassador to Russia. He was elected as a Democrat to the U.S. Senate in 1837 serving until 1845 when James K. Polk nominated him as Secretary of State. He became president of the Board of Directors of Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, PA in 1852, and was Minister to the United Kingdom during the Pierce administration.

He was nominated for president in 1856 and his absence from the U.S. made him ill suited for the role. The lack of a Whig candidate and bifurcated party systems enabled Buchanan to win on the Democratic ticket. His administration was in trouble from the very beginning. Several days after his inauguration the Supreme Court passed the Dred Scott decision which stipulated that Congress had no power to exclude slavery in territories. This, coupled with "bleeding Kansas" and the Panic of 1857 were terrible pitfalls for the administration. By 1860 the Democratic Party split over the issue of slavery, allowing Abraham Lincoln of the newly formed Republican Party to win the election in November. In December, southern states started to secede and while Buchanan was supportive of southern rights, he believed they could not rightly secede, though he also believed he could not stop them. He was powerless and content to wait for the March inauguration of Lincoln. After his presidency, he returned home to his law practice in Lancaster. Buchanan died on June 1, 1868 at his Wheatland estate and was buried at Woodward Hill Cemetery in Lancaster.

Chairman's Message



Chairman Paul I. Clymer,
Representative

This year three new members joined the Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee. Representative Matthew Baker filled the seat vacated by Senator David Argall; Representative Ronald Buxton filled the seat vacated by Representative Dan Surra; and John Zolomij filled the seat vacated by Louis Appell. I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude for the years of service given by these members.

Over the past year, the Committee has continued its cyclical maintenance program for the Speaker Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building and Main Capitol Building. Ongoing preservation maintenance of the Barnard statues, Mexican War Monument, all bronze statues including doors and light standards are part of our yearly repairs. There were also a number of larger projects that took place in and around the Capitol Building this past year. Significant work was performed on the Southeast Ballustrade located on the South side of the Irvis Office Building. This area has not seen any major repairs since its completion in 1923.

Over the next couple of years the Committee will be installing a revolving exhibit of Civil War artifacts in the Capitol's Main Rotunda. The exhibit will educate visitors about Pennsylvania's role in the American Civil War. Additionally, a new exhibit is now on display at the flag facility that will further expand the visitor's experience of the Commonwealths 390 Civil War flags.

The Committee has commemorative items available for purchase in our office in addition to two new items, the holiday ornament depicting the west facade of the Capitol 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 and preserve important pieces of history that augment the Capitol's collection of art and artifacts.

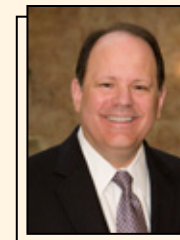
This year was a very productive year for the Capitol Preservation Committee. As we look forward to next year, our main focus will be on renovating the South Capitol Park. There will be numerous changes made to the park including a new water drainage system, landscaping, and wider pedestrian walkways. The Committee hopes that these new improvements to the Capitol Park in addition to the yearly maintenance of the Capitol building will help preserve our beloved State Capitol, Pennsylvania's "Palace of Art."

Paul I. Clymer

Committee Members



Vice Chairman
John R. Bowie,
Governor's Appointee



Secretary
Thomas B. Darr,
Supreme Court Appointee



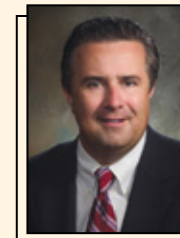
Treasurer
John R. Gordner,
Senator



Matthew E. Baker,
Representative



Ronald I. Buxton,
Representative



James P. Creedon,
Secretary, Department of
General Services



Barbara Franco,
Executive Director, Historical
& Museum Commission



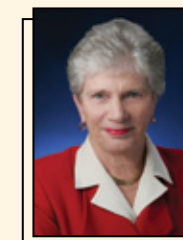
Beatrice Garvan,
Governor's Appointee



Michael A. O'Pake,
Senator



P. Michael Sturla,
Representative



Patricia H. Vance,
Senator



John N. Wozniak,
Senator



John J. Zolomij,
Governor's Appointee



Ruthann Hubbert-Kemper,
Executive Director



Administrative Staff

Ruthann Hubbert-Kemper, Executive Director
John Blessing, Facility Coordinator/Safety Officer
David Craig, Preservation Project Director
Christopher Ellis, Preservation Project Manager
Sue Ellison, Controller/Personnel Supervisor
Daniel Markle, Computer Systems Administrator
Tara Pyle, Executive Project Secretary
Brandon Stuck, Graphic Designer/Photographer
Jason Wilson, Research Historian
Carla Wright, Office Administrator

Entrance Hall 247



Above: Original configuration of Entrance Hall 247

Right: Relocated entry partition wall and door after repair

The entrance hall to room 247 was originally designed as a corridor with eight doors accessing offices as well as the Rotunda. The space was ornamented with a terrazzo floor with a marble border, and with gilded piers, marble wainscoting, a plaster cornice, a polychrome and stenciled entablature, and a coffered and stenciled ceiling. After 1949, the space was shortened on its east end by a north/south partition, which created Room 247A. Also at this time, two new openings in the south wall were created to provide access to Room 243A and 243B.

In 2008 a few changes were made to this area of the building. The double-leaf door and wooden threshold at the east end of the hallway were removed and the former doorway was made into a cased opening. Simultaneously, new doors, threshold and surround were installed to the west end of the hallway, thereby effectively enclosing the space. In the new entrance, the doors, sidelights, transom, doorway glass and threshold were all new and the remaining glass was reused from the previous location.



