

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX, CAPITOL
401 South 2nd Street
Springfield
Sangamon County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1283-A

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED & INTERPRETIVE DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX, CAPITOL

HABS No. IL-1283-A

- Location:** 401 South 2nd Street, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois
- Present Owner:** State of Illinois
- Present Use:** Sessions of the Illinois General Assembly; Governor's Office; Secretary of State's Office; meeting rooms, legislative offices, executive offices
- Significance:** The Illinois State Capitol is considered significant for its architectural style and in the subject areas of politics and government. Its period of construction, 1868–1888, is reflected in the building's architectural design and in the chronology of its construction, which was guided by the political machinations that delayed its completion. The era of the construction of the Capitol was a time of much experimentation in terms of architectural style and construction technology. This experimentation is embodied in the Capitol's size and height, its use of iron structural elements, its use of terra cotta and cast stone on the exterior, and its use of carton-pierre, scagliola, and encaustic tile on the interior.
- As was traditional in classical architecture, the Capitol is characterized by bilateral symmetry. The formal entrance is at the center of the long east side and bisects the symmetrical facade. The most dramatic exterior feature is the dome, which towers above the principal building mass. The dome, at 361 feet above grade, is still the tallest of the non-skyscraper U.S. state capitols.
- The Illinois State Capitol was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 in recognition of its significance in politics/government (Criterion A) and architecture (Criterion C). The nomination notes that its architectural style is representative of the exuberance of the post-Civil War era, where precedents from various previous styles were combined and exaggerated to create an ornate and complex assemblage that connotes affluence and power.
- Although numerous renovations and restorations have been implemented at the Illinois State Capitol, its exterior appearance and the public areas of the interior retain much of their appearance when the building was completed in 1888. This ornate structure remains in use as the Capitol, seat of state government, and a physical link to the state's past.
- Historians:** Kenneth Itle and Deborah Slaton, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.
- Project Information:** The present Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation for the Capitol has been prepared concurrently with HABS documentation of the adjacent Stratton Building. The information contained in this narrative draws extensively upon the Historic Structure Report completed by the HABS project team in March 2009, with revisions and updates to reflect building renovations and additional research completed since that time. In 2022, a major renovation

and restoration project began at the North Wing of the Capitol. The project also includes changes to the Capitol grounds and the north entrance of the Stratton Building. In accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement among the Illinois Capital Development Board, the Architect of the Capitol, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, Level II HABS recordation of the North Wing of the Capitol and the north facade and entrance area of the Stratton Building has been prepared. The history and significance narrative herein addresses the Capitol as a whole, while the description of interior spaces, materials, and systems is limited to the North Wing only.

PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: 1868–1877; 1885–1888
2. Architect: John C. Cochrane, George O. Garnsey, Alfred Piquenard, W.W. Boyington
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: State of Illinois.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The excavation contract was awarded to Nicholas Strott, the city engineer of Springfield, and ground was broken on March 11, 1868. R. W. McClaughry & Company furnished the dimension stone for the foundations from the Sonora Quarry in Hancock County, Illinois, and were also retained to lay a railroad spur to the site from the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad line. Barnard and Gowen of Chicago were the masonry contractors for the foundations. Concrete was supplied by James Clark and Son of Utica, Illinois. Sanger and Steel of Joliet won the bid to furnish the stone for the first story of the Capitol. Their quarry lay in Lockport Township of Will County. However, Sanger and Steel did not actually take the limestone from their own quarry but rather bought it from Isaac Nobes's quarries, which were located along the bluff just east of the Sanger and Steel pits. Walker's lime from Lemont was specified for mortar.

For the second and third stories of the Capitol, Edwin Walker's quarry at Lemont received the contract. Limestone quarried from Bedford, Indiana, was purchased for the walls and dome arches in the first and second floors of the rotunda because Indiana limestone had proven to have superior performance qualities. Indiana limestone was used for the rotunda walls up through the roof and the outside base of the dome. Sanford E. Loring received the contract to furnish the terra cotta and cast stone for the balustrades at the roofline. He was president and treasurer for the Chicago Terra Cotta Company.

The contract to install the zinc cornices, caps, mansard roof ornamentation, and dome covering, which also included the ornamentation of the mansard roof, was awarded to Klugel & Hinkley. N. S. Bouton and Co. provided the machinery necessary to hoist the plates and girders up to the top of the rotunda for the main dome.

On April 15, 1873, E. C. Ketchum and Company of St. Louis provided the interior marble for the Capitol. For the grand staircase, yellow Echailon marble was used for the steps, rose Echailon and Ozark marble for the rail, and white Echailon marble for the balusters. The wainscoting was composed of black Vermont marble and green Marion marble from New York. Ketchum also

provided the English encaustic tile used in the first (now second) floor corridor and polished plate glass.

Supervising Architect Alfred Piquenard persuaded a number of artisans to return with him from Europe and apply their artistic talents to the project. One of these artists was Paul Bedeau, who came from Paris, France. Bedeau was an ornamental plasterer who worked on the Illinois State Capitol from December 1873 until the end of September 1876. The firm of E. S. Miragoli & Moretti of St. Louis executed the central ceiling panel in the Supreme Court room showing the goddess of Justice. Miragoli & Moretti also finished the Governor's private office, parlor, and reception room.

5. Original plans and construction: Governor Richard J. Oglesby appointed a State House Commission to select an architectural design and oversee construction. The cost of the structure was not to exceed \$3,000,000. The prize offered for the winning design was \$3,000, with proposals due by July 2, 1867. The Commissioners reviewed the twenty-one designs that had been submitted, and nine shortlisted firms were allowed to present their designs: W. L. Avery of Baltimore; L. B. Dixon of Chicago; Silver & Baldwin of Kansas City; John C. Cochrane of Chicago; Sloan & Hutton of Philadelphia; Cleveland & Van Osdel of Chicago; G. P. Randall of Chicago; Tilley & Armstrong of Chicago; and J. B. Cook of Memphis. Cochrane received the commission on July 16, 1867, with a design in the Italianate Revival style.

Cochrane probably had little to do with the design after winning the competition, as his role in the firm was to secure business. The detailed drawings were developed by George O. Garnsey, Cochrane's younger partner. In October 1867, when the Commission paid Cochrane his \$3,000 prize, he did not share the prize with Garnsey, probably because he had already paid out \$2,700 in kickbacks to legislators and Commissioners. Garnsey, feeling cheated, severed his partnership with Cochrane on January 1, 1868.

On February 5, 1868, Cochrane formed a new partnership with Alfred Piquenard, a native of France and naturalized American citizen. They were to receive 2.5 percent of all construction costs as a fee for providing construction supervision services. By the Illinois Constitution of 1870, the total outlay for the Capitol was increased to \$3.5 million, providing the firm a net fee of \$87,500. Piquenard ultimately played a significant role in the design of the building as constructed.

The Italianate Revival design selected for the Illinois State Capitol was eclectic, monumental, and ornate. It borrowed from what was believed to be the best in previous styles and fused them together in what was considered to be a harmonious whole. It did not choose to imitate Greek or Roman architecture, but borrowed features from each and combined them in monumental complexity. As constructed per Piquenard's changes, the building draws inspiration from French Second Empire architecture. The north and south wings terminate in tall pavilions with mansard roofs. The towering dome resembled a separate structure, with its four porticoes hoisted on a tower-like tapered base under a tall drum and dome. Within the building, the long halls, great rotunda, and legislative chambers would be given the richest decorative finish, with a limited use of marble and extensive use of scagliola and carton-pierre.¹

1. Henry-Russel Hitchcock and William Seale, *Temples of Democracy* (New York and London: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976), 169.

Piquenard revised Garnsey's original drawings for the foundation work and added a sub-basement (the basement in present-day naming conventions). He made changes in some of the details, exhibiting, as one architectural periodical was to write about him several years later, "the free exercise of his exuberance in ornamental designing."²

The first dimension stone for construction was delivered to the site on May 1, 1868. The foundation stone was laid beginning in June 1868 on a two-foot thick concrete footing. The cornerstone was laid on October 5, 1868, and the foundations were completed by September 1869. In January 1870 Piquenard moved his family to Springfield from Chicago. Piquenard could consequently visit the site every day and keep a close watch on construction progress. It was probably shortly before his move to Springfield that Piquenard, in conjunction with Cochrane, drew the winning plans in the competition for the Iowa State Capitol at Des Moines.

Piquenard made a number of changes to the building design. On the exterior, richly carved stone was used over the windows and for three-quarter columns and pilasters with rich foliated capitals for the third floor where the House and Senate Chambers were located, and a greatly enriched architrave and frieze. The drum of the dome was changed from iron to much heavier stone, and the dome was raised by forty-nine feet. Utilizing Indiana limestone and Missouri red granite instead of brick, Piquenard redrew the plans and made the interior measurements of the rotunda ten feet wider in diameter for a total distance of seventy-two feet.

Originally, the outside balustrade parapets were designed for execution in granite, but the cost was prohibitive. Piquenard replaced the granite with two materials that had recently become available in the American market: terra cotta and cast stone.

Terra cotta is a fired clay material used as architectural ornament. Though an ancient material, molded terra cotta was first introduced in the United States in the late 1840s for architectural applications. Molded terra cotta could be mass produced and was therefore less expensive to manufacture than hand carved stone. Cast stone gained popularity in the United States in the 1860s as an economical alternative for natural stone. Cast stone refers to various concrete mixtures that employed molded shapes, decorative aggregates, and masonry pigments to simulate natural stone. Cast stone constituent components included water, sand, coarse aggregate, and cementing agents. Natural cements, portland cements, and other less common cements were used as binders. The mix was placed in forms or pressed into molds, which were traditionally wood, plaster, or sand.

While in France, Piquenard had observed carton-pierre and chose to adopt this highly ornamental method to imitate stone, bronze statuary, or other architectural work. Carton-pierre, similar to but not the same as papier-mâché, is composed of paper-pulp mixed with resin and glue, pressed into molds. The resulting ornamental treatment could be set in wall or ceiling plaster and became part of the decorative composition.

Piquenard also adopted the use of scagliola for some of the interior ornamentation. Scagliola is a technique for producing columns, sculptures, and other architectural elements from stucco and finishing them to resemble marble. The technique came into fashion in seventeenth century Italy as an effective substitute for costly marble inlays. It was first used in the United States in the second half of the nineteenth century. Scagliola is a composite substance made from selenite

2. Hitchcock and Seale, 174.

(crystalline gypsum), glue, and natural pigments, imitating marble and other hard stones. The material may be veined with colors and applied to a core, or desired pattern may be carved into a previously prepared scagliola matrix. The surface is then polished with flax oil and wax. Scagliola was used extensively in the Supreme Court room, which was to be the most expensive room in the Capitol.

By 1871, the foundation was in place, and the exterior walls were completed up to the second story. Up to October 1, 1873, the new Capitol had cost \$2,066,961.29. To generate steam to heat the Capitol, a new boiler plant was constructed on Monroe Street, and two of the twelve boilers were placed into service on December 1, 1873. The first state offices in the still-incomplete building were occupied in January 1876.

In January 1876, the first shipment of Indiana limestone for the pillars needed to construct the four exterior porticos of the dome arrived at the building site. The columns were bored out with a two-foot hole in the center to decrease their weight. Also in 1876, installation of the zinc roof of the building proceeded. Zinc ornament was soldered in place after the unadorned field pieces were raised into place and installed. Zinc was used for cornices, caps, mansard roof ornamentation, and dome covering.

Work began in August 1876 to install the machinery necessary to hoist the plates and girders up to the top of the rotunda for the dome. By October, the second tier of the iron ribs of the dome was being bolted into place. In all, three tiers of ribs would be utilized to support the dome cap. By November 30, 1876, the cost had reached \$3,432,216, and construction ceased in accordance with constitutional provisions. Although the building was not yet complete, the legislature first convened in the Capitol on January 3, 1877.

The Commissioners directed Piquenard's assistant, M. E. Bell, to continue to serve as the assistant superintendent. Bell determined that it would take \$531,712.18 to complete the Capitol, so the senate special committee recommended that the General Assembly appropriate this amount and ask the citizens to approve this expenditure at the next general election. The referendum failed on the ballot in 1877 and again in 1882.

At that time, many interior spaces were unfinished, the rotunda and inner dome were incomplete, and the east, north, and south porticos were not yet constructed. One significant aspect of the incomplete building was the presence of monumental steps at the east entrance that led to the original entrance at the present-day second floor level. This entrance was located between the Governor's and Secretary of State's office. This floor also contained the principal state offices, Supreme Court chamber and offices, and State Library. The floor below (present-day first floor) was thought of as the basement, and contained secondary offices and storage. The floor above (present-day third floor) held the House and Senate Chambers, legislative offices, and State Museum.

Under the direction of newly re-elected Governor Richard Oglesby in 1884, new commissioners were appointed and a new architect retained. Several architects sought the position of supervising architect. W. W. Boyington of Chicago obtained a contract on April 2, 1885. Starting in October 1885, the long flight of thirty-seven steps to the east entrance was removed, those portions of the east and north porticos already erected were disassembled, and entrances to the basement level, now renamed as the first floor, were installed under columned porticos on the east and north sides. Even though the stone material for the south portico was already on the grounds, it was

never erected. Interior work included marble wainscoting and floors, historical murals, allegorical paintings, political statuary, decorative plastering, and the inner metal dome with a stained glass oculus depicting the state seal.

The building was opened to the public on January 1, 1887, as 144 gas jets illuminated the dome decorations while other lights above the stained glass allowed people to see clearly the state coat of arms. Three elevators operated in the rotunda, gas fixtures lighted the halls and work spaces; telephones were installed in the major offices, and typewriters were common. The building was completed in 1888 at a total cost of \$4,500,000. At the time of its completion, the Capitol stood taller than any other structure in the region.

6. Alterations and additions: By 1897 electric lights replaced the gas fixtures in the halls and offices. A power house situated north of the Capitol across Monroe Street was built around the original boiler house between 1903 and 1904 to furnish heat and electricity to the Capitol Complex.

Over the next decade, few changes occurred within the Capitol other than small-scale repairs and maintenance. In 1903, the Illinois State Museum, whose exhibits were housed on the third floor of the west wing, moved to a new space in the State Arsenal building across the street from the Capitol. The Illinois State Library then moved into this third floor space from elsewhere in the building. The State Supreme Court vacated its space in the Capitol in 1908 after a new building east of the Capitol was constructed.

In 1915–1916, the attic spaces under the mansard roofs of the north and south wings were renovated to create new fifth and sixth floors for use as offices. Around this same time, a mezzanine was installed on portions of the east wing at the fourth floor level. Desks in the House and Senate Chambers were replaced in 1911. The construction of the Centennial Building (now known as the Michael J. Howlett Building) in 1918–1923 allowed many state offices to relocate out of the Capitol.

In 1931, the dome was inspected, and the sheet metal cladding and wood sheathing was found to be in poor condition. In 1932, all cladding and wood elements were removed to expose the primary iron structural elements, the iron structure was reinforced with new steel elements, new precast sheathing was installed, and the sheet metal ornament and roofing was replaced with new zinc. As part of the same project, the roofs over the north and south wings were replaced.

In July 1933, a major fire on the sixth floor of the south wing in the office of the Supervising Architect of the State of Illinois gutted offices and led to water damage on the fifth and fourth floors and in the House Chamber. Repairs were not completed until 1936–1937. The Capitol Complex was expanded by the construction of the State Archives (now known as the Margaret Cross Norton Building) in 1936–1938.

In the mid-twentieth century, the state decided to purchase electricity from the local grid rather than maintaining its own generating plant. A new heating plant was built at Klein and Madison Streets in Springfield to provide steam to heat the complex.

The eight-story State Office Building located immediately west of the Capitol was completed in 1955. This building was later remained in honor of former Governor William G. Stratton, who held the office during its construction, serving from 1953 to 1961. In 1957, various interior remodeling work was completed in the Capitol, to modernize and update office spaces. As part of

this project, the original exterior main entrance doors around the Capitol were removed and replaced with “modern” bronze and glass entrance doors. A similar bronze and glass interior partition wall was installed at the east end of the second floor corridor, to create a reception room for the Governor’s office suite.

With the approaching sesquicentennial of Illinois in 1968, Secretary of State Paul Powell initiated a multi-year renovation of the Illinois State Capitol. Various projects continued into the mid-1970s. Corridors and office suites were renovated, and the House and Senate Chambers were remodeled: the House in 1974 and the Senate in 1976. Work also included updates to mechanical and electrical systems. With office space lacking and funding for an additional building in the complex not available, construction of mezzanines that divided tall office spaces continued, as well as the build-out of the north corridor on the second floor with additional offices. More of the Capitol was taken over for legislative offices, with more executive department staff relocating to leased spaces elsewhere in Springfield. Among the last projects in the 1970s campaign was the renovation of the sixth floor of the north wing, including replacement of the roof with lead-coated copper, in 1979.

Millions more were spent in the 1980s for fire safety improvements and the installation of fire escapes. Exterior masonry repairs and roofing replacement were also completed in the late 1980s. Additional exterior masonry and roofing work was performed in the 1990s.

In 2006–2007 major interior renovation work was implemented, including remodeling and upgrading of finishes in the House and Senate Chambers and adjacent third and fourth floor spaces, reconstruction of the art glass laylight in the House Chamber, and installation of new mechanical systems to serve the House and Senate Chambers.

In 2012–2013, the west wing of the Capitol was renovated and restored, including removal of non-historic mezzanines; restoration of original decorative finishes; upgrades to life safety accessibility, mechanical and electrical systems, including the first portion of a planned building-wide fire suppression sprinkler system; exterior repairs including new copper-clad main entrance doors; and renovation of the basement level.

B. Historical context

The classical state capitol form is considered one of the unique American contributions to monumental architecture, on par with the skyscraper. In Illinois these two forms are related due to the era and proximity of the capital city of Springfield to Chicago. Almost all U.S. state capitols share certain key characteristics, such as prominent building site, park-like setting, monumental size, dome and rotunda, and classic temple front. The state capitol form also reflects distinctly American political ideas of authority, influence, hierarchy, and openness as they relate to public governance.

No less important, state capitols are symbols that are deeply vested with cultural meaning. For politicians and citizens, this meaning is emotionally charged. Entering a statehouse is like entering a civic church, and the Illinois State Capitol is regularly visited by tourists and school children.

The National Register Nomination for the Illinois State Capitol cites the Capitol for its significance in Criterion C as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high

artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Specifically, the Capitol is considered significant for its architectural style and in the subject areas of politics and government.

The period of construction, 1868–1888, was the aftermath of the Civil War, a time when the South was undergoing reconstruction, but the North was experiencing an upsurge of economic prosperity following the war. The post-war era was a period of materialism, boosterism, speculative fever, and corruption. It was also a period in which a new aristocracy of the extremely wealthy came into being. This class displayed its wealth with an ostentation that became a symbol of success. Grand and ornate fine and applied arts became the standard in public buildings as well as in private homes of the wealthy. The design selected for the Illinois State Capitol was eclectic, monumental, and ornate. It was exemplary of the artistic values of the period as well as a statement of the state's wealth and power. Similar expressions are found in the designs of the era's other state capitols including Kansas (1866), Michigan (1871), New York (1871), Connecticut (1872), Iowa (1872), Indiana (1873), California (1878), Colorado (1885), and Wyoming (1886). Several of these new statehouses were astonishingly large and ornate for their time and place. It is notable that the Iowa State Capitol was also designed by Cochrane & Piquenard, and the two buildings bear strong resemblances to one another. The Illinois State Capitol remains an excellent example of the scale and style of public buildings in the period immediately following the Civil War.

Construction of the Capitol was undertaken at a time of great building experimentation with structural technology and building materials. Much of this initiative was taking place in Chicago—destroyed by fire in 1871 and soon to become the birthplace of the skyscraper. This experimentation is embodied in the Capitol's size and height, in its use of terra cotta and cast stone on the exterior, and in its use of carton-pierre, scagliola, and encaustic tile on the interior.

As was traditional in classical architecture, the Capitol is characterized by bilateral symmetry. The formal entrance is at the center of the long east side and bisects the symmetrical facade. The most dramatic exterior feature is the dome, which towers above the principal building mass. The dome, at 361 feet above grade, is still the tallest of the non-skyscraper U.S. state capitols.

The original vertical interior organization of the Capitol placed the Supreme Court, Governor, and other elected executives on the second floor, and the General Assembly on the third floor. Elevating the legislative branch to the upper floor above the executive is a significant feature of the Capitol's spatial organization. Despite the doctrine of separate but equal powers among the three constitutional branches of government, the arrangement implicitly suggests the superiority of the legislative branch.

The bicameral legislature is spatially expressed by the equally matched wings to the north and south. The Senate Chamber in the north wing is smaller than the House Chamber in the south wing because of its fewer members, and the two chambers are shaped, decorated, and furnished in different ways, but the arrangements are carefully designed to be comparable.

The focal space within the Capitol, however, is the rotunda, which is located at the heart of the building. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches are united by this strong focus. Although numerous renovations and restorations have been implemented at the Illinois State Capitol, its exterior appearance and the public areas of the interior retain much of their appearance when the building was completed in 1888. This ornate structure remains in use as the Capitol, seat of state government, and a physical link to the state's past.

Illinois has had three capital cities and six capitol buildings since becoming a state in 1818. The first state legislature met in a house in Kaskaskia on the Mississippi River in 1819. The following year a new two-story wood structure was completed in Vandalia. A total of three structures served as the state capitol in Vandalia between 1820 and 1837, the last dating from 1836 and still standing in altered form. Vandalia had been established as the state capital by a statute that was to expire on December 1, 1840. In the mid-1830s as this date approached, other cities in Illinois, including Peoria and Chicago, lobbied to be the new capital. An ambitious young railroad attorney named Abraham Lincoln and his attorney friends—referred to as the “Long Nine” because their collective height was 54 feet—led the successful effort to move the capital from Vandalia to Springfield.³ Springfield also proved desirable for its relatively central location and because its citizens donated land and money to relocate the capital and supported plans for internal improvements. On February 28, 1837, at a joint meeting of the House and Senate, Springfield received a majority vote.

The first Illinois State Capitol in Springfield, referred to today as the Old State Capitol, was designed by John Francis Rague. Rague is probably best remembered as the designer of the first Iowa State Capitol in Iowa City, which is now on the campus of the University of Iowa. Rague was selected following a design competition for which he received \$300. The cost of the capitol was \$240,000, of which the city of Springfield paid \$50,000. Construction commenced with laying of the cornerstone on July 4, 1837. The edifice was designed in the Classical Revival style with facade and porticoes of simple Greek character, and a Roman dome but no rotunda. While relatively small in scale and simple in decoration, it exhibited refined design characteristics and careful workmanship that contrasted with its frontier settings.

When construction of the capitol had begun in 1837, the population of Springfield was 1,100 and that of Illinois was 500,000. When it was finally completed in 1853, the new building was looked upon with great admiration. But by the end of the Civil War, Springfield had grown to 17,000 people and Illinois had a population of 2,500,000. Due to the immense population growth, a new capitol was needed to house the expanding state government. The old capitol had become inadequate to meet the needs of the post-war industrial state.

The cities of Chicago, Peoria, Jacksonville, and Decatur as well as Springfield campaigned to be the site of the new capitol. In 1866 James C. Conkling, a Springfield attorney, campaigned for and was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives on a platform calling for a new capitol building. An attempt by Chicago to win the seat of government was successfully turned into a “David versus Goliath” battle by the small-town politicians.⁴ Conkling’s bill to have a new capitol constructed in Springfield narrowly passed both houses and was signed into law by Governor Richard Oglesby in February 1867. In accordance with this law, Springfield donated the new Capitol grounds and a \$200,000 consideration to the state. In return it was to receive ownership of the old capitol building when the new one was completed.

The initial design of the new Capitol was prepared by Chicago architect **John C. Cochrane**. John Crombie Cochrane (1835–1887) was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, and studied engineering and architecture in New England. He arrived in the Midwest at the age of nineteen, establishing an architectural office first in Davenport, Iowa, and then in Chicago in 1864.⁵ The Cochrane office was not one of Chicago’s larger firms; but Cochrane was known to be able to skillfully

3 Charles T. Goodsell, *The American Statehouse* (Lawrence, Kansas: The University Press of Kansas, 2001), 49.

4 *Ibid.*, 168.

5 Withey and Withey, 130.

utilize his social connections; some maneuvering in Springfield during the competition suggests Cochrane had influence in Illinois politics.⁶ In addition to the Illinois and Iowa State Capitols, he is credited with the design of the National Register-listed Cook County Hospital, the Livingston County Courthouse in Pontiac, Illinois, and many churches and residences.

Cochrane's junior partner George Garnsey developed the detailed drawings. **George Otis Garnsey** (1840–1923) was born in Rock Island, Illinois, and educated at a private school in New York before moving to Chicago in 1852. He worked as a draftsman in the office of J. C. Rankin beginning at the age of 16 and remained with the firm until 1861. He worked briefly in partnerships and for other architectural firms, including Cochrane's, before going into business as a sole proprietor in 1868. After the Great Chicago Fire in 1871, Garnsey helped to redesign many of the buildings in the city and established a national reputation for theater and opera house design. He edited the journal *National Builder* from 1885 until 1893.

On February 5, 1868, Cochrane formed a new partnership with Alfred Piquenard. **Alfred Henry Piquenard** (1825–1876) was born in Commune de Bernay, in the Normandy region of France. He studied at the *Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures* in Paris, and worked as an engineer and architect while in France. He had become radicalized as a young man and became secretary to Etienne Cabet, the leader of the Icarians. The Icarians espoused a form of communism—they lived as separate families but took meals together and raised children communally, owned no property, and worked for the common good. An advance group of Icarians including Piquenard sailed from Le Havre for New Orleans in 1848 in search of communal land and eventually settled in 1849 in Nauvoo, Illinois, a settlement recently vacated by the Mormons. Piquenard returned to France in 1852, and while in Paris Piquenard saw under construction the Second Empire style Louvre extension designed by Louis-Tullius-Joachim Visconti and Hector Lefuel. The Second Empire style would thereafter influence his architecture. Unfortunately, Piquenard was thrown into prison when he spoke out against the restored French monarchy. Upon being freed prior to his trial, he escaped to America and returned to architectural practice in St. Louis. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1857. Enlisting in the Union Army at the beginning of the Civil War, Piquenard distinguished himself, soon rose to the rank of captain, and led a group of construction engineers within the Missouri regiment. When he contracted malaria, he retired from his military career. He moved to Chicago in 1867. In late 1869, Piquenard and Cochrane drew the winning plans in the competition for the new Iowa State Capitol at Des Moines.⁷ Piquenard moved to Springfield in January 1870 to serve as Supervising Architect for the Illinois State Capitol. Piquenard did not live to see the topping off of the dome, as he succumbed to liver problems on November 15, 1876, a malady possibly brought on by his battle with malaria during his military service.

