

THE CAPITOL



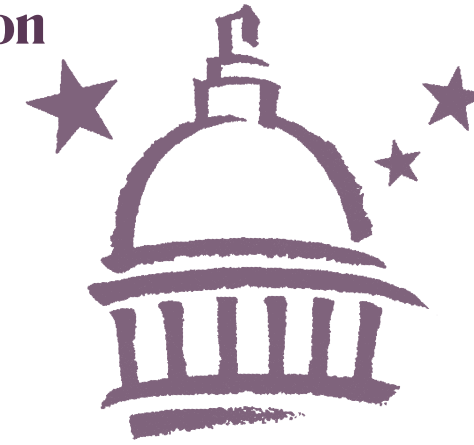
**The Pennsylvania House
of Representatives**





Dennis M. O'Brien
Speaker of the House

General Information



Dear Friend:

On behalf of the Members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the state Capitol. I hope that you enjoy your visit here at this magnificent and historic building.

At just over 100 years old, the state Capitol is rich with history. As you walk these great halls of democracy, you are immediately immersed in the significant and symbolic stature of the building. We who reside here to represent and serve the Commonwealth think you will agree that our state Capitol is an elegant and superb emblem of freedom.

As a bustling center of government, the Capitol is a busy place. From laws being made in the Hall of the House and the Senate Chamber, to justice being served in the Supreme and Superior Court Chamber, to policy being administered in the Office of the Governor, the Capitol serves many purposes for the Commonwealth.

It is impressive to recognize the connection made here to Pennsylvania's 12 million citizens as you stand under the vaulting dome of the Rotunda. In this workshop of state government, we legislators, from all walks of life across the Commonwealth, come together to pledge ourselves to selfless service. We work here alongside the other branches of government in the effort to support, protect and improve the lives of our fellow Pennsylvanians.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives is the oldest elected body in the nation. From its inception shortly after the arrival of founding father William Penn 326 years ago, we have and will continue to proudly serve the Commonwealth and its citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Dennis M. O'Brien". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Dennis M. O'Brien
The Speaker

***“The Pennsylvania Capitol is grand, even awesome at moments,
but it is also a working building, accessible to citizens...
a building that connects with the reality of daily life.”***

New York Times
1989

Cover Photo by Alan Wyckek

Guided tours are offered every half-hour
Monday - Friday from 8:30 a.m. through 4 p.m.
Weekends and most holidays tours are offered at
9:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m.

If your group numbers more than ten, please call for advance reservations
1-800-TOUR-N-PA or (717) 787-6810

The Welcome Center is open during the tour schedule
(Schedule subject to change without notice.)

Visit the Pennsylvania Capitol Shop between
10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.
weekdays for souvenirs and gifts.

To contact your state Representative see
“State Legislature” in the blue pages of your telephone book.
For the names, addresses and telephone numbers of
Representatives and Committee Chairmen call:

- ◆ House General Information
(717) 787-2372
- ◆ House Republican Communications Department
(717) 787-3993
- ◆ Democratic Information Office
(717) 787-7895

Additional information can be obtained from:

- ◆ “The Pennsylvania Manual,”
available in public libraries.
- ◆ “The House of Representatives Legislative Directory,”
available at the Chief Clerk's Office,
129 Main Capitol, Harrisburg, PA 17120
- ◆ The Pennsylvania State Library,
Reference Desk (717) 783-5950

website: www.legis.state.pa.us

THE HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S CAPITALS AND OUR EARLY SYMBOLS OF INDEPENDENCE

Since the Commonwealth's founding in 1682, Pennsylvania's capitals have been located in the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Harrisburg. William Penn chose Philadelphia as the capital of his colony because of its prime shipping location on the Delaware River. The city was the center of politics, wealth and trade in the 1700s.

For its first five decades, Pennsylvania's Legislature had no official meeting place. Members assembled in the Philadelphia area wherever space could be found - in homes, town halls and schools. As the colony increased in population, the Assembly became too large for meeting in the homes of Governors and other spaces. A separate State House would provide a permanent place for the Colonial Assembly, Provincial Council and Supreme Court to meet.

In 1729, the Pennsylvania Assembly voted to appropriate \$21,000 for building a State House in Philadelphia. In 1732, construction began on Independence Hall, located on Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. It was designed and personally financed by Andrew Hamilton, who was Speaker of the House in 1729-32 and 1734-38. Hamilton drew a plan and hired Edmund Woolley and Ebenezer Tomlinson as the master

builders. The building was not completely finished and decorated until 1748.

After the outside of the State House was completed in 1741, it was difficult to locate on the Philadelphia skyline. Although the building was larger than any other in the city, it was only slightly taller than the houses around it and made of the same materials. To make the building more prominent, the Legislature decided in 1750 to add a bell tower that looked like an enlarged version of a church steeple.

Enduring Symbols LIBERTY BELL

Celebrating the House of Representatives as America's oldest, freely-elected Legislature, Speaker Isaac Norris II inscribed and installed the Liberty Bell in the tower at Independence Hall in 1753. This was a generation before the Declaration of Independence was signed in the House Assembly Room of Independence Hall. The bell, originally made in England, cracked while being tested before it was placed in the tower. The bell was cast by Philadelphia brass founders John Pass and John Stow. It is America's treasured symbol of independence and can be seen in Philadelphia.

*Independence Hall-
Pennsylvania's first
State House*



Photo Courtesy of The Library Company



COAT OF ARMS

Artist George Rutter painted the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms for the Supreme Court Chamber around 1785. The King's Coat of Arms had been torn from the wall and burned on July 8, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence was read in public.

INKSTAND

Philadelphia silversmith Philip Syng, Jr. was commissioned in 1752 to make, for the Speaker's table, the inkstand pictured below. It is most famous for its use during the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

By 1774, frustration with British rule drove American colonists to the brink of revolt. Representatives from the 13 colonies debated the issues in Pennsylvania's Independence Hall because of Philadelphia's central location. Thus, the building that was created to house Pennsylvania's Colonial Government became the site where the Continental Congress eventually declared independence from the British Crown.

When the Americans lost the Battle of Brandywine in September of 1777, opening the way for the British to march toward Philadelphia, the Legislature moved temporarily to Lancaster, a less threatened location. The British moved out of Philadelphia in June of 1778 and the Assembly was able to reconvene in Philadelphia in August of that year.



Silver inkstand for the Speaker's table



Lancaster Courthouse

Assembly Moves to Lancaster

As the state's western settlements grew, a more accessible location was needed and so the House, after 63 years, and with a new state Senate, departed Independence Hall in 1799 for temporary quarters in Lancaster's Courthouse. The Legislature took the inkstand to Lancaster and then returned it to Philadelphia before the country's centennial in 1876 when it was put on permanent display.

As a result of the state constitution of 1790, Pennsylvania became a bicameral (two-house) Legislature and Independence Hall had been built to accommodate only one. Furthermore, many Legislators were from distant rural areas and small towns. When the yellow fever epidemic of the 1790s became particularly bad in Philadelphia, Representatives from outlying districts refused to enter the city. The General Assembly stayed in Lancaster until moving to Harrisburg in 1812.

Harrisburg Named Capital

The state Legislature passed an Act in 1810 that made the borough - now city - of Harrisburg, on the banks of the Susquehanna River, the state capital effective in October of 1812. The Assembly met in the Dauphin County Courthouse while Legislators debated where, when and how to build a new Capitol. Actual construction of the new Capitol building began at noon on May 31, 1819, when the cornerstone was laid. The Capitol was finished on January 2, 1822, at a cost of about \$135,000.

For 75 years, the Legislature was housed within the "Colonial" Capitol, designed and built by English-born Stephen Hills. During this busy time the Legislature enacted the nation's first public education act for all students. The Legislature also hosted President-elect Abraham Lincoln who addressed joint sessions of the General Assembly. Four other presidents also visited the Capitol.

***"I am filled with deep emotion
at finding myself
standing in this place,
where were collected together
the wisdom, the patriotism,
the devotion to principle,
from which sprang the institutions
under which we live."***

Abraham Lincoln

February 22, 1861

*in his George Washington Birthday Address
delivered from the steps of Independence Hall*

*One witness described the
“roar like distant thunder, and a crash
resembling a mighty storm [as the] old dome
came tumbling to the ground.”*

Disaster Strikes

On February 2, 1897, the Capitol burned down. Within hours of discovering the first signs of smoke, the building was in ruin. While the Legislature was in session, a fire burned undetected beneath the floor of the Lieutenant Governor’s office. Although outside a blizzard hampered efforts to battle the blaze, no one was killed. An investigation was ordered but it failed to establish the cause of the blaze. Circumstantial evidence, however, indicated that a faulty fireplace flue was the cause. The loss of the building was a great tragedy to Pennsylvanians and particularly to residents of Harrisburg.

