



Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee

2019 Annual Report

Preserving a Palace of Art



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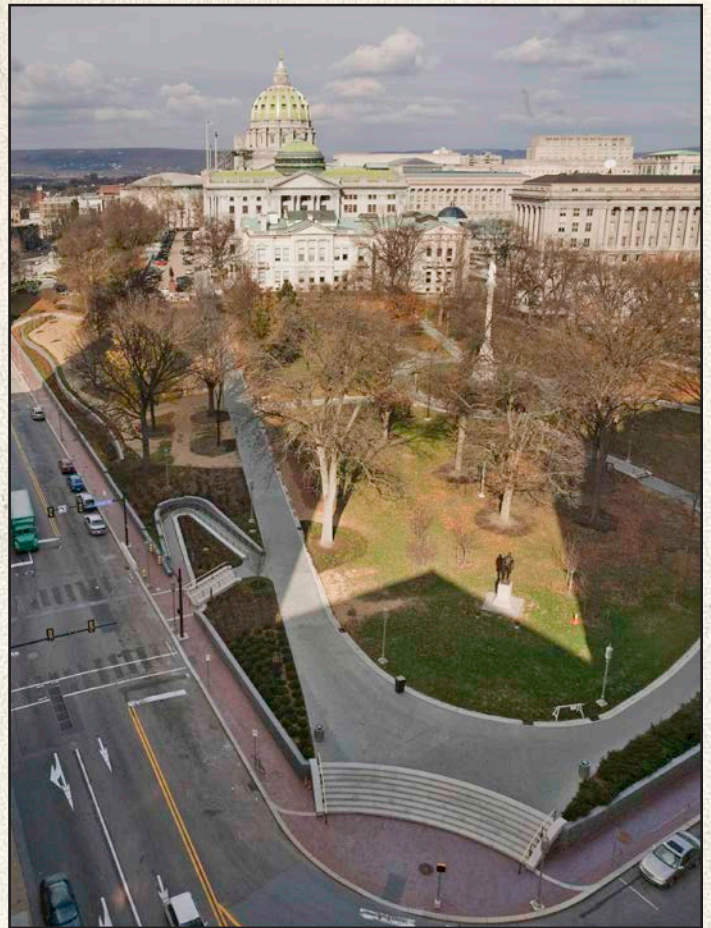
About the Committee

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.

Preservation and Maintenance

Prior to 1982 the Capitol 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, preventing deterioration, and making future costly campaigns of restoration unnecessary. As part of the cohesive maintenance master plan, a list of maintenance items is regularly prepared, 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."

Services We Provide

The Committee oversees the restoration of all art and artifacts throughout the Capitol Building, the Park, and the surrounding National Historic Landmark Capitol Complex, as well as performs 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. The Committee also serves to educate the public and state agencies about the history of the Capitol Complex, the Commonwealth's Civil War flags, and produces 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 re-enactors, genealogists, Civil War scholars, and the general public. Committee staff also answers hundreds of questions regarding the history of the building and the 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 on the history of the Capitol and its restoration. These exhibits serve to educate visitors and the general public about our Capitol's rich history. We have also published several books and pamphlets on the art and history of the Capitol Building.





A National Historic Landmark

In September 2006, on the eve of the 100th anniversary of its dedication, the Capitol Building was proclaimed a National Historic Landmark. According to the National Park Service, “National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.” In 2010, the application was amended to include the Ryan, Irvis, North Office, Forum, and Finance Buildings, as well as the State Street Bridge, Soldiers’ Grove, and historic south Capitol Park as contributing resources to the Complex’s national significance. To this end, the Pennsylvania State Capitol stands as one of the most beautiful buildings in America, the culmination of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the height of its industrial and commercial might. “The rich decoration, which glorifies Pennsylvania’s achievements in labor, industry, and history, is expressive of the power and might of the Commonwealth. The Pennsylvania State Capitol is both unique and representative of the finest in American Renaissance style architecture and stands apart from other capitol buildings of its time.” The members and staff of the Capitol Preservation Committee are honored to be the guardians and stewards of the Pennsylvania State Capitol, architect Joseph Huston’s amazing “Palace of Art.”

Chairman's Message



As Chairman of the Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee, I would like to take a moment to welcome you to the Pennsylvania State Capitol Building. For almost four decades the Capitol Preservation Committee has been undertaking projects to conserve, preserve, and restore the Pennsylvania State Capitol, widely hailed as one of the most beautiful Capitols in America.

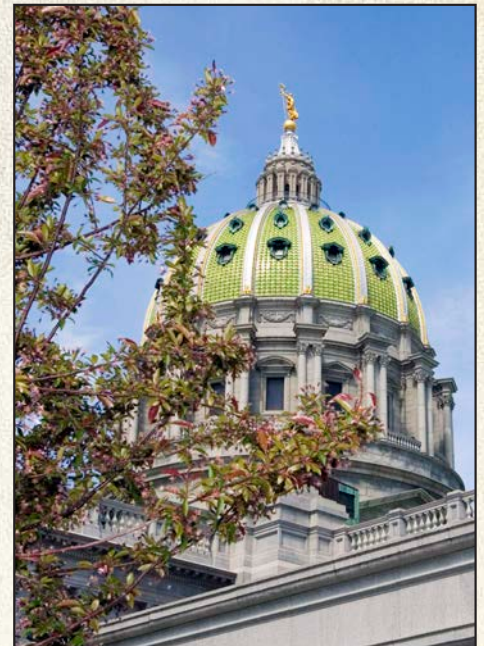
Pennsylvania's Capitol was built from 1902 to 1906 by a thirty-six-year-old Philadelphia architect named Joseph Miller Huston. His desire was to design a "palace of art"—a monumental building that would endure the test of time, highlighting in architecture the greatness of the Commonwealth through its history, industry, and commerce. As such and where possible, Huston chose Pennsylvania companies, artists, and artisans to make his vision a reality.

Over the course of the past thirty-seven years, the Capitol Preservation Committee has completed much of the massive restoration of the Main Capitol, however preservation maintenance is an ongoing and never-ending task. Additionally there are beautiful ornate spaces throughout the remainder of the Capitol Complex which are in critical need of restoration.

In 2019 we completed the construction of a new offsite area to house Pennsylvania's priceless collection of Civil War battle flags. We began construction of a new facility to store the Capitol's vast array of artifacts and added stock items such as carpet, chandeliers, furniture, and artifacts. We also welcomed some new committee members on board: Senators John DiSanto and Timothy P. Kearney, Representative Dawn W. Keefer and Governor's Appointee Mr. Lenwood O. Sloan.

As you tour the Pennsylvania Capitol Building, we hope you notice all the beautiful fine and decorative arts; murals by Edwin Austin Abbey and Violet Oakley, stained glass by William Brantley van Ingen, decorative painting by the Donald MacGregor Company, gold, aluminum and copper leafing and the attention to the most-minute details by architect Joseph Huston.