The Capitol design was modified and completed by W. W. Boyington in the 1880s. **William W. Boyington** (1818–1898) was born in Massachusetts and educated in New York. After practicing architecture in New York for a number of years and serving in the state legislature there, he relocated to Chicago in 1853. His architectural practice thrived, and he designed numerous residences, hotels, office buildings, and churches in Chicago and in cities across the Midwest.⁸ His designs include the 1885 Chicago Board of Trade Building (demolished), the Illinois State Building for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition (demolished at the end of the fair), and the

6. Hitchcock and Seale, 169.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 172

8. Henry Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 71.

Joliet Prison. He is today best known for the still-extant Chicago waterworks and water tower on North Michigan Avenue.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The Illinois Capitol has a cruciform shape, with the north and south wings longer than the east and west wings. The north and south wings end with projecting pavilions topped by mansard roofs. The east and west wings are topped by a gable roofs. Classical porticos are present at the east end of the east wing and north end of the north wing; a gabled pediment on the south wing is present where a matching portico was planned but never built. A tall dome rises above the intersection of the four wings. At 361 feet to the top, the towering dome resembles a separate structure, with its four porticoes rising from a tapered base, topped by a high drum, dome, and lantern.⁹ On the interior, character-defining original elements include the lavish use of marble, scagliola and carton-pierre, with the public corridors, great rotundas, and legislative chambers given the richest treatment. The present-day second floor was intended to be the first floor, and consequently has higher ceilings and more elaborate ornamentation than the present-day first floor.¹⁰
 2. Condition of fabric: The Capitol is generally in good condition. The west wing was completed renovated in 2012–2013 and is in excellent condition, with major public spaces restored to historic decorative schemes. The south wing is in good condition. The third and fourth floors, including the House Chamber, were restored in 2006–2007. At the first and second floors, public corridors and selected interior spaces (such as the historic Supreme Court Chamber) have been restored to the historic decorative schemes. Other office spaces in the south wing remain in configurations established in 1970s or 1980s renovations. The east wing is similar to the south wing, with some spaces restored in recent decades in a historically appropriate manner, while other areas remain as renovated in the 1970s. The north wing is largely unchanged since the major work of the 1970s and 1980s, although the Senate Chamber and third floor offices were redecorated in 2006–2007. Presently, the north wing also retains significant areas of non-original mezzanine floor levels, which subdivide formerly grand spaces on the first and second floors. Also, the north end of the second floor corridor has been enclosed and subdivided by a mezzanine for additional office space. A new renovation and restoration project has commenced in 2022 to restore and renovate the north wing interior.
- B. Description of Exterior: The Illinois State Capitol is generally cruciform in plan, with the north and south wings longer than the east and west wings. Porticoes are present at the end of the east and north wings only. At the exterior facades, the first floor is defined by rusticated masonry and topped by a continuous watertable. Above the watertable, the facade is defined by pilasters and engaged columns at each bay. The second floor has rectangular windows with pediments in each bay. The third and fourth floors are expressed as a single level on the exterior facades, with tall semicircular arched window openings. In some spaces, such as the legislative chambers, no fourth floor is present, and the third floor extends vertically to match the exterior design. In most areas, the fourth floor level is approximately aligned with the arched top of each window, and the semicircular transom sash serves

⁹ Ibid., 174

¹⁰ Ibid., 174

as the fourth floor window. The top of the fourth floor is the continuous bracketed roof cornice, with a balustrade above at the perimeter of the sloped roofs. At the ends of the north and south wings, a tall mansard roof extends upward, with two levels of dormer windows for the fifth and sixth floors. Above the crossing of the wings at the center of the building is the main dome assembly. Above a battered stone base is the lower drum, with porticos on four sides, a main level of arched window openings, and upper oculus windows. Above a sheet metal cornice that is continuous atop the lower drum and porticos is the middle drum, defined by a second level of arched window openings separated by pilasters or engaged columns. The middle drum level is also topped by a continuous sheet metal cornice, above which is the upper drum. This level is clad with sheet metal and has rectangular windows. The upper drum transitions into the dome itself, clad with sheet metal and divided by pilasters into panels. The dome is taller than it is wide and is crowned by a circular balcony and domed lantern with flagpole, all clad with sheet metal. A non-original ladder in a safety cage provides access to the flagpole atop the lantern.

1. Overall dimensions: 300 feet east to west at centerline, 400 feet north to south at centerline, 350 feet from grade to base of flagpole atop lantern. The north wing is 150 feet long by 110 feet wide, increasing to 130 feet wide at the north mansard pavilion. The main cornice is 85 feet above grade, the peak of the north cornice pediment is 100 feet above grade, and the top of the mansard roof at the north pavilion is 120 feet above grade.
2. Foundations: The foundation of the Capitol are stone masonry, with the stone taken from quarries in Hancock County in western Illinois. Stone foundations and footings support brick and stone masonry walls and piers, which in turn support brick masonry vaults for the first floor above. To support the massive rotunda walls and dome, the foundation excavation went down twenty-five feet below grade to bedrock. The wings of the Capitol rest on a foundation which extended down from eleven to sixteen feet below grade to stepped footings.
3. Walls: The exterior masonry walls incorporate a variety of materials including Joliet limestone, Indiana limestone, granite, sandstone, cast stone, and terra cotta, all with a multi-wythe clay brick backup. The majority of the exterior stone masonry is Joliet limestone, particularly the first four floors of the structure. Later in the building's construction, Indiana limestone from Bedford County was also used at various areas including carved ornamental units. Other ornamental elements are granite, sandstone, cast stone, and terra cotta. Various masonry materials have been used to replace deteriorated stone units including Indiana limestone, a beige colored limestone of unknown origin, Silverdale limestone quarried in Kansas, travertine, cast stone, and terra cotta. The original mortar was specified to be one part [natural] cement, one part lime, and four parts sand.

The facade consists of a field of ashlar units with roman arches over the windows at the first and third floors of the projecting portions of the facade. The base of the walls is clad with rustic ashlar units incorporating beveled joints. Roman arches are incorporated over the first floor windows of the portions of the facade adjacent to the intersections of the wings. Second floor windows adjacent to the intersection of the wings are topped by pediments with decorative end pieces known as anthemion (an ornamental motif based on palm fronds). A wash course between the first and second floors of the facades extends around the perimeter of the building.

The main facades also incorporate a cast stone concrete cornice which was apparently cast in situ. The cornice includes integrally cast ornamental brackets (modillions) and soffit panels with a four petal flower cast into center of the piece. The cornice is capped by two courses of cast stone

which are incorporated into a built-in gutter. The corners of the cornice were originally accentuated with cast stone acroterions many of which have been subsequently replaced with terra cotta acroterions. The built in-gutter is integrated into a masonry railing system which is set back from the main walls. Exposed downspouts extend from drains in the built-in gutter at the inside corners of the main portion of the building.

Two varieties of masonry railings exist above the main walls of the building. The railing at the ends of the wings consist of Joliet limestone bases with regularly spaced buff colored cast stone baluster units and a cast-in-place coping spanning between cast in place piers which extend from the Joliet limestone base. The rails near the intersection of the wings consist of a similar Joliet limestone base and cast in place concrete cap. A system of circular and partial circle cast stone units are set into the base, piers and copings to create a circular motif screen.

4. Structural system, framing: The exterior walls are load-bearing masonry, with the majority of the outer wythe consisting of Joliet limestone either keyed into the backup brick masonry or anchored with a series of wrought iron straps. There are also many interior load-bearing brick masonry walls that define the major spaces. The interior structural framing consists of concrete or masonry arches spanning between wrought iron beams, wrought iron box beams, wrought iron trusses, and cast iron columns.

At each of the four wings, the first floor framing system consists of brick and limestone vaults and arches, which are topped with concrete fill to create a level floor surface. The second floor framing consists of concrete fill over masonry vaults supported by wrought iron beams. The third and fourth floors consist of concrete fill over flat-arch precast concrete units. The fifth and sixth floors consist of concrete fill over corrugated iron arches. Wrought iron beams are in turn supported by load bearing masonry walls, wrought iron trusses, box beams, or cast iron columns. The roof of all four wings of the building is supported by wrought iron trusses, wrought iron purlins, and steel subpurlins, which in turn support precast concrete panels. The original wood subpurlins and wood sheathing have been replaced with a steel and precast concrete system.

A large masonry groin vault, constructed of limestone and brick, supports the first floor of the rotunda. At the second and third floor levels, the rotunda is supported utilizing a similar system of wrought iron beams, load bearing masonry, and concrete filled arches. At the second floor level, the rotunda floor beams are simply supported and span from load bearing walls to cast iron columns at the edge of the rotunda circular floor opening. At the third floor level the rotunda floor beams cantilever out past load bearing masonry arches to support the edge of the rotunda floor at the circular opening.

The base of the outer dome structure consists of a circular, load-bearing brick and limestone masonry drum. The circular dome transitions into a cruciform battered base, which is clad in limestone and relies on a system of battered I-beams, with clay tile infill between the I-beams. The battered base of the dome transitions into vertical brick masonry bearing walls. These load bearing walls are supported by large transfer girders at the east and west wings of the building and by load bearing masonry walls above the House and Senate Chambers at the north and south wings.

The upper section of the outer dome consists of vertical wrought iron trusses, acting as ribs, with circular trusses between the ribs. The vertical ribs rest on and are supported by a circular, load

bearing masonry wall. Precast concrete panels sheathe the exterior of the upper dome, which is in turn clad with sheet metal roofing.

The circular, load bearing masonry wall of the dome, supporting the vertical trusses, is constructed of brick masonry, with exterior limestone units keyed into the brick. Masonry arches exist beneath the wrought iron ribs, to decrease the dead load of the drum walls as well as to allow for arched window openings in the masonry. The dome drum is a continuous load bearing masonry wall with large arches above the fourth floor, which transfer the dead load of the dome structure to large load bearing masonry piers located at the four corners of the intersecting building wings.

The inner dome is constructed of sheet metal panels connected to iron framing. The decorative metal panels, as seen from the interior of the rotunda, are suspended from wrought iron ribs, which are fastened with bolts and rivets to a steel channel supported on top of a circular brick masonry wall. The circular masonry wall is supported by interior brick columns at the colonnade level. The brick columns bear on a continuous circular masonry corbel, extending from the circular masonry wall of the drum of the upper dome. The upper dome masonry wall loads transition into large masonry arches above the fourth floor, to transfer the loads to the four masonry piers surrounding the rotunda.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: As noted, large exterior porticos are present at only at the north and east wings. As originally designed, the building was intended to have four matching porticos, with grand exterior stairs ascending from grade up to the present-day second floor, which would have been the principal entrance. As constructed in the late 1880s per the re-design by W. W. Boyington, the porticos have shorter staircases from grade up to the present-day first floor, and balconies at the second floor above.

The north portico extends across the entire width of the north facade of the north wing and has exterior stairs constructed of granite from up grade at its east and west ends and across the width of its north face. The first level is constructed of rusticated masonry, matching the building facades, with five semicircular arched openings on the north and one arched opening each on the east and west ends. A continuous watertable tops the first floor. Above the water table, monumental granite Corinthian order columns rise to the cornice above. At the five-bay north facade, the end columns are doubled. One free-standing column next to the building wall completes the east and west ends. The main cornice of the portico is continuous with the building cornice, and a similar raking cornice defines the pediment of the portico. Balustrades at the east and west ends of the roof end into the sloped portico roof on the north. The second floor level of the portico is generally open to below, with a narrow perimeter balcony as well as a “bridge” connecting from the building to the north center bay. The outside edges of the second floor balcony are defined by granite balustrades, while the internal openings to below are protected by cast iron railings.

In addition to the historic portico, the north wing has two non-historic exterior stoops added as part of the construction of fire-egress stairwells in 1980–1981. These two stoops, on the east facade and one on the west facade, consist of concrete stairs with painted steel railings, from the first floor level to grade. Historic window openings were converted to door openings as part of the stairwell work and lead out to the stairs. Below the stoops, exterior area wells contain non-historic stairs descending to basement-level doors.

6. Chimneys: Historic fireplaces in the building were connected to masonry chimneys. During previous renovation work, the chimneys have been demolished, and roof openings have been closed up and roofed over. No exterior chimneys exist today. Historic aerial views suggest that the original chimneys were relatively low and simple.

7. Openings

- a. Doorways and doors: Exterior doors at the Capitol are generally not historic. The primary exterior doorways at the north wing are located at the north facade, and emergency egress doors are located at the east and west sides of the north wing. At the north facade, the group of three pairs of exterior doors at the north portico were replaced in the 1950s with simple, modernist-style bronze and glass entrance doors with fixed transoms. At the second floor above, the exterior doors to the portico balcony are paired wood panel doors, with clear glass at the upper half, a raised panel at the mid-height rail, and a beveled panel with trim at the base. These doors have historic hardware and generally match the character of historic doors at the interior, but it is not known if the existing doors are original or reproductions. Finally, new exterior doors were installed at the east and west facades of the north wing in 1980–1981 as part of the egress stair construction. These doors are paired wood doors in the pattern of historic interior doors in the building.
- b. Windows: Original windows on the building were a combination of wood frame double hung units and fixed units, as well as cast iron windows at the porticos. Arched topped windows are incorporated at various areas of the main facade of the building as well as the drum. The existing windows, not historic generally replicate the historic design.

The typical first floor window is a four-over-four wood double-hung window. The typical second floor window is also a four-over-four wood double-hung window, although the window openings are taller at this floor. The third floor windows at the inner portion of each wing are six-over-six double-hung wood windows with three-light semicircular transoms. At the outer pavilion of each wing, the windows are two-over-two-over-two wood triple-hung windows with two-light semicircular transoms. The fourth floor is not expressed on the exterior; in most areas, the fourth floor level is aligned to the bottom of the transom of the third floor windows, and only the semicircular transom opens to the fourth floor. The fifth floor of the north and south wings has two-over-two wood double-hung windows set into masonry dormers. The sixth floor of the north and south wings has three-over-three wood double hung windows with semicircular fanlight transoms, set within sheet-metal clad dormers.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The north and south wing roofs are gables extending between the base of the main dome and the end pavilions. The north and south wing pavilions have mansard roofs, with a convex curved shape at the lower portion and a low-slope hip over the central portion. At the north wing, the portico has a gable roof. Adjacent to the base of the main dome, the north and south wing roofs have short valleys where they connect to the east and west wing roofs. The east and west wings have hipped roof shapes. At the east wing, the east face of the main hip roof connects to the gable roof of the portico, with the gable ridgeline only slightly below the ridge of the hip roof. Two towers at the corners of the east wing have convex hip roofs. The roof of the west wing is similar, with a cross-gable roof intersecting the west face of the primary hip roof, and two smaller hipped roofs extending over projecting

bays at the northwest and southwest corners of the wing. The main dome is taller than it is wide, and has a convex shape divided by ribs, extending from the dome cornice up to the lantern. The lantern itself has a smaller similarly shaped dome roof.

The roofing of the four wings and the two porticos is batten-seam lead-coated copper. The existing roof materials date to the 1970s. The main dome roof is covered with sheet metal, coated with an aluminum emulsion coating.

- b. Flashings and gutters: The built-in gutters are lined with flat lock lead-coated copper panels. The built-in gutters measure up to 18 inches deep and include expansion joints with batten caps between downspout locations to accommodate thermal expansion of the gutter liner. The copings are covered with lead-coated copper that is connected to the gutter liner by a batten cap.
- c. Mansards: At the north and south wings, the mansard pavilion is covered with lead-coated copper shingles, which are painted with an aluminum emulsion coating. Similar shingle roofing is used at the two small towers located on either side of the east portico. The upper flat portion of the mansard roof is covered with an EPDM rubber membrane.

The typical exposed dimensions of the shingles are 10-1/4 inches wide by 16-1/4 inches tall. Two sides of the shingles are folded over and two sides are folded under to form the locks. Cleats installed in each seam anchor the roofing to the deck. The shingles are interlocked and each row is staggered. Due to the slope of the mansard, these seams are not soldered. The shingles are coated with an aluminum emulsion coating. At the corners of the mansard, the ridge caps have a clover leaf profile. The top of the mansard has a lead-coated copper sheet metal cornice concealing a built-in gutter at the perimeter of the upper low-slope roof. Flashings at dormer windows are lead-coated copper. The low sloped hip roof above the mansard was covered with a mechanically fastened EPDM rubber roofing membrane system in 2008, while the lead-coated copper components date to the 1970s.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The basement level is divided into numerous small rooms defined by the load-bearing masonry walls supporting the vaulted structure of the first floor. Main corridors run down the center of each wing, to an open groin vaulted space at the center of the building under the rotunda above.

At the first floor (the “ground floor” in the original design), main corridors run down the center of the building on east-west and north-south axes to exterior entrance doors at the end of each wing. The open space of the rotunda is at the center of the plan. Office spaces are located on both sides of the corridor in each wing. Some of these offices have been divided mid-height to create the first mezzanine floor level.

The second floor (the “first floor” in the original design, intended to be the “main floor” of the building) has a similar layout at the north and south wings, with continuous corridors and offices to either side. In the north wing, the northern half of the original corridor has been enclosed to create more office space. In the east wing, the second floor corridor formerly extended to the facade but has been enclosed by a glass and bronze dividing wall for the Governor’s office reception. The west wing has enclosed offices at its west end and the grand staircase from the second to third floor opening off the rotunda. Similar to the first floor, some of the second floor

offices were divided mid-height to create the second mezzanine floor. Mezzanines at the west wing were removed during the 2013 renovation. At the rotunda, a small circular opening provides views from the second floor down to the first floor.

The third floor contains the House Chamber in the south wing and the Senate Chamber in the north wing, with private offices beyond. The east wing and west wing contain offices. The rotunda has a larger circular opening providing view down to the floors below. The fourth floor is a partial floor consisting of the galleries overlooking the House and Senate Chambers as well as offices in the outer portions of each wing. The fifth and sixth floors exist only under the mansard roofs of the north and south wings and provide additional office space.

The following detail interior description includes only the north wing of the Capitol. Spaces are described based on the historic nineteenth floor plan arrangement.

First Floor, East Side, South Room. This space consists of one historic room subdivided by a mezzanine and partitions into multiple offices. The existing flooring is carpet. The ceiling below the mezzanine is suspended acoustic tile with non-original plaster cornice at the perimeter. The full extent of the original plaster ceiling is exposed at the three rooms on the mezzanine level and consists of a simple plaster corner below a decorative plaster cove, leading to a flat plaster ceiling divided by strip moldings. These offices retain the original wood trim at the door to the corridor and the two windows. The offices have wood wainscot with flush rectangular panels with semicircular motifs at the top and bottom edges, matching the wainscot design of the first floor east wing. This historic-style wainscot is replicated on the non-original partition walls at both the first and mezzanine levels.

Historically, this office was occupied by the Secretary of State Shipping Department. By 1931, the original bearing wall between this space and the office to the north had been partially removed. By the 1930s, the Department of Insurance had expanded into this space. In the 1940s and 1950s, this room was used as part of the large general office for the department. In 1960, the office was renovated, including removal of the previous partitions. New partitions were constructed to define a reception room at the southwest corner of the space, and a small private office at the northeast corner of the space. By 1971, the space was used temporarily for the House Minority Leader's Appropriation Staff. In 1973, the space became part of the Bureau of the Budget. This area of the Capitol was renovated in 1986, and the existing non-original interior partitions and finishes likely date to this renovation. Also, the mezzanine in this space was apparently constructed as part of the 1986 renovation. Since 1986, the first floor and mezzanine space has been occupied by Senate member and staff offices.

First Floor, East Side, Middle Room. This space consists of one large historic room subdivided by a mezzanine and partitions into multiple offices. A corner of this historic L-shaped room is taken up by a non-original stairwell. The existing flooring is carpet and non-original marble tile. The original vaulted and coffered plaster ceiling and cornice molding is exposed throughout the mezzanine rooms. The original design of the ceiling includes plaster beams running east-west centered between each window and dividing the space into five bays. The second and fourth coffers in the ceiling design include additional decorative moldings in a grid pattern. Below the mezzanine level, the ceilings are suspended acoustic tile with a non-original plaster cornice at the perimeter. The offices retain the original wood trim at the doors to the corridor and the three exterior windows. The offices have non-original wood wainscot with flush rectangular panels

with semicircular motifs at the top and bottom edges, matching the wainscot design of the first floor east wing.

Historically, this office was occupied by the Superintendent of Insurance. The historic interior finishes present in this space may date to a renovation in 1895. The space remained offices for the Department of Insurance into the 1960s. Circa 1916, when the non-original elevator shaft was created in the adjacent room to the north, a small entrance vestibule leading to the elevator and this room was created at the northwest corner of the space. By 1931, the original bearing wall between this space and the office to the south had been partially removed to create one larger general office space. In the 1970s, the space was used by the Bureau of the Budget. This area of the Capitol was renovated in 1986, and the existing non-original interior partitions and finishes, including the wood wainscot throughout the suite, likely date to this renovation. The two original corridor windows from this space were apparently closed up as part of the 1986 work. Also, the mezzanine in this space was apparently constructed as part of the 1986 renovation. Since 1986, the first floor and mezzanine space has been occupied by Senate member and staff offices.

First Floor, East Side, North Room. This space is one historic room subdivided by a mezzanine and partitions into multiple offices. The historic room was divided on its centerline by a beam running east to west, supported by two intermediate columns. The central beam encased in plaster is apparent at the mezzanine ceiling. A portion of this historic room is taken up by two non-original elevators. The existing flooring is carpet. The original plaster cornice molding and flat plaster ceiling is exposed in the mezzanine, while the ceiling below the mezzanine is suspended acoustic tile with non-original plaster molding at the perimeter. The offices retain the original wood trim at the door to the corridor and the four exterior windows. The offices have non-original wood wainscot with flush rectangular panels with semicircular motifs at the top and bottom edges, matching the wainscot design of the first floor east wing.

Historically, this office was occupied by the Superintendent of Insurance. The historic interior finishes present in this space may date to a renovation in 1895. Circa 1916, one non-original elevator shaft within this space was created when the fifth and sixth floors were remodeled for offices. When the elevator was built, the original corridor window for this space was blocked off. As early as 1931, this office had been subdivided into multiple smaller rooms. The configuration of the space had been changed again by the 1950s, when the space was divided into two unequal parts along the existing beam line. The space remained offices for the Department of Insurance into the 1960s, and the basic configuration remained unchanged. In the 1970s, the space was used by the Bureau of the Budget. This area of the Capitol was renovated in 1986, and the existing non-original interior finishes, including the wood wainscot throughout the suite, likely date to this renovation. Also, the mezzanine in this space was apparently constructed as part of the 1986 renovation. Since 1986, the first floor and mezzanine space has been occupied by Senate member and staff offices.

First Floor, West Side, Two North Rooms and Adjacent Small Office. This space consists of two historic rooms subdivided by a mezzanine and partitions into multiple offices, and the adjacent original small office subdivided by non-original partitions into two offices and a corridor. Portions of the original southern room are taken up by a non-original stairwell. The existing flooring is carpet, and the existing ceiling is suspended acoustic tile with a non-original plaster cornice molding. The existing door and window trim throughout these offices is non-historic wood trim that reflects the general style of original trim elsewhere on the first floor. The

offices have non-original wood wainscot on all walls. The suspended ceiling above the mezzanine level conceals only the unfinished brick vault floor structure above.

Unlike most other first floor interior spaces, the west side rooms of the first floor north wing generally lack intact historic finishes.

Circa 1900, these offices were occupied by either the Land Department of the Auditor's Office, the Farmer's Institute, or the Secretary of State Supply Department. From at least the 1920s into the 1950s, these two spaces were occupied by the Auditor of Public Accounts. In 1955, a mezzanine was constructed over the entire area. The first floor space was partitioned into multiple small offices at this time, and the interiors were finished with acoustic tile ceilings with recessed light fixtures. The mezzanine level was divided into one open office at the south half of the space and four private offices at the north half of the space, finished with a tile floor, partitions glazed with obscure glass, and a suspended perforated metal acoustic ceiling. At the perimeter of the mezzanine offices, the walls were furred out and clad with gypsum board. In the 1960s, this suite was occupied by the Department of Financial Institutions, and by 1971 it formed part of the Treasurer's suite. In 1982–1983, this space was renovated. The current configuration of partitions and the existing non-original finishes apparently date to this time. Since the 1983 work, the space has been occupied by Senate member and staff offices.

First Floor, West Side, South Room and Adjacent Small Office. This space consists of a single historic room divided by non-original partitions into three offices, and the adjacent original small office subdivided by non-original partitions into two offices and a corridor. The existing flooring is carpet, and the existing ceiling is suspended acoustic tile with a non-original plaster cornice molding. The existing door and window trim in these three offices is simple, non-historic wood trim. The main office has a wood chair rail, while the inner offices have non-original wood wainscot on all walls. The existing suspended ceiling conceals the historic plaster cornice molding, but the original plaster ceiling has been previously demolished, exposing the brick vault floor structure above. The existing suspended ceiling above the former small office space conceals a non-original flat plaster ceiling supported on metal lath with a plaster cornice molding at the perimeter.

Circa 1900, this office was apparently occupied by either the Land Department of the Auditor's Office or the Farmer's Institute. These spaces were occupied by the State Treasurer as early as the 1930s and up to 1971. The original configuration as one large general office with an adjacent private office still existed into the 1950s. In 1962, the outer office was subdivided to create three offices, a reception room, and a connecting corridor. At this time, the smaller room was occupied as the private office of the State Treasurer. In 1982–1983, this space was renovated again. The current configuration of partitions and the existing non-original finishes apparently date to that project. Since 1983, the space has been occupied by Senate member and staff offices.

Second Floor, East Side, South Room. This space consists of a single historic room divided by non-original partitions and a mezzanine into a connecting corridor, conference room, and offices. The existing flooring is carpet throughout. At the level below the mezzanine, the existing ceiling is suspended acoustic ceiling tile with a non-original plaster molding at the perimeter. The original perimeter walls of the space retain the original raised panel stained wood wainscot, and the original design is replicated on non-original partition walls. The walls above the wainscot are wallpapered. The original corridor doors and stained wood trim remain in place. The original stained window trim is still in place, and consists of a base portion related to the wood wainscot, a

fluted pilaster, and a capital and entablature at the window head. At the mezzanine level, the original ornate plaster ceiling is exposed. The ceiling design includes a central plaster pendant in a square panel, semicircular panels at the east and west ends of the room, and a stepped perimeter molding. The decorative scheme of the room also includes plaster ornament over the stained wood window surrounds. At the mezzanine, the existing partitions consist of wood paneling that stops below the original plaster ceiling.