During the interim between 1897 and the early 1900s, the Legislature met at Grace United Methodist Church,

which still stands on nearby State Street. The House met in the main part of the church, while the Senate convened in the large Sunday school room.

The Cobb Capitol

Only \$550,000 was allocated by the Legislature to produce a new building, hardly enough to create space appropriate for the work of the Legislative and Executive branches of government. Chicago architect Henry Ives Cobb was selected for the job. With the limited funds available to him he erected a plain brick building which Governor William A. Stone described as “made of common brick embedded in cheap mortar, looks like a hastily erected factory building and is repulsive to the eye.”

In 1901, the Legislature decided to remedy its embarrassment over the undistinguished Capitol. A second design competition was held to finish the job in a style befitting Pennsylvania’s importance. The Legislature stipulated that the architect must be a Pennsylvanian, so Cobb was ineligible to submit plans to complete the job he had started. The new Capitol, designed by Philadelphia architect Joseph M. Huston, incorporated the walls of the 1898 plan and building.



*First Harrisburg Capitol,
1822–1897*



*“Colonial” Capitol in flames,
February 2, 1897*



Photo courtesy of Pennsylvania State Archives

Theodore Roosevelt at the Capitol Dedication Ceremony, October 4, 1906

Today's Capitol

The cornerstone for the new Capitol was laid on May 5, 1904. In contrast to the low budget Cobb Capitol, the finished building was declared "the most beautiful state Capitol in the nation," by President Theodore Roosevelt when he dedicated it with joyous ceremony on October 4, 1906. Built and furnished at a cost of \$12 million, the building was designed in the classic renaissance style. Its five-story exterior is faced with Vermont granite and the roof is made of green glazed tile. The Capitol is 520 feet long and 254 feet wide and covers two acres of ground.

The dome was inspired by the great domes of St. Peter's Basilica by Michelangelo in Rome and the U.S. Capitol. The Rotunda staircase design was based on that of Charles Garnier's Paris Opera House. The dome is a Harrisburg landmark illuminated by 48 portholes and floodlights within the roof. The Capitol interior features four great rooms, of which the Hall of the House is the largest. Different Renaissance designs are featured in some of its most important rooms - Italian in the House, French in the Senate and English in the Governor's Reception Room. The art and ornamentation reflect Greek, Roman and Italian styles.

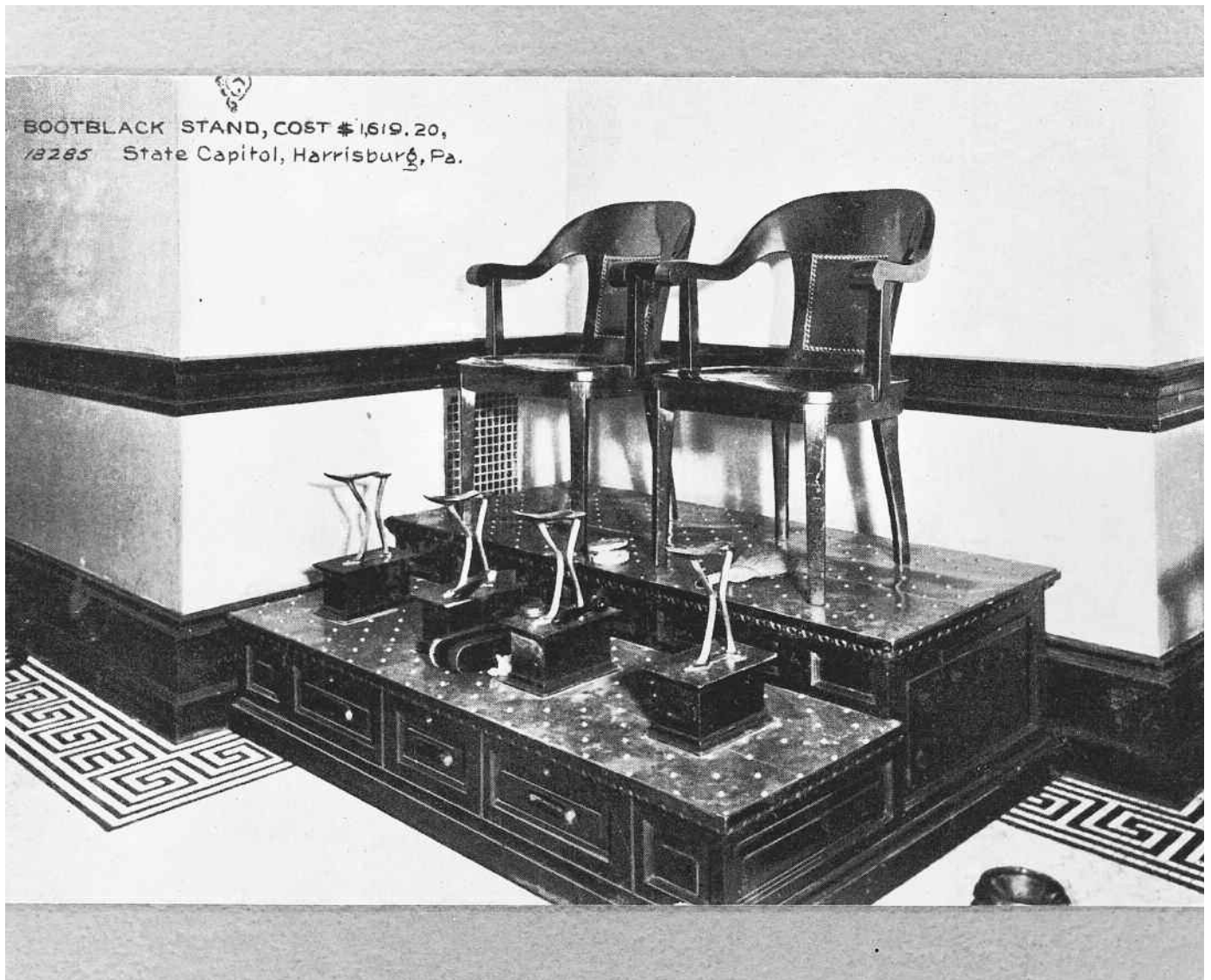
The Graft Scandal

Charges of graft and corruption were the only sour notes sounded about the new Capitol in 1906. Auditors determined that \$12 million had been spent on the building, three times the expected cost of \$4 million. State accounting and bookkeeping practices were so poor that enormous sums of money were squandered on overpayments to contractors, particularly John Sanderson, of Philadelphia, who provided the furnishings and interior decoration. The cost of the bootblack stand in the corner of the Senate men's room outraged the public and served as a focus of the corruption associated with the building. Sanderson bought

the stand from a supplier for \$125 and then charged the state \$1,619.20.

The gilt bronze chandeliers and torches throughout the building came under a great deal of criticism during the graft investigation because the materials and weights did not always meet specifications. The real weights of the fixtures were actually one-third lighter than the amounts specified on the invoices to the state.

Despite the scandal, the building is considered one of the most magnificent Capitols in the United States.



Bootblack Stand

Front Doors of the Capitol

It is unclear who designed the bronze doors that provide the grand entrance to the Capitol. Huston, the architect of the Capitol, generally took credit for them and even had his name engraved on the bottom rails of the doors.

Although Huston took credit for the elaborate design, sculptor George Gray Barnard provided some drawings for the doors. Otto Jahnsen, of J. Franklin Whitman & Company, in New York, was commissioned to model the doors. The doors were cast by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company.

Each door was cast in its entirety, not in sections, by a process called "cire perdue." Each door weighs one ton, but is designed to open and close silently with the touch of a finger. The construction of the doors took 14 months and was completed in August of 1905.

The arched portion of the doors contains two lunettes and a medallion that are designed to celebrate the founding of Pennsylvania. The medallion in the center is a portrait bust of William Penn when he was 22 years old. The lunette on the left represents Penn's landing at New Castle, Delaware in 1682, and the lunette on the right pictures his treaty with the Indians. The upper panels of the leaves signify the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

The figures that appear on the left panel are several of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The medallions in the center of the doors depict history and education. They represent Pennsylvania's part in the making of the Nation and her success as a developing state. The two bottom panels commemorate the natural resources of the state, mineral wealth and labor in the coal mines.

Both leaves are bordered with small busts that represent individuals that were important to the building of the Capitol. Following the heads from the top to the bottom of each row, beginning with the left panel, the heads represent the following people: Dr. William P. Snyder, T. Lawrence Eyre, George Gray Barnard, Arthur Merritt, George F. Payne, Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, W. A. Clark, Stanford B. Lewis, Edward Bailey, William A. Stone, Matthew S. Quay, Boies Penrose, Israel W. Durham, Robert K. Young, Eugene F. Aucaigne, David H. Lane, E. C. Gerwig and William H. Graham.