It is not by accident that our Capitol is perhaps the most beautiful and best-preserved in the nation. The Pennsylvania Capitol building is truly a one-of-a-kind structure and the members of the Capitol Preservation Committee take great pride in ensuring that Pennsylvania's "palace of art" is preserved for future generations.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John R. Gordner".

John R. Gordner, Senator
Chairman

Committee Members



Vice Chairman
John R. Bowie
Governor's Appointee



Secretary
Thomas B. Darr
Supreme Court Appointee



Treasurer
Patty Kim
Representative



Dawn Keefer
Representative



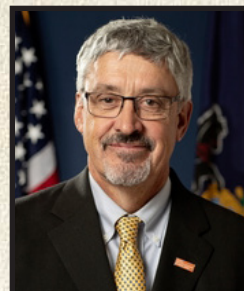
Jim Cox
Representative



Andrew Dinniman
Senator



Frank Dittenhafer, II
FAIA, LEED, PA



Timothy Kearney
Senator



Andrea Lowery
Executive Director
PHMC



John DiSanto
Senator



Stephen P. Samuelson
Representative



Curtis M. Topper
Secretary,
Department of General Services



Lenwood Sloan
Governor's Appointee



David L. Craig
Executive Director



Ruthann Hubbert-Kemper
Honorary Emeritus Member

Administrative Staff



- David L. Craig**, Executive Director
- Christopher R. Ellis**, Director of Projects
- Hayley Moyer**, Retail/Office Administrator
- Tara Pyle**, Project Secretary
- Jason Wilson**, Historian
- Carla Wright**, Controller/Personnel Supervisor

Q and A with CPC Staff: Executive Director David L. Craig



Question 1: Can you tell us a little bit about your personal and educational background and interests?

I am a transplant to central Pennsylvania, hailing from the Piedmont Region of Virginia. I attended Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia. I gravitate towards vernacular architecture, hence the bank style house in which my family lives. I enjoy woodworking, which aids in maintaining our old home.

Question 2: How did you come to work for the Capitol Preservation Committee and how long have you been with CPC?

A friend that I attended college with contacted me and said that there is a position in Harrisburg that would be right up your alley. I sent in a resume and interviewed in late 1997.

Question 3: What first struck you or were you drawn to when visiting or seeing the Capitol for the first time?

I was in awe of the ornateness of the Capitol and its associated artwork when I interviewed with Executive Director Ruthann Hubbert-Kemper. However, what really struck me was the Violet Oakley painting in the Supreme Court of Chief Justice John Marshall. When I first saw that image, I knew this was my calling, as my home town has a statue of Chief Justice Marshall in the town square that is almost the same as that depicted in the painting.

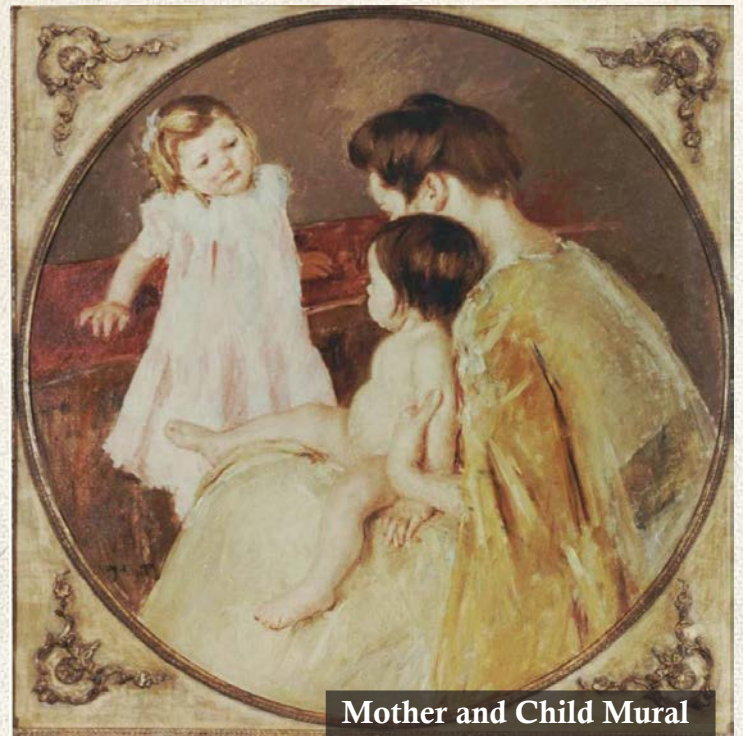
Question 4: What are some other pursuits or interests you have outside of historic preservation?

In a word, family. Our two daughters have been quite active in their youth. We have enjoyed watching them participate in various sports. As our girls have grown and have become more independent, I have reacquainted myself with golf.

Question 5: What do you hope readers or visitors should take away from a visit to the Pennsylvania State Capitol?

I hope visitors come away with the same sense of awe that I experienced when I first interviewed for my job. The collaboration between architect and artisan is epitomized in this National Historic Landmark. I also hope that the citizens of the Commonwealth see the long-term value in preserving and maintaining this architectural treasure.

Did you know? #1



[Pictured are models of the quadriga by Solon Borglum, the four horse sculpture for the top of the Capitol's main entry portico, and "Mother and Child," a mural painted by Mary Cassatt, intended for the Capitol Building's Ladies Reception Room.]

When architect Joseph Huston designed the Pennsylvania State Capitol in 1902 he planned a vast campaign of artwork for the building. Where possible, he wanted to have Pennsylvania artists decorate the building. Despite the vast amount of art that the Capitol has at present, the campaign of public art for the building was dramatically scaled back largely due to the building being over-budget and the addition of a 5th or "attic" floor on the building. Artists such as John White Alexander, Mary Cassatt, and Solon Borglum (brother to Guston Borglum of Mt. Rushmore fame), were to have created murals and exterior sculpture for the building, but most of this was never completed. George Grey Barnard was to complete sculptural groups for all the Capitol's entrances. A large sculptural group of four horses astride was planned for the roofline as well as bas-relief sculptural groups in the tympanum areas above the front porticoes.

Profiles: Architect Joseph Miller Huston 1866-1940



Joseph M. Huston was born in Philadelphia in 1866 the son of Irish immigrants from Londonderry, Ireland. His father was a carpenter and young Joe dropped out of public school at age thirteen to apprentice to a sign painter but quickly changed his mind toward the field of architecture. In 1883 he began working for the architectural firm of Furness and Sons and also to immerse himself in the classics, studying Greek, and Latin, as well as mathematics with a tutor. His self-education enabled him to enter Princeton in 1888.