Installation of double-leaf doors

The other alteration to Entrance Hall 247 involved extension and installation of electrical, data and communication lines and terminals, as well as horizontal vents in the north wall. To this end, the canvas was peeled back and the necessary channeling was cut into the plaster. Upon completion of the installation, the channels were repaired to match the existing conditions. Throughout the space, the floor was carpeted with woven wilton-cut pile carpet in a Domestic pattern in twelve-foot wide sections.



Section of the painted wall canvas being pulled back to install ductwork

In Staff Offices 251 and 252, the work primarily involved removing a portion of the southwest corner of the contemporary suspended plaster ceiling to provide access to existing ductwork. As this ductwork was no longer sufficient to accommodate the climate requirements of Entrance Hall 247, it was removed, updated ductwork installed, and the ceiling was replaced to match the existing.



View of channeling in clay tile wall and suspended plaster ceiling for installation of new ductwork

Forum Building Flame Globes



When the Forum building was completed in 1931, two globes were located outside both of the Market Street entrance doors. Over the years they became damaged and were replaced with a different type of globe. In 2008 the Committee discovered that the replacement flame globes that had taken their place were made by Standard Oil to use at their gas stations.

Standard Oil registered the “white torch flame” in 1920 and it began appearing in products and print advertising. The sculpted globe was introduced in white by Standard Oil in 1945 as the topmost fixture of the familiar oval display sign for Standard service stations. By 1948 it had been upgraded to the bright red torch flame. Both glass and early plastic versions can occasionally be found on the internet as petroliana collectors find them quite desirable.



Left: Flame globe prior to cleaning
Right: Installed flame globe outside Forum Building entrance

Main Capitol Building 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.

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

The Committee continued its preservation maintenance this year of the Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office 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.

Clock Maintenance

The Committee is responsible for the restoration and regular maintenance of more than 280 original historic clocks, which are still located throughout the Capitol and associated buildings of the Capitol complex.

The clock project began in 1993 with the objective to restore and maintain the clocks' wood finishes and inner mechanisms. In addition, the Committee wanted to collect and maintain historic documentation along with an inventory of each clock. By developing an electronic database, detailed information was compiled, including clock descriptions, construction materials, dimensions, conditions, location, and an ongoing maintenance history.

Following restoration, each clock was put on a cyclical maintenance program. The Committee's clock conservator oils the inner mechanisms of each clock every three years. After five years, the clocks are given a thorough check-up and cleaned inside and out. While the majority of Capitol clocks have now been restored, ongoing preservation maintenance remains key to ensuring they continue operating for many more years.



Mercer Tile and Building Accessories Maintenance and Preservation

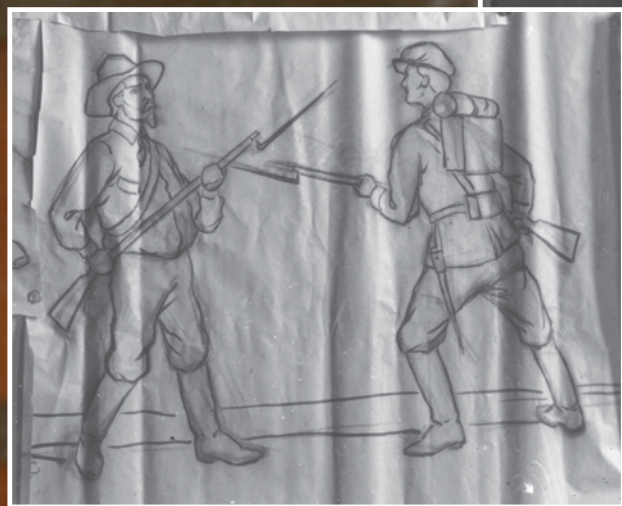
In 2008, the Capitol Preservation Committee continued its maintenance of the Mercer Tile Floor. The entire mosaic tiled floor is on a cyclical, specialized preservation schedule so there is no longer any build up of dirt and debris within the mortar joints. The west entrances of the Capitol have been given particular attention over the winter months to reduce the adverse effects of the snowmelt tracked in from outside. The tile maintenance program also includes the marble floor outside of the Lt. Governor's Office on the Second Floor of the Rotunda. During the weekly cleanings, any new repair items are identified and addressed immediately. Extensive work and an annual survey of repairs is 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.



Conservationist Sarah Beaver performs monthly polishing to the Mercer Tile in the Capitol's Rotunda

HISTORY UNDER FOOT

Stories of the Tiled Pavement in the Pennsylvania Capitol



Gettysburg. Mosaic 378
(Located in the Rotunda)

Highlighting the significance of the American Civil War and the importance played by the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg was obviously important to Henry Mercer when he designed his tile floor for the Capitol. He chose to include three separate depictions of the conflict between the blue and the gray. The mosaic pictured above, at right, shows two soldiers with muskets sparring to determine a victor. For images that he could not recreate in person via photographs, Mercer would sketch the idea in pencil before creating his vision. The rough preliminary sketch for the two soldiers is shown above, at left.