The keyhole to the Capitol's main entrance is found under architect Huston's bust



Doors to the Capitol



The grand staircase in the Capitol Rotunda leads to the Legislative Chambers, the House on the right and the Senate to the left. The spectacular dome rises 272 feet from the ground and weighs 52 million pounds. The Rotunda is lit by almost 4,000 lights.



***“I saw
the angel
in the
marble,
and
carved
until I set
him {her}
free.”***

Michelangelo

Angel at foot of grand staircase in the Rotunda

The Speaker Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building

The year 1994 marked the 100th anniversary of the completion of the Executive, Library and Museum Building, now known as The Speaker Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building. Located south of the Main Capitol, many visitors to the Capitol Complex overlook this beautiful, restored Italian Renaissance style two-story building. The building predates the Capitol and holds the distinction of being the oldest surviving structure in the Capitol Complex. Its extensive restoration and preservation was completed in 1999.

The current home of Legislative support staff and Members of the House of Representatives, originally the building was used as the State Library and a “museum room” for the Commonwealth’s collection of art treasures and historical artifacts. It also served as the Governor’s Office from 1899 until 1906.

The economy of the original building project was praised by the news media. Not only was the building



Front of The Speaker Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building



Eagle and shield detail at foot of grand staircase



The grand staircase leads to a library featuring the Abraham Lincoln bronze statue

erected within the time limit of the contract with two months to spare, the cost to taxpayers was \$500,000, “securing a first class bargain in real estate” according to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. It was believed that a similar building could not have been erected for less than \$600,000.

Architectural hallmarks of the building include a staircase in the center of the main hall on the first floor modeled after the 15th century Senator’s Courtyard of the Doges Palace in Venice, Italy. In what was known as the “museum room” located at the top of the grand staircase, Peter Rothermel’s famous 1870 painting, *The Battle of Gettysburg*, has been photographically replicated slightly smaller than the original painting which is next door at the State Museum. The painting is 32 feet by 16 3/4 feet.

The equestrian statue of General John Frederick Hartranft by sculptor F.W. Ruckstuhl stands in front of The Speaker Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building.



A heroic bronze of Abraham Lincoln graces the center court of the second floor library in the Ryan Office Building

East Wing Expansion

Brief ceremonies in December of 1987 marked the dedication of the new wing built on the east side of the Capitol. The late Speaker of the House Matthew J. Ryan led the campaign begun in the early 1980s to fund and build the wing. The new quarters relieved the overcrowding that Legislators and staffs had endured for many years.

The two-story wing, with its hemicycle plaza, provides almost 400,000 square feet of functional space for hearing rooms, Legislative offices, a large public cafeteria and the Welcome Center.

The East Wing interior features a skylight mini-dome and hand-laid ceramic floor tiles. Its design won the Classical America Award for Pittsburgh architect Thomas C. Celli by blending beautifully with the Capitol

architecture and accentuating the older building's historical significance. The East Wing provides space and modern amenities to meet the needs of the working Legislature and the visiting public.

One modern innovation, the 68-foot wide, computer controlled fountain and pool on the outdoor plaza is very popular. An elegant domed entrance also replaced what had been a mundane parking lot and unceremonious back door of the original Capitol. The project took six years and \$124 million to build. A cafeteria and two floors of offices cover two levels of underground parking.

Governor Tom Ridge, in 1995, was the first to hold a gubernatorial inauguration on the East Wing Plaza.

In November of 1998, the Capitol was named by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission as a "Commonwealth Treasure."



East Wing's Little Rotunda

Welcome Center

A high-tech Welcome Center in the East Wing opened in the spring of 1995. It is designed to serve as an educational resource for the citizens of Pennsylvania by promoting greater knowledge of and participation in the Legislative process.

The Center, located just off the Little Rotunda, features interactive and multi-media exhibits designed to give the Capitol's 200,000 annual visitors an educational, yet entertaining overview of state government. A three-dimensional exhibit featuring "Ben Franklin" uses animation and sound to present viewers with an illustration of "democracy at work." Another exhibit invites visitors to simulate voting on the House and Senate floors through touchscreen technology and interactive video.

The Welcome Center has a 25-seat video theater. In addition, several free-standing displays focus on such subjects as "Meet Your Legislator," "How a Bill Becomes a Law," and "A Day in the Life of a Legislator."



"Making Laws in Pennsylvania" kinetic sculpture



Welcome Center at the Capitol

Folk and classical...

DECORATIVE ARTS, SCULPTURE AND MURALS

Huston used architecture, painting and sculpture to “symbolize and glorify the Commonwealth.” Using Cobb’s outline as his base, he added decoration inside and out.

The tiled main floor, murals, art, glass and sculpture of the Capitol distinguish the building. Many of the artists chosen for the work were Pennsylvanians and all selected subjects for their work that emphasize Pennsylvania’s uniqueness. Although several artists and craftspeople decorated the Capitol, there were five principal artists, including Henry Chapman Mercer, Edwin Austin Abbey, Violet Oakley, William V. Van Ingen, George Gray Barnard and Roland Hinton Perry.



Before

After

FLOOR TILES

Henry Chapman Mercer

The unique pavement of the Grand Hall on the first floor of the Capitol is made of hand-crafted Moravian mosaic tiles designed and created by Henry Chapman Mercer, of Doylestown, Bucks County. Though trained as an attorney, Mercer spent most of his life as an archaeologist, historian and later, a potter. A native Pennsylvanian, Mercer produced 16,000 square feet of quarry tile for the project. The mosaics create a picture in much the same way as a stained glass window.

Mercer described his original designs as “history written on the floor.” Interspersed throughout the floor are 377 mosaics, representing 254 scenes, artifacts, animals, birds, fish, insects, industries and workers from Pennsylvania history. To make the tiles, clay is rolled out much like pie dough. Then a mold is placed on top and pressed into the clay, transferring the design. When the

mold is removed, craftsmen cut the clay into individual pieces that are then fired in a kiln.

The mosaics in the House wing portray primarily the 19th century Industrial Revolution, as well as the wildlife and agricultural history of the Commonwealth. The tiles are thought to be some of the finest examples of Pennsylvania German folk art. The floor is commonly referred to as the “Mercer” tile floor, but the correct terminology is the “Moravian” tile floor.

MURALS

Edwin Austin Abbey

The Hall of the House, a vast room larger than two basketball courts and four stories high, is dominated by five murals by Edwin Austin Abbey (1852–1911). Born in Philadelphia and trained in newspaper and book illustration, Abbey went to England in his late twenties to paint historical subjects. By the time Abbey was chosen by Huston to paint murals for the Capitol he had become one of the most popular artists in England and the United States.

Abbey was paid \$50 per square foot to paint the murals which today are valued at several million dollars. The largest mural in the Chamber, indeed, in the Capitol, “The Apotheosis of Pennsylvania,” is located directly behind the Speaker’s Rostrum. This enormous central painting on the south wall spans 35 feet and represents the Genius of State with 28 distinguished sons at her feet. Included in the mural are House members, explorers, pioneers, and intellectual, spiritual, military and industrial leaders. William Penn stands in the center of the work with Representatives Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris. A list of those featured in the remarkable mural is found on page 19.

Abbey’s “Reading of the Declaration of Independence” mural features the first public reading of the document in Philadelphia on July 8, 1776. This painting was not completed at the time of Abbey’s death in 1911 but was finished by his assistant, Ernest Boyd, and supervised by John Singer Sargent. Abbey’s “Penn’s Treaty with the Indians” features William Penn who was granted all the land in Pennsylvania in 1681 by England’s King Charles II. Penn and his heirs chose not to sell or settle any of the land without first buying the claims of Indians who lived on it. The painting is dominated by the great tree under which the scene takes place.

Abbey enjoyed an international reputation as an illustrator and muralist. Among the artist's admirers were Vincent Van Gogh and England's King Edward VII, who commissioned Abbey to paint his 1902 coronation portrait.

On the back wall of the House Chamber hangs Abbey's famous and much-reproduced "The Camp of the American Army at Valley Forge, February, 1778" which features Baron Von Steuben. Abbey's "Passage of the Hours" is displayed on the ceiling. This circular mural represents the passage of the hours, symbolized by 24 maidens against a dark blue background depicting the sun, moon, stars and the Milky Way galaxy. The maidens are arranged around the edge of the canvas designating each hour of a clock, and the sequence "rotates" from day to night. The dancing figures become increasingly still and shrouded until finally the maiden, Dawn, throws off her long deep blue cape and the cycle begins anew.

Abbey also created the four medallions in the Capitol Rotunda which recently were repaired and restored. They represent the four forces of civilization. Art stands in conquest over a beast. Abbey chose to symbolize art by a work of architecture - a model of the Parthenon is held in the figure's left hand. The quotation accompanying Art is a passage from the philosopher,

Plotinus, who said, "Art deals with things forever incapable of definition, and that belong to love, beauty, joy and worship, the shapes, powers and glory of which are forever building, unbuilding and rebuilding in each man's soul and in the soul of the whole world." The Law quotation is Alexander Hamilton's. He said: "Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It has been and ever will be pursued until it is obtained, or until liberty will be lost in the pursuit." The other medallions are Science and Religion.

