

PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL PRESERVATION COMMITTEE
2009 ANNUAL REPORT



Preserving a Palace of Art

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About the Committee

In 1982 the Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee was created by the General Assembly (Act 327). As an independent Commonwealth Committee, its purpose is implementing and directing programs to conserve and restore the Pennsylvania State Capitol, the historic Capitol Complex buildings, and their contents — preserving and maintaining them for future generations.

Services We Provide

The Capitol Preservation Committee oversees the restoration of all art and artifacts throughout the Capitol Building, the Park, and surrounding Capitol Complex as well as performing long-term preservation maintenance. Committee staff is responsible for monitoring the restoration and repair of historic clocks, furniture, and artwork within the buildings through the use of an archival database to catalog damage and maintenance to the artifacts. We also serve to educate the public and state agencies about the history of the Capitol Complex, the Commonwealth’s Civil War flags, and produce literature to educate visitors and school groups on Pennsylvania’s history.

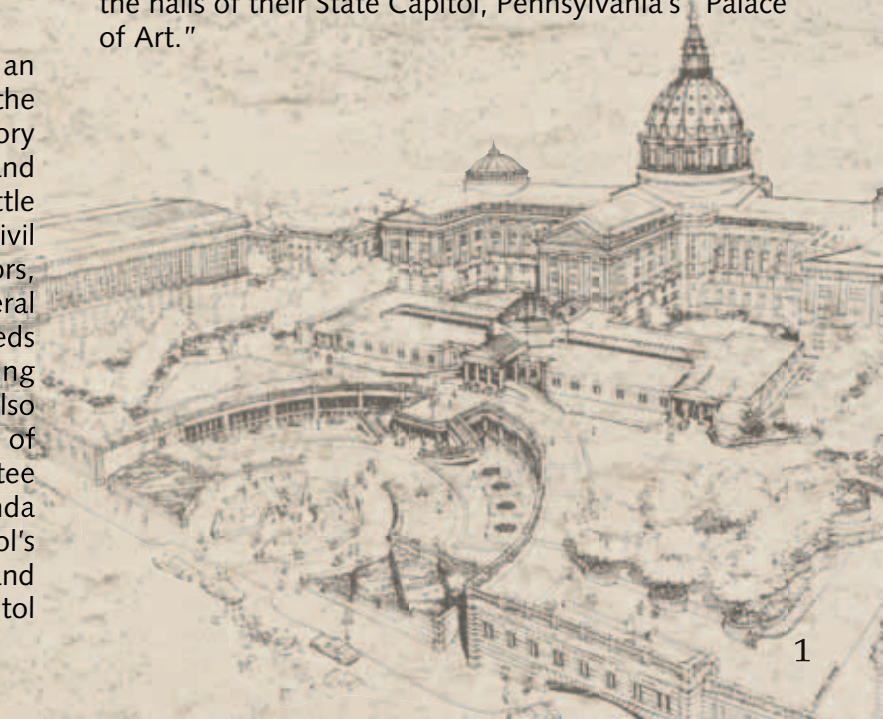
Educational Purpose

The Capitol Preservation Committee serves an important role in an educational capacity as the primary clearinghouse for information on the history of Pennsylvania’s Capitol Building, its fine and decorative arts, architecture, and Civil War battle flags. The Committee conducts tours of the 390 Civil War battle flags, which are seen by reenactors, genealogists, Civil War scholars, and the general public. Committee staff also answers hundreds of questions regarding the history of the building and Capitol Complex. The Committee’s staff also educates the public and agencies on the benefits of long-term preservation maintenance. The Committee installs biennial exhibitions in the Main Rotunda to educate visitors and the public about our Capitol’s rich history and has published several books and pamphlets on the art and history of the Capitol Building.

Preservation and Maintenance

Prior to 1982 the building had been host to a string of abuses and neglect, which obscured its original beauty and in some places altered its historic appearance. With the majority of the Main Capitol now restored, the Committee’s major work has transitioned from restoration to long-term preservation maintenance. This will ensure that over time the building and its historic works will retain their integrity and historical significance, instead of deteriorating and making future costly campaigns of restoration necessary. As part of the cohesive maintenance master plan, a list of maintenance items is prepared annually, with repairs addressed as they arise.

In order to prevent history from repeating itself, continued preservation must be done. While the needs of individuals and agencies will change, priorities in state government will vary — one thing is certain, fiscal responsibility indicates that periodic cyclical maintenance over time is more effective than successive non-unified campaigns of often detrimental renovation. Unified efforts at sustaining a regular and preservation-based maintenance plan will ensure that all Pennsylvanians can continue to be proud to walk the halls of their State Capitol, Pennsylvania’s “Palace of Art.”



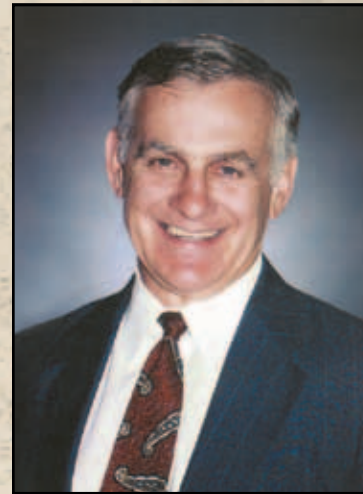
Chairman's Message

This has been another busy year for the Capitol Preservation Committee. We have completed Phase 1 of the three year project in South Capitol Park. A number of major changes were made to the park including a new water drainage system, landscaping, and wider pedestrian walkways along Walnut Street.

Additionally 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, and all bronze statues including doors and light standards are part of our yearly repairs.