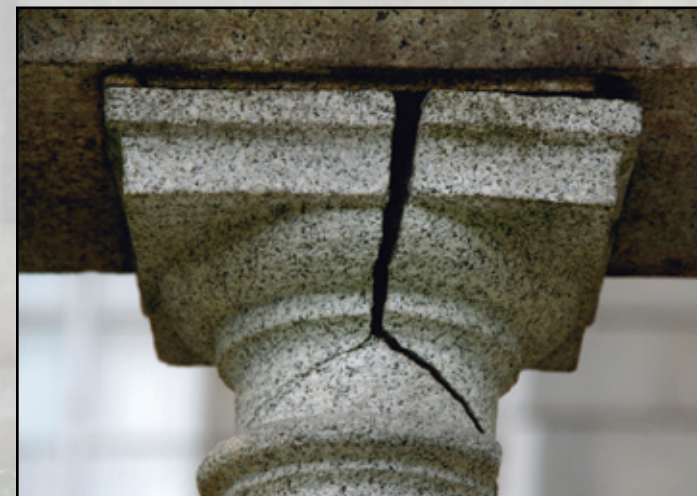


Reconciliation of North and South. Mosaic 379
(Located in the Rotunda)

Most of Mercer's Moravian Tiled Floor was installed in the Capitol in 1904-05. A year prior to the installation, veterans gathered at Gettysburg for the fortieth anniversary of the epic battle. Mercer states in his writings that the mosaic depicts "two survivors of the Civil War, once soldier enemies, now farmers" meeting to shake hands at the reunion in 1903. Once again Mercer's pencil sketch depicts the manner in which he envisioned the meeting where the two old soldiers, symbolic of the North and the South, reconciled their differences.



Since the time of its completion in 1923, the southeast balustrade appears to have received only basic maintenance and repair. Consequently, the entire balustrade suffered from significant settlement and cracking. In addition, the granite surfaces exhibited considerable soiling from organic, iron and copper elements, as well as localized areas of mortar deposits. The entire area had substantial drainage problems, as well as sidewalk damage and overgrown landscape features.



Detail of southeast balustrade with visible areas of cracking.

Throughout the balustrade, the granite was initially cleaned using nonionic Triodium

Phosphate cleaner. The surface of the granite was then rinsed using low-pressure water washing equipment to remove detergent residue and facilitate removal of existing stains. This process was completed up to three times, where necessary to address deep-set stains and/or remaining surface discoloration. All granite surfaces were treated with Cathedral Stone D-2 Architectural Antimicrobial cleaner. This process neutralized biological growth, such as mold and mildew, and inhibits further biological staining.

On all the granite elements, large cracks were repaired with Jahn cementitious filler. All damaged areas were patched with a dutchman of salvaged Woodbury Vermont Granite. Any cracks on the granite steps were repaired using Sikadur 31 epoxy and granite chips.

Although not included in the original scope, several granite pavers on the north plaza exhibited displacement, cracking and deterioration. Displaced pavers were removed and reset in a new sand setting bed. Damaged pavers were replaced in kind using previously salvaged pavers units.

The excavation of the buttress foundations began as soon as the balustrade was entirely dismantled. The existing foundation was first surveyed and lightly cleaned, and reinforcing steel was installed. Formwork was erected next, and new cast-in-place concrete was



View of existing foundation wall and new additional foundations.

then installed below grade into the formwork against the existing concrete substrate wall and foundation structure. Once the foundations were complete, the original granite components were reinstalled.

Additionally, six Jahn restoration mortar samples were prepared to match both the pink granite used to construct the walls and steps, as well as the grey granite balustrades. In addition to the mortar, the balustrade was reassembled with stainless steel dowels to match those used in the original construction. The dowels were necessary to stabilize and transition from the upper and lower spindle bases to the horizontal cap and base units.

A new bronze handrail was also manufactured and installed in the center of the entry stairs. As the stairs to Commonwealth Avenue did not originally have a handrail, a matching handrail was installed at that location as well. Because the handrails were installed as a final component of the project, temporary wood stairs and handrails were installed in both locations in the interim to provide access between the lower level and the upper plaza.

The waterproofing and drainage aspect of the project were not undertaken until the footings were poured. Once the footings were determined to be adequate, the process of waterproofing and drainage was begun. The granite wall and adjacent excavated area were first lined with a TerraTex GS geotextile fabric. A layer of porous fill was introduced, on top of which was placed the foundation drainage system with a filter sock and protection board. Additional porous fill and backfill was then added on both sides of the geotextile fabric and the remainder of the opening was filled with backfill and enclosed by the geotextile fabric. Topsoil was then placed on top of the geotextile fabric and initial landscaping was begun.

The landscaping was the final element of the project and was only completed after everything else was in place. The landscaping primarily involved the removal of three trees at the southeast corner of the balustrade, adjacent to the Leroy K. Irvis Building along Commonwealth Avenue, and the re-seeding of the flat areas along the south and east elevations of the southeast balustrade.



Detail of initial waterproofing fabric in the excavated area.

Mexican War Monument

Conservation maintenance was performed on the Mexican War Monument in June of 2008. Overall, the monument appears to be in generally good condition, however there were a few areas that needed some attention.

Areas within the Angel that were soiled or where organic debris such as dirt dauber tunnels or cob webs had collected were dry brushed to remove the soiling and debris. In areas where the DHL fills and NHL caps had deteriorated the deteriorated fill material was removed and replaced. In some areas, where only minor deterioration of the Jahn fills had occurred, the Jahn was refreshed with DHL.

The lime shelter coat on the angel wings was refreshed. Any loose material from the previous treatment was brushed off and the surface prewetted. The lime putty was tinted with yellow pigment to more accurately match the color of the weathered white marble. The putty was applied by hand to the severely weathered stone and feathered into areas of more sound stone.

In areas on the column capital where the Jahn fills had greatly deteriorated, the Jahn was removed and replaced. This included removal and replacement of the deteriorated material of the two large cracks located on the east and west sides of the capital. Deteriorated caulk around



Application of lime shelter coat on wings of Angel.

lead caps was removed and replaced with new marine grade polyurethane caulk. 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 of the three elements were filled with DHL or Jahn depending on dimension.

New marble Dutchman beaks were carved for the eagles on the Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest corners of the monument. The marble chosen for the Dutchman was a fine grained white Carrara with no veining. The stone was carved off site using photographs and plaster casts made from the onsite molds. The carved Dutchmen were then brought to the site and the finish tooling was done. The previous repairs were removed and the new carved stone Dutchmen were installed.