Violet Oakley

Philadelphia artist Violet Oakley (1874-1961) created the murals in the Governor's Reception Room on the second floor of the Capitol in 1906. In 1912, she was called upon to create paintings for the walls in the Supreme Court Chambers on the fourth floor and murals for the Senate Chamber.

Born in New Jersey, Oakley moved to Philadelphia as a young woman. She studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and with the famous illustrator Howard Pyle. Through her mural work for Pennsylvania's Capitol and other large buildings, Oakley was recognized as the first woman in America commissioned to paint on a large scale for public buildings.

(continued on p. 20)



"Art"



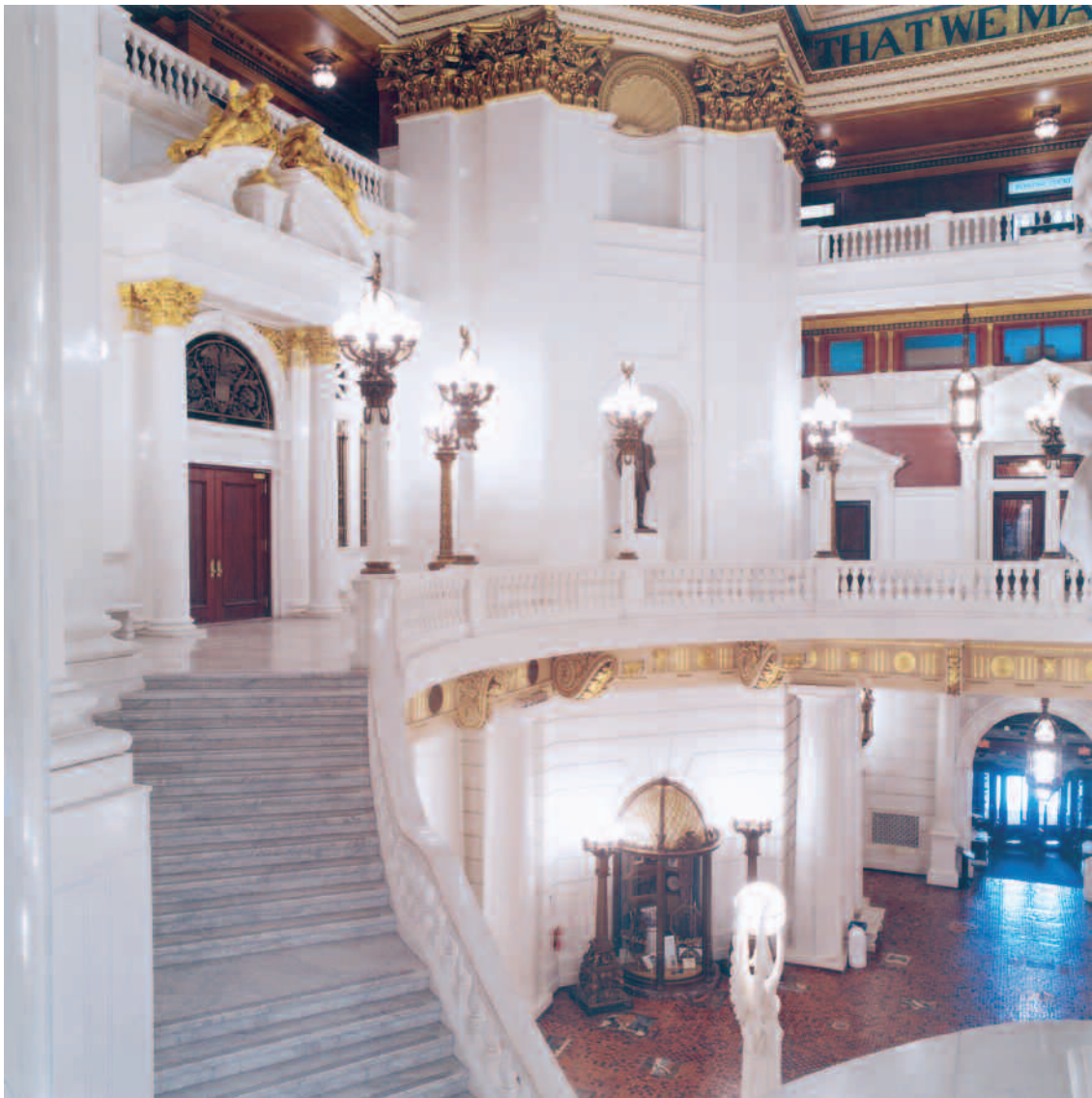
"Law"



Hallway in the East Wing



South Hallway in the Capitol, first floor



Staircase from the Rotunda to the door of the Hall of the House



Thousands of school children travel to the Capitol each spring to learn how laws are made

***“The Pennsylvania State Capitol
is an enduring landmark of democracy
unifying art, history and architecture.”***

*John W. Lawrence, M.D.
November 17, 1998
Capitol “Commonwealth Treasure”
Designation Ceremony Chairman*



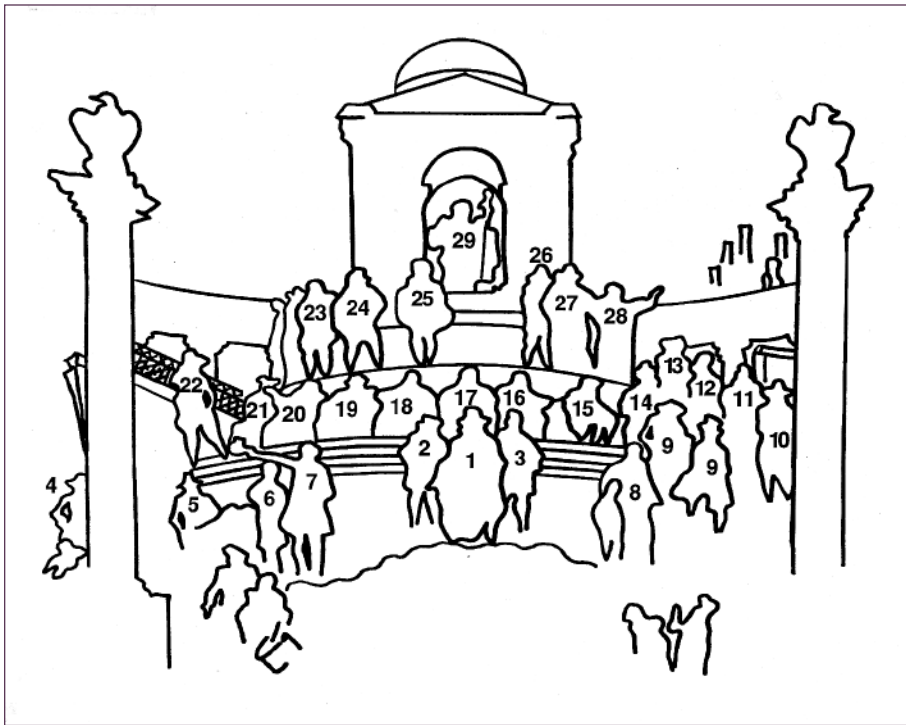
THE GREATNESS OF THE UNION IS THE
GREATNESS OF THE PEOPLE AND THE
GREATNESS OF THE PEOPLE IS THE
GREATNESS OF THE UNION

The Apotheosis of Pennsylvania

“The Apotheosis of Pennsylvania” – Upon the throne sits the *Genius of State (No. 29)*, below, the first steps are occupied by those individuals who played key roles throughout the history of the Commonwealth. Explorers and pioneers occupy the highest tier. Intellectual and spiritual leaders of the Colonial and Revolutionary eras are below them. To the right are leaders and workers in science and industry; to the left, Pennsylvania’s military history is celebrated.