Serving as Vice President of his freshman class, he traveled to Europe on a sketching tour with fellow classmates Frank Hays, Edward Redfield, and Alexander Calder. Huston won several awards during his time at Princeton and his sociability and desire to climb the social ladder is evident, as he noted “influence of great men of affairs on my mind . . .” in several of his notebooks.

Upon graduation in 1892 he returned to work for Furness and Evans, working on the Pennsylvania Railroads Broad Street Station. He began his own practice in 1895 and worked the next two years on the Witherspoon Building (Juniper and Walnut Streets), moving his office there in 1897. He went on to design the Court of Honor for the Peace Jubilee following the Spanish American War.

In December of 1898 Huston sailed on the ship (*Kaiser Wilhelm II*) on an around-the-world tour through Europe, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, India, China, Japan, the Philippines, and across the United States. Upon his return he met Mathilde Lewis MacGregor, who would shortly become his wife.

Huston held numerous political and social affiliations, and his attention to and discussions with influential politicians and businessmen in Philadelphia played

some role in his decision to enter the Capitol Building Commission in 1901. After months of design work with his partner Stanford B. Lewis, Huston was notified on February 25, 1902 that his design was the winning proposal. After gaining the Capitol commission, Huston appears to have devoted all his energies toward the Capitol's construction, obtaining materials, meeting with artists and of course the birth of a daughter and son in 1902 and 1904 respectively.

In addition to the design of the building, Huston also made monumental proposals for the grounds as well. As work on the building progressed, the political climate in Harrisburg changed with a slow burning investigation into potential over-expenditures by the state's Board of Public Grounds and Buildings which eventually enveloped the entire Capitol Building Commission into what was known as the "Capitol Graft Scandal"

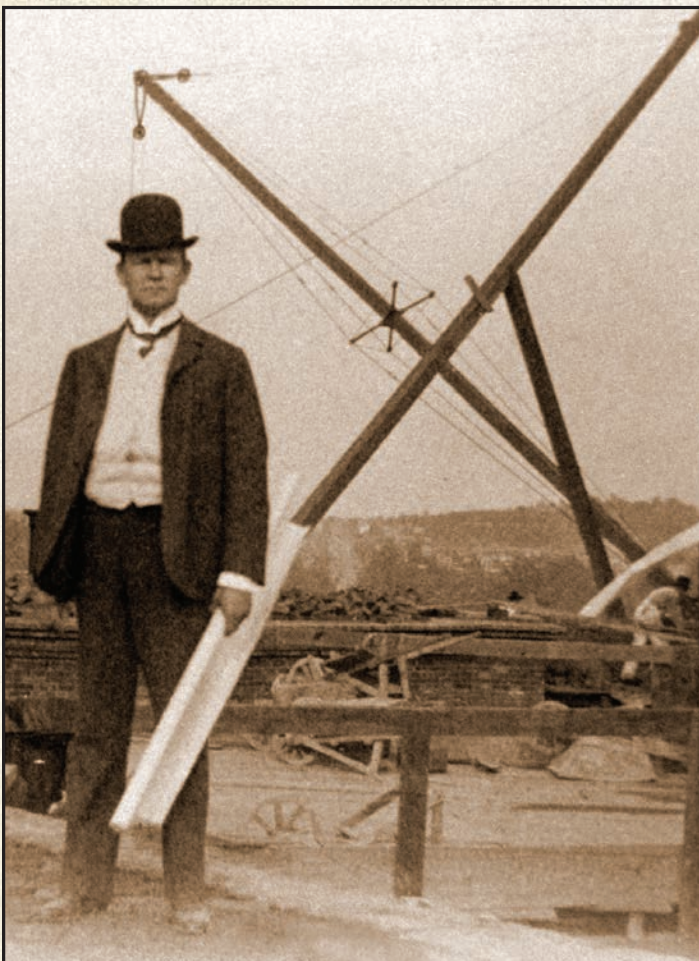
Though Huston claimed no wrongdoing, he tried to stay far afield of the debate avoiding questions and reporters at Panther Lodge in Saranac Lake.



In September he was indicted for his role in the scandal, along with several other state officials, including former Auditor General William P. Snyder, former Treasurer William L. Mathues, and Former Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings James M. Shumaker. Though his case was severed from the others and he cooperated with prosecutors, Huston was convicted of "conspiracy to defraud the Commonwealth." He served approximately six months in prison for his role in the graft scandal, which seems to have been little more than a lack in financial oversight of the entire Capitol project.

The graft scandal doomed the remainder of Huston's grand architectural plans and he returned to private practice. He suggested the Delaware River Bridge between Camden and Philadelphia and though he himself did not get the commission, considered himself the originator of the idea. However the Capitol scandal seemed always to cloud his future and he busied himself with residential commissions and alterations in the Philadelphia area throughout the remainder of his life.

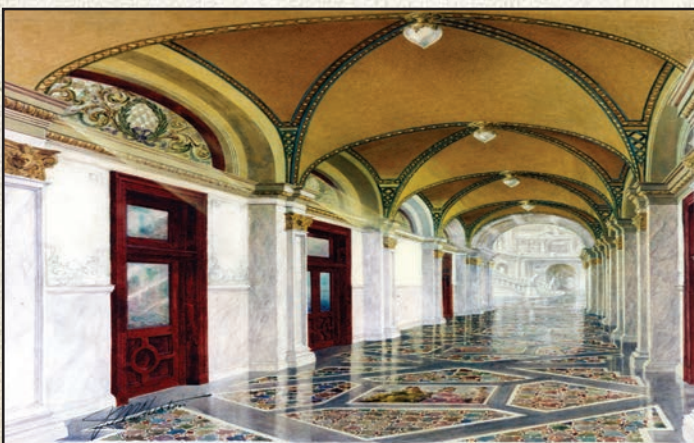
He occasionally wrote the Capitol's Superintendent of Public Grounds, expressing admiration for or displeasure with alterations to the Capitol



and in the 1920's asked that he be considered for work on the exterior or remaining Capitol Complex which was then being completed by New York architects Gehron and Ross.



Joseph Huston died in November of 1940 without ever having completed any further work for the Commonwealth, but in the years since his death a deeper appreciation for his design and contributions on the Capitol and its role as a nationally-significant structure has emerged. Huston always thought that great societies needed monumental architecture to express themselves. As such his goal was to make the Pennsylvania Capitol Building into a “palace of art.” Though the graft scandal may have clouded his initial legacy, few people can argue that the building, his only great commission, stands as a monumental success and a lasting tribute for all time to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its rich history.



Committee Projects

Conservation Maintenance of the Barnard Statuary



This year's work began at the end of July. Initially the statue groups were washed using Triton X-100 detergent. After being allowed to dry, micro cracks were filled with dispersed hydrated lime and areas of loss in the mortar and shelter coat were repaired or reapplied, as needed. New backer rod was installed between the statues and building, and gypsum crust and accretions on the granite bases were manually removed. Faulty or failing crack fills were extracted and replaced. A final rinsing was done at the completion of the work.