Circa 1900, this space was apparently used by the State Board of Public Charities. By the 1940s, it was still configured as a single office, but was part of the Governor's suite. One private office had been created at the northeast corner of the room with glazed partial-height partitions. In 1951, new glazed partial-height partitions were built in this space to define a second private office at the northeast corner, and an L-shaped reception and office space in the remainder of the room. The private offices had low acoustic tile ceilings. In 1966–1967, this space was renovated, including construction of a mezzanine level. The 1951 and earlier partitions were removed, and new partitions were created at the second floor level to define a waiting area at the west end of the space, two windowless private offices along the south side, and a connecting corridor along the north and east walls. New door openings through the north wall were created to access the historic East Side Middle Room, described below. At the mezzanine level, the space was configured as one large open office, accessed by a new door opening through the south wall to the middle landing of the historic staircase and a connecting door to the new mezzanine to the north. As part of this work, the historic ornamental plaster ceiling was left exposed in the mezzanine level, while the lower level received suspended acoustic tile ceilings. In 1985–1986, this space was renovated. The present-day configuration of partitions in the spaces and the non-original interior finishes date to the 1985–1986 renovation. Currently, the space is used as offices for the Governor's staff at both the second floor and mezzanine.

Second Floor, East Side, Middle Room. This space consists of one historic L-shaped space subdivided by a mezzanine and partitions into multiple offices. The original L-shaped extension at the northeast corner of the room is taken up by a non-original stairwell. Two non-original elevators open into this room, although the elevator shafts are actually located in the adjacent historic space to the north.

The existing flooring throughout the space is carpet, except for non-original marble tile in the connecting corridor. The ceilings below the mezzanine are suspended acoustic tile. At the mezzanine level, the original ornamental plaster ceiling and cornice is exposed to view in the southern two-thirds of the space. This ceiling is divided into coffers by plaster beams, and includes two pendant details near the south end. The northern third of the space has a suspended acoustic tile ceiling which conceals fragments of the continuation of the historic plaster ceiling, including similar pendant details near the north end. The walls throughout the space are currently painted plaster or wallpaper. At the perimeter of the historic space, the original baseboard remains in place, and fragments of the original chair rail remain at the exterior wall. Non-original wood wainscot has been installed in some offices. The historic window trim is still present at the three windows in this space, with the upper portion visible at the mezzanine, and the lower portion visible at the second floor. The original door into the corridor from this space now leads from the main corridor into connecting corridor; portions of the original door surround exist at the second floor level, although the doors into the corridor are non-original replica doors.

Circa 1900, this space was apparently used as the Agriculture Museum. By the 1920s, the space housed the Department of Finance, and the space had been divided into two larger spaces by a

partition wall running east-west. The present-day limit of the exposed original ceiling at the mezzanine level corresponds to the location of this major partition wall. Both of these spaces were remodeled in 1930. The southern half room was altered to have four private offices along the exterior walls, defined by partial height partitions and railings, open to a larger general office. The northern half room was partitioned into three offices with partial height partitions and railings. The interior was finished with plaster walls, wood baseboard, and linoleum floors. The 1930 work also included new wood doors at the main corridor door opening. The 1929 drawing shows a direct connection from the main corridor into the northern half room; this opening is not a historic corridor opening but corresponds a presently existing door. The 1929 drawing also shows a window opening from the southern half room into the main corridor; the location of this closed-up opening is visible in the main corridor. In 1941, 1949, 1951, and 1956, the layout of the space was again remodeled, with repeated changes to the configuration of the glazed partial-height partitions in the space. Although the original plaster ceiling remained exposed in the southern half room after these renovations, a suspended ceiling apparently had been installed at the northern half room. In 1966–1967, the southern half of this space was renovated, including construction of a mezzanine level over the southern half only, with a connecting corridor along the west side. The previous partitions were removed, and the second floor space was reconfigured as six individual rooms. The space was used by the Department of Finance into the 1960s. In 1980 as part of the construction of Stairwell 3, a partial mezzanine floor structure was built across the northern portion of this space to connect to the new stairwell. In 1985–1986, this space was altered as part of significant renovation of the northeast quadrant of the second floor of the Capitol. The present-day configuration of partitions in the spaces and the non-original interior finishes at the second floor and mezzanine date to the 1985–1986 renovation. Part of the mid-1980s work apparently included the construction of a new mezzanine structure to infill the remaining portion of the northern half of the space. Since 1971, the space has been used as offices for the Governor’s staff at both the second floor and mezzanine.

Second Floor, East Side, North Room. This space consists of a historic three-room suite remodeled and subdivided by a mezzanine into multiple offices. Historically, this space was subdivided into three rooms and was used by the Board of Agriculture. As seen in historic plans and photographs, the western part of this space was an outer office opening to the corridor (herein called room W). A glazed wall separated the outer office from an inner general office at the northeast corner (herein called room NE). Along the south wall of the inner general office was a built in bookcase and two doors with transoms leading to a small storage room and a private office at the southeast corner of the suite (herein called room SE).

The existing flooring throughout both levels is carpet. The exterior walls of rooms W and rooms NE have historic stained wood wainscot with a rectangular inset panel design. The line of the wainscot is continued across the partition walls with non-historic wood baseboard and chair rail. Similar baseboard and chair rail is present on all walls of room E and the general office space of the suite. Non-historic stained wood wainscot and baseboard-chair rail is also present at the mezzanine level. Above the wainscot, the walls are wallpapered throughout the suite. Below the mezzanine, the ceilings are suspended acoustic tile with non-original plaster cornice molding. At the mezzanine level, the original frieze design of the room is exposed at the exterior walls of room W and room NE. No similar frieze is present in room SE. The original plaster frieze and cornice leads to a suspended acoustic tile ceiling. At room NE and room SE, the original plaster ceiling above has been removed, and above the suspended ceiling the floor structure is exposed. At room W, much of the original plaster ceiling is intact above the existing suspended ceiling. Historic painted wood surrounds are present at the four windows of the suite and the former

fireplace location in room NE. No original door surrounds or doors are present throughout the suite. The continuation of these wood surrounds are visible at the mezzanine, although the matching window surround in room SE has been truncated.

Circa 1916, the non-original elevator shaft within this space was created when the fifth and sixth floors were remodeled for offices. As late as 1950, the basic original layout of this suite still existed, except for the elevator shaft and a partial height partition defining a small private office at the northeast corner of the inner general office. During the renovation of the space for the Treasurer in 1951, many of the original interior finishes were removed, including the marble fireplace mantle from the north wall; the original interior doors, trim, and transoms; and the previous partial height partition. The glazed wall between the inner and outer offices was removed to create a larger general office, and the partitions defining the small storage rooms were removed to enlarge the private office. Dropped ceilings with acoustic tile were installed in the private office. The 1951 layout of the space remained into the 1970s. Sometime in the 1970s, a second elevator was added adjacent to the 1916 elevator at the southwest corner of this space. In 1980, a new subfloor was installed throughout this space. In 1985–1986, this space was altered as part of significant renovation of the northeast quadrant of the second floor of the Capitol. The mezzanine in this space was apparently constructed as part of the mid 1980s work. The present-day configuration of partitions in the spaces and the non-original interior finishes at the second floor and mezzanine date to the 1985–1986 renovation. Currently, the space is used as offices for the Governor's staff at both the second floor and mezzanine.

Second Floor, North End Corridor. The former extension of the second floor north corridor has been subdivided by partitions and a mezzanine into numerous small offices. The existing flooring throughout is carpet, and the existing ceilings are suspended acoustic tile. The existing wall finishes and trim are generally not historic. Portions of the original corridor finishes, including marble wainscot, marble door surrounds, pilasters, and brackets exist throughout both levels. The existing suspended ceilings conceal the original corridor plaster ceiling, which is identical to the plaster ceiling in other second floor corridor areas. At the north end of the space, the original wood exterior doors and transoms are still present.

Circa 1947, the north end of the north corridor on the second floor was partitioned for use by the Press Committee and Budgetary Commission Offices. Glazed partitions were constructed across the end of the corridor, extending south to the first original corridor doors. The layout included a general outer office and an inner conference room. The partitions were partial height, and the original extent of the corridor was still visible outside the conference room. In 1966, the north end of the second floor corridor was subdivided, including an enclosed office suite at the second floor and mezzanine levels. Renovation work was also performed in the east side offices at this time, as discussed above. Facing the historic corridor, the new dividing wall for the suite included a wide opening with oak trim containing an aluminum-framed glazed wall and doors leading to a reception room for the Auditor suite. A short corridor led to a general office and four private offices at the north half of the space. A spiral staircase led to the mezzanine, which was configured as one large open office, with the original corridor wall and ceiling finishes left exposed. By the early 1970s, additional partitions had been added throughout the space. This area was apparently remodeled in 1985–1986 as part of the significant renovation of the northeast quadrant of the second floor of the Capitol. The existing non-original interior finishes and partitions date to the mid-1980s work. Also as part of the mid-1980s renovation, the doors from the corridor into reception room 201 were replaced with historic-style doors with a faux marble surround and marble wainscot. Except for reception room 201, which serves the Office of the

Comptroller suite, this area is used as offices for the Governor's staff at both the second floor and mezzanine.

Second Floor, West Side, North Large Room. This is the original general office for the State Auditor, now subdivided by a mezzanine and partitions into multiple smaller spaces. The existing flooring is carpet throughout. At the level below the mezzanine, the existing ceiling is suspended acoustic ceiling tile. The stained raised panel wood wainscot throughout the sub-divided area is not original. The walls above the wainscot are painted. The trim around the exterior windows is plain stained wood trim. At the mezzanine level, the floors are carpet, the wainscot is the same as at the second floor, the walls are wallpapered, and the ceiling is suspended acoustic ceiling tile. Portions of an elaborately painted plaster ceiling with cast decoration are intact above the suspended acoustic ceiling. The decorative plaster ceiling includes a detailed cornice with brackets at the perimeter. The interior of the ceiling is divided into sections and highlighted with medallions and pendants. Adjacent to the main room was an original two-level vault. This vault was accessed by a metal spiral staircase in the room.

Originally, the room had wood flooring, wood wainscot and plaster walls, and a decorative plaster ceiling. Two cast iron structural columns were located in the center of the space. Prior to the 1930s, a few partitions had been introduced into the room, to create small private offices at the southwest and northeast corners of the room. In 1951, the room was extensively renovated, and a mezzanine was constructed around the perimeter of the room. The mezzanine included an open area at the center, and a new suspended metal acoustic ceiling with recessed lighting was added at both levels. The original walls and trim throughout the space were furred out and clad with plywood veneer paneling, including the original fireplace at the center of the north wall. The original door to the corridor was changed to a standard size aluminum-framed glazed door with a glass transom and a metal grille at the original transom opening. The original spiral staircase to the vault was removed, and a new staircase was built in the mezzanine to access the upper vault level (this staircase still exists). To access the mezzanine, a new elevator was built between two windows on the west wall of the space, and an L-shaped staircase was built at the northeast corner of the space. The second floor level was partitioned into a general office, three private offices, and a reception room. The mezzanine was configured as an open balcony office. Additional funds to remodel the Auditor's office were appropriated in 1957; the exact extent of work at this time is not known, but apparently it included filling in the central portion of the space with a mezzanine floor, changes to the location of partitions at the second floor, and construction of partitions at the mezzanine.

In 1980–1981, this space was altered as part of significant renovation of the northwest quadrant of the second floor of the Capitol. The present-day configuration of partitions in the spaces and the non-original interior finishes at the second floor and mezzanine date to the 1980–1981 renovation. Originally, this room was used as the general office for the State Auditor, later known as the Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts. Under the new state constitution of 1970, the Office of the Comptroller was created as an expanded replacement for the former Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts. This room remains part of the Office of the Comptroller suite at both the second floor and mezzanine.

Second Floor, West Side, North Small Office. This is a historic office that has been preserved in its original configuration. The existing floor is carpet. The walls have original wood wainscot with square inset panels and painted plaster above. The walls are topped by a bracketed plaster cornice transitioning to decorative ceiling with four small plaster pendants at the corners. There is

one non-original chandelier at the center of the ceiling. Along the north wall, there are two original doors with their original wood trim, and a fireplace with a marble surround between the doors. The wall area centered above the fireplace is now wallpapered but may originally have been a mirror. The west wall has one original window with its original wood trim. The south wall has an unusual low height framed opening, now closed with a wood panel. The original purpose of this opening is unclear; it may have been a private safe or a pass-through to the adjacent office. There is also an original door on the east wall opening to a small ancillary room adjacent; the original door and trim is intact, but the original transom has been replaced with a solid panel.

As part of the renovation of the adjacent general office in 1951, the swing of the doors into this room were reversed. Originally, the office had two doors opening out to the general office. The doors were changed to swing inward to this room, and the original transoms were replaced by solid wood panels. When stairwell 2 was constructed in 1980–1981, the west side door became a shallow closet. Historically, this room was used as the private office of the State Auditor. Currently, it retains its original use and serves as the private office for the State Comptroller.

Second Floor, West Side, South Small Office. This room was historically one space and served as the private office of the State Treasurer. The space is currently subdivided into two rooms on the second floor with a mezzanine added above. The second floor has carpeted floors, modern stained wood wainscot, wallpapered walls above the wainscot, and suspended acoustic ceiling with a non-original plaster molding at the perimeter. The window trim is plain stained wood, and the doors and door trim also appear to be non-historic. At the mezzanine level, the space is partly divided by the enclosure for the stairway. The current finishes include carpeted floors, non-original stained wood raised panel wainscoting, and painted plaster walls. The historic plaster ceiling is exposed at the mezzanine level. The ceiling has a detailed plaster frieze and cornice which currently has inset cove lighting. At the center of the ceiling moldings define an octagonal plaster cove with contemporary recessed lighting. Above the two windows, there is additional decorative detail at the level of the frieze consisting of a head motif surrounded by scrollwork.

Historically, this room was the private office of the State Treasurer. Already by the 1930s, the room had been altered by the removal of the original bearing wall between this space and adjacent room to the south, and by the addition of a small mezzanine over just the north half of the space. The north half of the main level of the space was partitioned as a private office. This basic arrangement still existed into the 1970s. Although the work is not documented in detail, this space was apparently altered as part of the significant renovation of the northwest quadrant of the second floor of the Capitol in 1980–1981. The present-day configuration of partitions in the spaces, the extension of the mezzanine over the south half of the room, and the non-original interior finishes at the second floor and mezzanine apparently date to the 1980–1981 renovation. Currently, this space is part of the Office of the Comptroller suite.

Second Floor, West Side, South Large Room. This is a historic space that currently exists in its basic original configuration. The current finishes include carpeted flooring and a non-original wainscot. The walls above the wainscot are wallpapered. The existing ceiling is ornate plaster with a frieze and cornice and a coved ceiling field including plaster pendants supporting chandeliers. Above the windows, additional decorative detailing is present, identical to the detailing in the adjacent small office to the north. No original window or door trim exists within this space, and the corridor doors are non-original replica doors.

Historically, this room was used as the general office of the State Treasurer. By 1931, partial-height partitions had been built, subdividing the space into four separate offices. Also by this time, the wide opening between this space and the adjacent small office to the north had been created. In 1933, a spiral staircase was added connecting the vault adjacent to this space to the first floor vault below. Funds to remodel the Treasurer's suite were appropriated in 1957, which likely included removal of previous partitions in this space and establishing the basic layout of the space as it exists today. This work also apparently included replacement of the original corridor doors with glazed aluminum-framed entrance doors with a glass transom. The present-day layout of the room existed by the mid-1960s. Minor changes to interior finishes have occurred in the room since that time, including installation of historic-style replica doors at the corridor. Currently, it is part of the Office of the Comptroller suite.

Third Floor, Senate Chamber. The first legislative session was held in the Senate chamber in 1877. Some simple electric light fixtures had been added by 1905, supplementing the original chandeliers. In 1919, new lighting fixtures were installed throughout the chamber, and the original chandeliers were shortened. Sometime after the 1933 fire in the south wing, the original art glass lay light in the Senate chamber was replaced by a coved plaster ceiling. In 1947, the original one-step raised platforms at the southeast and southwest quadrants of the chamber were removed, and the chamber floor was permanently terraced.

The Senate Chamber underwent a major rehabilitation in 1976. New member desks were installed on a new wood-framed stepped floor structure. The President's rostrum was modified, with new base cabinets with the original wood fronts attached. Wings were added to the sides of the podium for extra space. The press boxes at the north end of the chamber were modified, and the press box was raised above the President's podium. At the galleries, the wood floor structure was replaced with steel and concrete floor system. The south gallery floor level was raised, which increased the height of the south wall of the chamber and raised the railing level. The side walls of the chamber were infilled with wood paneling and wainscot to separate the side aisles. Recessed downlights installed throughout the chamber ceiling.

The Senate Chamber underwent another significant restoration in 2006–2007. The work scope included the re-establishment of significant architectural features from the original design whenever possible, while creating a functional setting for modern-day legislative activities. The Senate President's rostrum was reconstructed around salvaged fragments from the original, and was enlarged to accommodate the larger number of administrative and political personnel now required by the legislative process. Other work included the restoration and reconstruction of other original millwork including raised panel doors and the restoration of elaborate press boxes. Interior finishes include original mahogany and walnut woodwork, restored or re-cast ornamental plaster moldings, acid-etched glass door and transom panels, decorative wall and ceiling painting, and multi-colored marble bases. Historic light fixtures were recreated from period photographs. Existing downlights installed in the chamber ceilings in 1976 were left in place to maintain adequate light levels. In the Senate chamber, original wall stencils dating from the original construction were discovered under subsequent finish layers. The original flag and star pattern was documented and replicated on canvas for reinstallation. New building systems necessary for present-day legislative activities were installed in concealed and ancillary spaces to support the historic spaces. The chamber renovation incorporated new mechanical systems that were installed as part of a concurrent HVAC project. Existing toilet rooms were redesigned and renovated. In the public galleries, new period appropriate seating and railings were installed, as well as new

carpet. Also as part of the Senate work, the screen walls along the east and west side aisles were rebuilt with historically appropriate glazed partitions.

Third Floor, Northeast Offices. This space is two historic spaces subdivided for offices. The existing flooring is carpet. The walls have stained wood wainscot in a three-plus-one design more commonly seen in the fourth floor of the Capitol; much of this wainscot is likely original. The stained wood corridor door surrounds may be historic. Most offices have suspended acoustic tile ceilings; this ceiling system was newly installed in the early 2000s, replacing a previous concealed-spline suspended ceiling dating to the 1970s. Some offices retain plaster ceilings and original cornice molding. The existing window trim is also likely original.

In 1916, an elevator to serve the first to sixth floors of the north wing was added at the southwest corner, but the original layout was otherwise unchanged as late as 1970. The western room was used as a reception office for the Lieutenant Governor, and the eastern room was used as Senator offices. In 1970, a new plaster ceiling was built in the eastern room, and suspended acoustic tile ceilings were installed in the western room. These rooms were apparently remodeled in 1978. The second north wing elevator was also constructed at about this time. Currently, both suites are used as Senate offices.

Third Floor, North Center Office, Senate President's Office/Lieutenant Governor's Office.

This historic office is preserved in nearly its original configuration. The connecting doors on the east and west walls, and the closet door at the east side of the south wall, are likely later additions. The original entrance door to this room retains its original door and pediment trim. The stained wood window trim is original, as is the rectangular inset panel wainscot. On the east wall is a fireplace with its original marble surround and mirror. The existing chandeliers in the room are historic in style but are not original. The plaster ceiling with perimeter molding is original.

Historically, this room was the office of the Lieutenant Governor. Under the previous Illinois state constitution, the Lieutenant Governor presided over the Senate. Since the adoption of the new state constitution of 1970, this office has served as the office of the President of the Senate.

Third Floor, Northwest Offices. These suites are two historic rooms subdivided as office space. The existing flooring is carpet. The walls have stained wood wainscot in a three-plus-one design more commonly seen in the fourth floor of the Capitol; portions of this wainscot are likely original. Also, the stained wood corridor door surrounds may also be historic. Most offices have suspended acoustic tile ceilings with perimeter plaster cornice moldings; portions of the cornice moldings may be original. Some offices retain plaster ceilings and original cornice molding.

The original layout of this area is unknown, but it apparently consisted of two large rooms likely used as committee rooms. By the 1940s, supplemental columns to support the upper floors of the wing had been added into both of these rooms, and the western room had been divided into two offices. By the mid-1960s, the western room was still divided into two offices with a connecting corridor at the southeast corner; the eastern room was divided into three smaller offices. These suites were apparently remodeled in 1986-1987, when funds were appropriated to renovate the northwest quadrant of the third floor. The existing layout and finishes date to the mid-1980s work. Currently, this area is the staff office of the Senate President.

Third Floor, North Corridor. As part of the renovation of the Senate Chamber in 2006-2007, the north corridor was redecorated, with new carpet and re-created historic stencil patterns on the walls.

Fourth Floor Offices. The fourth floor of the north wing consists of the Senate Gallery overlooking the upper part of the Senate Chamber, as well as office spaces along the north end of the building. The office spaces at this floor are currently used by the Secretary of the Senate. The interior of the offices spaces are typically finished with carpeting, plaster ceilings with perimeter cove moldings, and painted plaster walls. Stained wood chair rail and baseboard is present throughout; much of this woodwork may be original. The stained wood window trim may also be original, although the doors are typically non-original replicas, and the transoms have been closed up. The corridor has original three-plus-one style wood wainscot and plaster walls and ceiling.

The original configuration of the north end of the fourth floor is uncertain, but it appears that it was originally divided into three committee meeting rooms and one larger work room to the west end. A corridor running east-west connected these rooms to a stairway running from the fourth floor to the third floor at the location of present-day Stairwell 3 at the east exterior wall. Since the Senate gallery does not extend along the east and west sides of the chamber, this area of the fourth floor is separate from the remainder of the fourth floor of the Capitol.

In 1916, the east end of this area was altered by the addition of an elevator serving six floors of the Capitol and by the extension of the original stairwell at the east wall from the fourth floor up to the sixth floor. By 1931, the large work room at the west end had been subdivided into three spaces, and the east end was configured as two offices. The basic layout was unchanged into the 1950s. Some minor remodeling at the west end of the floor was apparently performed circa 1956; a former storage space at the end of the hall was added to an office. By the 1970s, further minor remodeling had been performed to create four offices from one former committee meeting room. In 1980-1981, this area was significantly renovated. The existing configuration of partitions throughout this space likely dates to the early 1980s work.

Fifth Floor and Sixth Floor Offices. The fifth floor of the north wing is divided into numerous offices, finished with painted or wallpapered walls, carpet, and suspended acoustic tile ceilings. Some offices have more elaborate wood trim and wainscot, but this woodwork is not historic. Finishes at the sixth floor are similar. Currently, the fifth floor offices are used Senate majority staff, and the sixth floor offices are used by Senate members and staff.

The space of the present-day fifth and sixth floors was originally unfinished attic space, accessible only via the spiral fire escape stair at the west end of the north wing. Circa 1916, both floors in both the north and south wing were built out as new office space. The interior finishes included wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, and wood baseboard and chair rail. Interior doors had simple wood trim with transoms. In the north wing, the fifth floor was built out as three large offices, with some space unfinished, and the sixth floor was built out as office and laboratory space. A stairwell was created serving only the fourth to sixth floors, at the location of present-day Stairwell 3 at the east side of the north wing. This stairwell from the fourth floor down to the third floor only already existed prior to the 1916 work. Also, one new elevator was created serving the first to sixth floors.

Circa 1956, the fifth floor was extensively renovated. The floor was subdivided into numerous small offices. The 1950s layout of the floor remained up to a major remodeling of the upper

floors of the north wing in 1980-1981. The early 1980s renovation apparently created the basic configuration of the fifth and sixth floors that exists today. Although the fifth floor has been substantially reconfigured, the basic nine-part layout of partition walls proposed in 1915 for the sixth floor still is apparent in the present-day configuration.

2. Stairways:

The Capitol has three primary interior public stairways: the central grand staircase located in the building's west wing, and two smaller staircases located in the north and south wings, on the east side adjacent to the rotunda. Although currently there is no known photographic or drawn documentation showing this area at the time of construction, it is believed that these three staircases are original to the construction of the Capitol.

The north stairway extends from the first floor to the fourth floor. Non-historic door openings and short connecting stairs provide access from original mid-height landings of this staircase to the adjacent first mezzanine and second mezzanine levels. The stone stair treads are supported by cast iron risers which are currently painted grey to blend with the stone treads. The risers are an integrated part of the stair structure. A modern steel support bracket was added to the underside of each flight of stairs circa 1968. The bracket is painted to match the adjacent wall color as well as the color of the underside of the stairs. Each bracket is constructed of steel angles with an interior panel decorated with applied scrollwork. The handrails are ferrous metal coated to imitate bronze. The handrail is composed of several independent elements attached below the center point of each tread. A wood handrail is affixed to the top of the handrail. The lower portion of the handrail, where each element fastens to the iron stair support, contains a decorative rosette. At the fourth floor landing, the staircase has a handrail matching the appearance of the handrail flanking the rise of the stairs. This feature has also been modified to increase its height. The modification includes a horizontal steel rail and three vertical squared steel supports synchronized with the vertical portions of the original element. The height of the element was increased from 32 inches to 42 inches.

In addition to the public stairway, the north wing historically included a spiral fire escape stairway, located at the west exterior wall, at the southwest corner of the north projecting bay. The fire escape connected from the basement to the attic. The space of this stairway was converted into a ventilation shaft in 1980 when the adjacent Stairwell 2 was constructed.

The north wing contains two non-original staircases, added to the building in the twentieth century to improve the fire egress of the building.

A stair existed at the location of present-day Stairwell 3 at the time of original construction, extending only from the third floor to the fourth floor, providing the primary means of access to the fourth floor spaces at the north end of the Capitol. In 1916, this stairwell was reconstructed to extend from the third floor up to the new fifth and sixth floors in the north wing. In 1980, Stairwell 3 was extended from the third floor down to the first floor, and an original window opening on the east facade at the first floor was altered to create a direct exit to the exterior from the stairwell. Double historic-style wood veneer doors were constructed at the opening as well as an exterior concrete landing and stairs to grade, with a new exterior area well with stairs to the basement level below.

Also in 1980, new Stairwell 2 was created at the west exterior wall. Stairwell 2 runs from the first floor to the sixth floor, and serves all floors and mezzanines. (The portion of this staircase from the second floor up to the mezzanine appears to date to 1951.) An original window opening on the west facade at the first floor was altered to create a direct exit to the exterior from the new stairwell. Double historic-style wood veneer doors were constructed at the opening as well as an exterior concrete landing and stairs to grade, with a new exterior area well with stairs to the basement level below.