Individuals depicted include: **1. William Penn** (1644–1718), who founded Pennsylvania, was our first Governor; **2. Speaker Benjamin Franklin** (1706–1790), who was a career politician for 60 years and served as Speaker of the House in 1765, signed the Declaration of Independence and constitutions of Pennsylvania and the United States; **3. Representative Robert Morris** (1734–1806), was a financier of the Revolution and a Member of the State House and U.S. Congress; **4. Major General Winfield Scott Hancock** (1824–1886), was a Norristown native called “Hancock the Superb” at the Battle of Gettysburg, who lost the presidency in 1880; **5. Major General George G. Meade** (1815–1872), was a Philadelphian and winning commander of the Battle of Gettysburg;

6. Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin (1817–1894), was a Bellefonte native who was elected the first Republican Governor shortly before the onset of the Civil War; **7. Thaddeus Stevens** (1792–1868), was an Adams County House Member for eight years and caucus leader before gaining fame as a Lancaster U.S. Congressman; **8. Stephen Girard** (1750–1831), was a French immigrant who served briefly as a Philadelphia councilman, and was a philanthropist and founder of Girard College; **9. John Bartram** (1699–1777), is standing next to his son, **William Bartram** (1739–1823). The father and son were pioneer botanists in the Philadelphia area and John’s father served as a House Member; **10. Oliver Evans** (1755–1819), was a Philadelphia machinery inventor-designer who built the first American steam engine; **11. Dr. Caspar Wistar** (1761–1818), was an outstanding physician, surgeon and chemist at the University of Pennsylvania; **12. Thomas Paine** (1737–1809), served as House Chief Clerk from 1779 to 1780 and became famous as a propagandist and pamphleteer of the Revolution;



13. Dr. Benjamin Rush (1745–1813), established the nation’s first free medical clinic at Pennsylvania Hospital, was a state House Member and U.S. Congressman and signer of the Declaration of Independence; **14. David Rittenhouse** (1732–1796), was a House Member in 1776 and was a scientist and mathematician colleague of Benjamin Franklin. Philadelphia’s Rittenhouse Square is named after him; **15. John Fitch** (1743–1798), was a steamboat inventor from Bucks County; **16. George Mifflin Dallas** (1792–1864), served as Philadelphia mayor, state Attorney General, U. S. Senator, and the only Vice President from Pennsylvania; **17. General John Peter Muhlenberg** (1736–1807), was the “Fighting Parson” from Montgomery County. He served in the State House, the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Senate; **18. Bishop William White** (1748–1836), was the first Episcopal Bishop in Philadelphia and served as a chaplain of the U.S. Congress;

19. Professor William Smith (1727–1803), was the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania; **20. Thomas McKean** (1734–1817), was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Chief Justice for 22 years, and a founder of the Democratic Party. He served as Governor from 1799 until 1808; **21. John Dickinson** (1732–1808), was a House Member and a signer of the U.S. Constitution who served as President of Pennsylvania before there was a Governor’s Office; **22. General “Mad” Anthony Wayne** (1745–1796), was a Chester County general in the Revolution and frontier fighter who explored northwest Pennsylvania. He was a Member of the House for three years; **23. Captain Peter Minuit** (1580–1638), bought Manhattan for \$24 from the Dutch in 1626 and, shortly before his death, founded New Sweden on the Delaware River;

24. Hendrick Hudson (1575–1611), was a Dutch ship captain and explorer who discovered the Delaware Bay and then the Hudson River; **25. Sir Walter Raleigh** (1552–1618), was an English explorer, poet, courtier and politician. He sponsored and encouraged the first English colonies in North America; **26. Daniel Boone** (1734–1820), who was born near Reading, was the legendary “Pathfinder” and outdoorsman; **27. Francis Pastorius** (1651–1720), was the founder of Germantown and a religious leader, lawyer and early House Member; **28. Johann Kelpius** (1673–1708), was a Pennsylvania religious leader at the time of William Penn; **29. Genius of State.**

(continued from p. 15)

For the Governor's Reception Room Oakley devised a historic narrative based on Penn's founding of Pennsylvania. She arranged her mural panels to "read" chronologically from left to right. The panels show religious persecution in England, Penn as a young Quaker, his imprisonment and freedom. The final panels portray a meditative Penn as he arrives on the ship "Welcome" and sees his new world for the first time.

It took Oakley 15 years to finish the murals in the Senate and Supreme Court. Using the theme "The Creation and Preservation of the Union," she painted the Senate murals to record significant events in the history of the Union and, what she felt was

Art... "should not be for the select few... the public can always recognize merit, and the artist does not have to make compromises or concessions to please it."

*Attributed to Violet Oakley
by Patricia Lykos in her
June 1979 article for the
Philadelphia Museum
of Arts' Bulletin*

more important, scenes to express hope and direction for the future. Oakley believed that an artist's role was to teach and inspire. She incorporated into her art, subjects that would appeal to and instruct viewers in lessons of peace and fellowship.

Oakley's theme for the Supreme Court was "The Opening of the Book of the Law." She interpreted this theme literally - the 16 paintings are illuminated like the pages of a manuscript. The final painting, which appears above the chamber's door, is titled "Spirit of Law." It reflects what Oakley viewed as the ultimate state of grace to be achieved when "natural law is purified by wisdom."

STAINED GLASS

William Brantley Van Ingen

William Brantley Van Ingen (1858-1955), who, like Abbey and Oakley was from Philadelphia, created 14 colorful, circular, opalescent stained glass windows for the House Chamber and 10 for the Senate Chamber. The 200-pound works of art, which originally were hinged in the center and operated by long chains but now are stationary, are four feet in diameter and are framed in 23-karat gold leaf embellishments. Each features a theme, such as "Abundance," "Chemistry," "Natural Gas," "Justice," "Education" and "Bridge Building."



"Liberty," shown below, features a woman wearing the cap and flag of "Liberty" and represents the values upon which Penn founded the Commonwealth.

"Liberty"



"Abundance," features a woman holding a cornucopia and represents Pennsylvania's background in farming and husbandry.

"Abundance"

Van Ingen also painted 14 murals for the South hallway of the first floor of the Capitol. The lunettes feature various religious groups which have played roles in the settlement of Pennsylvania. Pictured right is Peter Miller, a brother of the Ephrata Community, who is shown transcribing the Declaration of Independence for the Congress of the United States.



Lunette

SCULPTURE

George Grey Barnard

Taxidermist, jeweler and sculptor, George Grey Barnard (1863–1938) created the large Carrara marble figures gracing the right and left hand sides of the main Capitol building's west entrance. The 36 figures are "heroic" in size, that is, over ten feet tall if standing erect. The group of figures to the right of the entrance are referred to as "The Burden of Life" or "The Broken Laws." They depict the inescapable, distressful aftermath of broken laws. The panel's rear figures represent the paradise that men have dreamed of, but have failed to accomplish. The figures to the left of the entrance are called "Work and Brotherhood" or "Love and Labor." They depict the realization of the dream through service and brotherhood. The sculptures were preserved and restored in 1998.



Barnard sculpture detail

Roland Hinton Perry

On the top of the Capitol stands “Commonwealth,” a 17 and a half foot, 3-ton, golden bronze statue designed by Capitol architect Huston and sculpted by Roland Hinton Perry (1870–1941). Originally installed on May 25, 1905, the statue of a woman in Roman dress, whose long hair is fastened in a bun at the nape of her neck, was removed by helicopter from its stand on top of the dome in 1997 to be restored. She was put back on her perch in September of 1998.

In the words of the sculptor, “Commonwealth” represents “the symbolic embodiment of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. She represents Mercy and Justice, the

principles upon which Pennsylvania was founded.” Imaginative citizens have called the statue “Miss Penn,” the “Spirit of the Commonwealth” and even “Letitia,” on the assumption that Penn’s daughter was the artist’s inspiration.

Standing on a large globe, “Commonwealth’s” right arm is outstretched, her hand’s palm facing the ground, representing mercy, and her left hand grasps a tall staff topped with a flowing ribbon garland, symbolizing justice. A federal eagle with outstretched wings stands on the tip of her staff.

“Commonwealth” ... before restoration



“Commonwealth” ... after restoration





Hall of the House

House Chamber

The Hall of the House is a vast room larger than two basketball courts and four stories high. The official floor of the House extends from the Speaker's Rostrum to the brass rail beyond the original 1906 mahogany desks. On session days, the Chamber is the busy workshop of 203

Legislators and 100 or more clerks, pages and staff assistants. On ceremonial days, such as the day Members are sworn-in, as many as 1,000 individuals can be accommodated. Leopold Stokowski once conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra from the well of the House.

***“Any government is free to the people
under it where the laws rule and the
people are a party to those laws.”***

William Penn
1682
“Frame of Government”



Marion Munley

The oil portrait of Representative Marion L. Munley, above, who served from 1947–1964, was a gift of her sons to Speaker K. Leroy Irvis in the mid-1980s. It is the only portrait of a female Member of the state General Assembly owned by the House of Representatives. It hangs in the Member’s Lounge, just off the Hall of the House, near the main entrance to the chamber.

The Open Door

It was Benjamin Franklin, as President of Pennsylvania’s 1776 Constitutional Convention, who approved and perhaps wrote the clause “the doors of the House... shall be open and remain free for the admission of all persons who behave decently.” To this day the House keeps its main door open to the second floor of the Rotunda.

The tradition symbolizes the receptiveness with which Representatives conduct the people’s business and the accessibility of state government to all Pennsylvania citizens.





The desks in the House are the original mahogany desks installed upon completion of the Capitol in 1906. Each desk is now an heirloom, complete with a private footlocker for stowing galoshes. The laptop computers were added in 1999.