The Committee has commemorative items available for purchase in our office in addition to two new items, the holiday ornament depicting a winter scene 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 Phase 2 of the South Capitol Park project. These new improvements to Capitol Park, in addition to preservation maintenance of the Capitol building will help preserve our beloved State Capitol, Pennsylvania's "Palace of Art."



Chairman Paul I. Clymer,
Representative

Paul I. Clymer

Committee Members



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Ronald I. Buxton,
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HISTORY UNDER FOOT

Stories of the Tiled Pavement in the Pennsylvania Capitol



Spinning Flax

During the winter months when nothing would grow early colonists spent time working on inside chores. Perhaps one of the most prevalent, before the advent of factories, was spinning flax. After being cleaned and dusted from the stalk the flax was broken and scotched, or removed from the stalk. It was then wound into a lump upon a forked stick, and then fed onto a whirling spindle that twisted it into threads of various sizes. From flax the early pioneers made towels, clothing, and other household linens. Developed in ancient times, the practice lasted in the eastern United States until approximately 1840 when factories took over the process.



Churning Butter

Though undertaken at all times of the year, there was probably nothing more refreshing on a hot summer's day as a glass of buttermilk from the churn. Historically the making of butter was yet another labor-intensive activity whereby a vertical wooden piston set upon splashing arms was used to mix up the cream forming it into butter and buttermilk. Though commercial cream separators were invented in the mid 19th century, many rural Pennsylvania families continued to churn butter until the 1940s.

Clock Maintenance

The Capitol Preservation Committee is responsible for the 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, 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, however, this will be changing to a four year cycle. After six 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 2009, the 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 are 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. An annual survey of repairs is typically completed in the summer while the legislature is in recess. These repairs include re-grouting loose or missing joints, repairing pitted or cracked tiles, and applying protective coatings.



Main Capitol Building Maintenance of Finishes and Fixtures

This year marked the fifth 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.

HISTORIC SOUTH CAPITOL PARK

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.

In 2009 the Capitol Preservation Committee began the rehabilitation of the South Capitol Park. This project 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 Capitol plaza. Scope work for Phase 3 entails the development of a terrace at the Hartranft Monument, new paver sidewalks, and gutters. Additionally, 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.



Aerial view of South Capitol Park
after completion of Phase 1

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CAPITOL PARK PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION



A. Walnut Street embankment looking west
 B. Walnut Street looking east
 C. Erosion
 D. Erosion



E. Ponding water on sidewalk
 F. Heaving sidewalk and erosion
 G. Walnut Street embankment looking east
 H. Old park bench
 I. Clogged stormwater inlet





CAPITOL PARK PROJECT - PHASE I

The South Capitol Park project officially broke ground on April 1, 2009. The project, 3 years in the making, is aimed at fixing the Park's infrastructure and appearance. South Capitol Park has been in a state of deterioration for many decades. Some of the needed rehabilitation includes the antiquated storm drainage system, eroded steep slopes and lawn areas, cracked pavement, overgrown understory plantings, mismatched site furnishings and lack of sidewalks along Third and Walnut Streets.

Due to the large scope of the project, the work was split into three separate phases. Phase I was completed between April 1, 2009 and November 13, 2009. The work completed during this phase included the installation of a new storm water management system, new retaining walls and streetscapes along Walnut Street, the renovation of the Mexican War and Penrose Monument areas. Additional restoration work also focused on historic park light fixtures, park walkways, landscaping and the granite stairs at the corners of Third and Walnut and Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Before any work began in the park, tree protection areas were identified and temporary fencing was installed around the perimeter of the construction area. The chain link fence remained in place until all of the site work was completed. Great care was taken to protect the trees and roots in the park including the use of root aeration matting to prevent the compaction of topsoil containing roots.



Excavating Walnut Street Sidewalk

The existing storm water drainage system, which was installed in the 1930's, was determined to be inadequate due to its limited size and poor function. The existing system consisted of sloped grade at the interior lawn areas and Third and Walnut Streets sidewalks, all of which diverted to existing collection points in the lawns. Also along the sidewalks was an integral gutter system with steel grates.

Parallel to Walnut Street, the grade dropped dramatically away from the lawn. This caused excessive erosion issues in the park areas along Walnut Street. The water runoff in these areas washed onto narrow sidewalks, not only creating an area just barely wide enough for one person to traverse, but also causing the significant accumulation of mud and debris in the drains at the base of the walks.

The initial step in the renovation of the water drainage and management systems was the demolition and removal of the existing sidewalks and integral storm piping and structures, along with the cleaning and repair of any storm pipes to remain in place. In order to appropriately restore the sidewalk along Walnut Street, the existing sidewalks were removed to expose the granite curbs. As the curbs were secure, they did not need to be reset, but were retained in



Installation of stone and filter fabric around drainage pipe

place. In order to widen the sidewalk, the hill was excavated. When demolition and removal was complete, the storm drainage system was installed along Walnut Street and in the area of South Capitol Park directly north of Walnut Street. Erosion and sedimentation controls were set in place and the area along Walnut Street



Rendering from the South Capitol Park Master Plan - Phase I outlined in Red

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CAPITOL PARK DURING CONSTRUCTION



- A. Concrete forms for stairs at Third and Walnut
- B. Foundation for retaining wall, stone fill under sidewalk and manholes
- C. 15 inch drainage pipe
- D. Underground Stormwater Facility connecting to catch basin
- E. Installing asphalt pavers in park
- F. Foundation for retaining wall
- G. Installation of new handrail at Strawberry Square Bridge
- H. Installation of plantings along Walnut Street
- I. Sweeping sand into joints of new asphalt pavers





Installing granite veneer on Walnut Street retaining wall

was excavated, the concrete wall was placed and waterproofed, and PVC storm water drainage pipe was laid and covered with an ADS geotextile sock. The retaining wall was faced and capped with granite stone, slot drains and manholes were installed along Walnut Street and steel trench drains were installed along the top of the retaining wall. New walks were poured and brick pavers were then laid in a herringbone pattern over the concrete base.