3. Flooring: Interior spaces in the north wing are typically carpeted. Historically, office spaces were carpeted or had hardwood floors; only fragments of historic wood flooring exist under later finish materials. Existing historic flooring in the Capitol is limited to the main public first and second floor corridors and the rotunda. This historic stone flooring incorporates a variety of stone types and colors in geometric patterns. Specific present-day floor finishes are described for each room, above.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: In the main public corridors, the walls typically have a marble wainscot. The walls above are divided into bays with paired scagliola pilasters and painted plaster. In other spaces, paneled wood wainscot is present in many rooms; some historic spaces have only a wood chair rail. Walls are generally plaster, painted or wallpapered. At some areas of the third floor as well as throughout the fourth floor, wood bead-board wainscot is present with a repeating design consisting of three boards of lighter colored wood followed by one slightly narrower walnut board. Specific wall finishes are described for each room, above.

Historic ceilings are generally plaster, incorporating a wide variety of decorative motifs and molded ornamentation. Most larger spaces are divided into bays by beams and coffers in the ceiling design. Many historic ornamental ceilings are exposed, but some areas have historic ornamental plaster above non-historic acoustic tile ceilings. Non-historic ceilings, such as ceilings below mezzanine floor levels, are typically suspended acoustic tile.

5. Openings

- a. Doorways and doors: A wide variety of door designs are present in the Capitol. Historic doors in the north wing are primarily located at the public corridors of the first and second floors, as well as at a few office spaces that are unchanged since original construction.

The historic first floor corridor doors throughout the Capitol are a complex panel design containing three key zones. The doors are typically stained wood with an applied clear coat. The doors are typically set in pairs; however, there are some single doors. Typically, the lower zone includes six square panels topped with a carved swag motif (single doors contain ten square panels). The typical door's central zone features a central rectangular frosted glazing element topped with two arch shaped frosted glazed openings capped with a pediment. The upper zone of the typical door contains three arched panels arranged horizontally. At least two different wood types were observed among the first floor doors. Many doors have medium toned wood with well-spaced dark toned thick graining; these doors are tentatively identified as oak. Other doors have reddish coloring and a softer irregular graining pattern, these doors are tentatively identified as mahogany. Another defining feature of first floor corridor doors is the transom glass. Most paired doors have a transom with twelve individual lights surrounding a large central light. The center light is frosted glass with decorative lines running around the perimeter. The color of the textured

glass surrounding the central light varies by door, typical colors are green, orange, blue, and rose. Some transoms have a room identification etched in the main light.

The historic second floor corridor doors throughout the Capitol have a panel design containing two key zones. The doors are typically stained wood with an applied clear coat. The doors are typically set in pairs; however, there is some usage of single doors. The design on the doors mimics the design in the stone setback from the corridor. The door's lower portion includes a rectangular panel with bulls-eye shapes offset from each corner of the rectangle. Above this there is a larger centrally located bulls-eye design surrounded by carved patterns. A uniquely shaped upper panel is located above the central bulls-eye shape. The bottom of the panel is arched upward and the top of the panel contains a circular feature. A fixed horizontal element with a bracket motif is located above the operable portion of the door. Two of the second floor doors have a bottom panel that includes a painted decorative element. The panel appears to be glass with painting on the reverse side placed over wood.

Most doors at the third floor of the north wing are six-panel wood doors. The doors are typically stained wood with an applied clear coat. The doors to the Senate chamber are similar to the historic second floor door type, with the exceptions that their upper panel area does not have a curved bottom portion; a horizontal element with circular ends instead of a bulls-eye element in the central portion of the door; and the lower panel has pyramid shapes, not bulls-eyes, projecting from the corners. Also, there are rivet like decorations around the perimeter of the door and in two central bands.

Most doors at the fourth floor of the north wing are six-panel wood doors. Non-historic wood four-panel doors are also present. The doors are typically stained wood with an applied clear coat. Paired two-panel doors with a frosted and etched glass upper panel lead to the galleries of the Senate Chamber. The glass panels include a Greek key design. The transom above the door also includes a Greek key design. The fifth and sixth floors have non-historic stained wood six-panel doors.

- b. Windows: Interior windows originally included borrowed light windows opening from individual office spaces into the public corridors of the first and second floors. The typical corridor window is in a segmental arch opening, divided by mullions into three parts horizontally and into a main sash and transom at each part. The outer lower parts contain double-hung wood sash, while the other four parts are fixed. The windows are typically glazed with obscure glass. Most original openings have been covered on the office side by gypsum board and furring, and some have also been covered on the corridor side.
6. Decorative features and trim: The decorative details of the original interior design vary greatly, although a consistent palette of materials is used for many of the office spaces. In some cases, the decorative schemes include iconographic details that relate to the original uses of the space. In office spaces, original decorative elements include wood wainscot and trim, carved wood window surrounds and trim, and carved wood door surrounds and trim. Original office ceilings include decorative molded plaster elements, with much variety from room to room. In some spaces, original cast iron structural columns are exposed and have decorative capitals and bases.

Throughout the north wing, even where original surfaces are intact and exposed to view, the existing paint schemes do not match the original decoration; rather, plaster is painted in simplified multi-color schemes adopted during renovation work in the 1970s and 1980s. Restored

historic decorative schemes in the south and west wings on similar elements exhibit elaborate multi-color schemes on all surfaces, with widespread use of stencils, decorative imagery, and metallic leaf. In preparation for the proposed rehabilitation of the north wing, selective paint removal has been performed throughout the north wing to document historic finishes schemes and stencils.

In the first and second floor public corridors, decorative elements include the marble wainscot and molded plaster ornament at walls and ceilings. Historic-style chandeliers are present in each bay of the corridors.

The Senate Chamber on the third floor has an elaborate decorative scheme. Wood wainscot is present throughout the space, integrated into partition walls separating the chamber itself from the east and west side aisles. The upper walls and ceiling are molded plaster with a decorative paint scheme including stencils and metallic leaf. At the center portion of the ceiling, plastered beams divide a square opening into a grid of nine parts. Originally, these nine openings were closed by an art glass laylight, with a skylight in the roof above. Presently, the nine openings are closed by plaster coffers, and no skylight exists. The Senate Chamber also features cast iron railings at the galleries, historic-style chandeliers and sconces, patterned wall coverings, custom-made carpet, and built-in roll-top desks arranged on tiers.

7. Hardware: Two different historic hardware types are present at first, second, and third floor doors. The first type consists of a four-inch hinge with an eight-inch pin, and each door has three hinges. The symmetrical hinge is embossed with a central circular element surrounded by a scrollwork pattern. This hinge is used with a similar escutcheon plate. The plate is cruciform and includes a scroll pattern and a foliage motif. The second hardware type contains a sunburst and a woven pattern. The hinge is 6 inches tall with an eight-and-one-half-inch pin. The matching escutcheon plate is rectangular with rounded shapes at the top and bottom. The top portion contains a sunburst pattern, and the field resembles a woven pattern. With one exception, all doors have similar knobs. The knobs feature a left-facing eagle perched on a shield with a ribbon or banner in its mouth. Some doorknobs have an elongated shape. The door into the first floor east side middle room has a knob that matches the sunburst and weave pattern of the escutcheon plate and hinge. Most door hardware has a dull patina.

Doors leading to corridors (historic and non-historic) typically have closers. In addition to the historic door hardware, non-historic doors at stairwells have contemporary hardware such as panic bars, and some non-historic office doors have simple lever-type door handles or plain circular doorknobs, on flat escutcheon plates.

At the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, most doors have relatively simple bronze hardware with lever-type door handles or plain circular doorknobs, flat escutcheon plates, and ball-tip or plain hinges.

8. Mechanical Equipment

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The Capitol was changed from the original steam radiator heating system and had mechanical air-conditioning installed in several phases, with all work completed during building renovations from 1950–1975. During this time chillers were installed in the northeast basement mechanical room, air-handling units were installed in the attics above the 5th floor, and fancoil units were installed throughout the building to provide heating and cooling.

Two electric centrifugal chillers were installed circa 1972 to provide chilled water for cooling of the Capitol. Each chiller was connected to a single cell evaporative cooling tower located on the roof of the ESDA/Index Building north of the Capitol, with piping located in the utility tunnel running beneath Monroe Street. A centralized chilled water production and distribution loop was installed in 1998. Under this design, new efficient electric centrifugal chillers were installed in two buildings, Stratton and Howlett, designated to become the centralized chilled water plants for the Capitol Complex. A complex wide chilled water distribution system was in the existing steam distribution tunnels. During the 2006–2007 HVAC renovation a backup dedicated chiller was installed in the basement of the Capitol. The evaporative cooling tower for this chiller was installed across Monroe Street, on top of the ESDA Index Building.

All heat for the Capitol is produced in the power plant located at 315 North Klein Street, three blocks north of the Capitol using coal-fired boilers and two dual fuel natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil boilers. Steam is routed into the Capitol basement via piping located in a reinforced concrete tunnel. The two steam to hot water heat exchangers located in the Capitol basement create the 180 degree Fahrenheit hydronic hot water piped to all air-handling coils and to all fancoils in the Capitol.

Domestic hot water for all plumbing fixtures in the Capitol is created in steam to hot water heat exchangers at the power plant and piped to all complex buildings through a central complex loop.

Heating and air-conditioning of individual offices and hearing rooms in the Capitol is currently accomplished primarily with the use of several hundred fancoil heating and cooling units. Typically mounted in each office beneath an exterior window, the fancoils are a four-pipe system: hot water supply, hot water return, chilled water supply, and chilled water return. No outside air ventilation is provided. During the 1970s installation of the fancoils, new 8-inch-square chases were cut into the brick along each side of the window jambs from the basement to the fourth or sixth floor. Both hot and chilled water extend from the basement to the fancoils through these chases. During the project of 2006–2007, the Senate Chamber had new air distribution ductwork installed, but the existing air-handling unit located in the 5th floor north attic was retained.

- b. **Lighting Fixtures:** Historic photographs dating from circa 1890 show the earliest corridor lighting fixtures for the Capitol. Throughout the building, the first and second floor corridors had chandeliers with four globes. A separate lighting fixture with a single spherical globe is located between the four-globe fixture and the ceiling. The spherical globe fixtures are likely some of the early arc lights that were added to the corridors and large rooms in 1890. The entire Capitol was converted to electric light in 1896. Corridor photographs dating from 1910s to 1920s show different fixtures from those in the circa 1890 photographs; at that time, the first and second floor corridors had a series of single pendant lights suspended by chains with shaped globes. The current historic-style chandeliers in the corridors are somewhat more elaborate than the historic fixtures and are positioned at the center of each ceiling panel, rather than at the center of each beam.

The Capitol is presently served from the Capitol Complex electrical distribution system, with medium-voltage feeders extending into the building to multiple unit substations located in the

basement. All of these distribution centers were installed in approximately 1982, as part of an electrical distribution upgrade throughout the complex.

Within the north wing, the chandeliers in the Senate Chamber include circular tiers of crystal pendants; the existing chandeliers are similar but larger than the historic fixtures; it is not known if they were modified or replaced with reproductions. Presently, typical north wing office spaces have non-historic fluorescent fixtures in the suspended ceiling tile, or simple sconces at areas where historic plaster ceilings are exposed. These fixtures typically date to 1980s renovations. A few office spaces, such as the second floor west side south large room and the third floor Senate President's office, retain elaborate chandeliers that may be historic, if not original to their current location. Other offices have non-historic relatively simple style mid-twentieth century chandeliers.

- c. Plumbing: There is relatively little plumbing in the north wing of the Capitol. The primary public restrooms for each floor are located in the west wing. There are single-occupant toilet rooms in some office suites on the first, second, and third floors. Men's and women's toilet rooms for Senators are located adjacent to the south side of the chamber, under the gallery and adjacent rotunda corridor. Restrooms for the fourth floor are located on the east side adjacent to Stairwell 3, while restrooms for the fifth and sixth floor are located at the west side adjacent to Stairwell 2. There are also small kitchenettes in some office suites. None of the plumbing systems or fixtures are historic; most elements date to the 1970s or 1980s, with selected rooms renovated more recently.

D. Site

1. Site Prior to the Capitol Complex: In 1835, Hannah and Colonel Thomas Mather purchased a knoll with a magnificent stand of trees along the south bank of the Town Branch Creek where a small cabin stood. That property along with additional parcels they acquired created a 5.5-acre site on which the Mathers constructed a large "manor" house. Springfield was designated the capital of Illinois by the state legislature in 1837 and began to function as such in 1839. The town thrived with increased commercial activity brought on by functions of the state government and development of railroad transportation. The Town Branch Creek and its tributaries were contained in underground sewers built by hand from locally produced bricks. The Mather Tract as it was known was bordered by Monroe Street on the north and 2nd Street on the east. The Mathers' grand home was a social center in the community. The grounds were fenced and well-groomed. Hannah Mather continued to own the property for several years after the death of her husband in 1853.

Soon after the tragic assassination of President Abraham Lincoln in 1865, civic leaders contracted to purchase the northern section of the Mather Tract. A temporary arched brick burial vault for Lincoln was built into the hillside facing east not far from Monroe Street. The widowed Mary Todd Lincoln, however, insisted that her husband be buried in the recently developed Oak Ridge Cemetery north of town. The nearly complete vault at the Mather site was abandoned. Some sixty-five years later in the 1930s, brick remnants of the structure were unearthed during installation of underground utilities. Again, in the 1970s remnants were found during excavation for tunnels between the Capitol Complex and Monroe Street.

2. Development of the Capitol Site. The State of Illinois eventually acquired the Mather property in 1867 as the site for the new state Capitol. The dome of the new Capitol was to align east-west

with Market Street and north-south with 1st Street, creating dramatic views from all four directions. Groundbreaking for the new Capitol was March 11, 1868. The site was essentially cleared of its vegetation, although a small group of oak trees near Monroe Street may have been preserved. A rail spur for material deliveries was built around the construction site. The elevation of the site, already the highest point in town, was exaggerated during construction by mounding excavated soil around the building to create an even more impressive appearance.

The Capitol was positioned in the southwest corner of the original site; there were significant grounds on only the east and north sides. Close along the west side of the building was Spring Street. Along the south side was a narrow roadway connecting Spring to 2nd Street. Houses surrounded the block. The grounds were developed to a limited extent when construction ceased in 1877. A broad walkway extended east from the grand stairway on the building's east side to the intersection of Market Street (now Capitol Avenue) and 2nd Street. Photographs also show a curved carriageway from Monroe Street passing under the grand stairway to create a porte-cochere for carriages. A few shade trees were planted along the carriageway. Shade trees were planted close together along 2nd Street to create a shaded boulevard, a planting pattern popular in Europe at that time. A painted rail fence also extended along 2nd Street. No photographs of the building's north side from that time have been found. It is speculated that the area was a staging area during construction and remained a storage area for unused construction material for some time.

The Capitol was finally completed in 1888. The original central pathway to the east entrance, now the east portico, was expanded with two flanking flowerbeds and pathways to create a broad plaza. A tiered cast iron fountain (believed to still be in existence at the east lawn of the Governor's Mansion in Springfield) was centered at the base of the new stairway creating a formal entrance plaza. Along with eliminating the grand stairway and porte-cochere, the east portico carriageway was removed. A curved carriageway from Monroe Street was built with a round-about at the north portico steps. The carriageway had curbs and posts regularly spaced for hitching the horses and drawn carriages. Small evergreen trees were planted along both sides of the carriageway and more shade trees were scattered in the lawn. A sculpture honoring Governor Menard was erected in the northeast lawn. (It was later relocated and now has been removed.)

In the late 1910s, the residential homes along Jackson Street to the south were acquired and razed for the site of the new Centennial Building (later renamed the Howlett Building). Jackson Street was converted to a pedestrian promenade along the north side of the Centennial Building. The Capitol's east lawn was extended south to meet the new promenade. The expanded lawn effectively centered the Capitol on the site. Shade trees were scattered on the lawn.

Automobiles began replacing horse drawn carriages in the early 1900s. The north side carriageway was extended west to Spring Street and the east end was realigned to intersect 2nd Street. These changes were likely made to accommodate automobiles' wider turning radii. The carriageway was widened and paved with what appear in photographs to be brick. Diagonal parking for the automobiles was designated along the north side, and a wide sidewalk was established along the south edge.

Photographs from the 1920s through the 1940s show shrub masses and foundation plantings around the buildings and along the surrounding public sidewalks. This planting layouts reflects the naturalistic Midwest landscape style of the time made popular by Jens Jensen and F. L.

Wright. The north edge of the driveway where cars parked was heavily planted, probably to screen the parking from Monroe Street.

During the early 1950s the Capitol Complex experienced another major transformation. The residential area west of the Capitol from Spring Steet to College Street was largely acquired and razed for the new Stratton Office Building. (A church just north of the new office building remained privately owned for another three decades.) The new multi-story structure was positioned on axis west of the Capitol, occupying Capitol Avenue and blocking the view from the west side. Parking lots were built on the north and south ends of the new Stratton Building for employee parking. At the same time, the carriageway on the north side of the Capitol was again widened for another row of parking, this time on the south side, and the adjacent sidewalk was relocated farther south. In the 1950s and 1960s many of the shrub masses and other plants were removed from the site, leaving turf lawns fitted with irrigation systems. Additional monuments and sculptures were placed on the grounds and along sidewalks. Two large fountain basins were installed in the east lawn flanking the ceremonial walkway to the Capitol.

During the last fifty years, 1970s to 2020s, Spring Street has been converted to a parking lot and pedestrian corridor. Security devices now restrict pedestrian and vehicular access to the site and the structures. Monuments and memorials have been added, expanded, and some recently removed. During this time, the Capitol Complex expanded west to Pasfield Street, with a visitor center and additional parking. Currently, the Capitol grounds include large areas of turf grass, widely spaced shade trees, and a few areas of low hedges or ornamental plantings, generally associated with monuments or memorials.

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: Historic drawings, most of which postdate the 1933 fire that destroyed the Capitol architect's office, are available as microfilm in the Illinois State Archives and in the collection of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.
- B. Early Views: Historic photographs are in the collection of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Illinois State Archives, and the Sangamon Valley Collection at the Lincoln Library of the City of Springfield.
- C. Interviews: No oral history interviews were performed for this project.
- D. Selected Sources:

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- E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: None identified at this time.
- F. Supplemental Material: Copies of selected historic photographs are provided as an appendix.

INTERIOR



Figure 1. First floor corridor (not determined if north or south wing), circa 1890s. Source: All photographs in this section are from the files of the Architect of the Capitol, unless noted otherwise.



Figure 2. First floor, west side, north room, circa 1890s.



Figure 3. Photograph dated 1886, showing the Shipping Department on the first floor of the Illinois Capitol. Image shows the original first floor plaster cornice and ceiling ornamentation, dating from era of W.W. Boyington's work on the first floor of the Capitol during the 1880s. This ornamentation is the same as shown in repair drawings dated October 10, 1923. See Figure 27 and Figure 28 below.



Figure 4. Second floor corridor, south wing, looking north, circa 1890s.



Figure 5. Second floor, east side, north room (Board of Agriculture office), circa 1890s.



Figure 6. Second floor, west side, north large room (Office of the State Auditor), circa 1890s.



Figure 7. Second floor, west side, north small office (private office of the State Auditor), circa 1890s.



Figure 8. Second floor, west side, south large room (State Treasurer's Office), circa 1890s.



Figure 9. Senate Chamber, circa 1890s.

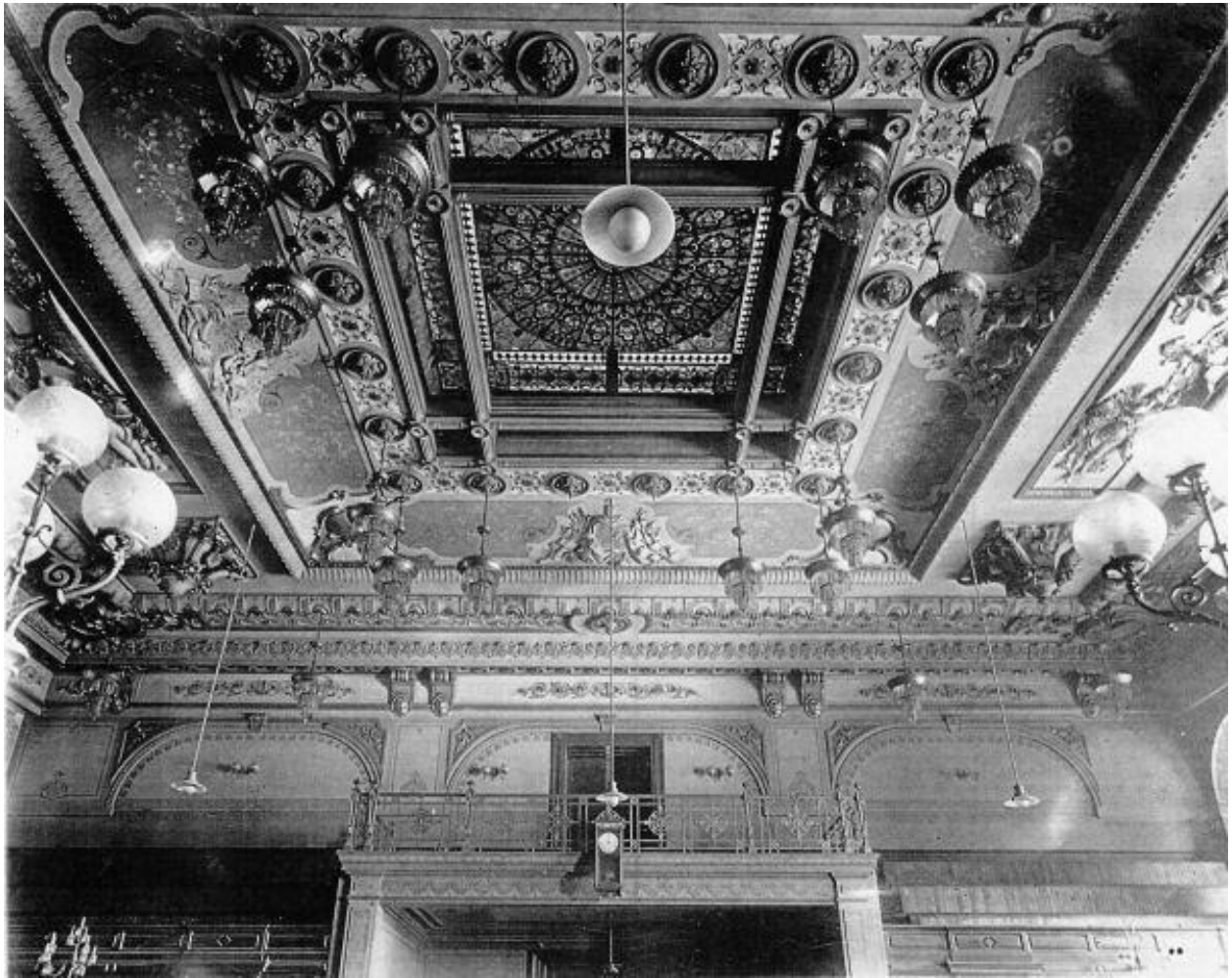


Figure 10. Art glass laylight in Senate Chamber, circa 1910.

EXTERIOR

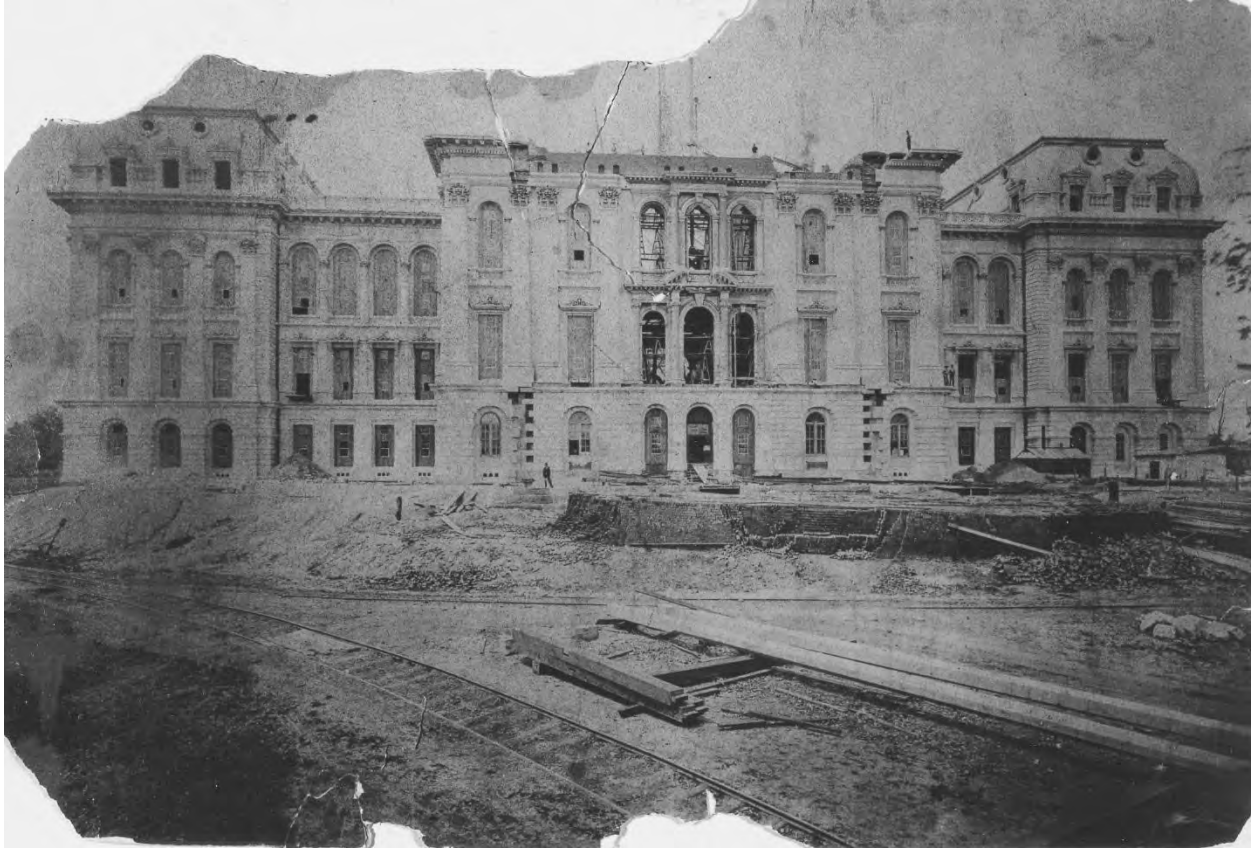


Figure 11. The capitol from the east during construction, circa 1872.