During the summer of 2019, the Capitol Preservation Committee undertook continued restoration of the Barnard statue groups at the Capitol's main entrance. Due to the Committee's continued campaign of preservation maintenance over the last decade, the groups remain in stable condition. Working from man lifts instead of scaffolding so as to not block views of the statues, the committee's contractor addressed soiling, micro-cracks and fissures, failed mortar joints and sealant loss.



Repointing of the Hartranft Pedestal



Investigation into the mortar joint at the base of the Hartranft statue revealed mud and water inside the base of the statue. To address this, each mortar joint was raked by cutting and removing and then hand raking each damaged joint. Soil and accumulated bio-matter was removed and the joints cleaned with compressed air and later a 2000 psi pressure washer. Mud and decayed mortar was washed from the joints. Stainless steel probes were used to assist removal of the loose moist sand. Aluminum wedges were used as spacers in case of possible shifting of the stone blocks. The cleaned mortar joints were allowed to dry for two weeks. A mortar recipe consisting of 1 part type N mortar mix, 4 parts "00" Blasting Sand and 1/16th part red/brown earth pigment (iron oxide) was injected into the clean mortar joints and allowed to set. Fully enclosing and correctly repointing the monument base will prevent water, soil, and biological growth from occurring on the interior of the pedestal base.

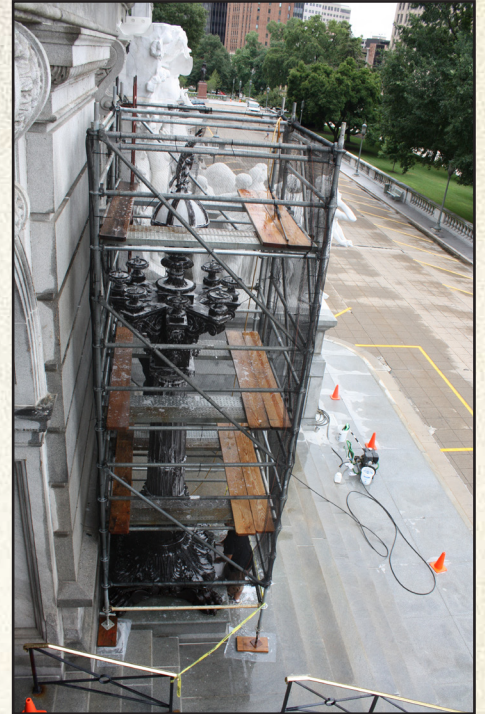
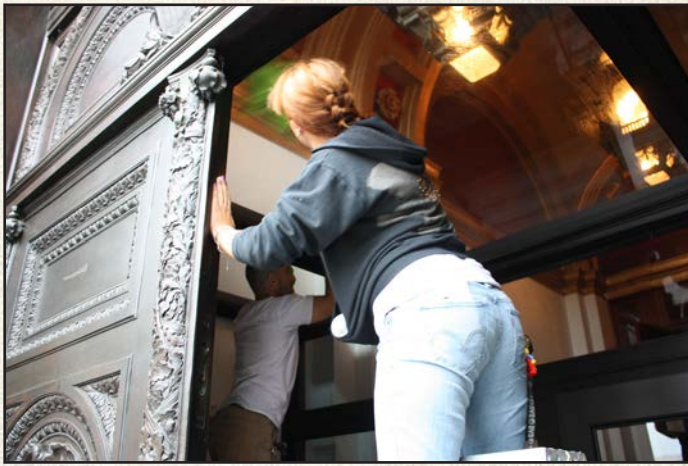
Mercer Tile Preservation Maintenance



The Committee began year four of this five-year project in 2019, with continued maintenance on the Moravian tiled floor. This cyclical, specialized preservation schedule ensures there is no buildup of harmful dirt, salt, and debris on the tile and grout joints. The west entrances of the Capitol are given special attention over the winter months in an effort to reduce the adverse effects of the de-icing salt which is tracked in from the outside. The tile maintenance program also includes the marble floor outside the Lieutenant Governor's office on the second floor of the Rotunda. During bi-weekly cleanings, any new repair items are identified and addressed immediately. A survey of repairs is completed each summer while the legislature is in recess. These repairs include re-grouting loose or missing joints, repairing pitted or cracked tiles, and application of protective coatings.

Capitol Maintenance of Finishes and Fixtures

The Capitol Preservation Committee has a continuing preservation maintenance program that is a long-term campaign of restoration meant to fix minor building damages before they become larger problems. In addition to the semi-annual preservation cleaning of the public corridor surfaces, the Committee conducts a review and documents necessary repairs. This includes addressing repairs to all types of architectural and ornamental materials used within the historic Capitol building, including repairs to canvas, wood, marble, gold leaf, painted plaster, crystal, bronze, glass, and brass. Staying on top of repairs throughout the building, whether big or small, provides a stopgap measure that, barring 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, if not more important, because continued maintenance is the greatest form of historic preservation, preserving the initial restoration investment and limiting costly repairs.



Preservation Maintenance of Ryan Building Finishes and Fixtures



The Committee continued its preservation maintenance of the Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building. The scope of work for this project is identical to the preservation program in the Main Capitol. 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 on an “as needed” basis.

Bronze Conservation-Ryan Building Portico

As part of the Committee's bronze conservation project, the front portico of the Speaker Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building is cleaned. During the 2018 campaign, damage to the portico ceiling was discovered. Close inspection found the ceiling was delaminating from the sub-structure. As it was too late in the season to make these exterior repairs, loose portions of the ceiling were removed and temporary protection was installed to allow the area to dry out and prevent birds from nesting. During the summer of 2019 scaffold was erected under the portico to give conservators access to the ceiling. Once the repair was completed and dry, the entire ceiling, including center medallion was primed and painted to match its original color.



Clock Maintenance

The Capitol Preservation Committee is responsible for the regular maintenance of more than 270 original Capitol clocks located throughout the Capitol and associated Complex buildings. 2019 was year four of a five-year-project which combines both winding as well as cyclical maintenance of all Capitol clocks. 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 their restoration, each clock was put on a cyclical maintenance program. The Committee's clock conservator cleans the clocks and then they are placed on a yearly maintenance schedule wherein they are either oiled or cleaned cyclically every five years.



During the course of the last clock project the Committee combined the winding and conservation work into one packaged project. This allows the same clock winder to see each clock weekly, diagnose and report problems immediately and, when necessary, have a clock conservator on-call to fix or troubleshoot a problem. Having the winding as part of the project has increased the Committee's ability to monitor and quickly fix problems to the 114-year-old collection of Capitol clocks. While the majority of Capitol clocks have now been restored, ongoing preservation maintenance remains key to ensuring that they continue to operate and keep the correct time for years to come.