Selected mortar joints of the granite base were cleaned with D-2 Architectural Biocide to remove biogrowth and several failing joints were removed and replaced with the specified pointing mortar. Cleaning removed the majority of the surface deposits. The surface was then rinsed thoroughly with water to remove any remaining residue.



Mold being prepared for Dutchman repairs.



Pennsylvania's CIVIL WAR TREASURES

Stories from the Battlefield



97th Infantry - Second State Color



Colonel Galusha Pennypacker

The 97th Pennsylvania was organized in the late summer of 1861 in Chester County, PA. The regiment moved to Washington, D.C. and then on to Fortress Monroe, for transport south to Port Royal, South Carolina. Additionally the regiment saw action in Fernandina, Florida, and Hilton Head, South Carolina. It then took part in General Benjamin Butler's Bermuda Hundred campaign. During the battles at Drewry's Bluff, Foster's place and Green Plains the regiment suffered more than two hundred casualties. At Green Plains six bearers fell and Corporal Thomas Forsythe bore the first state color back to the rear as the shattered regiment fell back. The first state color was pierced by more than 100 bullets that day. In June of 1864 the regiment requested a replacement color, stating that the first color was so tattered that it could scarcely be unfurled. The new color was received on September 1, 1864 and saw action in several skirmishes in the fall of 1864 on the Carolina coast. In January of 1865 the regiment was included as part of the expeditionary force charged with the capture of Fort Fisher at Wilmington, NC.

On January 15, 1865 the regiment under the command of twenty-year-old Colonel Galusha Pennypacker (a distant relative of Pennsylvania Governor Samuel Pennypacker) attacked the fort. As the column reached the fort, Color Sergeant William McCarty was hit in the knee and forced to relinquish the flag. Colonel Pennypacker seized the color and led the regiment forward but just as he placed his flag on the ramparts he was badly wounded in the side and hip. The courageous colonel refused to be removed from the field until he could inform his superior General Alfred H. Terry that his regiment's flag was the first to be planted on Fort Fisher. The colonel was expected to die from his wound but survived the war. For his bravery that day Pennypacker was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1891. The second state color was also badly damaged in the attack, receiving 107 bullet hits and a canister shot.



Sergeant James McCarty and the Second State Color

Remembering those The Civil War who fought in



The U.S. Civil War remains one of the most horrendous and critical events in our nation's history. The war affected everyone who lived through it, touched every home, town and village in the country and made lasting political and social changes, some of which are still present today.



1914 Civil war parade outside the State Capitol

In the context of Civil War-era America, Pennsylvania was a leader—a growing industrial powerhouse—second only perhaps to New York state in industry and commerce. Iron, steel, coal, agriculture, shipyards, arsenals, men and material—all were significant contributions to the Union war effort.

Pennsylvania also had numerous political figures and generals who hailed from the state, Simon Cameron and Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's Secretaries of War, Governor Andrew Curtin of Bellefonte, Generals McClellan, Meade, Reynolds, and Hancock all were native Pennsylvanians. Several figures would rise through the ranks to General and later become Governors of the Commonwealth, including James A. Beaver, John F. Hartranft and John White Geary.

The Commonwealth contributed just over 425,000 men to the Union war effort, both army and navy, a number matched by only New York state. Five companies of militia from Pennsylvania, "the First Defenders," were the first troops to arrive in Washington after the start of the war. Additionally a Pennsylvania soldier was the last one killed in Virginia during the war. Pennsylvanians who fought in the war and survived went on to achieve great things afterward and the graves of those who did not survive lie in national cemeteries or unmarked graves at nearly every Civil War battlefield in the nation.

After the war the men returned home to the small Pennsylvania villages, towns or cities from which they had come, but they never forgot the role that they had played in the most catastrophic war the nation has ever known. The veterans, through the Grand Army of the Republic established the first national Memorial Day to honor their fallen comrades.

Pennsylvania veterans returned their stands of Civil War colors to the Commonwealth at a 4th of July parade in Philadelphia in 1866. The men of Pennsylvania's Civil War regiments also began erecting monuments at battlefields where they had played significant roles, especially the battlefield at Gettysburg. Veterans returned for significant anniversaries—the 50th in 1913, and a few for the 75th in 1938.

Seventy-three years later we are approaching the sesquicentennial anniversary of the entire American Civil War. National commemorations, memorials, reenactments, parades, exhibitions and events will be taking shape over the course of the next several years. The Capitol Preservation Committee is proud to honor the memory of

Pennsylvania's Civil War soldiers through a series of revolving exhibits in the Capitol's Main Rotunda, which will educate visitors about Pennsylvania's role in the American Civil War. Additionally the Committee has recently installed a new exhibit on the Commonwealth's collection of Civil War flags, which will add increased interpretation of the collection. This exhibit will also showcase a loan of Civil War artifacts, firearms, and accoutrements, which will help visitors to the flag facility understand the horrendous nature of Civil War combat and the perilous job of bearing the colors.



Civil War flag exhibit Located at 10th and Market Street in Harrisburg, Pa



Barnard Statuary Preservation Maintenance

The Barnard Statues at the West Entry doorway were once again covered in plywood shells this year for the annual conservation project. Both statuary groups were assessed for their general conditions to determine a course of action. General conservation concerns include cracked mortar joints, biological debris, iron staining, missing backer rod, microcracking, loss of DHL within microcracks, and aesthetic discontinuities.