In the interior of the park to the north of Walnut Street, all of the concrete walks were removed. In the same locations, new concrete and asphalt bases were laid and new hexagonal asphalt paver walks and granite gutters were created. In some of these areas, partial re-grading was needed to aid in water mitigation. To accommodate the existing grade change of the site, some of the paths contain short flights of two or three steps with metal railings. Four new sets of granite steps were installed on the interior path between the Mexican War Monument and the Strawberry Square Bridge and three new sets of granite steps were installed on the interior path between the Mexican War Monument and the stairs at Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Cobblestone gutters with catch basins with concave cast iron grates were also installed throughout. Six infiltration trenches were also installed along the interior paths to the southeast of the Mexican War Monument to treat the storm



Installing brick sidewalk along Walnut Street

water. The new drainage system significantly reduces the rate and quantity of storm water leaving South Capitol Park.

As a design feature, the area surrounding the Mexican War Monument was enhanced as a destination in the park rather than a pass through comprised of multiple intersecting paths. A new elliptical path was created around



Installing cobblestone gutters

the monument comprised of the asphalt pavers used throughout the park and granite banding to define the ellipse. This ellipse in turn created a large lawn area to the north of the monument and planting beds around the remaining sides. The planting area contains English Spreading Yew and the lawn area contains Fairy Rose, Pink Knock Out Roses, and Liriope. Hamlin Fountain Grass is planted to the south and southwest of the Mexican War Monument and sod was laid to the north and northeast of the Mexican War Monument creating a new lawn. There are also eighteen new Yoshino Cherry trees surrounding the perimeter of the ellipse.



Removal of steps at Third and Walnut Streets

The two primary access points to the South Capitol Park from the south are at the corner of Third and Walnut Streets and Fourth and Walnut Streets. Both existing granite steps were surveyed to document the exact location of each piece for reconstruction during the reinstallation of the steps, and then were photographed and labeled to identify the locations and orientation of each piece in that location. The steps were then disassembled and stored. The remaining stair elements were then removed and the area was excavated. The existing deteriorated footings were demolished. New compact fill was laid and new concrete footings were constructed. Granite cheek walls, treads, and new handrails were then installed. New handicap ramps, and corresponding curb cuts, were also installed at the Fourth and Walnut Street and Third and Walnut Street stairs.

Additionally, South Capitol Park contains numerous varieties of trees. They include Red Oak, Red Maple, Norway Maple, Gold Raintree, Red Bud, Kobus Magnolia, London Planetree, and Flowering Cherry. Extensive tree protection measures were taken for the existing trees that were being retained by determining and maintaining the Critical Root Zone. The trees that were selected for removal included Norway Maple trees and Red Bud trees. These trees were determined by the consulting arborists to be too significantly deteriorated for retention.

In the areas where new landscaping was required, new topsoil was placed and new landscaping items were planted. The new landscaping included Green Ash, Red Oak, Flowering Dogwood, Japanese Dogwood, Yoshino Cherry, Oakleaf Hydrangea, Korean Spice, Possumhaw Viburnum, Hamlin Fountain Grass, Limelight Hydrangea, English Spreading Yew, Pink Knockout Rose, Fairy Rose, European Hornbeam, American Beech, Liriope, Pachysandra, and Daffodils. These new trees and associated vegetation were primarily located along Walnut Street, at the corners of Third and Market Streets and Fourth and Walnut Streets and to the northeast of the Mexican War Monument.



New landscaping items being planted by the Mexican War Monument



Aerial view of South Capitol Park after completion of Phase 1

Lighting work for the project consisted of the removal, restoration and reinstallation or relocation of existing fixtures. To this end, the luminaries, poles, ballasts, lamps and accessories were initially removed from their original locations and new bases were installed. The poles and luminaries were then sent for refurbishing to Spring City, the original manufacturer of the lights. The existing electrical elements, including ductbank, conduit, wiring, and handholes, were removed and new wiring and utility works were installed. Any new fixtures that were manufactured matched the

The work in the park also impacted associated items, including parking meters, interpretive signage, traffic signage and electrical systems. Twenty-four new park benches were installed around the perimeter of the Mexican War Monument and six new park benches were installed along the interior paths. The benches read "Pennsylvania Capitol Park" on each side. New painted steel trashcans with a keystone design were also installed throughout the interior paths. New parking meters and street signs were installed by the City of Harrisburg Parking Authority along Walnut Street between Third and Fourth Streets. The existing parking meters were removed at the beginning of construction and reinstalled in the same locations once the project was completed.



Mexican War Monument illuminated at night

HISTORIC SOUTH CAPITOL PARK PHASE II & III SCHEDULE

Phase II is scheduled for April 1, 2010 through October 31, 2010. Work completed during this phase will include the installation of a new storm water management system, retaining walls and streetscape along Third Street from Walnut Street to Pine Street, new ADA accessible ramp adjacent to the stairs on Third Street at Locust Street, installation of the internal park walkway from the corner of Third and Walnut Street to the top of the Pine Street stairs, restoration of historic light fixtures and new landscaping.