New Flag Facility

Several years ago the Department of General Services gave notice that the Old Publications Building, the Committee's offsite facility, was to be sold. This began a several year search for new facilities to house both the Capitol's historic artifacts and attic stock materials, as well as Pennsylvania's one-of-a-kind, priceless collection of Civil War battle flags. The flags are the original flags used throughout the Civil War and carried by the soldiers during that conflict. They represent 340,000 (34,000 who died) Pennsylvanians who fought and served in most all battles of the war. These colors were stored in the State arsenal, old Hill's Capitol, old Annex Building, placed in the Main Rotunda after a large parade in 1914 and removed and conserved by the Capitol Preservation Committee in 1985. Since that time they have been viewed by thousands of visitors from as far away as Hawaii, and even visitors from England and Germany. In the fall of 2018, the Capitol Preservation Committee began the process of constructing a new facility to house the Commonwealth's collection of historic Civil War battle flags. This new, state-of-the-art facility, located at 2221 Forester Street will be open daily for scheduled tours. (Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, please call the Capitol Preservation Committee at 717-783-6484, to check on availability of tours). The new flag facility will also incorporate an educational and exhibition area which will highlight important stories of valor involving the colors and bearers. The brand new Pennsylvania battle flag facility serves an important preservation role, ensuring through HVAC, security, and fire suppression upgrades that Pennsylvania's priceless collection of Civil War battle flags will be preserved for generations to come.



CPC New Storage Facility

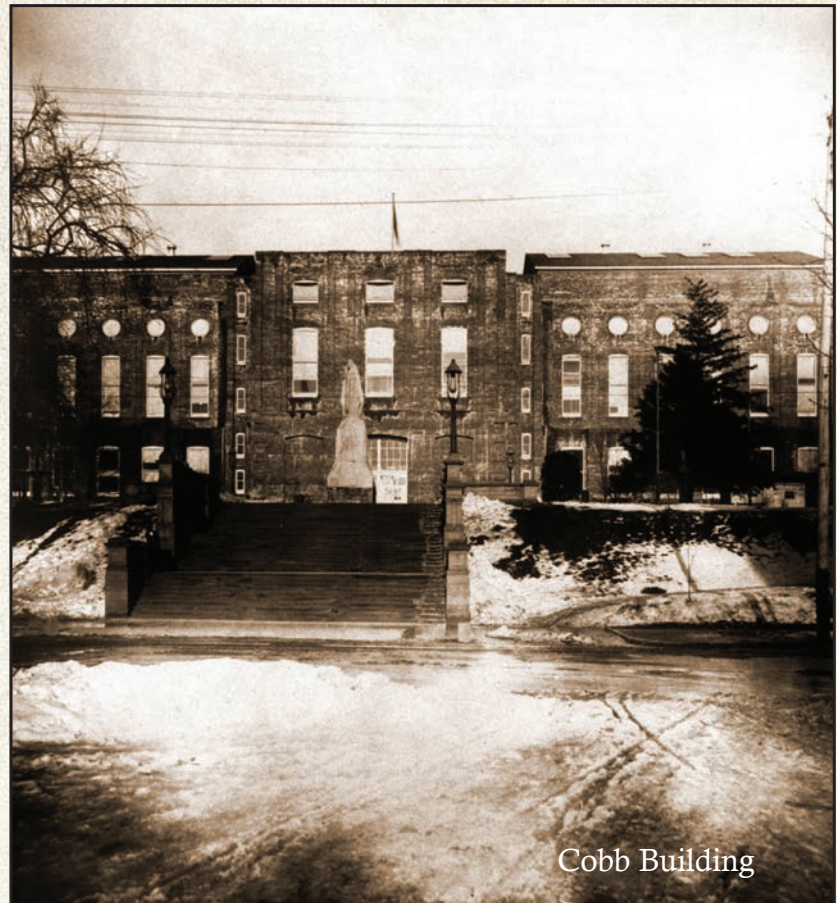
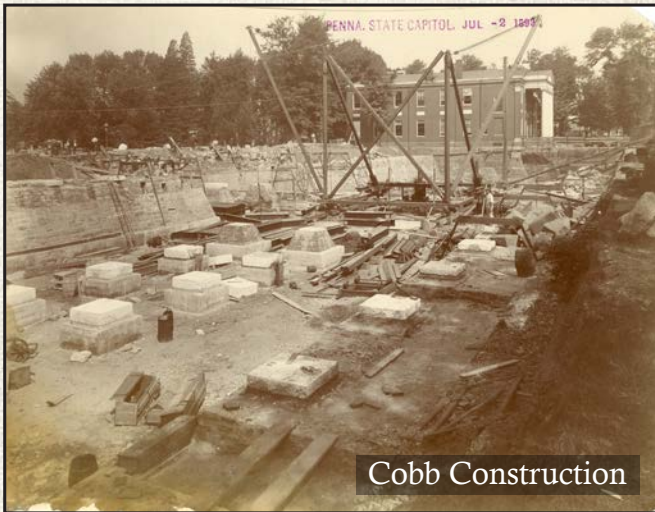
The second half of the Department of General Services liquidation of the Old Publications Building was finding a facility to house the myriad artistic and architectural treasures, artifacts, clocks, furniture, carpet, etc. in the committee's possession. Unfortunately owing to the disparate and varied nature of the collections, a suitable site was unable to be found. Instead it was determined that a new warehouse would be built at Technology Park. In the summer of 2019, the committee began construction of a new 17,200 square foot warehouse which will house all of the Capitol and Capitol Complex's historic artifacts. The building will be completed in the late spring of 2020 and will serve to protect and keep the Capitol's artifacts safe for years to come.



Did you know? #2

The current Capitol Building is actually the third building to sit on the present site. The first was built from 1819-1822 by master builder Stephen Hills. It lasted until February 2, 1897 when it burned in the middle of a raging snowstorm. In 1898, Chicago architect Henry Ives Cobb was selected to build a new Capitol. The General Assembly appropriated \$550,000 for the new building, but what Cobb was able to produce was only the brick shell of a building. The dome, wings, portico and interior were never sufficiently finished and state officials were so upset that Cobb was not allowed to participate in the next design competition.

In 1901, the Commonwealth held another competition and appropriated \$4.5 million dollars to complete a new Capitol, but they stipulated that it be built around the existing brick structure that Cobb had begun. So the current Capitol Building is really a structure within a structure, Henry Cobb's 1899 building, housed inside Joseph Huston's grandiose 1906 monumental "palace of art." In fact, in certain interstitial spaces some decorative wall coverings from the Cobb Building still remain.