An initial rinse of both statuary groups was conducted at the beginning of the project to remove loose debris caused by insects and arachnids. Dry soft bristle brushes were also used to remove debris in hard to reach areas. The deteriorated caulking around the fiberglass cap on the North and South groups at the lead flashing and marble interface was refreshed with a marine grade urethane caulk and the fiberglass caps were coated with marine grade fiberglass paint. Failed mortar joints and composite repairs were removed on both the North and South group.

restoration were obtained from the Committee's cache to be used for the carved stone Dutchmen. The stone was carved off site using photographs and plaster of Paris molds for models. The carved Dutchmen were then brought to the sight and the finish tooling was done. The previous Jahn repairs were removed and the new carved stone Dutchmen were installed. The Dutchmen were installed using 1/8" alumina rods set in Sikadur 31 Masonry Epoxy. The specified Jahn mortar was used at the void located at the point of attachment.



North statuary group during conservation project



View of dutchmen repair on South statuary group

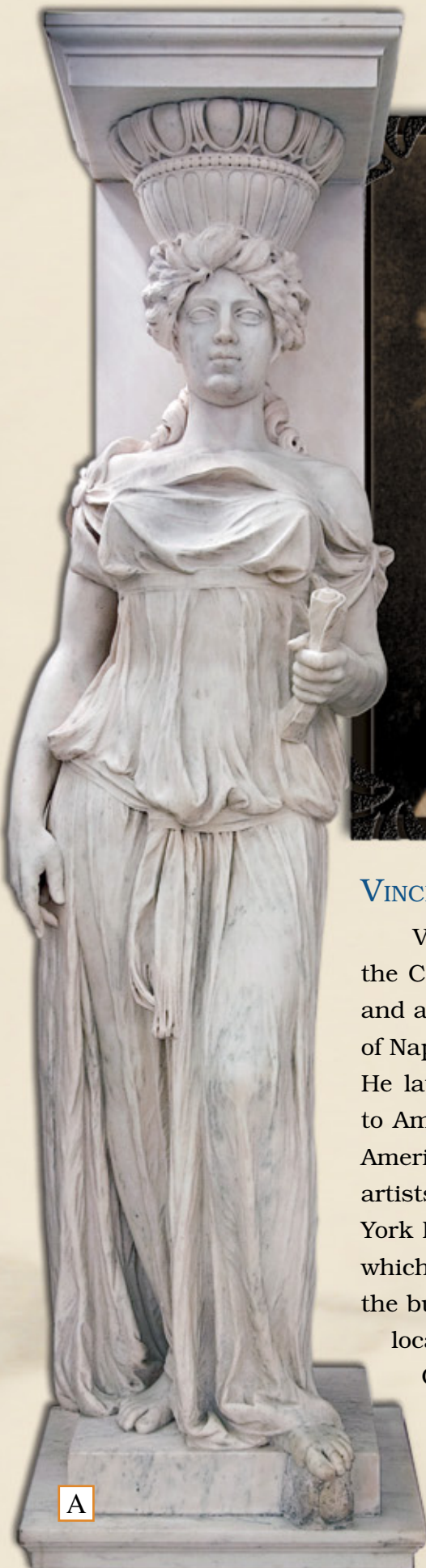
Five Dutchmen were carved during Year III for installation to replace previous Jahn repairs. Original stone cores removed during the 1996

Additionally during the project, disaggregated areas of marble were tested to determine their porosity and determine whether they required consolidation. Multiple areas were chosen based on exposure and "sugaring" of the stone surface. Consolidation of disaggregating areas of marble was treated with Prosoco OH-100. This process effectively reduces the porosity of the stone returning it to a more acceptable level of absorption.

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



Vincenzo Alfano



VINCENZO ALFANO, 1854-1918

Vincenzo Alfano was another famous artist who produced work for the Capitol building during its construction. Alfano was both a painter and a sculptor. A native of Naples, Italy, he had studied at the Academy of Naples under famous painters Domenico Morelli and Giuseppe Palizzi. He later became a professor of art at that Academy. Alfano emigrated to America in 1898, attracted largely by commissions from the growing American Renaissance movement, which enticed numerous Italian artists. Alfano took up residence in New York and taught at the New York Industrial Museum. In 1902 he was given his Capitol commission, which was to execute sculptural groups for the two entranceways inside the building's main vestibule. The figures are allegorical representations located above the door pediments. The north group represents the early Commonwealth and its contact with Native Americans. The south group represents a Commonwealth enriched by arts and science. A theme of war and peace throughout which society has progressed are also espoused in both of the works.

CAPITOL WORK

Rotunda and Entresol

- Entranceway Sculpture Groups,
Both symbolically depict War and Peace

- Caryatid

House Pediment

- Truth
- Justice

Senate Pediment

- Legislature
- Finance



CAPITOL SCULPTURE BY VINCENZO ALFANO

- A. Caryatid, Entresol.
- B. Pediment sculpture, Second floor House Chamber portal.
- C. Putti figures on pediment of entresol doorway.
- D. Entranceway south sculpture group.
- E. Entranceway north sculpture group.

From Huston's designs, Alfano also modeled the allegorical figures over the pediments at the second floor entrances to the House and Senate Chambers. The figures over the House represents "Truth" and "Justice," and those over the Senate "Legislature" and "Finance." The groups were inspired by Michelangelo's Medici Tombs for the New Sacristy in Florence, and similar motifs that were in the Paris Opera House. Alfano also carved the marble caryatids, globe, and cherubs located at the Entresol floor of the grand staircase, along with the sculpted plaster heads of famous Pennsylvanians present in the north and south hyphen corridors. In addition, the pediments over both the House and Senate Chamber's second floor entrances were produced by Alfano.