Figure 12. View of the capitol from the east, circa 1877.



Figure 13. View of the capitol from the northeast, late 1870s-early 1880s. Note the incomplete base of the north portico.



Figure 14. View from the east of the completed capitol, circa 1890.



Figure 15. View from the northeast of the completed capitol, circa 1890s.



Figure 16. View of the capitol from the northeast, 1900s.



Figure 17. View of the capitol, grounds, power plant, and state arsenal, mid-1900s. (The Illinois State Arsenal, visible at right, was completed in 1903.)



Figure 18. View of the capitol from the southeast, circa 1900s.



Figure 19. View of the capitol from the northeast, circa 1920.



Figure 20. Aerial view of the capitol complex from the southeast, 1922.



Figure 21. Aerial view of the capitol complex from the northeast, 1930s.



Figure 22. North facade seen from 1st Street, 1930s.



Figure 23. View of the capitol from the east, 1938.



Figure 24. North facade, 1940s.



Figure 25. View of the north approach drive after widening, 1955.

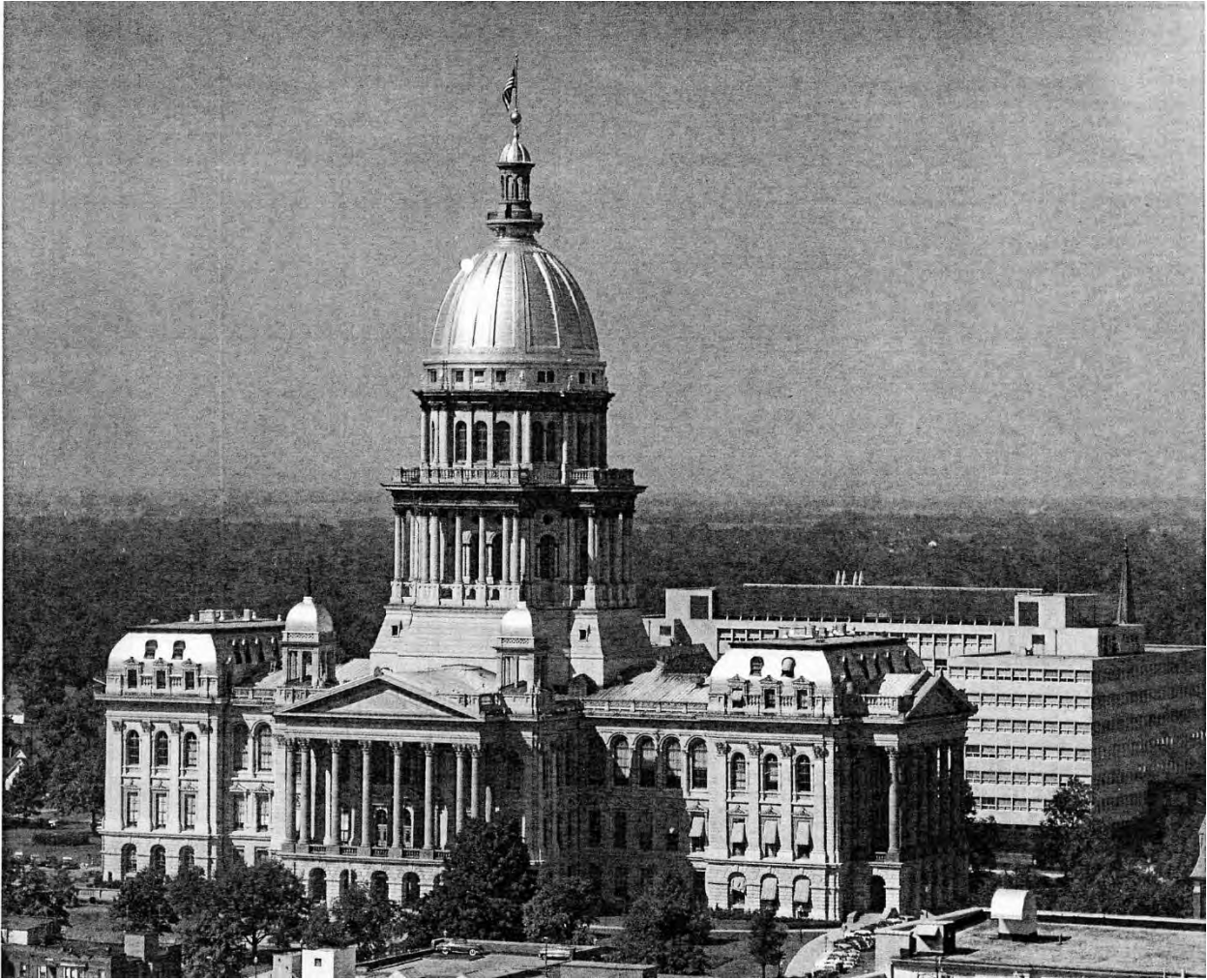


Figure 26. View of the capitol from the northeast, September 21, 1956.

PLANS

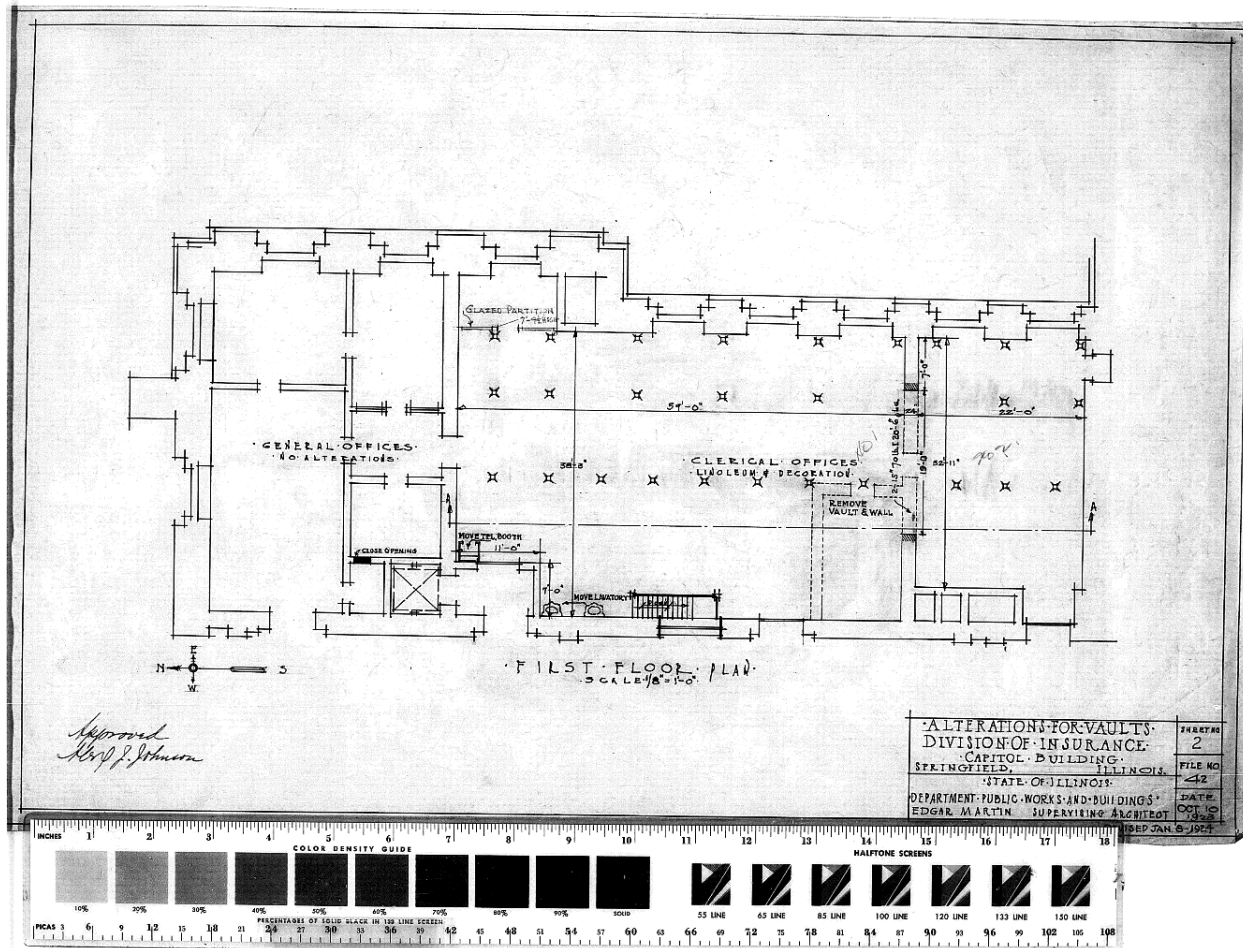


Figure 27. Plan of Illinois Capitol, First floor, northeast corner: Drawing shows "...alterations for vaults..." for the Division of Insurance, dated October 10, 1923.

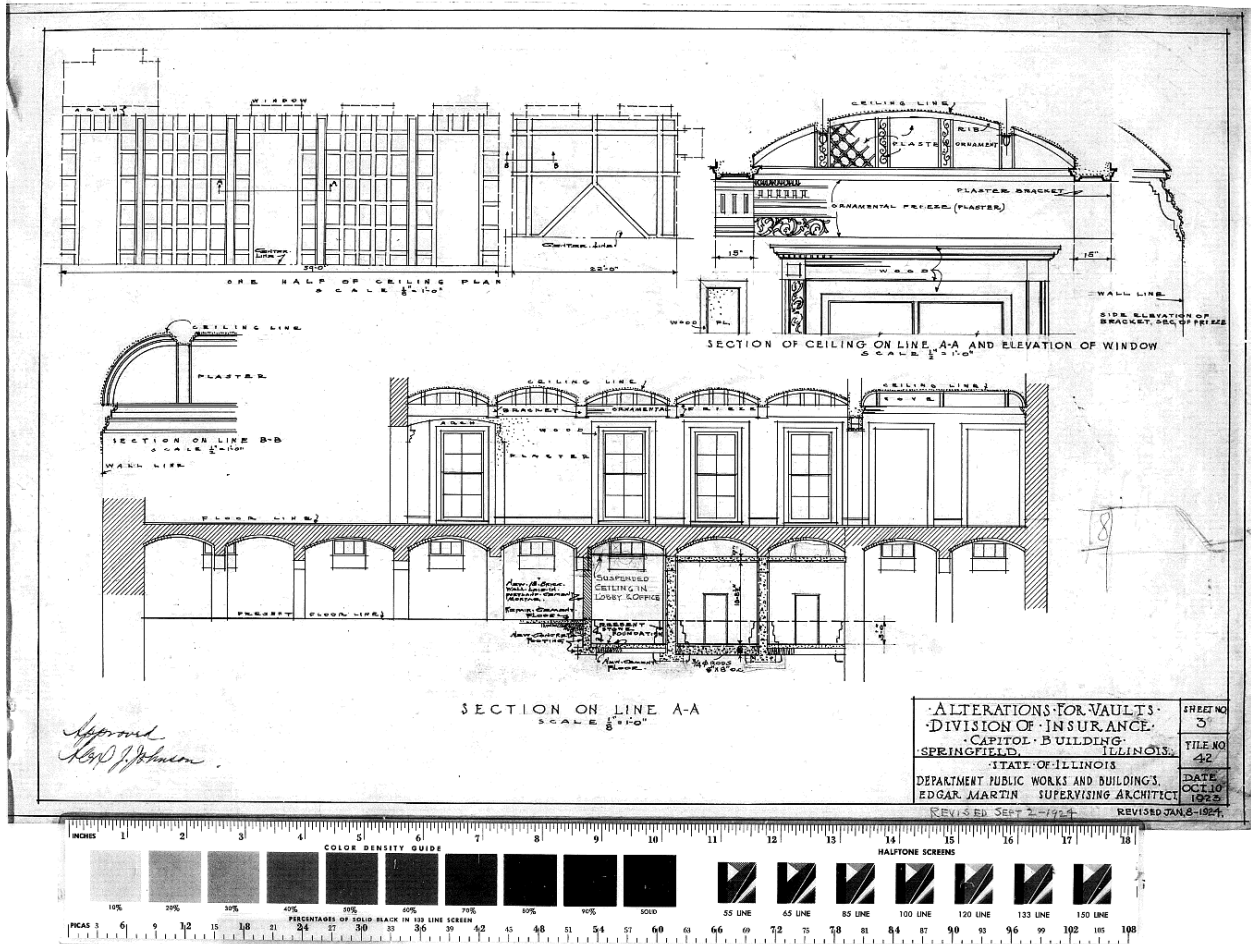


Figure 28. Section and reflected ceiling plan of Illinois Capitol, First floor, northeast corner: Drawing shows "...alterations for vaults..." for the Division of Insurance, including a building section facing east and a partial reflected ceiling plan for proposed modifications, dated October 10, 1923. This drawing shows repairs to the first floor plaster ceiling and cornice that date from the era of W.W. Boyington's designs for the first floor during the 1880s.

TREASURER'S VAULT AREAS, 2022 PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 29. Bank Vault Ante Room, within North Wing of original Capitol, facing west toward north door to non-original, external subgrade Treasurer's Vault. Figure 29 through Figure 38 were taken by the HABS project team prior to the demolition of these vaults.



Figure 30. South door leading to external, sub-grade Treasurers' vault, facing west.



Figure 31. Detail of South door of Treasurer's vault, facing west.



Figure 32. Detail of Treasurer's vault south door hinge.



Figure 33. Inside Treasurer's vault at south door, facing north.



Figure 34. Treasurer's Vault small north door, facing east from inside vault.



Figure 35. Individual safes inside Treasurer's vault.



Figure 36. Individual safes inside Treasurer's vault.



Figure 37. Detail of typical file cabinet within individual safe, within Treasurer's vault.



Figure 38. Detail of exterior face individual safe, within Treasurer's vault.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX, CAPITOL
401 South 2nd Street
Springfield
Sangamon County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1283-A

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Leslie Schwartz, photographer, June 2022.

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| IL-1283-A-2 | North wing, view from the north, at the corner of First Street and Adams Street. |
| IL-1283-A-3 | North wing, view from the west. |
| IL-1283-A-4 | North wing, view from the west, with the northwest approach drive in the foreground. |
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A black and white photograph of the entrance to the State of Illinois State Capitol building. The entrance features three arched doorways, each with a set of double glass doors. The central doorway is the largest and is topped with a decorative archway. Above the central glass doors, the words "STATE OF ILLINOIS" are inscribed in a serif font, with a stylized outline of the state of Illinois above the word "OF". The building's facade is made of light-colored stone with a grid-like pattern of rectangular blocks. Two rectangular lantern-style light fixtures are mounted on the wall, one on each side of the central doorway. In front of the building, there are three small, dark rectangular signs on thin metal stands, one positioned in front of each doorway. The ground in front of the building is a light-colored sidewalk.

STATE
OF
ILLINOIS

LEGISLATIVE CENTER
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
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SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62762

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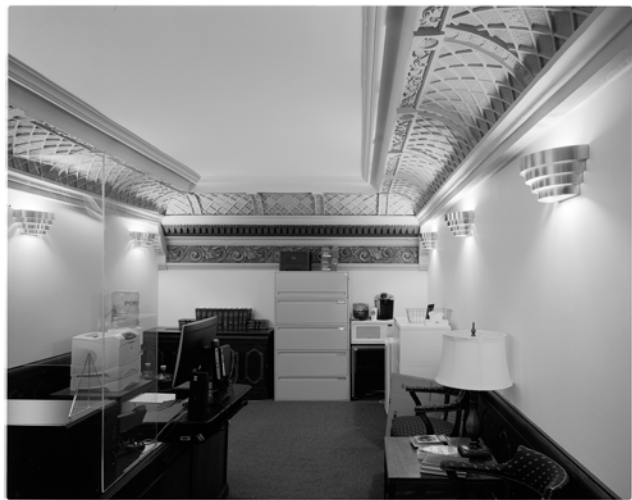






















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EXIT

EXIT



202-C

ROLLAND

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ROLLA

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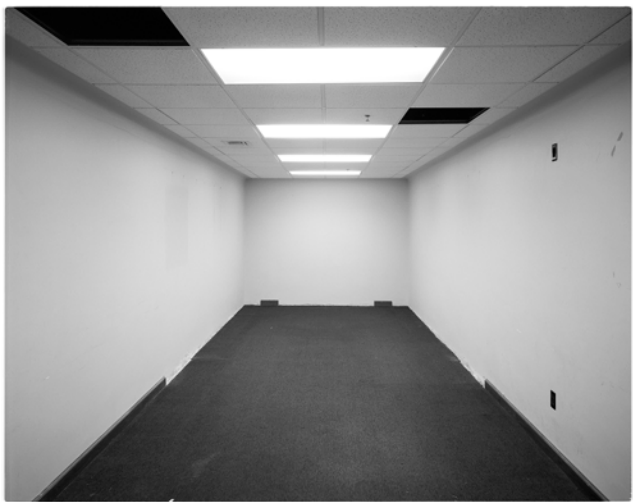




























EXIT











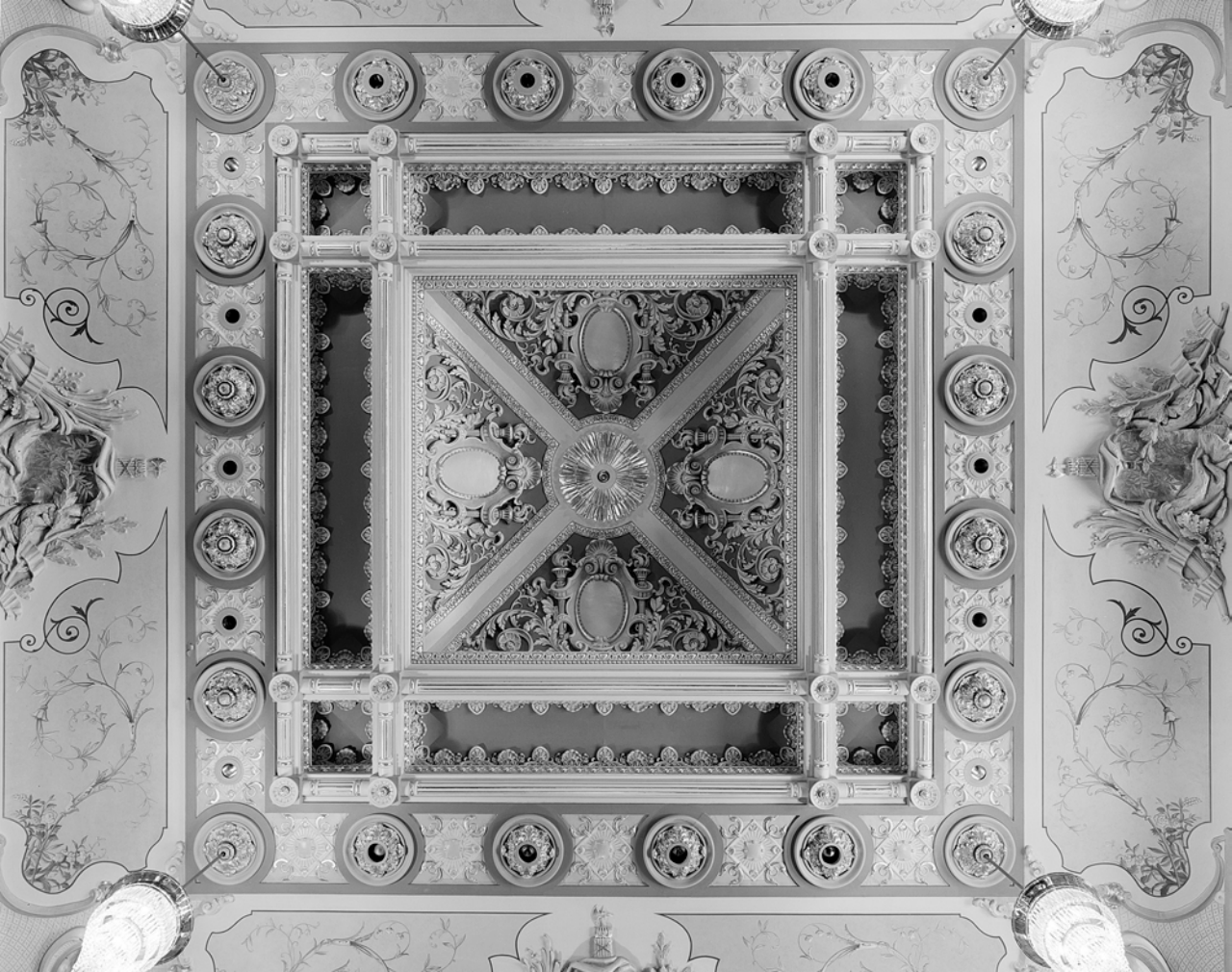


































































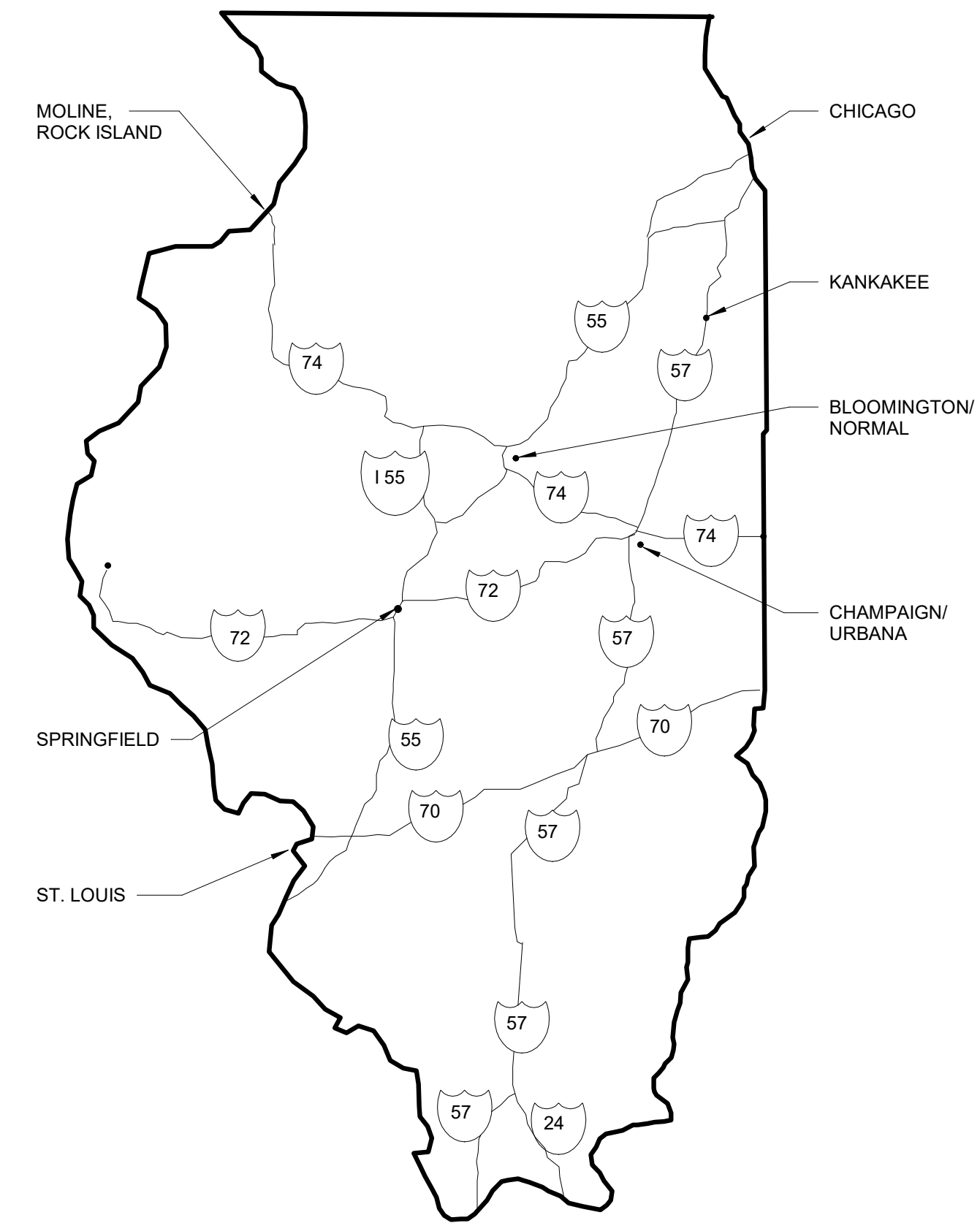
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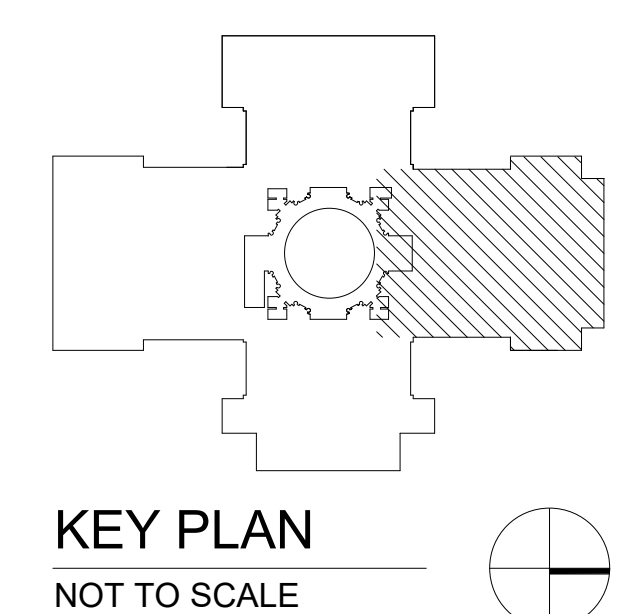
1 SITE CONTEXT PLAN
1" = 100'-0"