Stories of Valor-Vignettes of Pennsylvania's Civil War Colors

Vignette #1: The First Flag Over Fort Sumter

The 52nd Pennsylvania Infantry was organized at Camp Curtin in October 1861 and comprised of men primarily from Susquehanna County in northeastern Pennsylvania. Governor Andrew Curtin presented the flag to the regiment in person on Nov. 5, 1861. The regiment was initially transported to Fortress Monroe and participated in McClellan's Peninsula campaign and the Battle of Yorktown. Through May of 1862 the regiment participated in several minor skirmishes before taking part in the Battle of Fair Oaks. The regiment lost 119 men in this battle, but Color Bearer Henry A. Mott survived unscathed.

After the Battle of the Seven Days, the regiment was transferred to North Carolina, then Port Royal, South Carolina, before moving to Folly Island, where it remained for the remainder of its enlistment.

In July 1864, owing to the boredom of garrison and siege operations, an ill-advised boat attack on Fort Johnson was launched. As the attack began piecemeal, some boats were separated and turned back, with the result that the small band of troops that penetrated the fort's defenses were quickly surrounded. The 52nd lost 150 men killed, wounded, or captured. Among the captured was future Pennsylvania Governor Henry M. Hoyt.

The remainder of the regiment returned to its role as a besieging force for Charleston. Due to the approach of overwhelming Federal forces, the Confederates finally evacuated the city on the evening of February 17th. The next morning, noticing that the enemy was unusually quiet, Major John Hennessy of the 52nd obtained a boat and with some men rowed out to Fort Sumter. At exactly 9:04 on February 18th, Hennessy raised the state colors of the 52nd above Fort Sumter, the first Federal colors to fly over the fort since the beginning of the war. Hennessy then rowed to Fort Ripley and again raised the colors. Next the 52nd rowed to Castle Pinckney winning a friendly boat race with the 3rd Rhode Island Heavy Artillery for the honor of flying their colors. Finally the boat docked at Charleston and the 52nd's colors became the first to fly over Charleston, the seat of Confederate secession.

After the occupation of Charleston, the regiment requested a new color, which was sent to the state agency in Washington in April of 1865. About this time the regiment was transferred from Charleston to New Bern, North Carolina and then to join Sherman's troops at Goldsboro. After remaining on duty near Salisbury, North Carolina, the regiment was mustered out of service at Harrisburg on July 12, 1865. Both colors were returned to the state on July 4, 1865.



Vignette #2: The 48th PA and the Battle of the Crater, Petersburg



The 48th Pennsylvania was recruited exclusively in Schuylkill County in September 1861. Governor Curtin presented the color to the flag in camp on September 20. A few days later the regiment left for Fortress Monroe, VA. In November the men traveled to Hatteras Inlet for operations against New Bern where it remained until July 1862. In August the division and regiment suffered heavy losses at the Battle of Second Manassas. The regiment then participated in Antietam suffering 60 casualties and fought again at Fredericksburg late in the year.

In February 1863 the regiment was detached and sent westward to the Department of the Ohio. Moved to Lexington, KY and then eastern TN, the regiment fought at Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, and the Siege of Knoxville. At winter camp in 1864 most of the men reenlisted for another three-year term. Relieved for furlough, many soldiers traveled back home to Pottsville in February of 1864. The remnant of the first issued state color was left in Harrisburg when the regiment returned to the front.

A strengthened regiment participated in the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna River, Totopotomoy Creek, Bethesda Church, and Cold Harbor. The regiment settled in for a siege at Petersburg after fighting on June 16-18, 1864. Since many of the regiment's men had been coal miners before the war, Lieutenant Henry Pleasants devised a scheme for the men to tunnel under the Confederate lines, load the shaft with explosives, and break the siege. The plan was approved, despite the assertions of many professional military engineers that it could not be done.

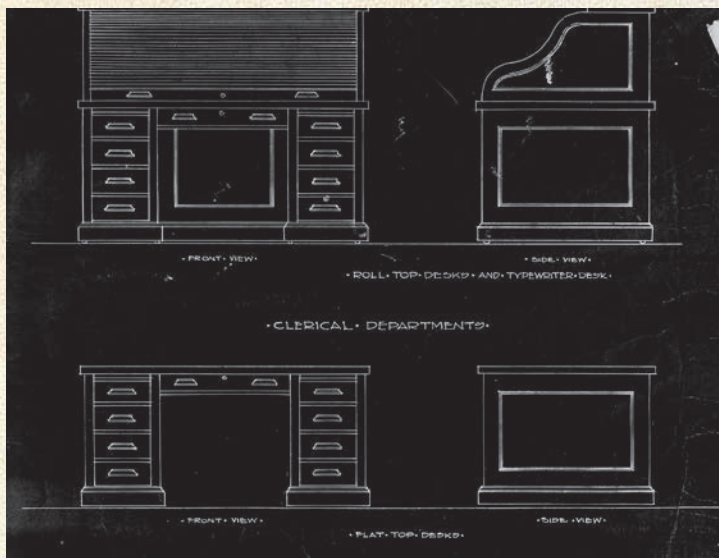
The tunnel and explosion was successful, but the resulting "Battle of the Crater" turned into a catastrophe and was effectively repulsed. However the tunnel and the battle became associated with the 48th Pennsylvania forever. The regiment went on to serve at Poplar Springs Church, suffering 54 casualties, and then participated in the successful assault on Petersburg on April 2, 1865, losing 99 casualties including Col. George W. Gowen. After the surrender at Appomattox, the regiment marched to Alexandria until mustered out on July 17, 1865.



Capitol Furniture and Comprehensive Inventory

In addition to the meticulous detail employed by architect Joseph Huston while designing the Capitol in 1906, many people are unaware that he also designed thousands of pieces of historic furniture for the new building. Housed in the Pennsylvania State Archives are over 100 pages of furniture line drawings and designs, which correspond to the 1904 Special Furnishings and Fixtures schedule for the Main Capitol. From corner cabinets to desks, chairs, mirrors, even the escutcheon and telegraph plates, architect Joseph Huston had his hand in the design of everything for the building.

As part of the Committee's preservation



efforts, staff periodically surveys and inventories all of the historic pieces of furniture that remain in the Capitol. This allows us to note any damage or maintenance needs and also ensures that furniture remains in the correct locations.

Committee staff has entered the collected furniture inventory into a comprehensive database system which will track the historic contents of every room in the Capitol to the most minor detail. When completed, this comprehensive database will allow the Committee to maintain the Capitol's fixtures and furnishings with an even greater degree of respect for the historic integrity of the building as originally envisioned by Joseph Huston.