Violet Oakley
1874-1961

In 2005 the Capitol Preservation Committee unveiled 11 newly restored oil paintings by Capitol artist Violet Oakley. These are the original studies that Oakley submitted over 100 years ago for approval of her subject matter to the Capitol Building Commission before painting the murals in the Governor's Reception Room.

Oakley received her commission to paint thirteen murals for the Governor's Reception Room in 1902 from Capitol architect Joseph Huston. Huston believed that choosing Oakley would "act as an encouragement of women and the State." In fact, this prestigious project signified a milestone in the history of American art, for it was the largest public commission given to a woman in the country up to that time. In addition, it allowed Oakley to transcend the conventional roles of women painters as either portrait or genre painters, and to pursue a successful career in the prestigious, but overwhelmingly masculine, field of mural decoration. Oakley received a great deal of publicity during her work on the Governor's Reception Room. The Capitol murals won her

the Gold Medal of Honor from the Pennsylvania Academy of fine Arts in 1905, making her the first woman to receive this distinction.

The paintings are now part of a traveling exhibition and available for loan to qualified outside venues including museums, educational institutions, and galleries. Over the past few years the Violet Oakley Exhibit has traveled to both the Mitchner Art Museum and the Westmoreland Art Museum. The exhibit will be on display this year at the Allentown Art Museum from November 22, 2009 through May 16, 2010. The Committee is proud to share these amazing works of art with institutions, allowing some who perhaps cannot visit the Capitol in Harrisburg, to see a piece of Pennsylvania history up close.



Committee Awards

In celebration of National Woman's History month in March 2008, the Capitol Preservation Committee was given an award commemorating Violet Oakley, whose art is located in Pennsylvania's capitol. Since the Committee has restored Oakley's 43 murals and has compiled a book on her life's work. The committee's Executive Director Ruthann Hubbert Kemper was asked to speak at this national conference awards ceremony that was held at the Puck Building in New York City. The director and co-founder of the National Woman's History Project Molly Murphy MacGregor presented Ruthann with a decorative curved glass and incised lettered award that is a unique hand crafted item.

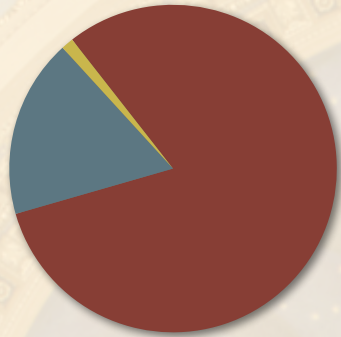
The theme for the 2008 conference was Women's Art: Women's Vision. The topic at the conference was to showcase how artists use symbols, colors and textures, as forms to tell a story and to encourage the discovery and investigations of topics and feelings often not discussed.



FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2009

APPROPRIATION, FY 08-09



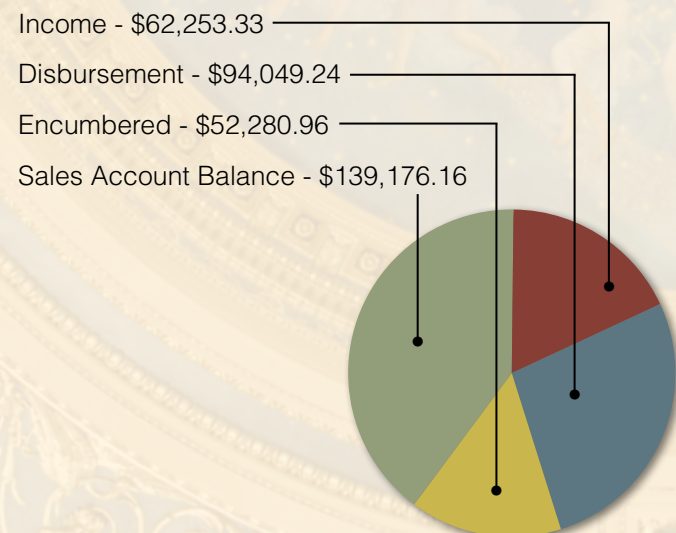
SUMMARY OF FUNDING SOURCES

Restoration Projects	<u>\$4,096,000</u>
Operating Expenses	<u>\$888,000</u>
CPC Flag Facility	<u>\$59,000</u>