NORTH WING

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL

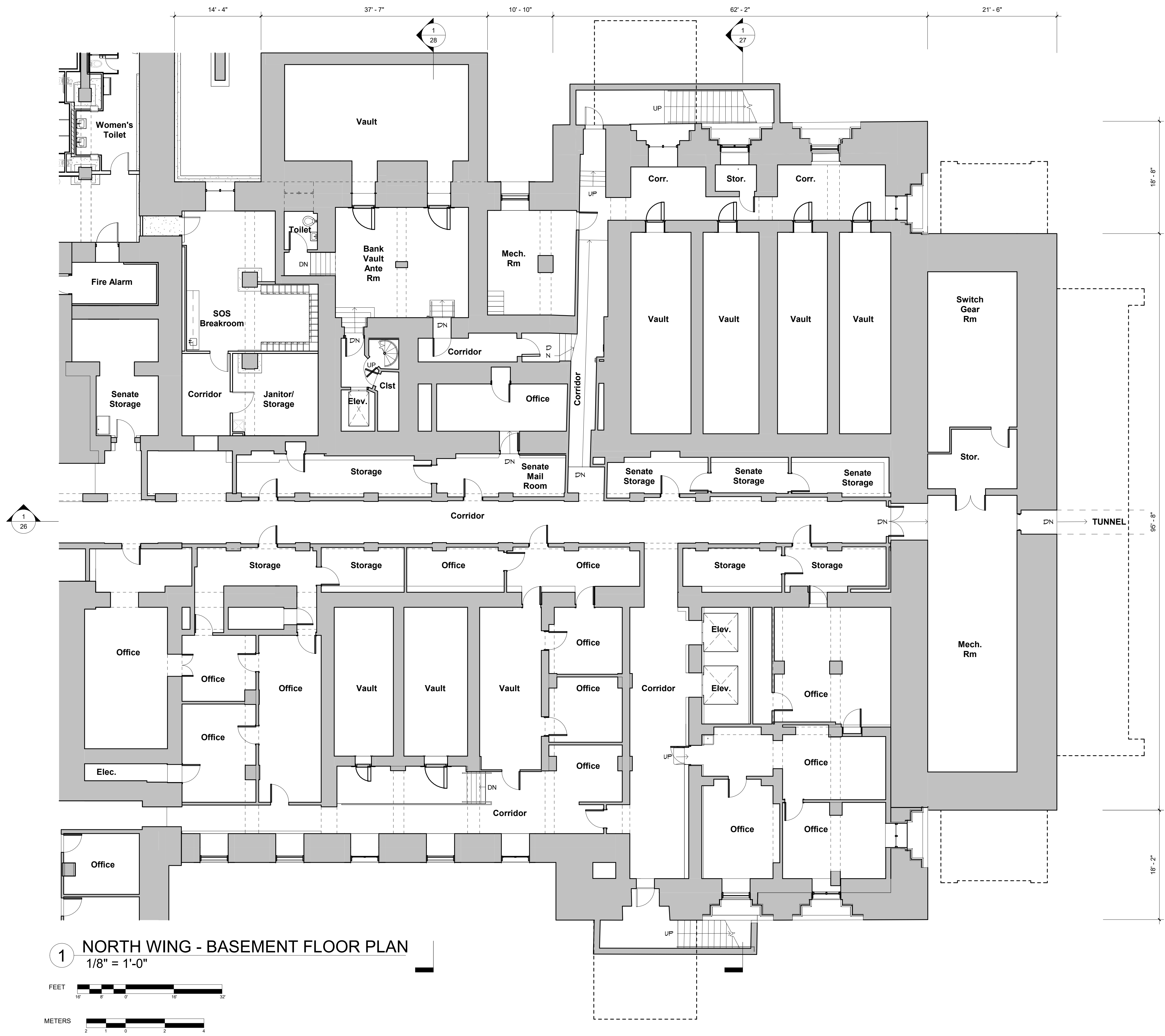


2 STATE LOCATION PLAN
1" = 200'-0"

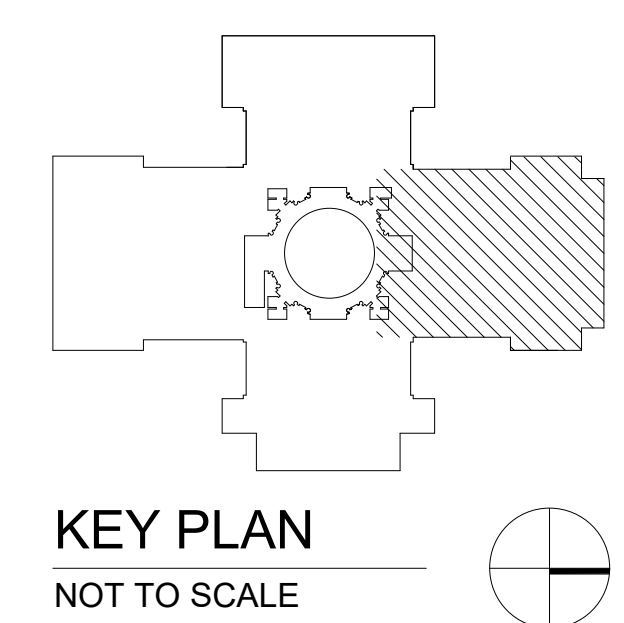
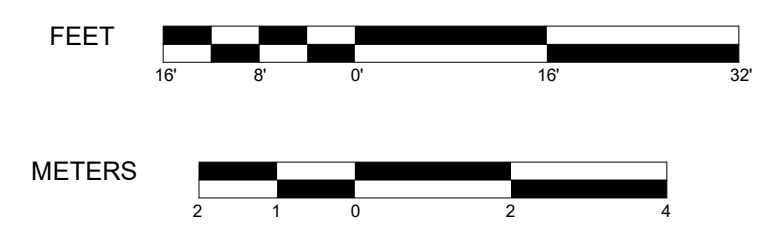


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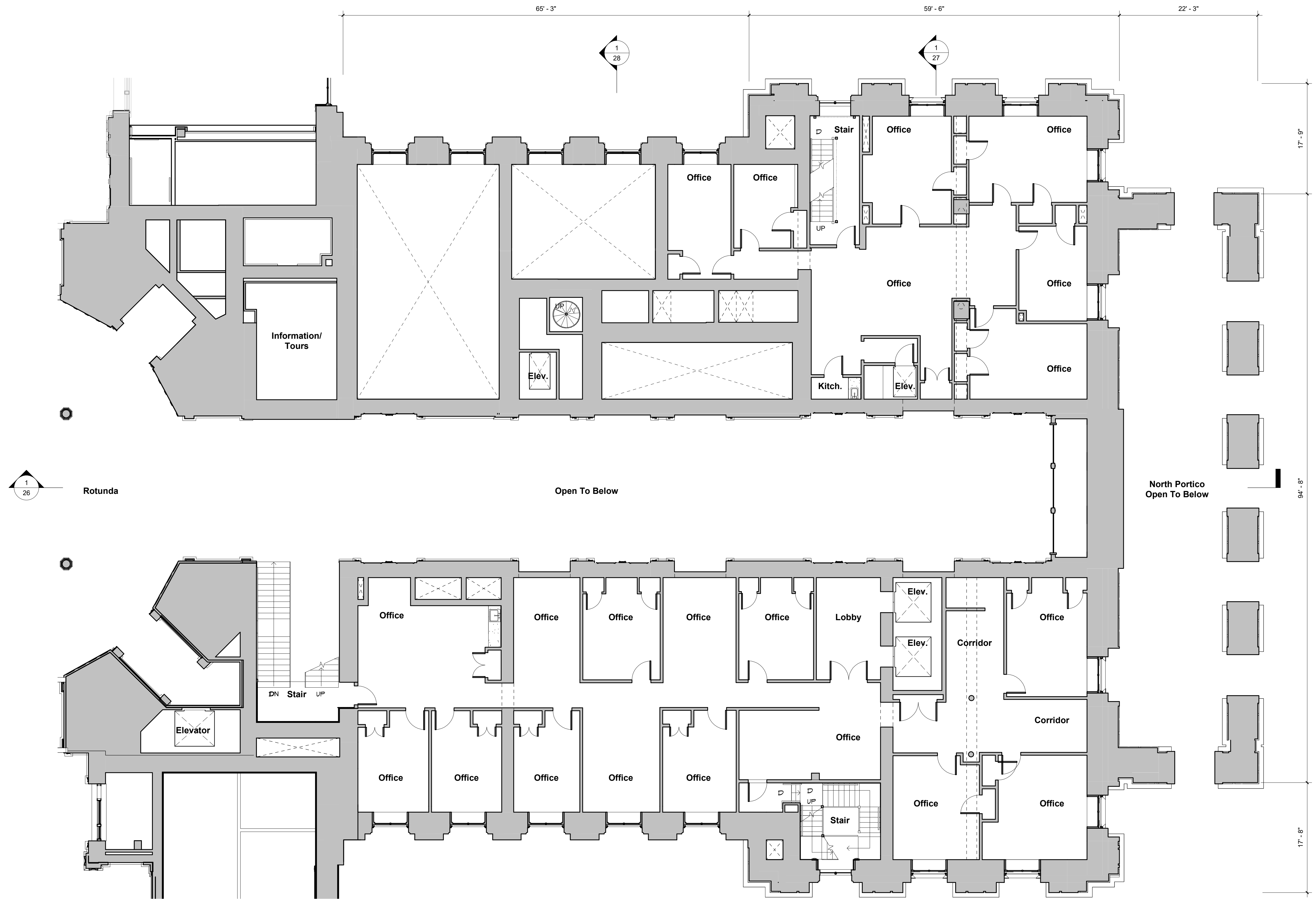
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1 NORTH WING - BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
 1/8" = 1'-0"

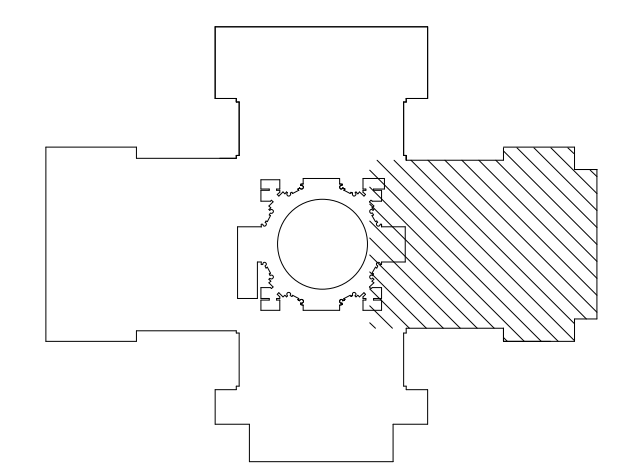
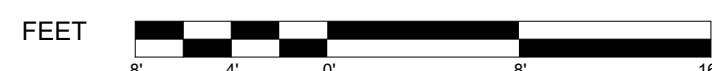


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1
NORTH WING - FIRST FLOOR
MEZZANINE PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET - SPRINGFIELD - SANGAMON COUNTY - ILLINOIS

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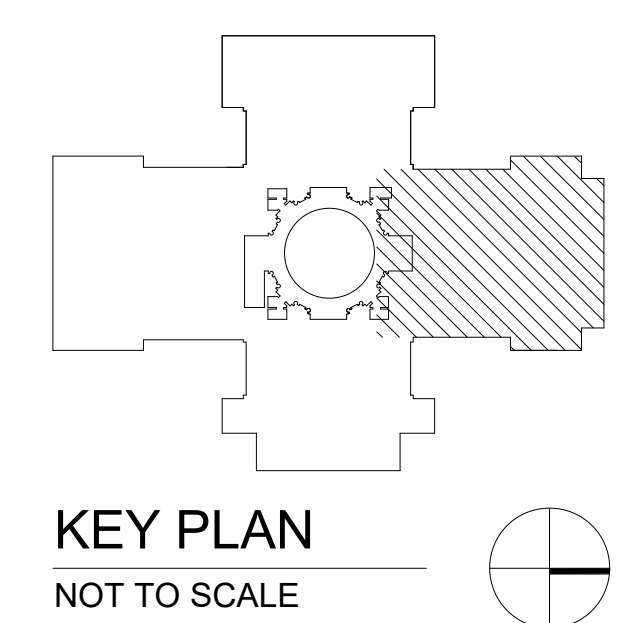
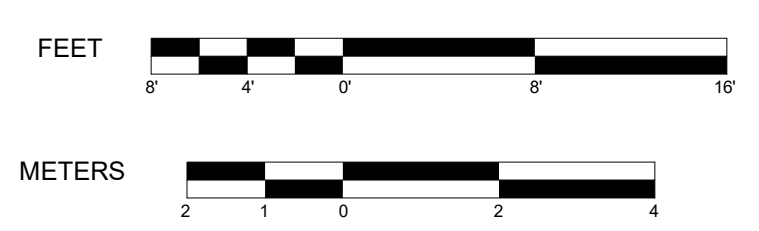
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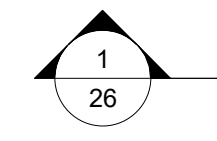
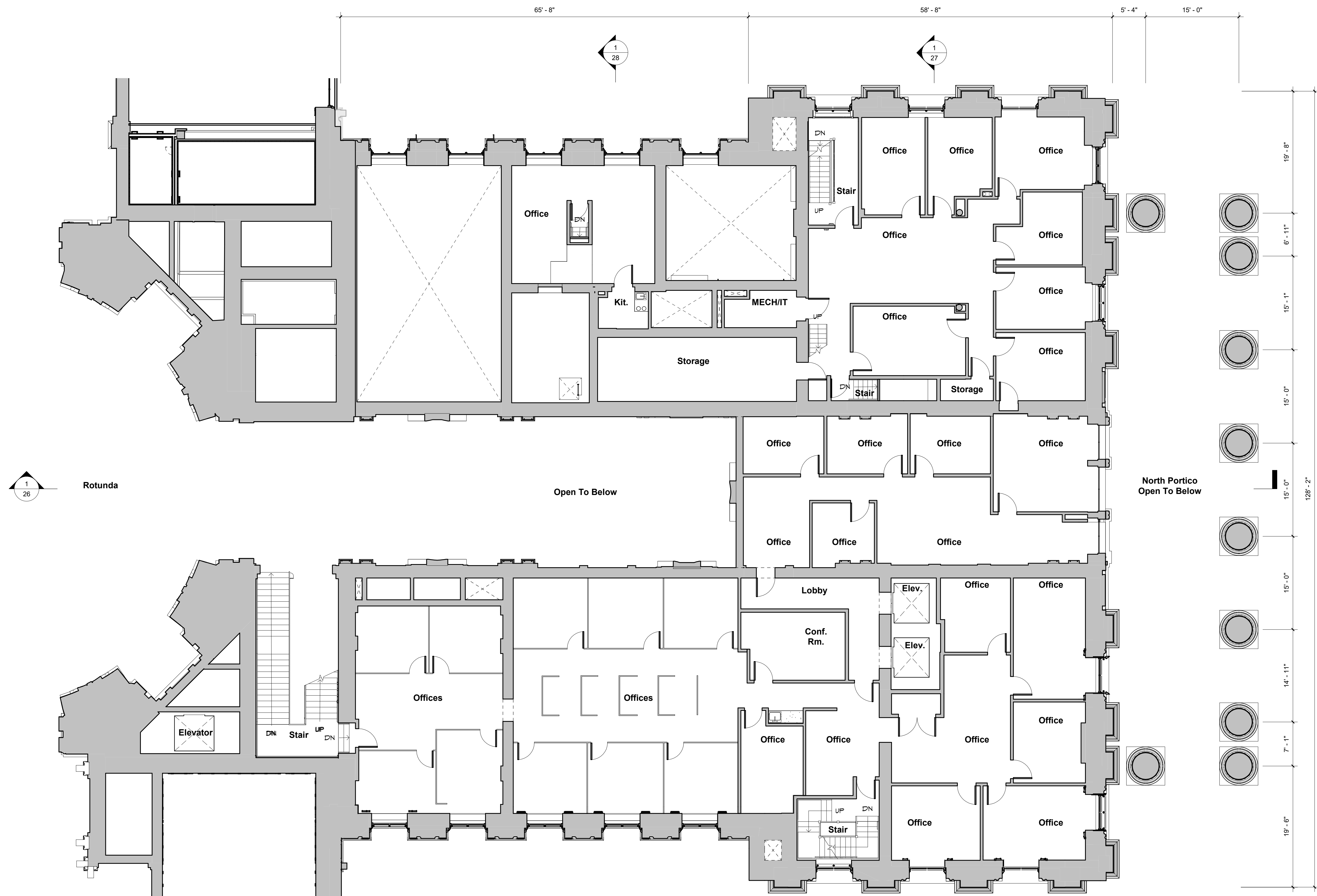
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1 NORTH WING - SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



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Rotunda

Open To Below

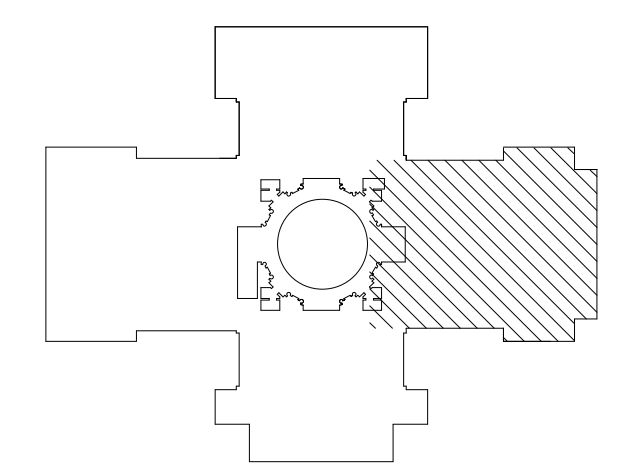
North Portico
Open To Below

NORTH WING - SECOND FLOOR MEZZANINE PLAN

1
1/8" = 1'-0"

FEET
0 4 8 12 16

METERS
0 1 2 3 4



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

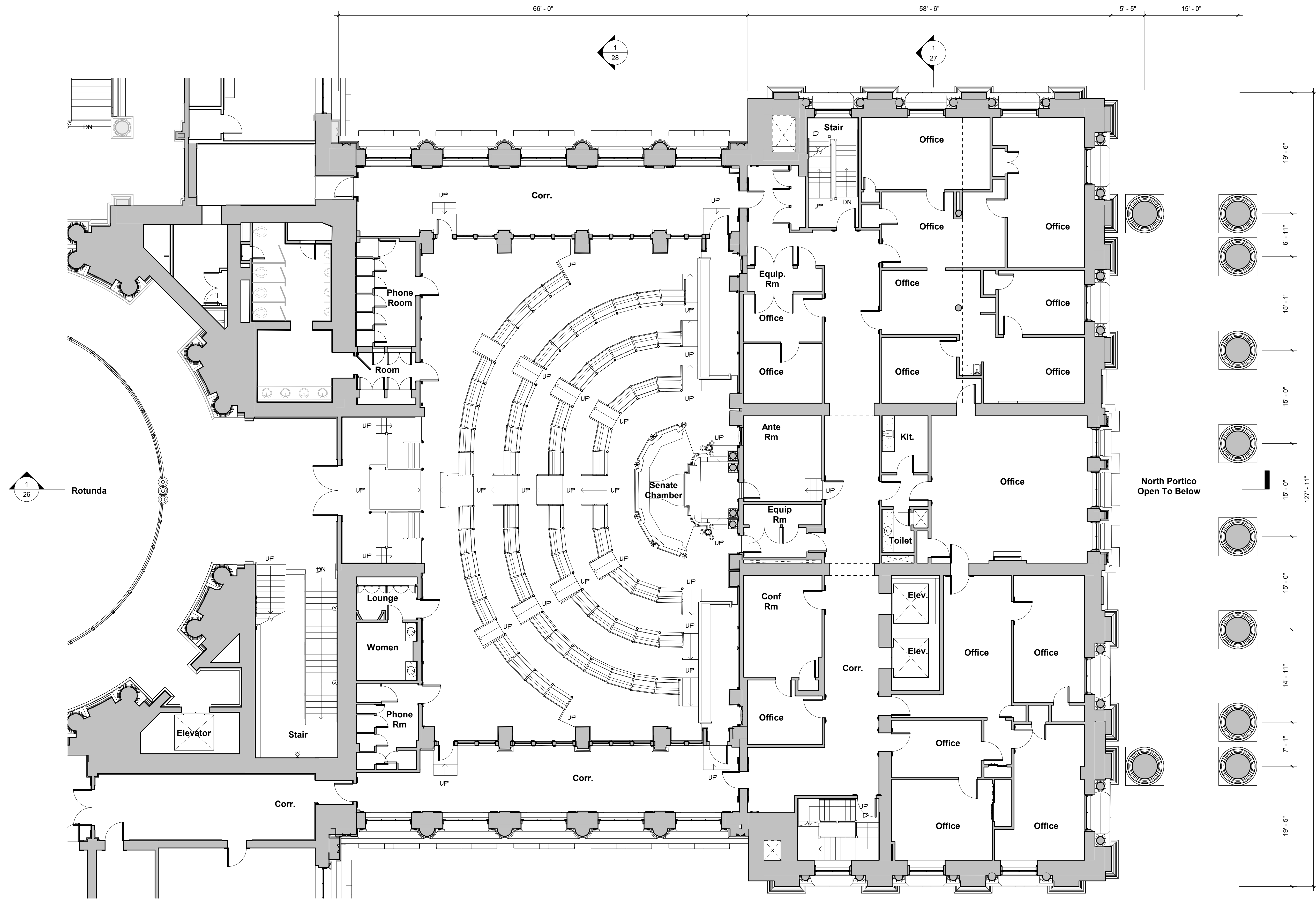
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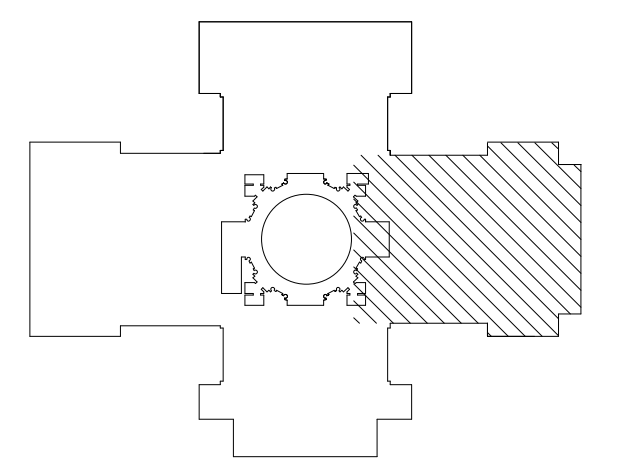
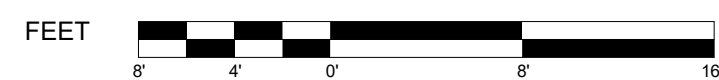
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1 NORTH WING - THIRD FLOOR PLAN
 1/8" = 1'-0"