The Work of the House

On December 4, 1682, Penn convened the first Colonial Assembly, predecessor of our modern State House of Representatives. This meeting of 42 men – each representing 615 citizens – marked the beginning of organized representative government in the new world. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives is America’s first independent Legislative body.

Each two-year session begins with the tap of the Speaker’s gavel and is conducted with parliamentary procedures and tradition similar to those used more than three centuries ago. Today there are 203 men and women in the House, each representing nearly 60,000 Pennsylvanians.

Members of the House face reelection in November of even-numbered years. This is the shortest term of any public office in Pennsylvania, and is intended to keep Representatives in close touch with their electorate. In the month following a general election, Republican and Democratic Members select their leaders and organize their caucuses. The party with more Members is the Majority Caucus.

Each caucus chooses a Floor Leader as its spokesperson, a Whip and five other officers - Caucus Chairman, Caucus Secretary, Policy Chairman, Caucus Administrator and Appropriations Chairman.

The Floor Leaders and others in leadership positions keep their caucuses unified to gain passage of legislation approved by their Members. The Majority Leader prepares the calendar, or weekly House schedule of bills. Advance notice of the calendar is provided to all the Members.





The Majority Caucus Room

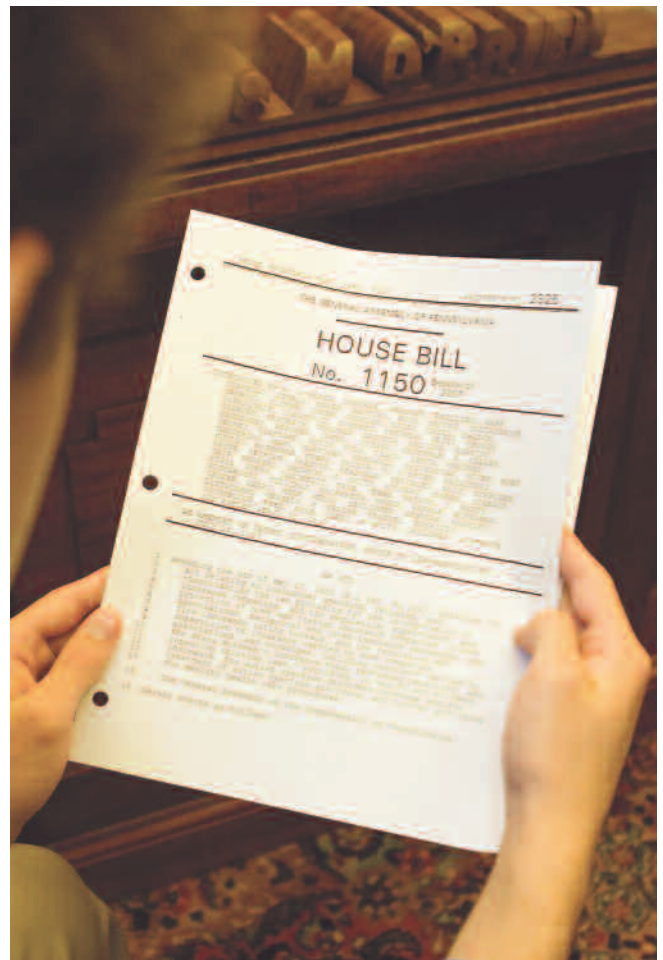
The Minority Leader heads the “loyal opposition,” makes appointments to posts the party is entitled to and speaks for his or her caucus on and off the House floor.

The role of the Majority and Minority Whips is to keep caucus Members informed. Whips do their best to deliver the maximum number of votes. “Whip” was borrowed from the English Parliament and is a fox hunting term for “the rider who did not permit the hounds to stray.”

“Caucus” means to meet, in public or in private, to determine mutual policy. During caucus meetings Members can question their party’s positions on issues and express differing viewpoints. It is in caucus that many vital compromises are reached to gain eventual approval or disapproval of legislation by a majority of the House.

Each House Member has an equal right to submit legislation and to debate on the floor. Every bill introduced in the House goes to a committee which serves as a “workshop” where bills are analyzed by Members who have expertise on particular issues. Committees are responsible for sending bills “to the floor” for votes as well as making amendments and changes. Together, the House’s 22 committees and two political caucuses provide the critical underlying structure to the legislative process.

In its work, the House serves as the guardian of Pennsylvania’s democratic heritage. The House upholds the Constitutions of the United States and the Commonwealth, and seeks to favor the interests of “posterity” over short-sighted concerns, as the founders intended.



Historic House Members

Representative Alice M. Bentley (1859–1949)

Elected to represent Crawford County at the age of 63, Bentley was among the first eight women elected to serve in the House. She held office until 1927. During her first term she once presided as Speaker Pro Tempore, becoming the first woman in the United States to have this honor. In 1925, she was the first woman in the state to chair the Education Committee of the House. While in office, she helped found the National Council of Republican Women.



President James Buchanan (1791–1868)

Buchanan was a young lawyer from Lancaster. He was 23 years of age when elected to the House where he served from 1815 until 1816. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Quiet, studious and a lifelong bachelor, he joked of the House, “it is not the place to visit if your talking apparatus is out of order.” He rose to be Pennsylvania’s only native-born president, serving from 1857 until 1860.



Representative Thomas Valentine Cooper (1835–1909)

Cooper was Media’s (Delaware County) premier legislator for 27 years between 1871 and 1909. He helped oversee the building of the Capitol and its dedication. A founder of the Republican Party, he was a Lincoln delegate in 1860, fought in 12 Civil War battles, was a newspaperman for 49 years, and wrote “American Politics,” which was published in 13 editions.

Representative Crystal Bird Fauset (1893–1965)

The first African-American woman in the country to be elected a state Legislator, Fauset represented Philadelphia’s 13th district. Although her Democratic Party dropped 75 seats in the 1938 anti-New Deal election, Fauset easily won her seat. She resigned from the House in 1940 to become the assistant director for the Works Progress Committee (WPA) in Pennsylvania. In the 1940s, Fauset was an advisor to both First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and New York Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia.

Representative Marian E. Markley (1906–1986)

In 1959, Markley served as the Republican Caucus Secretary, making her the first woman in Pennsylvania to hold a caucus leadership position. Markley, a House member from 1951 until 1968, was Caucus Secretary until she was named chair of the Motor Vehicles Committee during her final session as a Legislator. Named as a Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania in 1957, she represented Lehigh County and lived in Macungie.

Representative Thaddeus Stevens (1792–1868)

Born in Vermont, Stevens was Gettysburg’s (Adams County) leading lawyer while serving in the House for eight years between 1833 and 1841. He defended the Free Public School Law on April 11, 1835, in a speech regarded as one of the finest in American state Legislative history. Stevens served Lancaster in Congress for 14 years between 1848 and 1868 where he earned a place in history for his fiery leadership.

*“You friends, are the people’s choice...
you’ll see what laws are fit to be left out
and what to be made, and you with me,
are to prepare and propose them.”*

William Penn

1682

To Members of the First Assembly

Office of the Speaker of the House

The History and Power of the Speakership

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives predates the United States Congress by more than a century and is the oldest elected body in the Commonwealth. The Speaker leads this distinguished body in its work of making laws that serve the people.

The position of Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, the oldest elected statewide public office in the Commonwealth, has developed through the years by the efforts of dedicated men of strength, vision and courage. The position's historic evolution is rooted in the 14th century English Parliament.

In 1376, members of the English House of Commons named its first Speaker from its ranks to be its intermediary to King Edward III. He was charged with presenting the king with its views. The Speaker also explained the king's views to the parliament, being for each party, "speaker" for the views of the other. Serving as Speaker in those days was a hazardous job, for historians tell us that seven Speakers were beheaded, one was murdered, one was killed in battle and three were jailed.

By the time Penn came to the new colony that had been granted to him by King Charles II in 1681, the job as Speaker already had evolved into that of serving as an impartial officer of the Parliament. At the first meeting of Pennsylvania's Provincial Assembly, those gathered elected a Speaker for its opening session.

The selection of a Speaker indicated the Assembly's intent to be a functioning body in the image of the Parliament. The fact that they selected a personal friend of Penn's, Dr. Thomas Wynne, who also served as the Penn family physician, did not diminish the significance of their taking this action without Penn's prior approval. Penn had suggested they appoint a foreman.

Since that time, the power of the Speaker of the House has grown in the hands of artful men who had visions of what needed to be done, and the daring, skill, intellect and leadership to make their visions a reality for both the Legislature and for the people of Pennsylvania.

Duties of the Speaker

The role and duties of the Speaker are defined in two official documents, the *Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, and the *Rules of the House of Representatives, Commonwealth of*

Pennsylvania. In addition, there is a section of the 1959 Emergency Succession Law which provides a contingency responsibility for the Speaker. The Speaker would exercise the duties of the Governor if the Lieutenant Governor, or President Pro Tempore of the Senate cannot, making the Speaker fourth in line of succession to the top elected position in Pennsylvania. The 1959 provision would only come about after an unlikely combination of events that would render the Lieutenant Governor and Senate President Pro Tempore unable to execute their succession roles.