Historic Photos Sought

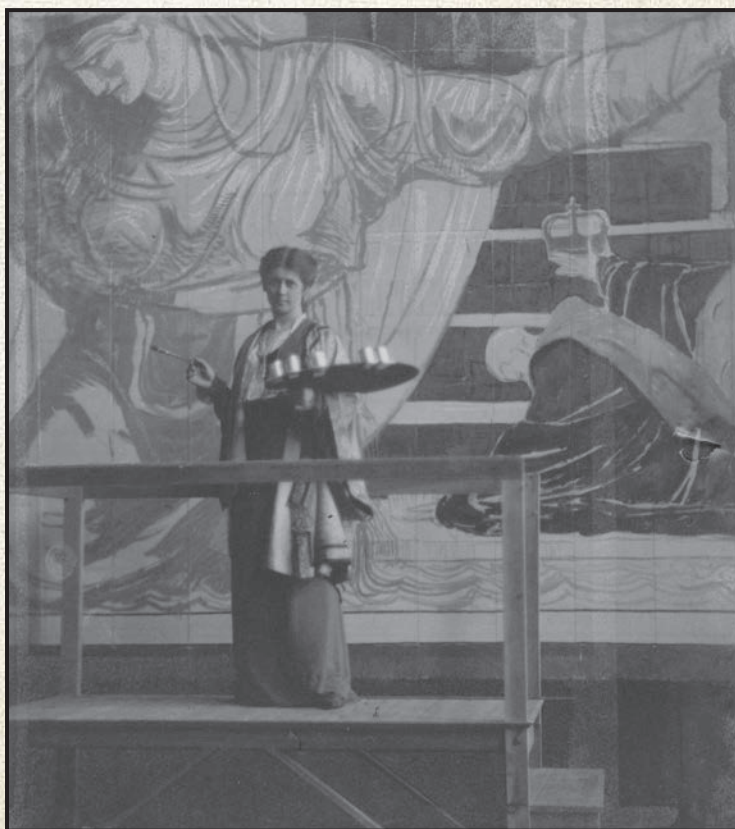


Committee staff is in search of any pre-1950 interior photographs of the Main Capitol and Capitol Complex Office Buildings including: the Ryan Office (Executive, Library, and Museum) Building, North Office Building, Irvis (South Office Building), Finance, and Forum (Education) Buildings. These historic photographs will aid the Committee's ongoing restoration mission.

If you, or anyone you know, has historic images, the Committee would like to obtain digital copies of these pertinent photographs. Interested parties can upload digital photos at <http://www.cpc.state.pa.us/upload-historic-photos.cfm>. If you are unable to upload photos and are in the Harrisburg area, please call our office at (717) 783-6484 to set up an appointment to come in and have your images scanned by Committee staff.



Did you know? #3 Capitol Artist Violet Oakley



Unity Mural & Violet Oakley

Pennsylvania artist Violet Oakley was the first female artist in the United States to undertake work for a monumental public building. Architect Joseph Huston was so impressed with the work Violet had completed at All Angels' Church in New York City, that he selected Violet to complete murals for the Governor's Grand Executive Reception Room in the new Capitol Building. The series of 15 murals titled "The Holy Experiment" trace the evolution of William Penn's Quaker ideology and the founding of his colony of Pennsylvania. Installed on Nov 24, 1906, they were the first murals to be placed in the Capitol after its dedication.

In 1912, after the death of famed muralist Edwin Austin Abbey, the Board of Public Grounds selected Oakley to complete the murals for the Senate and Supreme Court Chambers, dedicated in 1917 and 1927. Violet ended up completing the majority of the murals in the Capitol, forty-three in all.

Oakley went on to have a prolific career in art, obtaining numerous commissions for work in New York City, Philadelphia, and other places, working all her life until her death 1961 at the age of 87. Her work in the Governor's Reception room stands as a lasting tribute to the work of an amazing Pennsylvania artist.

Capitol Scavenger Hunt

On the Capitol Building's first floor corridor you can find the following items:

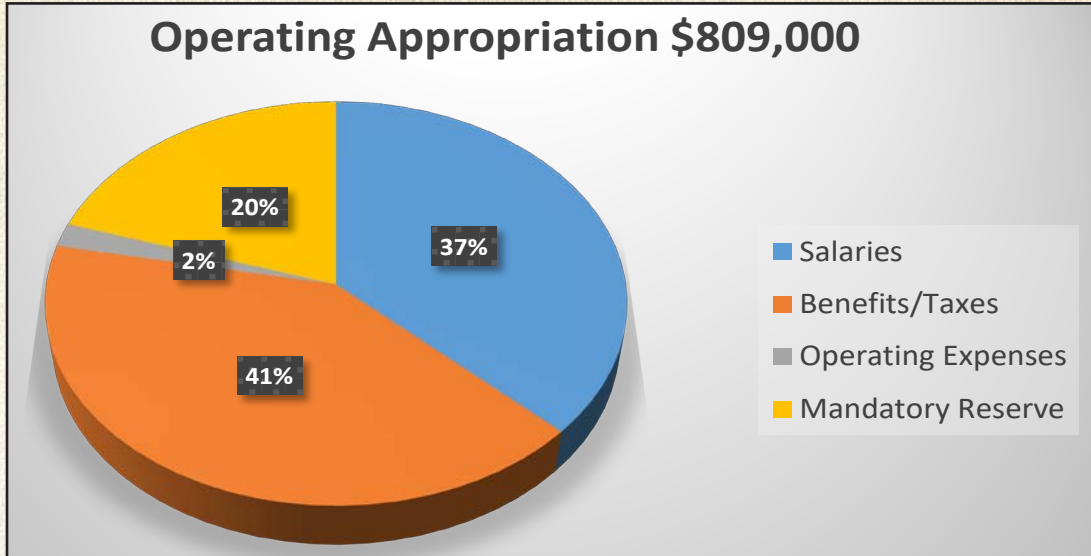
- 1) Angels
- 2) A Conestoga Wagon
- 3) Benjamin Franklin
- 4) The written name "Theodore Roosevelt"
- 5) The Battle of Gettysburg
- 6) The Roman God "Vulcan"
- 7) Stars on a field of light blue
- 8) An ox's head
- 9) A small bust of architect Joseph Huston
- 10) The Pennsylvania Coat of Arms