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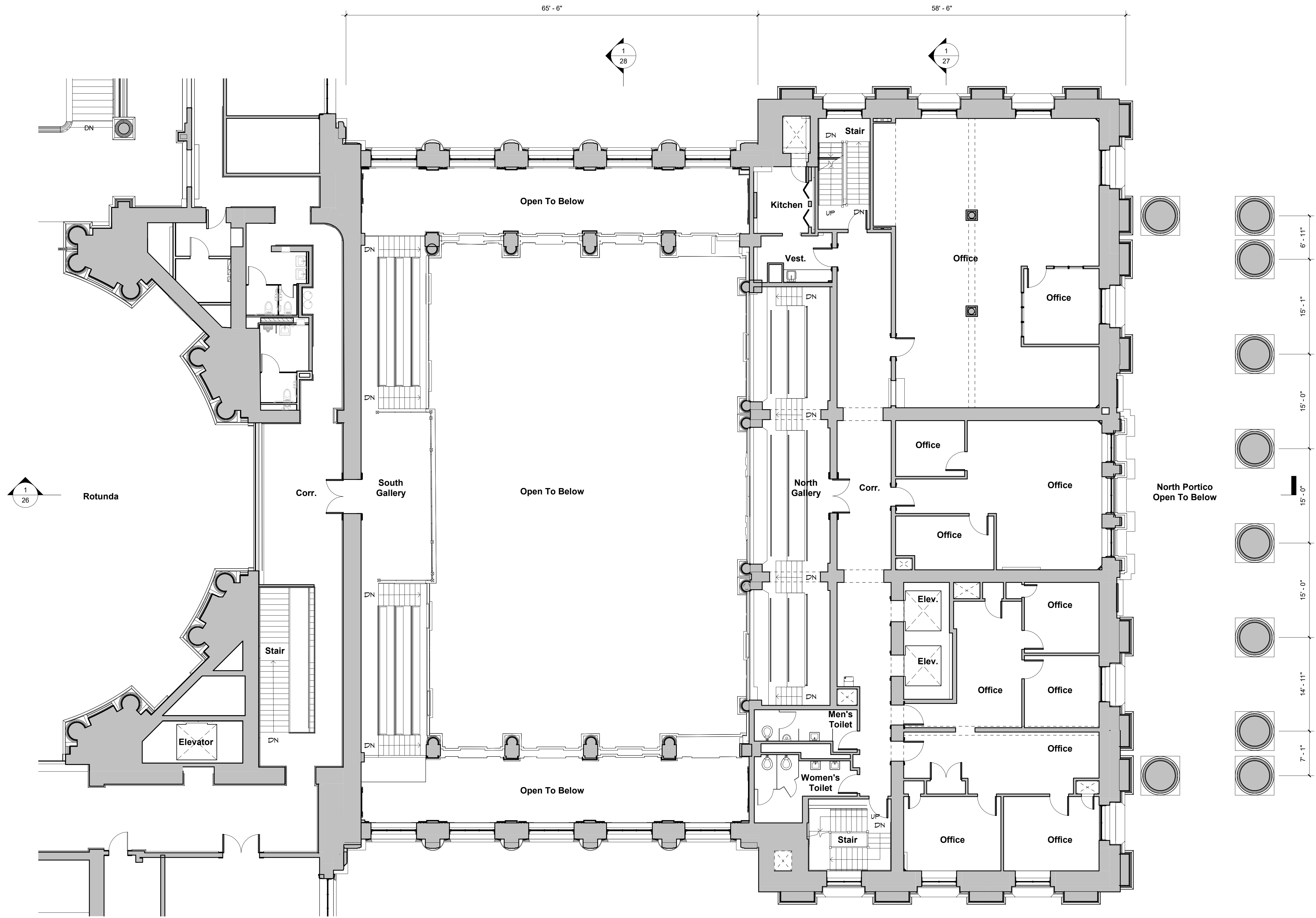
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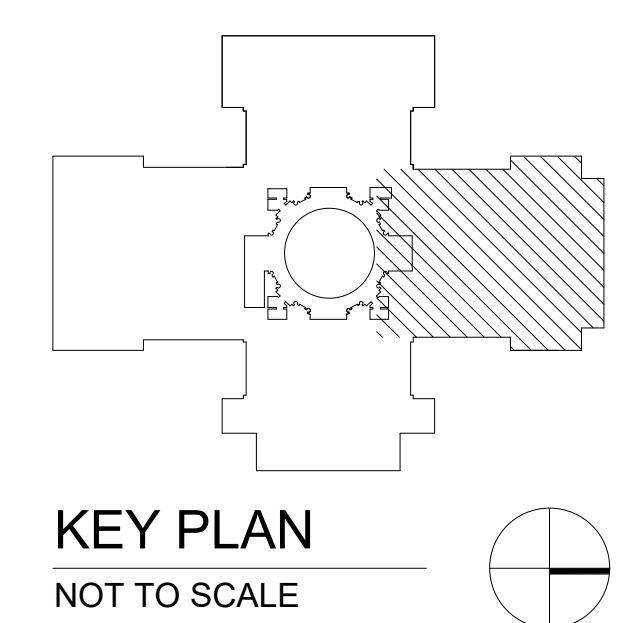
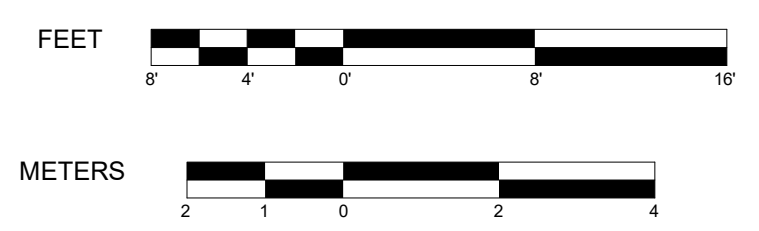
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1 NORTH WING - FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
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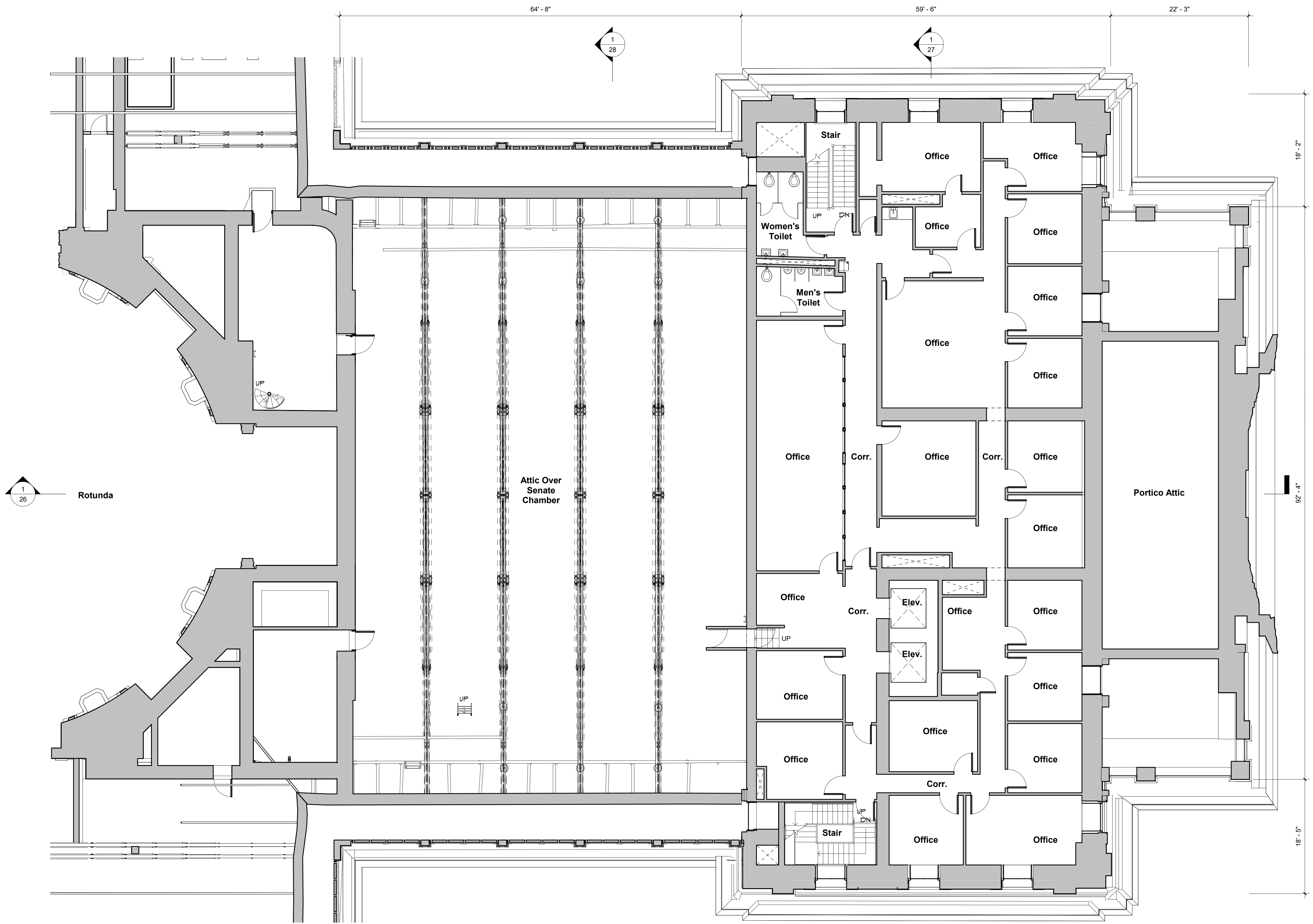
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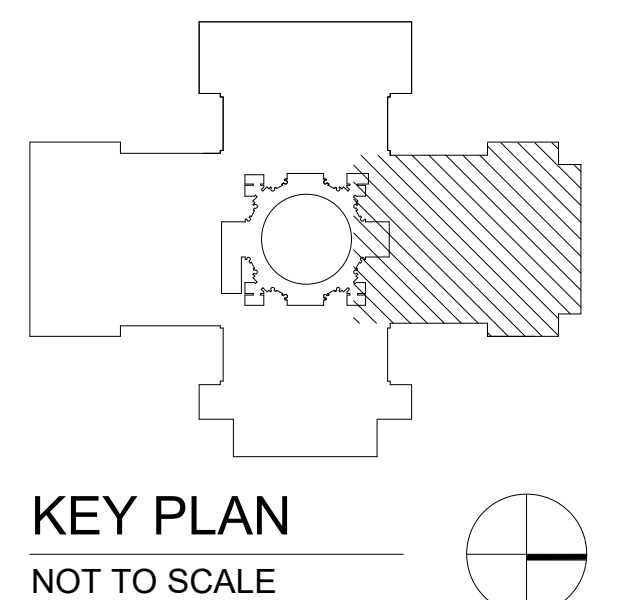
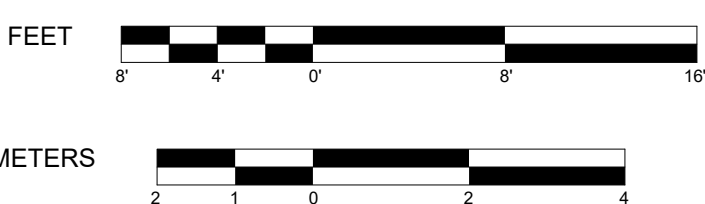
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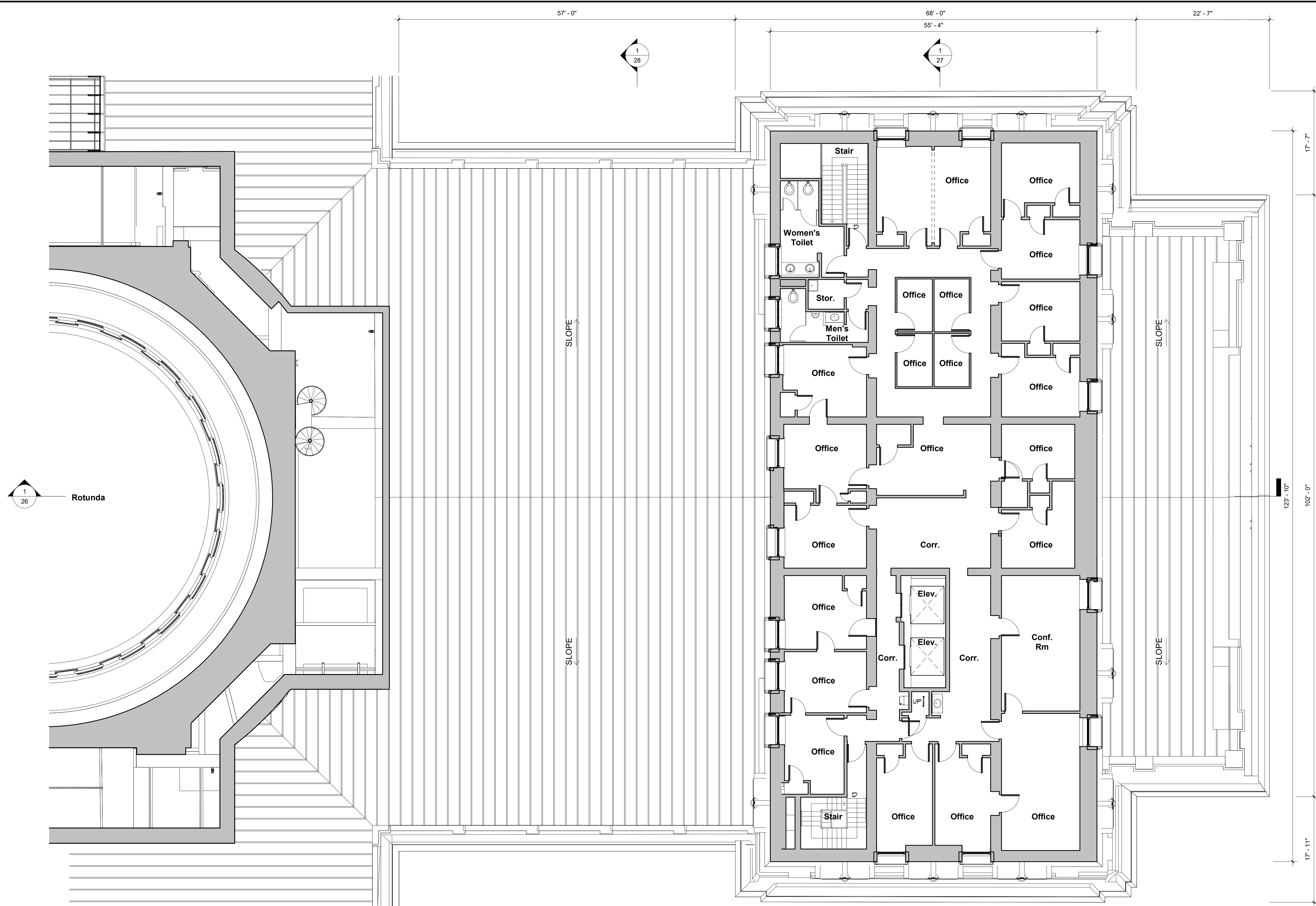
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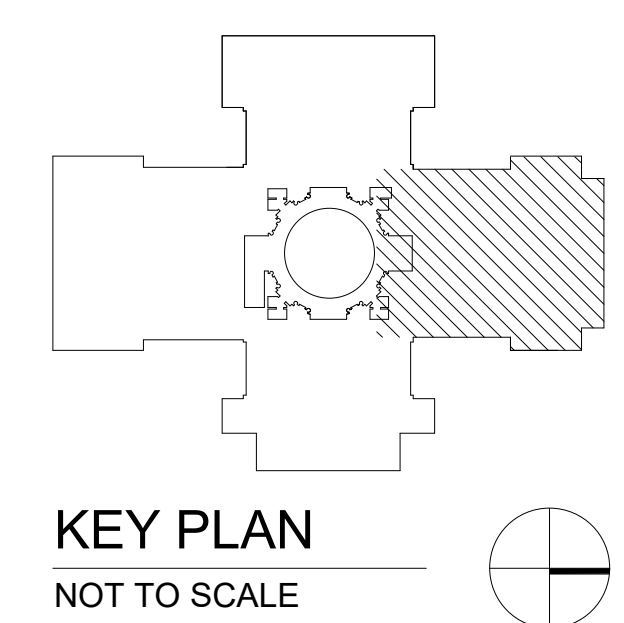
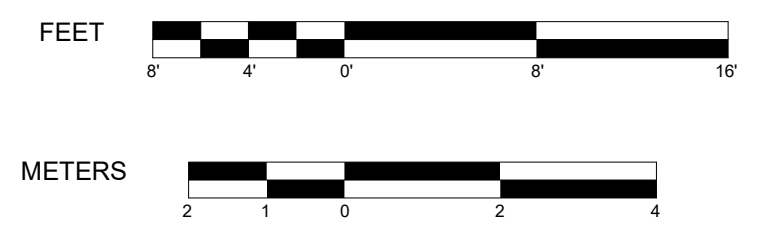
1 NORTH WING - FIFTH FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



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1 NORTH WING - SIXTH FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

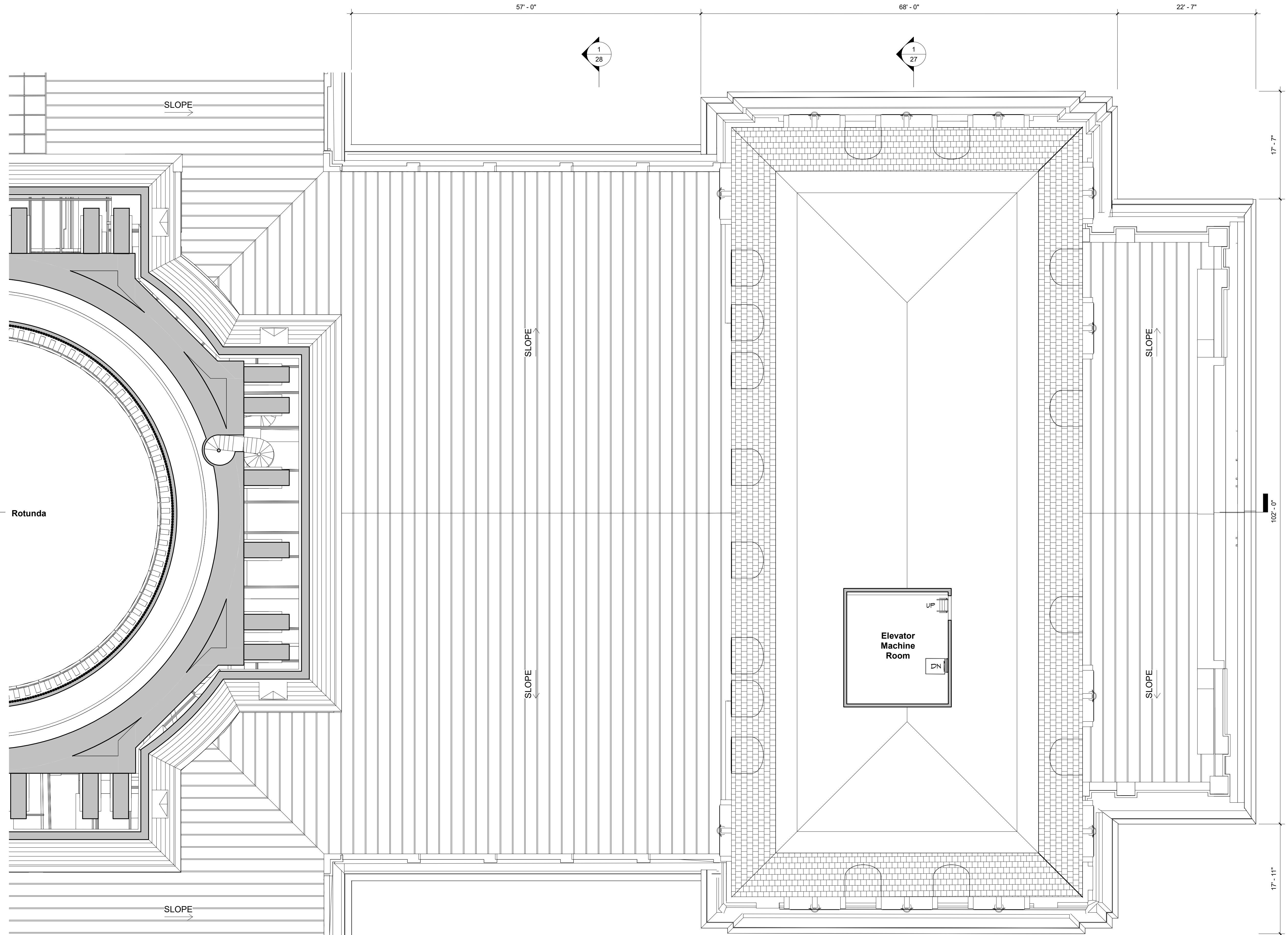
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 10 OF 28 SHEETS
SERIES NO. IL-1283-A

REPRODUCED FROM THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BUREAU OF RESTORATION, STATE OF ILLINOIS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
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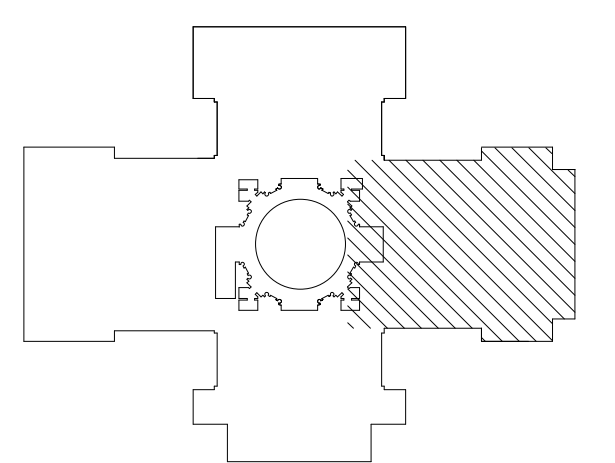
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26
Rotunda



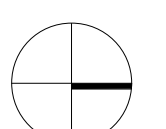
1 NORTH WING - ROOF PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

FEET
0 4 8 12 16

METERS
2 1 0 2 4



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

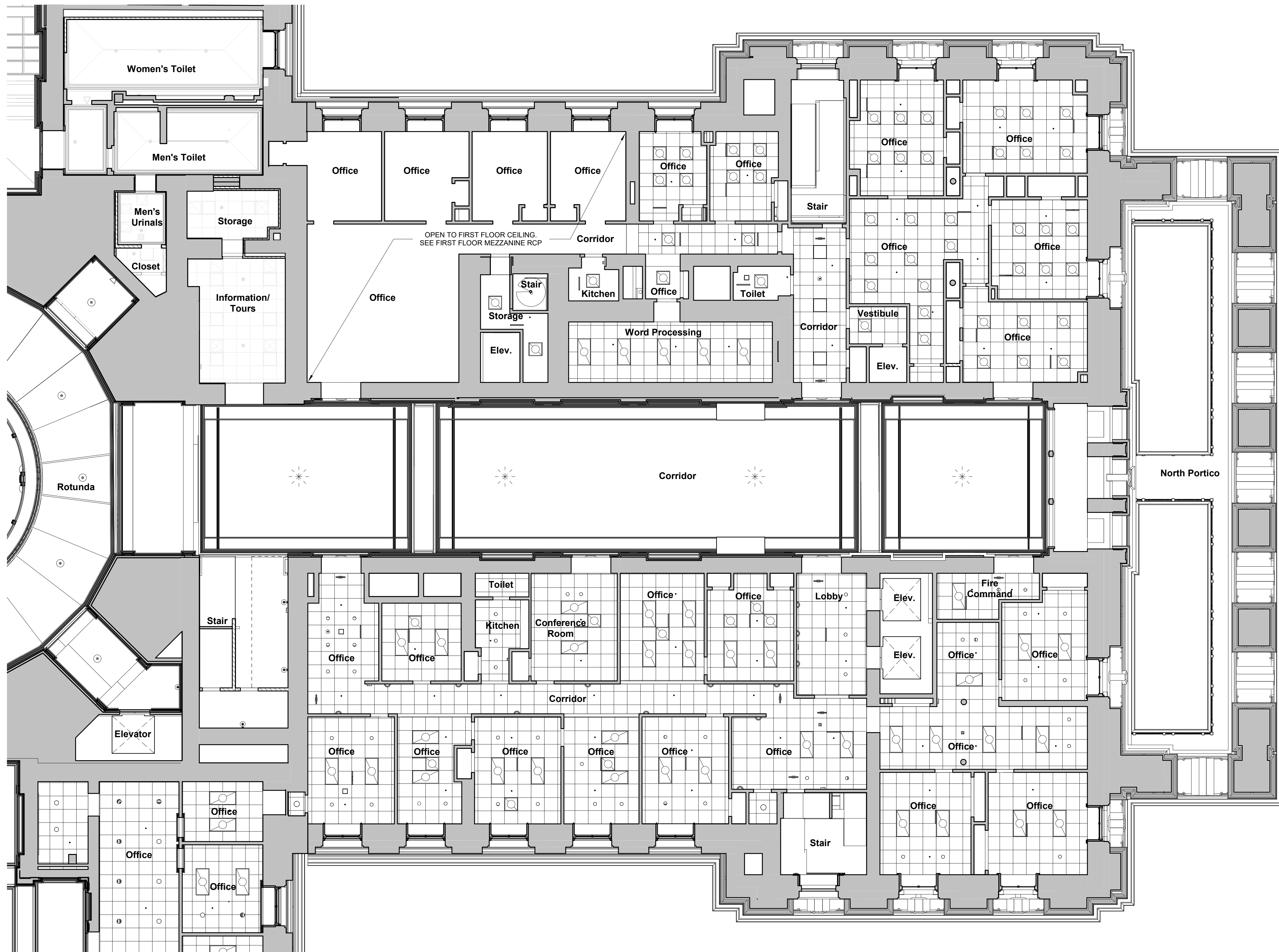
PROJECT NO.
IL-1283-A

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 11 OF 28 SHEETS

PROJECT NUMBER

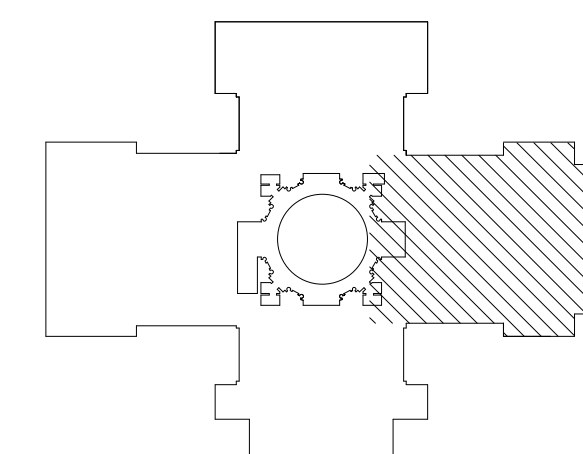
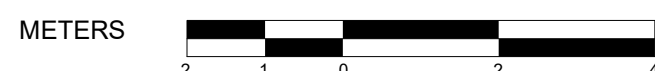
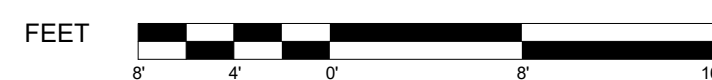
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1 NORTH WING - FIRST FLOOR
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

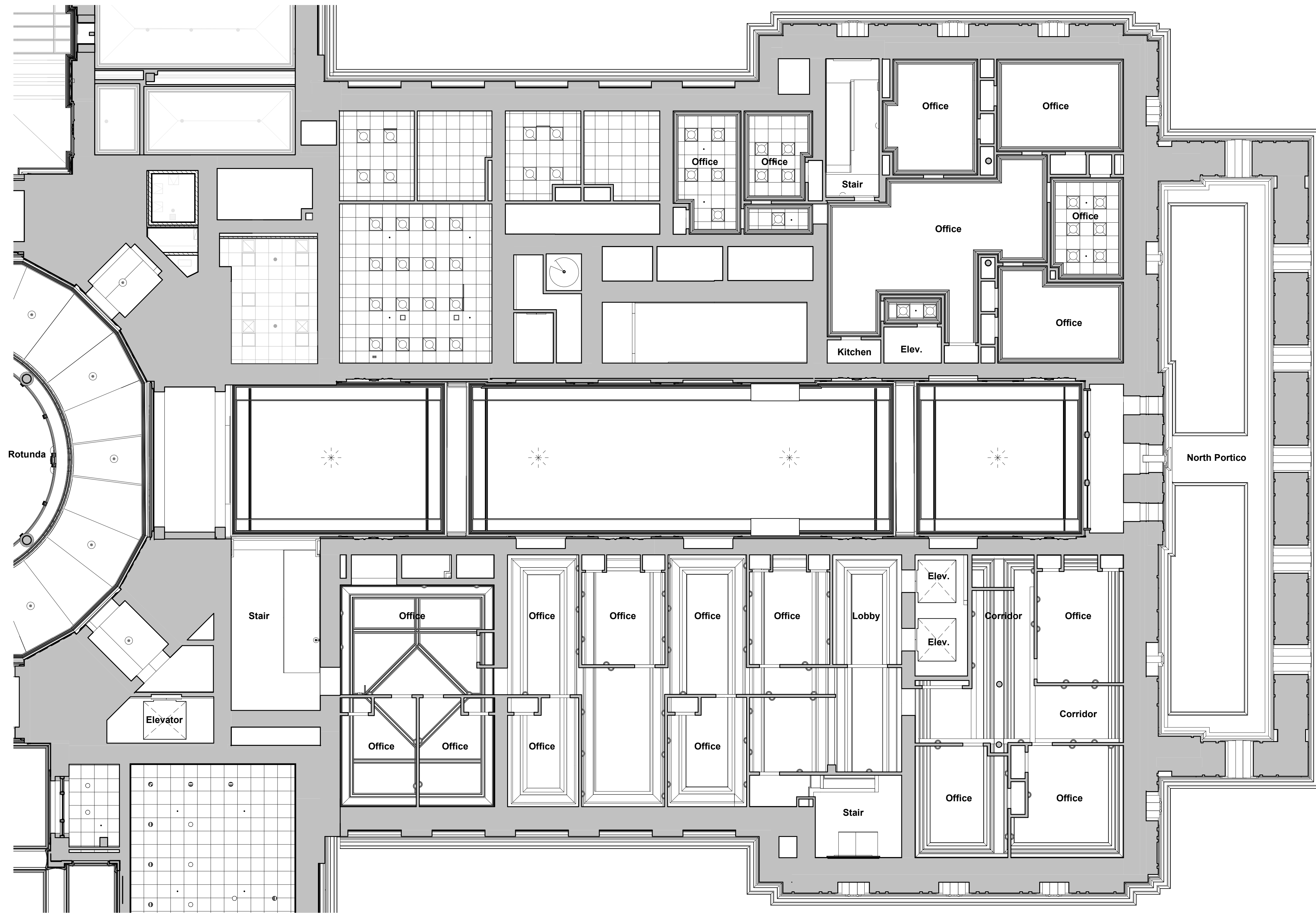
ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