Phase III is scheduled for April 1, 2011 through October 31, 2011. Work completed during this phase will include the installation of a storm water management system, the restoration of the stairs at Pine Street, completion of retaining wall from the Pine Street stairs to the entrance to the Capitol plaza driveway, internal park walkway from Fourth and Walnut Streets to the Ryan Building, restoration of historic light fixtures, new landscaping, a new terrace at the base of the Hartranft Monument, and the completion of the vehicular access ramp from the Capitol Plaza driveway into the park.

existing in color and profile. The new electrical conduit lines were placed throughout the site and proper identification tapes and final backfill were placed as required. Additionally, three new pole mounted floodlights were installed to the northwest, northeast, and southwest of the Mexican War Monument and two ground-mounted uplights were installed to the southwest of the Penrose Monument.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CAPITOL PARK BEFORE & AFTER CONSTRUCTION





Before



After



Eugene Savage

1883-1978

Eugene F. Savage was born in Covington, Indiana on March 29, 1883, the son of Hardy and Anne Weldon Savage. As a young child he was gifted in the arts and with his mother's encouragement he took up painting as well as training in classical music. His father was a successful banker, but died when Eugene was only three years old leaving his mother to raise four children alone. In ten short years the children's mother also died. This left the oldest son Mark, at age 20, in charge of the household. The family relocated to Washington, DC for employment and it was there that young Eugene was enrolled in the Jesuit Gonzaga College High School and later the Corcoran School of Art. By 1901 the family moved back to Indiana and Eugene relocated to Chicago, where he took a job at an engraving house. He began night classes at the Art Institute of Chicago and later

attended the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, undertaking his own work on nights and weekends.

In October of 1908, he married Mathilda Fretiag of Arrowsmith, IL, who had recently graduated as a physician. After his marriage he became a full-time student at the Art Institute and entered a competition for the Gran Prix de Rome with a painting titled "Morning." Savage won the award, a three-year fellowship to study at the American Academy in Rome, as well as a stipend of \$1000.00 and promise of extensive European travel. He and Mathilda arrived in Rome October of 1912. At the Academy all students, including architects, painters and sculptors were to work as a unified team in their design process, an approach that Savage strongly favored and utilized throughout his life.

During his years at the Academy Savage was recognized as an expert in Early Renaissance technique and design and excelled at fresco painting. In 1914 while at school he learned the technique of encaustic painting.

After graduation Savage exhibited his work at the Architectural League of New York (along with PA Capitol artist Violet Oakley). He took a teaching position at Cooper Union in New York and received a commission for paintings at a new Social Center known as the Greenwich House in New York City. During the First World War, Savage designed a postage stamp for the American Artists War Emergency Fund.

In the 1920's, he and Mathilda moved to the village of Ossining, New York where he designed a house and studio using materials from a Greek Revival Schoolhouse slated for demolition. In 1922 he produced several illustrations for books and his only child, daughter Dorothy Ann Savage, was born. In 1923 he was appointed to teach painting at Yale and would attain the title of Leffingwell Professor of Painting. He would remain at the university until 1958. While at Yale he achieved both a B.A. and M.A degrees and continued to work on private commissions.

One early commission was for the Elks Memorial in Chicago where he created twelve, allegorical oil on canvas murals, for this



national building. During this period Savage painted murals representing history, industry and commerce for the Buffalo Savings Bank in Buffalo, New York. It was during this time that he created his famous "Recessional," where he made two nearly identical paintings that were exhibited simultaneously throughout the country.

Savage was like many classic artists who ground and mixed his own paint and pigments. He was, according to critic Royal Cortissoz enamored with the "linear magic" of Chinese painting and loved this almost as much as Italian tradition. His interest in Far Eastern painting would influence his later paintings, such as those of the Seminole Indians.

In 1925, Savage was appointed to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and two years later took a position as Adjunct Professor at the College of the City of New York. In 1929 Savage and artist Eric Gugler (another Capitol Complex artist) developed a competition for students titled the "Three Arts." In 1930, Savage was appointed to head a commission to select art for a traveling exhibition to Canada in honor of Vincent Massey, first Canadian Minister to the United

States. Savage also served as a member of the board to select an artist for the George Rodgers Clark memorial in Vincennes, Indiana that was completed in 1936. In 1930-32, Savage worked in clay sculpting figures for "Bailey Fountain" at Grand Army Plaza in Brooklyn.

In 1931, Savage, now Dean of Fine Arts at Yale, presided over the campaign of decoration for the University's new Gothic Library dedicated to John William Sterling. In 1933 he painted a mural titled "Athena" for Butler Library at Columbia University. Savage was appointed to serve on the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, a position he held until 1941. In 1937 he was awarded a contract for paintings in the new U.S. Post Office in Washington, D.C. where eleven artists filled this classical-style building with murals. Immediately following this commission Savage produced murals for the "Hall of State" in Dallas, TX, as part of Texas' Centennial Celebration.

In the mid-1930s, George Biddle, a longtime friend and Harvard classmate of Franklin Roosevelt, proposed a national campaign for "out of work" artists commonly known as the Works Progress Administration. Savage went to



Fish and Game Mural, Finance Building



South Entrance Mural, Finance Building

Florida in 1935 and began what was to become a series of paintings of the Seminole Indians. His initial trip was during the same time that New Deal artists, writers and folk historians were employed to record the customs, stories, songs and traditions that were fast disappearing from the American scene.

Eugene Savage's artistic journey came full-circle as he undertook work in his hometown of Covington, Indiana for the new Fountain County Court House. In 1937 he served on the Jefferson Memorial Commission in Washington, D.C. Savage also painted a mural for the public museum in Oshkosh, WI, titled the "Spirit of Oshkosh."