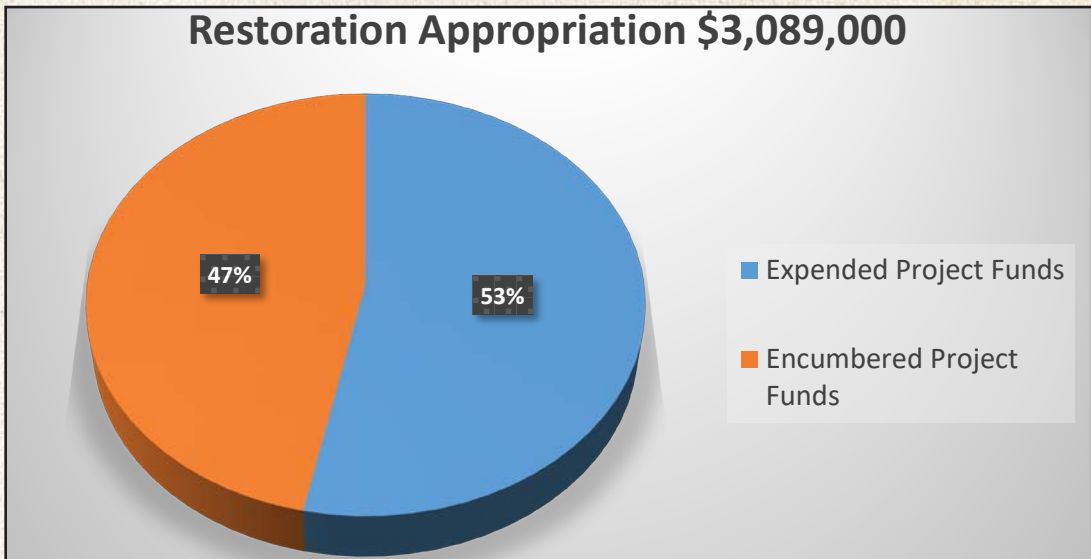
Financial Report

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

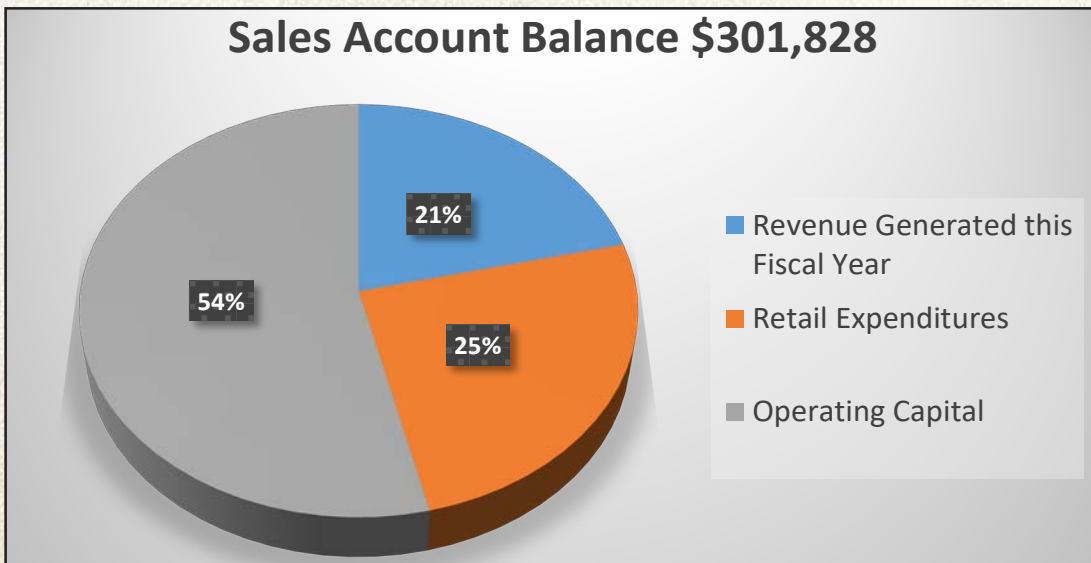
Appropriation FY 18-19



Project Budget FY 18-19



Sales Account FY 18-19



Gifts and Collectibles

The Committee offers a collection of unique gifts and collectibles. Due to the recent Covid-19 pandemic, the Capitol Preservation Committee will only accept online and telephone orders of merchandise until further notice. Please browse some of our items on the following pages or visit our website at <http://store.cpc.state.pa.us> for a full catalog of gifts and collectibles.



2020 House Chamber Ornament

This ornament features beautiful mural of the House Chamber on the front and back. Measuring 2.5" x 2.5", the ornament is made of an 18K gold finish and is accented with screen-printing. Beautifully gift boxed with an informational card.

Signature Collection Ornament Set

Limited Quantities

The Signature Collection Ornament Set features the current 2020 House Ornament and future 2021 Senate Ornament, and 2022 Supreme Court Ornament. This Signature Collection Ornament Set is only available while supplies last.



Capitol Building Serving Tray

Joseph Huston's original architectural sketch of the Capitol Building is installed on a maple wood tray under a glass inset.

Civil War Flag Poster

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 photo depicting the reunion of Union and Confederate veterans at Gettysburg. The poster measures approximately 22”x 28”.

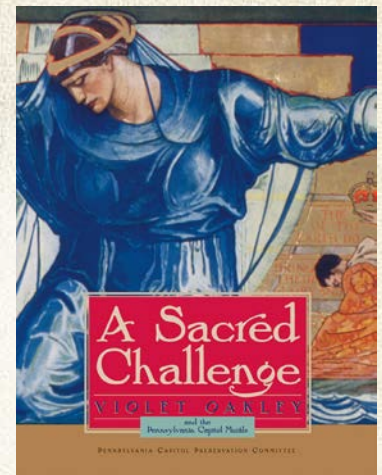


“Lincoln at Gettysburg, 1863” Paperweight

This elegant glass paperweight features “Lincoln at Gettysburg, 1863” by Artist Violet Oakley (1874-1961) from the Senate Chamber.

Violet Oakley - A Sacred Challenge

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.



Pennsylvania State Capitol Building Tiled Pen/Pencil Holder

This mahogany pen/pencil holder features a full exterior view of the Pennsylvania State Capitol Building on a tile inset and makes for a beautiful desk accessory for your home or work. It measures 4.9” x 4.9” x 1.8”.

Capitol Scavenger Hunt Answer Key

- 1) Angels - **On the front of the Grand Staircase or in the mural “The Spirit of Religious Liberty.”**
- 2) A Conestoga Wagon - **#s 96, 134; In the Rotunda, front of the Grand Staircase on the Mercer Tile Floor.**
- 3) Benjamin Franklin - **#180; In the Rotunda on the Mercer Tile Floor.**
- 4) The written name “Theodore Roosevelt” - **A bronze plaque indicates where he stood to give the keynote address at the Capitol’s dedication in 1906. Located at the front of the Rotunda.**
- 5) The Battle of Gettysburg - **#s 378, 379 or 389; In the Rotunda on the Mercer Tile Floor.**
- 6) The Roman God “Vulcan” - **In “The Spirit of Vulcan” mural, main rotunda.**
- 7) Stars on a field of light blue - **At the very top of the lantern/cupola.**
- 8) An ox’s head - **Called a “bucrane” these are located around the E-Floor level.**
- 9) A small bust of architect Joseph Huston - **Serves as the “knocker” on the Main Capitol doors.**
- 10) The Pennsylvania Coat of Arms - **Depicted in several locations, including on the Capitol’s bronze doors, the state flag in the Rotunda and the tops of the Rotunda flag cases.**





NOTES



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.



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