Dennis M. O'Brien's Office

The Speakership is the only House leadership office mandated in the state Constitution. Article II, Section 9 stipulates that “the House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker.” The job carries with it many important duties; however, the Speaker has only one vote on legislation, no more than the newest member.

The Rules of the House designate the specific responsibilities of the Speaker. They include convening and recessing the body each Legislative day. The Speaker can appoint a substitute Speaker to carry out his functions if he cannot be on the Rostrum himself, but the rules limit such delegation of authority to a maximum of 10 consecutive Legislative days.

The rules also stipulate, among other responsibilities, that the Speaker is charged with preserving order and decorum when the House is in session, and calling upon the Sergeant at Arms or State Police to maintain that order if necessary. He also maintains order in the public and news media galleries of the Capitol, if he sees the need in order for the House to conduct its session.

The Speaker decides all questions of order, subject to an appeal by the Members. He appoints all chairmen and vice chairmen of standing committees and sub-committees. The Speaker, with the Floor Leaders of the majority and minority parties, serves as an ex-officio member of all standing committees without the right to vote.

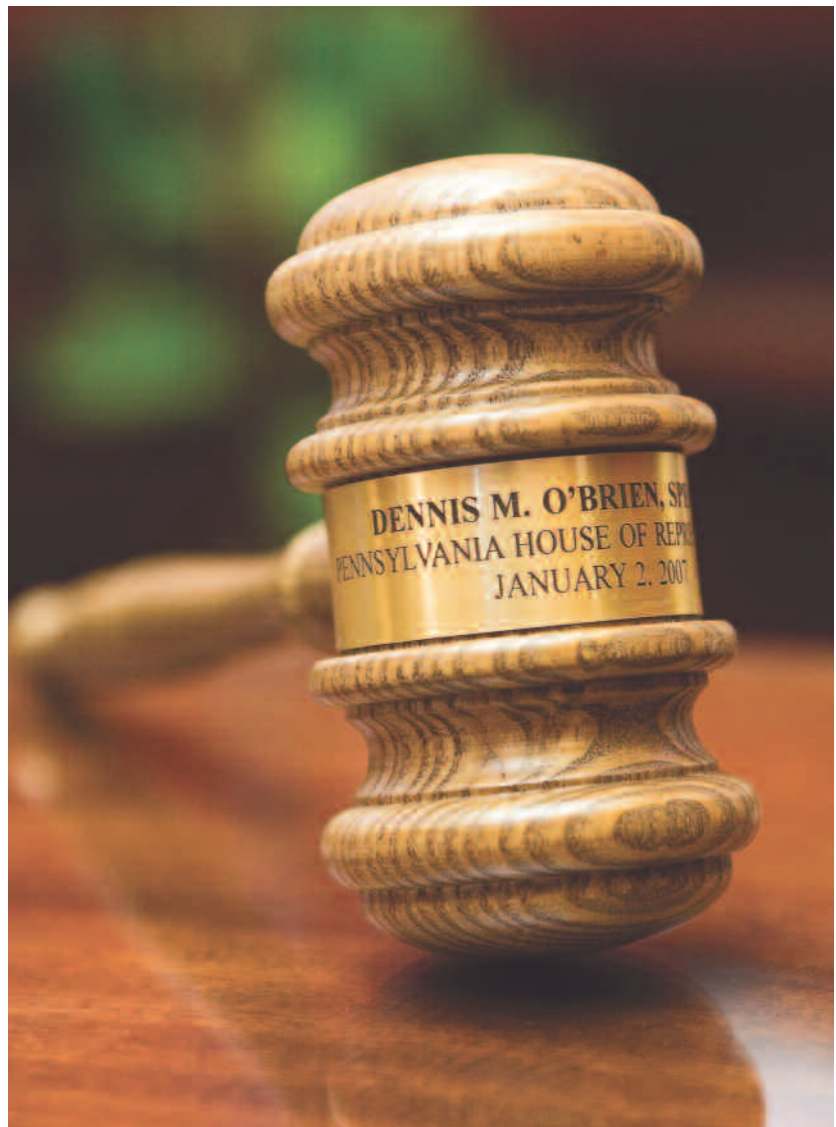
The Speaker directs the Chief Clerk in the supervision of all parts of the Capitol assigned to the House and makes sure that all the rules and regulations for voting, quorums and parliamentary procedures are followed.

One of the most important roles of the Speaker is to refer all bills to committees for consideration. When the House is ready to vote, the Speaker opens the voting machine and calls for a vote. After all the Members have voted, he instructs the clerk to record the vote. Once a bill is passed by the House and the Senate, the Speaker must sign it before it is sent to the Governor for signature.

The Speaker must be an impartial presiding officer, taking great pains to be fair to all members. His gavel must be neutral as he insists on order and moves through the day’s calendar of bills, amendments and resolutions.

When the first Provincial Assembly met in Pennsylvania, Penn apparently expected it to be an advisory group inasmuch as he had been granted the territory by the king himself, and Penn assumed that he would have the right to govern his “Penn’s Woods.” However, not only did the Assembly elect a Speaker, but in its earliest days the Assembly’s Speakers made it clear that they saw the body as powerful and independent of the king, Penn and the delegates of either.

The Speaker remains independent and one of the most powerful elected officials in Pennsylvania.



The Symbols of Office

Featured on the cover, the mace is the Speaker's symbol of authority. Its history goes back to early Roman times. Then, it consisted of a bundle of birch or elm

rods bound together by a red leather strap with an ax blade protruding from the top of the bundle. Officers carried it in advance of Magistrates and Emperors to show authority. In medieval times, the mace became an offensive weapon made of iron or steel.

Purely ceremonial maces were first used in the 12th century during the reigns of Philip of France and Richard I of England as symbols of dignity. Later, the mace became the symbol of England's House of Commons from which a similar usage developed in America. It was carried by a royal bodyguard called a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Today, the mace is carried by the Mace Bearer who escorts the Speaker from his office to the House Chamber to open each session day. It remains on a pedestal to the right of the Speaker's desk until adjournment. In addition to symbolizing the preservation

of peace and order, the mace demonstrates the Legislature's respect for its own heritage and law. It symbolizes the guarantee that those who govern are also governed.

The mace is 46 inches long and made of solid mahogany topped by a polished brass sphere engraved on each side with the coat of arms of the Commonwealth. An American eagle with extended wings stands on top of the sphere.

The Speaker's chair was designed in 1906 by the current Capitol's architect, Joseph Huston. It is made of ornately carved mahogany with gold-leaf ornaments and a leather seat and back.

The throne-style chair sits on the Rostrum behind the Speaker's desk. A single anthemion, a leaf decoration,

crowns the chair. In its center, a carved keystone is featured. Busts of lion heads adorn the arms, Corinthian columns are sculpted on both sides of the back of the chair, and its two front legs feature large clawed feet.

The chair was removed from the Chamber in the 1950s and sent to state surplus. A foresighted employee at surplus, who realized the chair's historic value, placed the chair in storage. During the 75th anniversary of the Capitol's dedication in 1981, the chair was returned to the House Chamber. In the spring of 1989, the chair was restored by the Capitol Preservation Committee.

The Rostrum is the elevated space in the House Chamber facing the Members reserved for the Speaker as he leads the House in its work. On the Rostrum, located "center stage," sits a desk with a microphone, the Speaker's Chair and several chairs for the Mace Bearer, Parliamentarian and others designated by the Speaker. The Chief Clerk, Assistant Clerks and Reporters sit two steps below the Rostrum, facing the Members. The Pages are seated in a row on the House floor in front of the Rostrum, also facing the Members.

Speakers tap wooden gavels to keep order in the House.