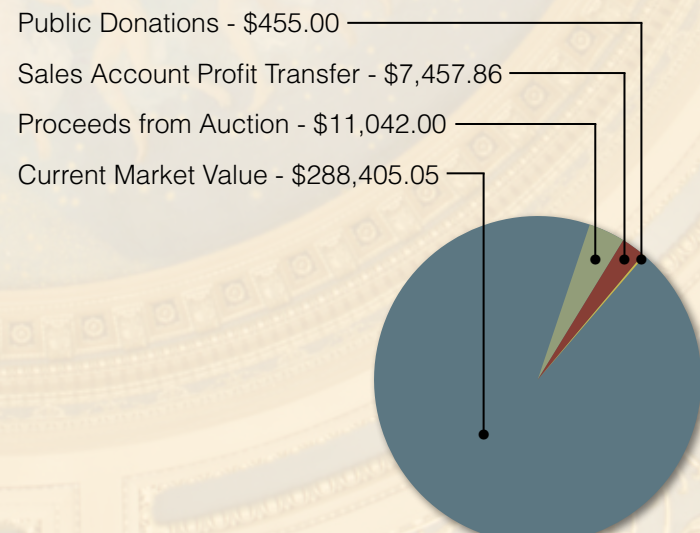
SUMMARY OF ENCUMBERED FUNDING USES

Restoration Projects	<u>\$4,096,000</u>
<i>Capitol Preservation Decorative Interior Cyclical Contract</i>	\$184,000
<i>Ryan Building Decorative Interior Cyclical Contract</i>	\$104,000
<i>Clock Maintenance/Preservation Cyclical Contract</i>	\$155,000
<i>Moravian Tile Cyclical Repairs and Upkeep</i>	\$168,000
<i>Historic Furniture Maintenance, Globes, Building Elements</i>	\$397,000
<i>Preservation Treatment of Lawrie Bronze Doors and Carl Milles Bronze Doors</i>	\$39,000
<i>Marble Preservation Treatment of Mexican War Monument/Barnard Statues</i>	\$226,000
<i>Bronze Preservation Treatment: Doors, Light Standards, Statuary</i>	\$127,000
<i>Rehabilitation of South Capitol Park, Phase 1</i>	\$1,853,000
<i>South East Balustrade Restoration</i>	\$843,000
General Operations: salaries, benefits, expenses, postage, phone, equipment	<u>\$888,000</u>
CPC Flag Facility: fabric preservation, exhibits, environmental facility costs	<u>\$59,000</u>

SALES ACCOUNT, FY 08-09



CAPITOL RESTORATION TRUST FUND, FY 08-09



* Sales Account is funded by public sales - not appropriated funds.

LOOKING FORWARD 2009

HISTORIC SOUTH CAPITOL PARK PROJECT

Historic South Capitol Park is located to the south of the Pennsylvania State Capitol. The Park, which existed before the Capitol building itself, connects the Capitol complex with downtown Harrisburg and the Strawberry Square retail complex. Notable features on the site include the Mexican War, Hartranft and Penrose monuments, granite stairs at the corners of Third and Walnut and Fourth and Walnut Streets, and gracious lawn areas dotted with specimen trees.



View of the Mexican War Monument area prior to the rehabilitation of South Capitol Park

In 2009 the Capitol Preservation Committee began the rehabilitation of the South Capitol Park. This preservation is critical due to the Park's current inadequate stormwater drainage system. The current drainage system, installed in the Park in the 1930's, is undersized and overflow has caused significant erosion to the slopes on Walnut and Third Streets. The drains fill up at the base of the walks causing unsightly and horrendous accumulation of mud and debris. In order to correct this problem, a new drainage system is being installed that will reduce the rate and quantity of stormwater leaving the Park. Much of the stormwater from the site will be treated underneath the sidewalks in infiltration trenches.

The stormwater drainage system is not the only area being addressed during this multi-phase project. Some of the improvements that will take place throughout the Park during Phase 1 in 2009 include the renovation of the base plantings surrounding the Mexican War and Penrose Monuments, the stairs at the corner of Walnut and Third Streets, and the installation of a pedestrian walkway and retaining wall along Walnut street. Work scheduled for Phase 2 will incorporate a wall along historic Third Street and a walk which connects the Walnut and Third Street intersections with the Hartranft Monument and the Main Capitol entrance. Scope work for Phase 3 entails the development of a terrace at the Hartranft Monument, walks parallel to the facade of the Ryan Building and the Rose House Interpretive Landscape. The sidewalks on the perimeter of the Capitol Grounds on both Third Street and Walnut Street will be widened to eight feet to provide generous pedestrian access. Light poles, parking meters and other signage will be consolidated to the greatest extent to limit clutter at street curbs.



View of debris filled drainage pipe



Eroded bank due to stormwater runoff



Narrow walkway along Market Street

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



**** NEW THIS YEAR ****

Pennsylvania State Capitol Ornament

This classical Capitol Ornament celebrates the enduring beauty of Pennsylvania's State Capitol Building, designed by Joseph M. Huston, the Capitol's architect. Measuring 2 1/4" x 4", the ornament is made of brass with 24K gold finish and is accented with green and white screenprint. Beautifully gift boxed with a detailed information card. Date inscribed 2009.
\$19.95 Item 00-011



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



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.
\$6.60 Item 00-004



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".
\$18.95 Item 00-009

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.
\$6.00 Item 00-003



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".
\$14.95 Item 00-005



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.
\$4.40 Item 00-002

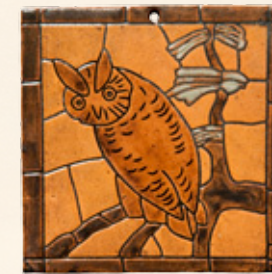
Capitol Souvenirs

"Screech Owl" 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 05-015
\$29.95 Tile Gift Set Item 07-005
LIMITED QUANTITY AVAILABLE

**** NEW THIS YEAR ****



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.

\$10.95 Item 05-003



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

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.

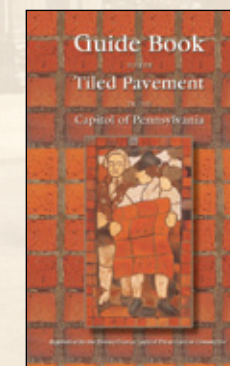
\$19.95 Item 01-003



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.

\$9.95 each
Item 01-001 (vol 1)
Item 01-002 (vol 2)
\$14.95 two-volume set
Item 07-002



Guidebook to the Tiled Pavement in the Pennsylvania Capitol

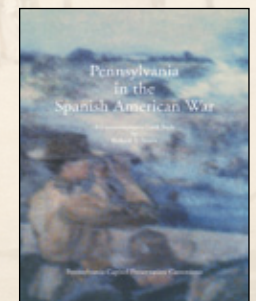
A reprint of Henry Mercer's 1908 guidebook that describes the 400 mosaics of the Capitol's tile floor. Also includes a map of the floor with the location of each mosaic.