In 1938 Savage was commissioned to paint murals for cruise ships of the Matson Navigation Company in Hawaii. Due to the start of World War II, the ships were requisitioned for the war effort and the art was placed in a storage vault. They were exhibited after the war. Scenes from the collection were converted into artwork for the ships menus and were so highly demanded that the company produced them for commercial sale. An additional Hawaiian project was his creation of a large exterior mosaic for the Latter

Day Saints Tabernacle in Honolulu that depicts a figure of Christ that showcases the entrance of this grand edifice.

Eugene Savage's stature and position at Yale enabled him to weather the depression much better than many of his fellow artists and he never seemed to be without a commission for any length of time. In 1938 he was identified as one of several "well-qualified judges of the fine arts" to further promote the WPA artists program.

In 1938-39, Savage was one of several artists recruited by architect William Gehron to decorate a new state building in Harrisburg. This (PWA) project was Pennsylvania's Finance Building. Among the cadre of well-known artists who collaborated on this classically designed building were Lee Lawrie (1877-1963) who served with Savage on the National Arts Commission who designed a stylized "Coat of Arms" at the Finance building's north wall entrance. Carl Paul Jennewein (1870-1978), another Rome scholar, designed an exterior frieze of medallions representing moral precepts and names of Pennsylvania cities, as well as the decorative copper eagles and cheneau around the building's architrave. Carl Milles (1875-1955) created six

massive bronze doors with bas-relief figures depicting Pennsylvania life for the north and south entrances. Several other artists would complete work in the lobby and foyer areas of the building. It was however Eugene Savage who would create murals that symbolically embodied the agencies that would occupy the building. His two murals, embellished with gold leaf, were painted using bold lines and strong colors that cover the ceilings of both the north and south vestibules. The south vestibule mural illustrates "The Collection of Taxes" and the north, "The Disbursement of Funds." These works reflect the same classicism that Savage had depicted in

painted above Moses and two allegorical figures that recline on clouds. One figure is making a document of record and the other is shown with a spear and sword, representative of the protector. Along the sides of the painting are the words "Remuneration, Progress, Initiative". This painting shows men holding large coins along a city skyline. Opposite are the words "Contribution, Peace, Work," where women are holding bags of gold above their heads symbolizing the contribution of public funds. The lower portion of the painting has the word "Motherhood" showing a woman holding a child at her breast with a golden orb and crown



North Entrance Mural, Finance Building

the Elks Memorial, Butler Library, and others. Savage also painted a small mural on the north stairway to the main lobby depicting the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Commission.

Additionally, Savage painted two murals for second floor library spaces. Both paintings have a central figure of Moses as Law Giver, calling attention to the two government agencies in whose space they reside. Unlike the first floor entrance oil on canvas murals, these paintings on wood have muted color tones and provide the observer with a scene of reflective thought. In the Auditor General's library the artist selected the words "Law, Equilibrium, Order" that are

which are representative of purity of intention with the state holding the public funds in trust. Two stylized Chinese dragons, emblems of the security of those funds, encircle this scene. A man is sitting atop a mound where below him are workers carrying heavy loads. To the woman's opposite side are a series of men in long robes that appear to be scribes with documents. The entire painting symbolically depicts the Auditor General's role for the Commonwealth.

In the library of the Revenue Department the central figure of Moses is seated holding a document. An enclosed circle of classical figures represents pure mathematics. The figures are



Light fixtures in Finance Building lobby

elongated, a style that Savage was well known for, as it expressed the muscularity of the body and its features. At the lower section of the painting Savage painted Adam and Eve partaking of the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge. An Atlas figure holding an entablature symbolizes strength. On both rooms' ceilings the predominant colors are royal and light blue for robes and attire--reflecting stability, confidence and security. These two paintings, executed directly on knotty pine boards, appear to be one-of-a-kind works of art in his long and highly successful career.

After the completion of the Finance Building contract Savage went on to complete work at the 1939 New York World's Fair, the Queens Borough Building, and the Court of Appeals Hall in Albany. After World War II, he designed a mosaic map for the Epinal American Cemetery and Memorial in France. Savage continued to remain a prolific artist and exhibitor throughout the 1950s and in 1961 completed a mural at Purdue University titled "The Spirit of Land Grant College." For his next project Savage created large mosaics of colored glass showing scenes of New York History. This was installed at the First National Bank at 42nd and Madison Avenue, but has since been removed from the building. At this time he was

also creating a large painting for the House of Representatives Chamber in the Indiana Capitol titled the "Apotheosis of Indiana" (1860-1960) a concept also utilized by Edwin Austin Abbey's 1911 mural for the House Chamber at the Pennsylvania Capitol. In 1963 at eighty years of age Savage was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Fine Arts from the University of Hartford.

Savage, perhaps feeling that the Indiana mural was a final and fitting tribute to his state and the culmination of a long and productive life, settled into retirement with his wife Mathilda in Litchfield, CT. He kept active for many years with the local art community. He died on October 19, 1978. His friends and family most remember that he was a true Renaissance man, prolific in almost every vein of artistic endeavor from sculpture, paint, portraiture, mosaics and even classical music and invention. As he painted to the sounds of classical music he once remarked ". . . Can you hear the sounds of the orchestra or the wind ensemble? The movements in the music are in direct correlation to this image . . . its all contained within this format . . . when the music fills the room it recalls fond memories of my dear mother."

Pennsylvania's CIVIL WAR TREASURES

Stories from the Battlefield



State standard of the 7th Cavalry.



7th Cavalry Charge at Shelbyville Tennessee June 27, 1863

Pennsylvania's 7th Cavalry was organized at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, in the fall of 1861. The twelve companies of soldiers were comprised of men from fifteen counties throughout the Commonwealth. After making a stop in front of the Capitol building to receive the state standard and company guidons, the regiment was taken by train to Pittsburgh, and then transported by steamboat to the western theater. The regiment would remain in Kentucky and Tennessee throughout most of its tour of duty in the Army of the Cumberland.