Speaker's Chair

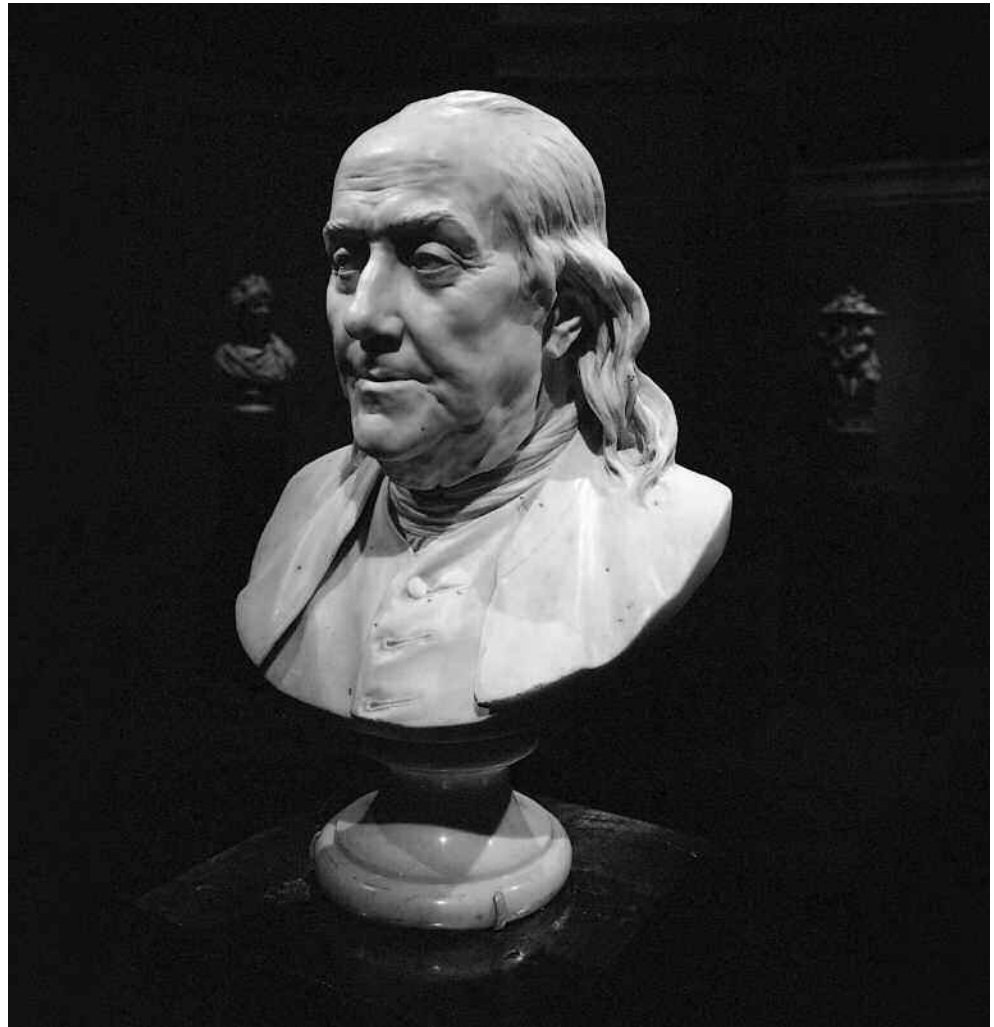
Former Speakers of the House



Andrew Hamilton (1676–1741) served Bucks County for 13 years as a Member and was Speaker from 1730 until 1739. He was the “father” and designer of Independence Hall and mentor to Benjamin Franklin.

David Lloyd (1656–1731) was a Member from Chester County for 23 years and Speaker for 13 years between 1694 and 1728. Lloyd molded the House into the most powerful Legislature in the colonies.

K. Leroy Irvis (1919–) Representing Pittsburgh for 30 years in the House, he was Speaker from 1977 to 1978 and from 1983 until 1988. This statesman and orator was the nation’s first African-American majority leader and first African-American Speaker.



Benjamin Franklin was Speaker in 1765. This marble bust of Franklin was sculpted by Jean-Antoine Houdon in 1779 and belongs to the Philadelphia Museum of Art

Gallery of Speakers' Portraits

The South Hallway of the Capitol off the Rotunda features oil portraits of former Speakers. The paintings grace the marble walls just outside the Speaker's Office. Pittsburgh area artist James Douglas Adams painted all of the portraits in the gallery.



South Hallway Gallery of Speakers' Portraits is reviewed by Intergovernmental Specialist Frank Linn

The Supreme and Superior Court Chamber

The Supreme and Superior Court Chamber is one of the three great public rooms in the Capitol and houses the oldest court in North America. Generally referred to as the “Supreme Courtroom,” the room’s full name is found on the original blueprint.

Located on the fourth floor, the room was completed and furnished in time for the Capitol’s October 1906 dedication. The 16 murals on the surrounding walls, however, were painted later by Violet Oakley, who had gained national recognition for her work in the Governor’s Reception Room in the Capitol (see page 15).

In her murals, Oakley relates the development of law to a musical scale, beginning with the Decalogue or Keynote and tracing the development through Biblical, Greek and Roman law, English common, state and national laws and ends with her lifelong hope for International Law and world peace.

The large stained glass dome in this room was created by Alfred Godwin, of Philadelphia, originally for installation in the House Chamber. However, part way through the construction, the Capitol Building Commission decided to create offices in the building’s attic, eliminating the space where the dome was to be placed. The hemispheric dome, still under construction, was completed and installed in the Court Chamber instead.

The court room has been refurnished and repainted several times in its history, but the architecture and most of the original furniture have remained the same since Oakley completed her mural series in 1927. In the 1990’s the Capitol Preservation Committee completed restoration work in the Chamber, conserving the 16 murals, the woodwork, bronze chandeliers, and torchers.



The Scale of Law - The Octave



Divine Law - The Keynote



The Supreme and Superior Court Chamber

Capitol Preservation Committee

The General Assembly celebrated the Capitol building's 75th anniversary in 1981. At that time it was obvious that the building and its art required extensive repair and regular maintenance. For 40 years the Legislature had appropriated funds to meet emergencies, but some of the early renovations required more attention.

The House created the Capitol Preservation Committee in 1982, taking action on an idea that had been discussed for more than 20 years.

In cooperation with the Governor, the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Department of General Services and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the Committee directs programs to conserve, preserve and restore the capitol building and its historical contents, its associated complex buildings and landscapes.

In 1985-86, the Committee completed one of the most extensive restoration projects ever undertaken in the Capitol - cleaning the Abbey murals beneath the Rotunda dome and preserving them from water infiltration. A 28-ton, 220 foot scaffolding, previously used for the restoration of the Statue of Liberty, was erected in the Rotunda to accomplish this task.

For the past four years the committee has focused its efforts not only on the interior but on the exterior of the Capitol. The bronze statue "Commonwealth" was cleaned, restored, regilded and replaced by helicopter to the top of the dome in September of 1998. Later that fall, the outside of the Capitol dome was restored and preserved. Also, the enormous Barnard statues flanking the main entrance to the building were cleaned and preserved.

In 1995, the Capitol Preservation Committee was awarded the National Preservation Honor Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. President of the Trust, Richard Moe, explained, "The Pennsylvania State Capitol restoration is an excellent example of state government demonstrating true responsibility and good stewardship of their heritage." The Committee continues its stewardship with cyclical maintenance of the Barnard statues, the bronze doors and light standards, and the Mexican War Monument in Capitol Park.



The Capitol Preservation Committee repairs and restores hundreds of clocks in the Capitol

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- History of Women in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives 1923-2005. Speaker's Office, Pennsylvania House of Representatives: Harrisburg, PA, 2001. 232 pages.

Capitol Preservation Committee Documents and Reports

- Preserving a Palace of Art. Harrisburg, PA: House of Representatives, Republican Graphics and Printing, 1994.
- The Pennsylvania Capitol: A Documentary History. 4 vols. Princeton, NJ: Heritage Studies Inc., 1987.

Suggested Additional Resources

Contact your state Representative for copies of:

Brochures and Booklets

- Welcome Center Brochure: Exploring Pennsylvania Government at Work. The General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Full-color brochure, including map. Call 1-800-TOUR N PA for copies.

- Making Laws in Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, PA: Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1992. Nine pages, three colors, illustrated booklet.
- Our House, A Visitors Guide to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Harrisburg, PA: Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1992. Nine pages, three colors, illustrated booklet companion to Making Laws in Pennsylvania.
- Welcome to Pennsylvania's Capitol and General Assembly. Harrisburg, PA: Pennsylvania General Assembly, 1995. A 24-page, full color, magazine-style bound publication describing the Capitol, state government and state government history.
- Activity Book for Kids. House of Representatives. Eight pages of illustrated games and puzzles about Pennsylvania featuring "Top Dog," updated yearly.
- Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. House of Representatives: Harrisburg, PA. A 63-page bound booklet containing the full text of the state constitution and all its amendments.
- Gallery of Speaker's Portraits. House of Representatives: Harrisburg, PA, 2003. 31-pages, soft cover, features short biographies and photographs of oil portraits of Speakers of the House since 1943.
- Hello Pennsylvania. House of Representatives: Harrisburg, PA, 1992. 13-pages, illustrated two color booklet featuring a "quick tour" of the Commonwealth.
- Pennsylvania History. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission: Harrisburg, PA, 1988. 26-pages, black and white, mostly text, featuring the history of the Commonwealth from 1681. Also contains state symbols and map of the Capitol Complex.
- The Pennsylvania State Flag. Chief Clerk, House of Representatives: Harrisburg, PA, 1989. Four pages, full-color brochure about the history of the state flag.

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