\$9.95 Item 01-007

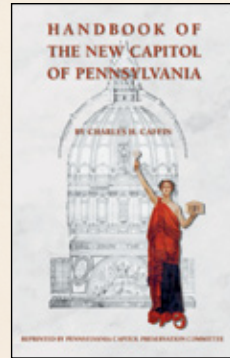
Pennsylvania in the Spanish American War

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



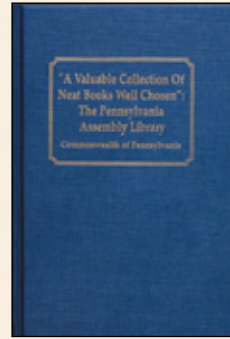
Books (cont.)



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



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.

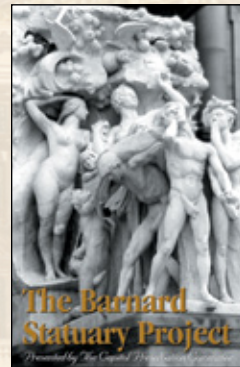
\$9.95 Item 01-005

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.

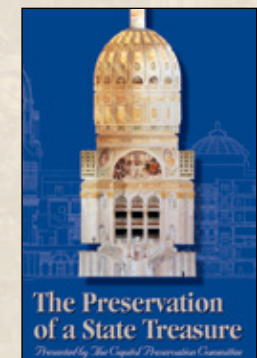
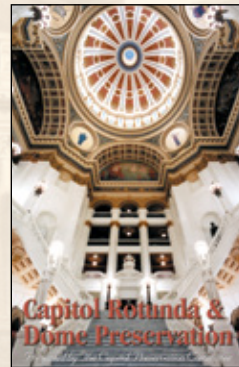
CLEARANCE - \$4.99 Item 04-001



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



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.

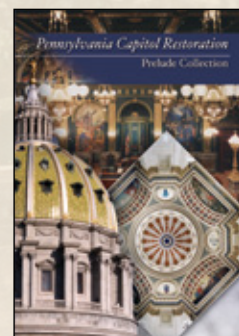
CLEARANCE - \$4.99 Item 04-004



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

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.

\$3.25 2006 Cancelled Set

\$2.25 2006 Uncancelled Set

\$3.25 2005 Cancelled Set

\$2.25 2005 Uncancelled Set

Item 06-005

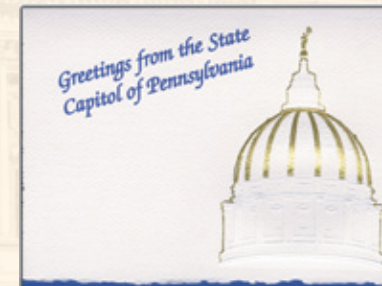
Item 06-004

Item 06-003

Item 06-002



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:

\$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:

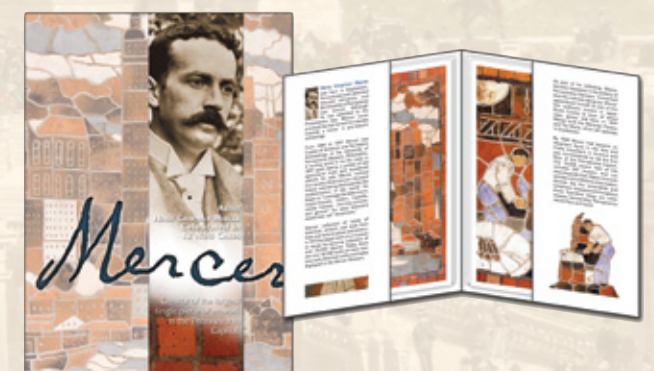
\$4.00 Item 02-007



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.

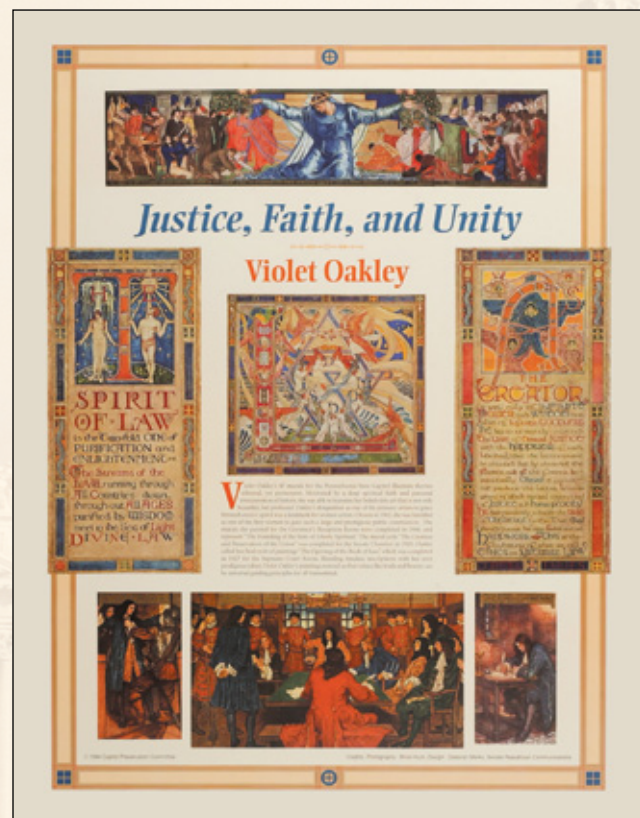
\$12.95 Item 02-011



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.

\$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 of 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

In an effort to be more environmentally friendly, we are now posting our Annual Reports on our website as well as e-mailing them to our readers when they become available. If you would like to receive future reports by e-mail, please log onto our website and navigate to the 'Contact' page where you can submit your e-mail address to be added to our mailing list.