During the spring of 1863 the 7th Cavalry was actively involved in the Tullahoma Campaign, an offensive against Confederate General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee. On June 27, 1863 the fate of the Tullahoma Campaign was decided. The cavalry, under General David Stanley, attacked Confederate General Joseph Wheeler's troops occupying defenses in the center of Shelbyville. Colonel Minty led the Fourth United States and the Fourth Michigan on the right flank; Colonel Jordan led the Ninth Pennsylvania on the left; and Captain Davis of Company I led three companies of the 7th down the center directly into the path of the rebel guns.

Charging on horseback, 150 men from the 7th captured the Confederate's four pieces of artillery, and continued to chase the fleeing army to the banks of the Duck River, one mile away. General Joseph Wheeler, followed by many of his men, leaped into the Duck River, barely escaping capture.

In his official report, Lt. Col. William B. Sipes wrote:

Never did men move more gallantly and daringly into the face of the most imminent danger than did this little force...To look upon these preparations, it seemed that utter destruction was inevitable to all those who advance, and yet, with sabers drawn, and with shouts of defiance, the men rushed onward, never faltering for an instant, and, to all appearance, utterly destitute of any apprehension of danger.

In 1894 Captain Charles C. Davis was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions at Shelbyville.



A TIME TO HONOR A TIME TO REMEMBER

150th Anniversary of the Civil War

One hundred and fifty years ago almost 350,000 men from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania fought to ensure the preservation of the Union. Their courage and valor is evident when examining the blood-stained, bullet-riddled flags that they carried throughout four years of horrendous battle. Over 215 regiments left Pennsylvania for the eastern and western theaters of the war and the only remaining artifact that each returned to the state after the war were their regimental colors. Pennsylvania's collection of Civil War battle flags is one of the largest in the United States. It is a collection that should be preserved and cherished for all time.

The Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee is charged with the perpetual care of almost 400 original Civil War battle flags from every battle and skirmish of war. Like many historical agencies, our ability to preserve these priceless artifacts has been greatly impacted. In fact, monies for their continued preservation have been completely eliminated. In the near future, preservation, interpretation, public tours, and upkeep of the collection will not be possible unless something is done.

As a result the Committee is attempting to raise \$15,000 annually to assist in maintaining the collection until monies from the general assembly can be restored. Donations of any amount are greatly appreciated and individuals, groups and corporations contributing monies in excess of \$500 will receive a special citation acknowledging their preservation efforts. Together with your help we can ensure that this one-of-a-kind collection survives for future generations.



Help Us Save The Flags!

Donate online or contact us to receive a donation packet by mail.



The Friends of Camp Geiger presented \$1,000 for preservation of regimental flags.

Camp Geiger Friends Help Flag Fund

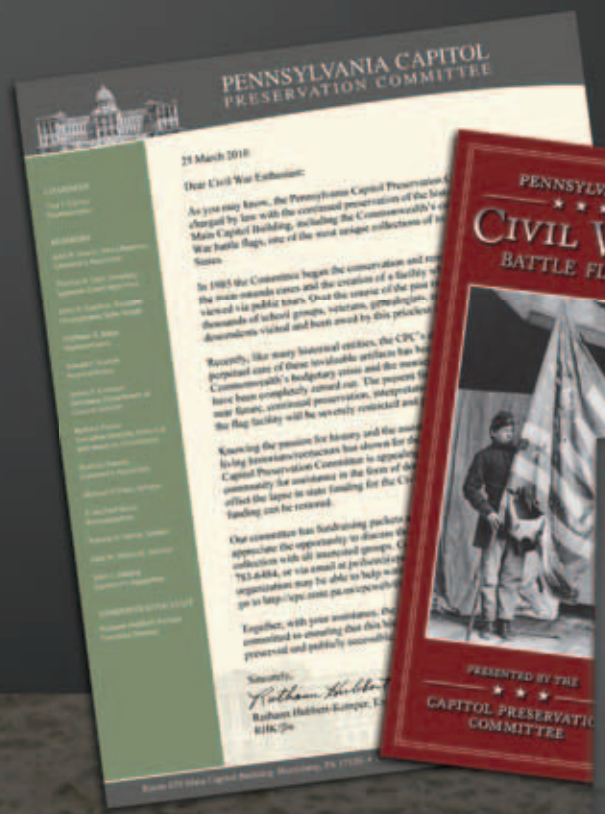
- Civil War News

On October 30, 2009, Friends of Camp Geiger presented a check for \$1,000 to the Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee for its Civil War "Save the Flags" project. The money was raised through donations made at the Friends' 2009 Lehigh Valley Civil War Days event that is held each June in Whitehall, PA.

The Funds will help preserve the collection's 377 Civil War battle flags and 22 Spanish-American flags. Friends of Camp Geiger Flag Project

Coordinator, Melissa Ohlinger presented the check to historian Jason Wilson. State Representative Julie Harhart attended the presentation ceremony, which took place at the flag repository building in Harrisburg.

Friends of Camp Geiger is a group of Lehigh Valley Civil War reenactors who hold an annual event to further the public's knowledge about the Civil War and to raise money for Civil War preservation. The group chose its name to honor Sgt. Christopher Geiger, a former reenactor, who died while serving in Afghanistan.



Donations for flag preservation may be made to the Capitol Preservation Committee. For information go to <http://cpc.state.pa.us> or call (717) 783-6484. Information about Lehigh Valley Civil War Days can be found at www.campgeiger.org.



Capitol Lost and Found

Among some of the most interesting printed materials dealing with the Capitol Building, are early Harrisburg tour books and travel guides dating from 1906 to the present. Over the course of the Committee's time preserving the Capitol, several of these unique travel guides have been found including the one shown here dating from the World War II time period. The brochure, titled "The Visitor's Illustrated and Historic Guide to Harrisburg and the World-Famous Capitol Buildings," was published in 1944. It contains a list of city streets, a folding map, bus routes and "many half-tone illustrations."

It also contains a brief history of Harrisburg, its buildings, churches, bridges, and other attractions that visitors should see during their stay. It concludes with information on the Capitol and Complex Buildings and contains numerous advertisements for Harrisburg businesses such as Bowman's Department store and Pomeroy's.



Visit From D.C. Staff

Officials and staff of the US Capitol Senate Commission on Art and the Architect's curatorial staff came to Harrisburg for a restoration tour of our Capitol Building. Chairman Clymer and CPC staff provided an in depth tour and discussed the aspects of how cyclical maintenance is conducted and contracted. They were touring our building to go back to Washington to gain support for the restoration and preservation projects they anticipate enacting at the nation's Capitol.

Violet Oakley Mural Studies Travel to Lebanon Valley College

The Capitol Preservation Committee is proud to announce that a significant piece of Pennsylvania's history has been loaned to the Lebanon Valley College. The Holy Experiment: Violet Oakley Mural Studies, featuring thirteen original oil on canvas studies for murals in the Governor's Reception Room of the Pennsylvania Capitol Building, is on view from October 29 through December 12, 2010 in the Susanne H. Arnold Art Gallery.

The Suzanne H. Arnold Art Gallery is recognized as one of the region's foremost spaces in which to experience the achievements of internationally renowned artists and art movements of yesterday and today. Housed in a former church in the medieval-revival style, the Gallery is host to five to six exhibitions a year, with loans from major national and regional art museums, dealers, and collectors. Shows cover a wide range, from medieval manuscripts to Renaissance prints, Pop Art, and installations, drawings and paintings by important contemporary artists and LVC faculty.



FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2009

APPROPRIATION, FY 08-09



SUMMARY OF FUNDING SOURCES

Restoration Projects	<u>\$1,906,000</u>
Operating Expenses	<u>\$414,000</u>
CPC Flag Facility	<u>\$.00</u>

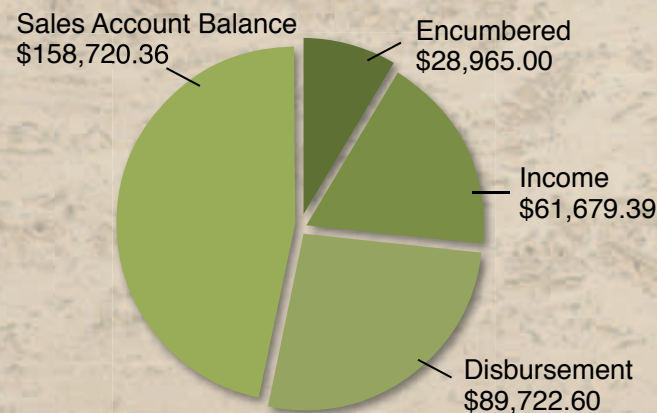
SUMMARY OF ENCUMBERED FUNDING USES

Restoration Projects	<u>\$1,925,000</u>
<i>Capitol Preservation Decorative Interior Cyclical Contract</i>	<i>..\$57,000</i>
<i>Ryan Building Decorative Interior Cyclical Contract</i>	<i>..\$11,000</i>
<i>Clock Maintenance/Preservation Cyclical Contract</i>	<i>..\$43,000</i>
<i>Moravian Tile Cyclical Repairs and Upkeep</i>	<i>..\$79,000</i>
<i>Historic Furniture Maintenance, Globes, Building Elements</i>	<i>..\$115,000</i>
<i>Preservation Treatment of Lawrie Bronze Doors and Carl Milles Bronze Doors</i>	<i>..\$0</i>
<i>Marble Preservation Treatment of Mexican War Monument/Barnard Statues</i>	<i>..\$0</i>
<i>Bronze Preservation Treatment: Doors, Light Standards, Statuary</i>	<i>..\$0</i>
<i>Rehabilitation of South Capitol Park, Phase 1</i>	<i>..\$1,620,000</i>

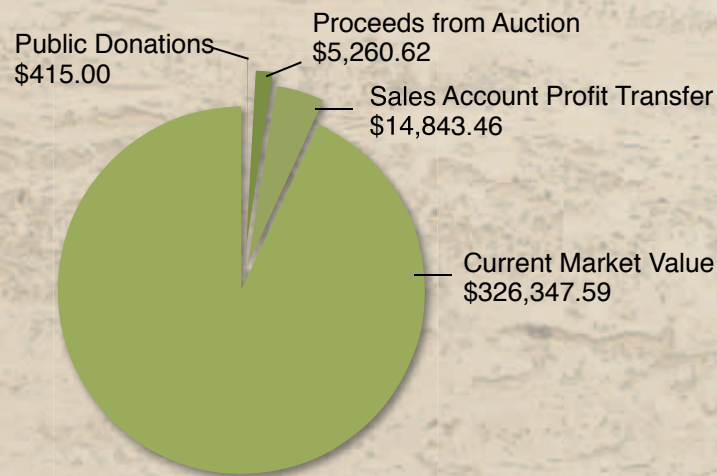
General Operations: salaries, benefits, expenses, postage, phone, equipment **\$414,000**

CPC Flag Facility: fabric preservation, exhibits, environmental facility costs **\$59,000**

SALES ACCOUNT, FY 09-10



CAPITOL RESTORATION TRUST FUND, FY 09-10



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

LOOKING FORWARD

PROJECTS

Looking Forward

The following is a partial list of the projects the Committee is currently working on and others that still need to be addressed as funding becomes available.

Main Capitol and Ryan Office Building

Specialized maintenance throughout both buildings and on the Moravian Tiles is performed on a regular basis. The tiles, our largest piece of artwork, includes special preservation coatings along with grout upkeep and replication at heavily used areas.

Forum Building

The Lee Lawrie-designed bronze doors that surround the auditorium are of special concern. They require extensive conservation, cleaning, replacement of weather seals, replacement of seeded glass panes, and the installation of new door closers. The murals in the Forum Auditorium are also in need of conservation treatment and have detachment and flaking issues. Both the reading and law library rooms and entrance vestibules are in need of conservation of the decorative painted finishes, marble sculpture and historic light fixtures.

North and Irois Office Buildings

Decorative murals located in these buildings have become water damaged and are in need of repair as are all of the historic bronze doors which have deteriorated.

Finance Building

The famous artist, Carl Milles, designed doors located on the north and south sides of the Finance Building are in need of repair and cleaning. In several areas of this building there are murals, marble, and decorative lighting, all of which need conservation treatment.

Marble Statues

Speciality repairs are needed annually on both the Barnard Statuary, located at the main entrance to the Capitol, as well as the Mexican War Monument, located in Capitol Park. Marble statuary requires annual coatings, repairs to micro cracks that form due to freeze/thaw weather conditions and cleaning of debris to prevent accelerated deterioration to the stone. Cyclical preventative maintenance is done to prevent costly future repairs and loss of stone.



Finance Building Doors



Barnard Statuary



Forum Building Ceiling



Mercer Tile Maintenance

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 Winter Scene Ornament

This beautiful ornament features a snowy winter scene of the State Capitol building. Measuring 3 1/2" x 3", the ornament is made of brass with 24K gold finish and is accented with shimmering blue screenprint. Beautifully gift boxed with a detailed information card. Date inscribed 2010.

\$19.95 Item 00-012



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



Pennsylvania State Capitol Commemorative 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



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



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



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



Capitol Souvenirs

"Kittens" 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 05-016
\$29.95 Tile Gift Set Item 07-006
LIMITED QUANTITY AVAILABLE



**** NEW THIS YEAR ****



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.

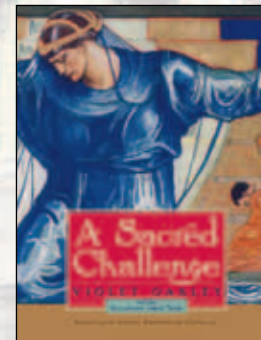
\$10.95 Item 05-003

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)
\$9.95 each 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.

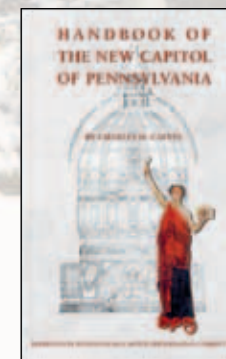
\$7.95 Item 01-009



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."

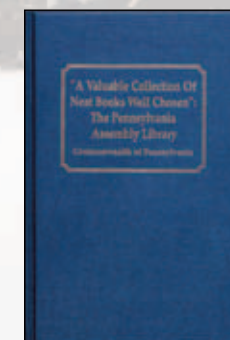
\$9.95 Item 01-008



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



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.

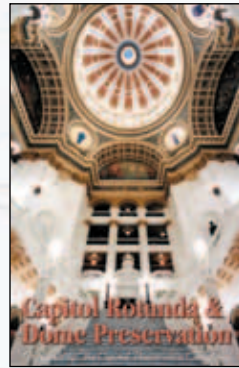
\$14.95 Item 04-006



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.

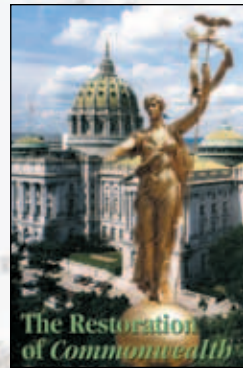
CLEARANCE - \$4.99 Item 04-001



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 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

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 Restoration Set of Post Cards - Cancelled Item 06-005

\$2.25 Restoration Set of Post Cards with Envelope Item 06-004

\$3.25 Room Set of Post Cards - Cancelled Item 06-003

\$2.25 Room Set of Post Cards with Envelope Item 06-002

\$0.25 Individual Post Cards (available online or in our office)



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

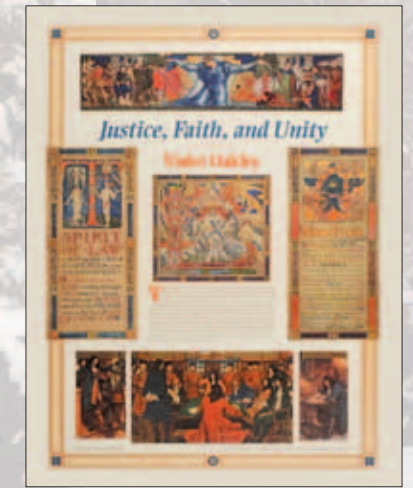
Prints and Posters



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



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.)

*The Capitol Preservation Committee
is an independent Commonwealth
committee established by the General
Assembly in 1982.*

*Serving as historic guardian, its
mission is directing programs to conserve
and restore the Pennsylvania State
Capitol and associated historic complex
buildings and grounds, preserving it for
future generations.*



*Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee
Room 630 Main Capitol Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120
717-783-6484 Fax: 717-772-0742
<http://cpc.state.pa.us>*

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.



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