PROJECT NO.
IL-1283-A

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 13 OF 28 SHEETS

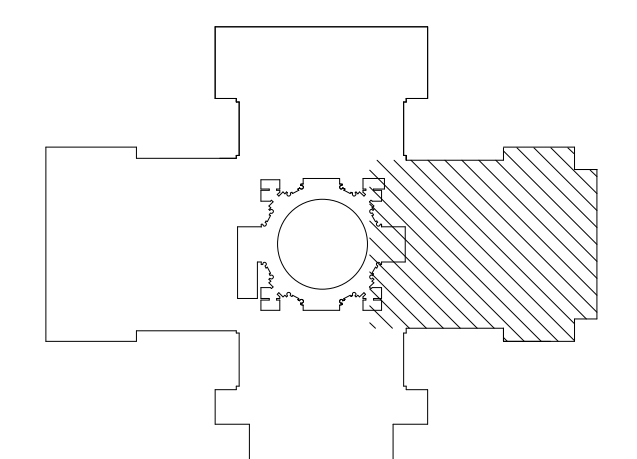
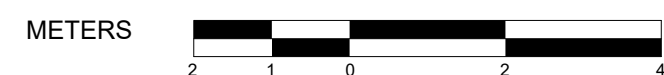
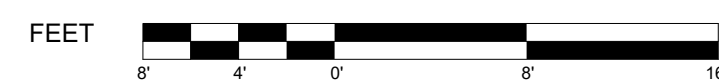
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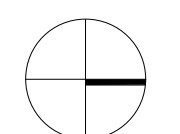


1 NORTH WING - FIRST FLOOR MEZZANINE
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

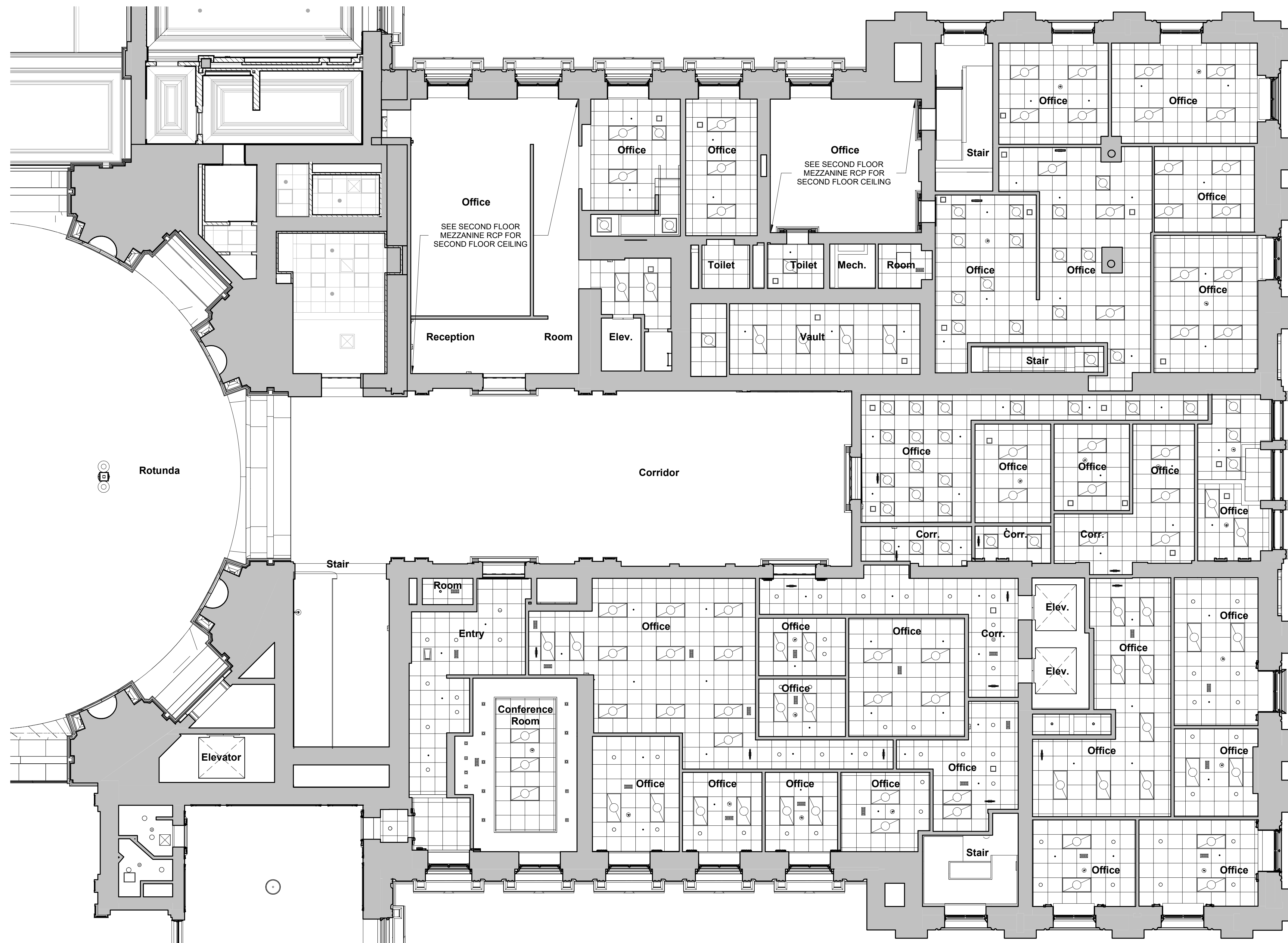
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 14 OF 28 SHEETS

PROJECT NO.
IL-1283-A

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RECORD NUMBER

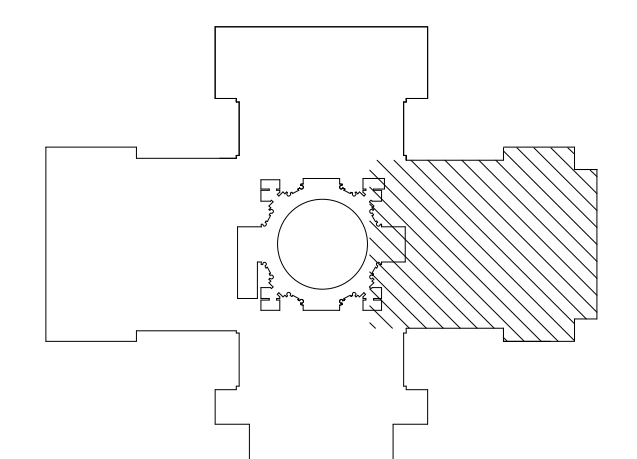
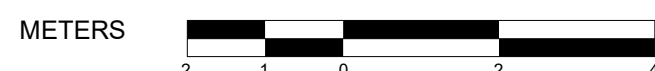
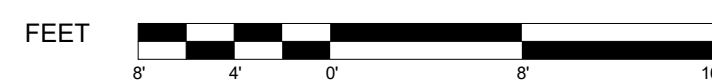
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1 NORTH WING - SECOND FLOOR
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

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ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

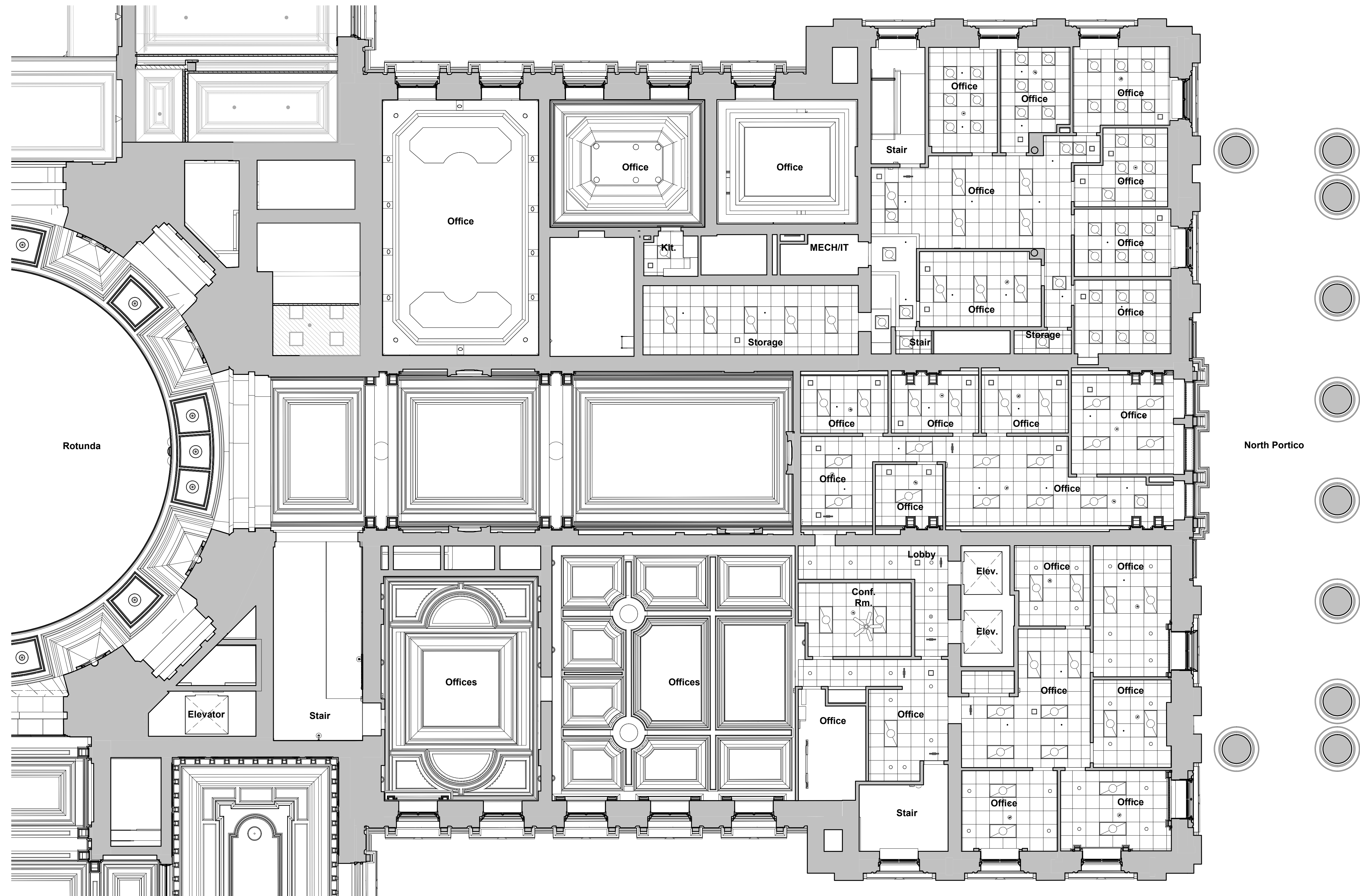
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 15 OF 28 SHEETS

PROJECT NO.
IL-1283-A

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DOCUMENT NUMBER

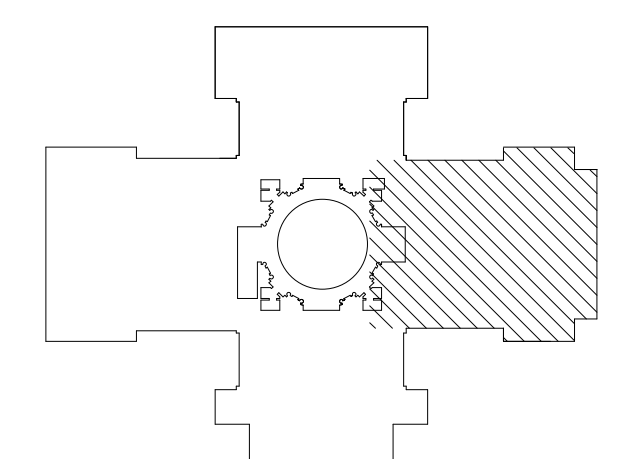
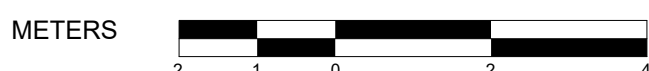
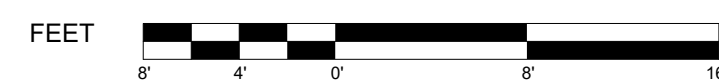
#REPRODUCED: PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BUREAU OF RESTORATION, STATE OF ILLINOIS

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1 NORTH WING - SECOND FLOOR MEZZANINE
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

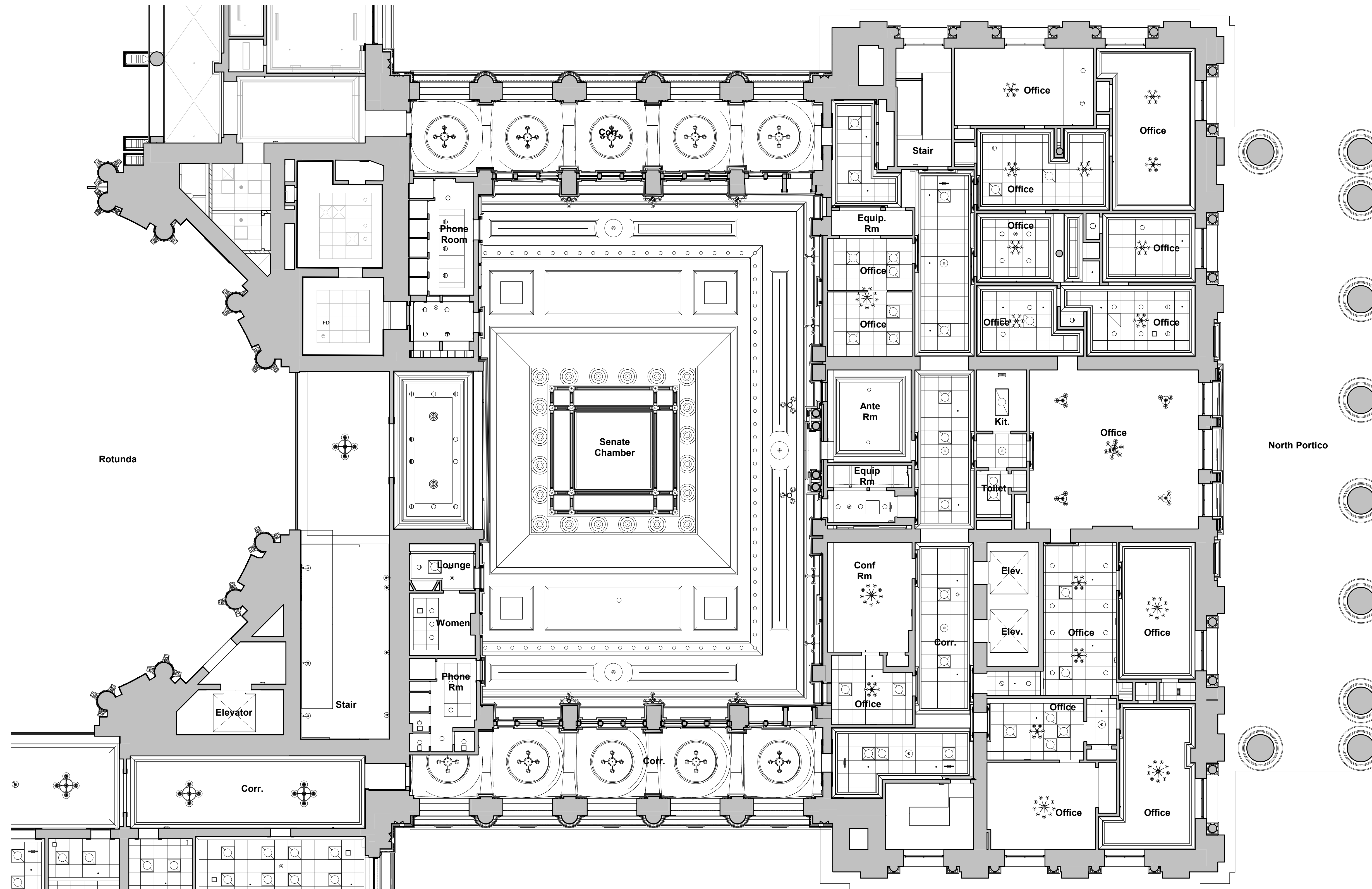
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 16 OF 28 SHEETS

PROJECT NO.
IL-1283-A

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DOCUMENT NUMBER

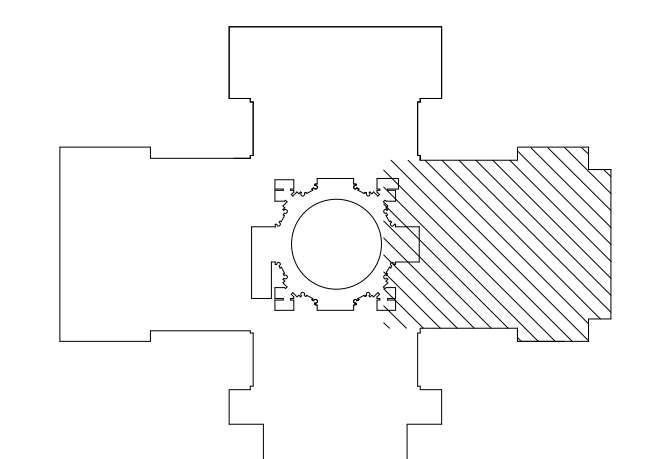
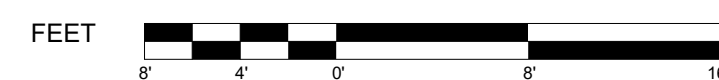
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1 NORTH WING - THIRD FLOOR
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

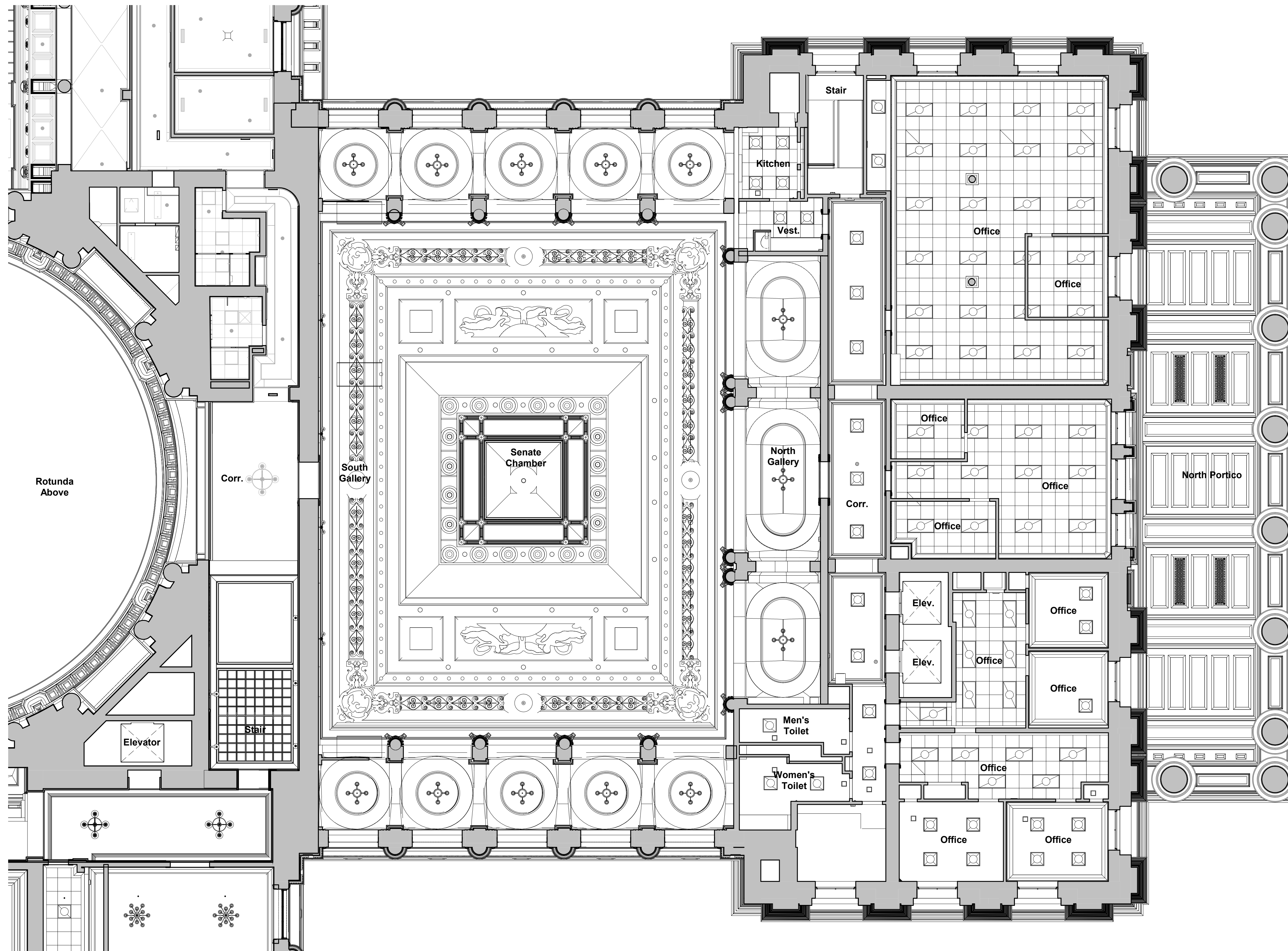
ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 17 OF 28 SHEETS

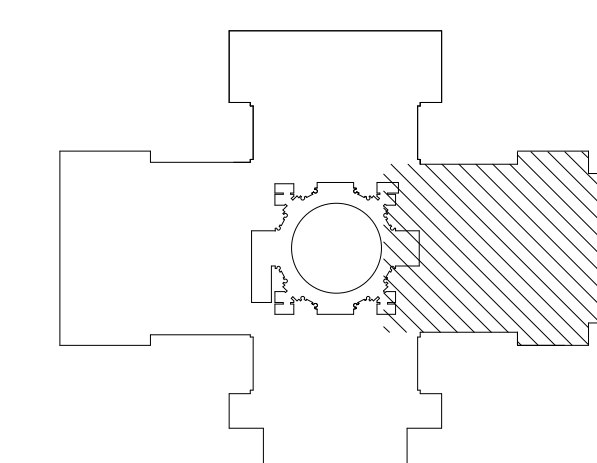
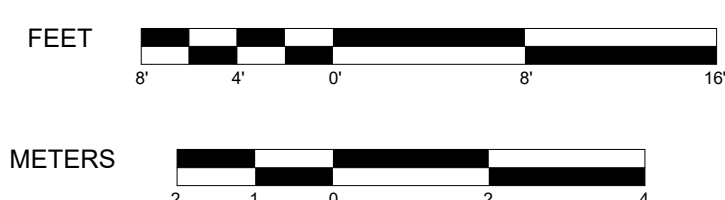
PROJECT NO.
IL-1283-A

REPRODUCED WITH CREDIT TO THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BUREAU OF RESTORATION, STATE OF ILLINOIS

THIS PROJECT WAS EXECUTED TO HABS LEVEL II STANDARDS, USING EXISTING DRAWINGS. THE EXISTING DRAWINGS WERE NOT VERIFIED FOR ACCURACY AND MAY LACK SIGNIFICANT DETAILS.



1 NORTH WING - FOURTH FLOOR
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN -
1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

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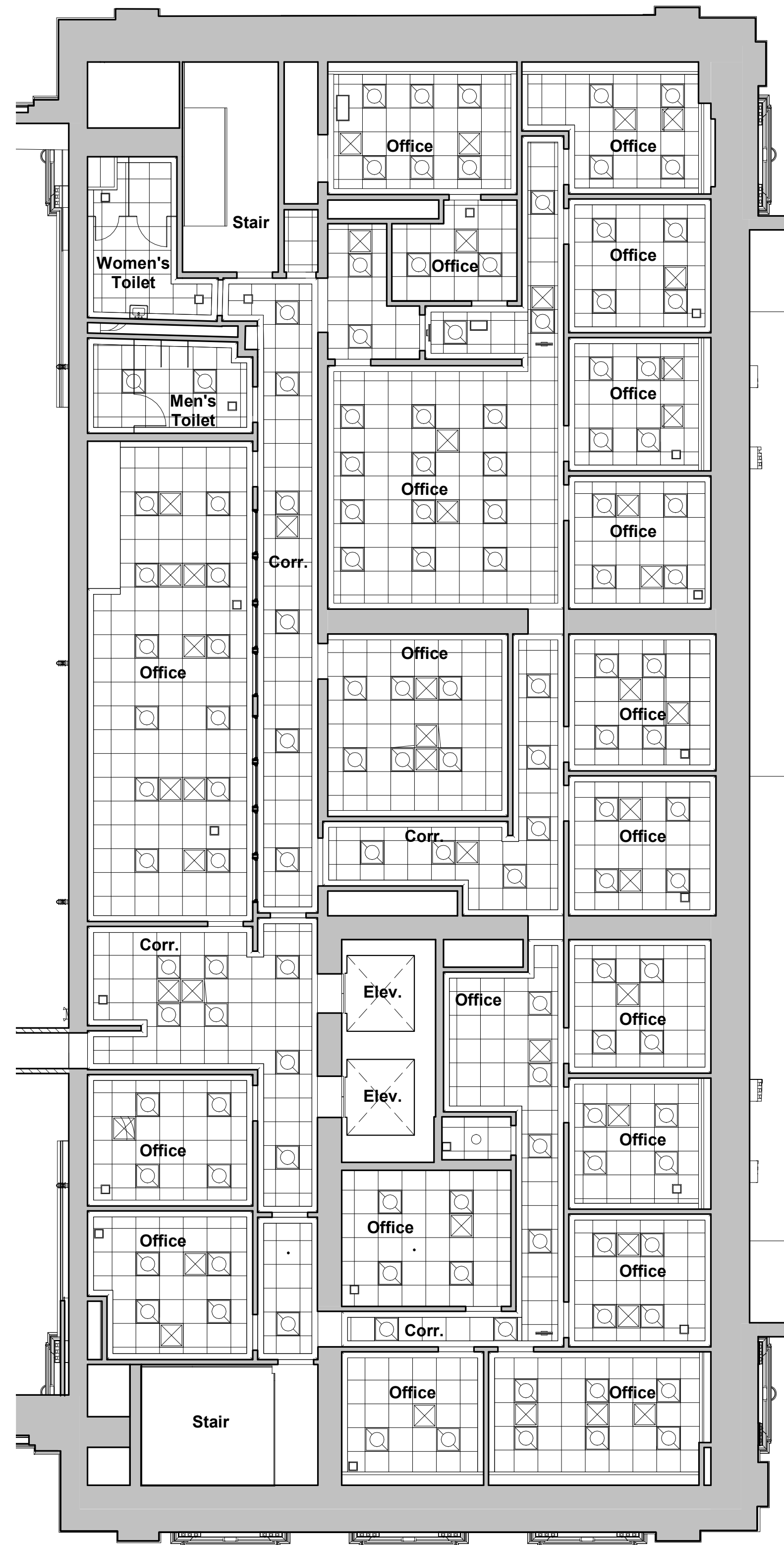
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

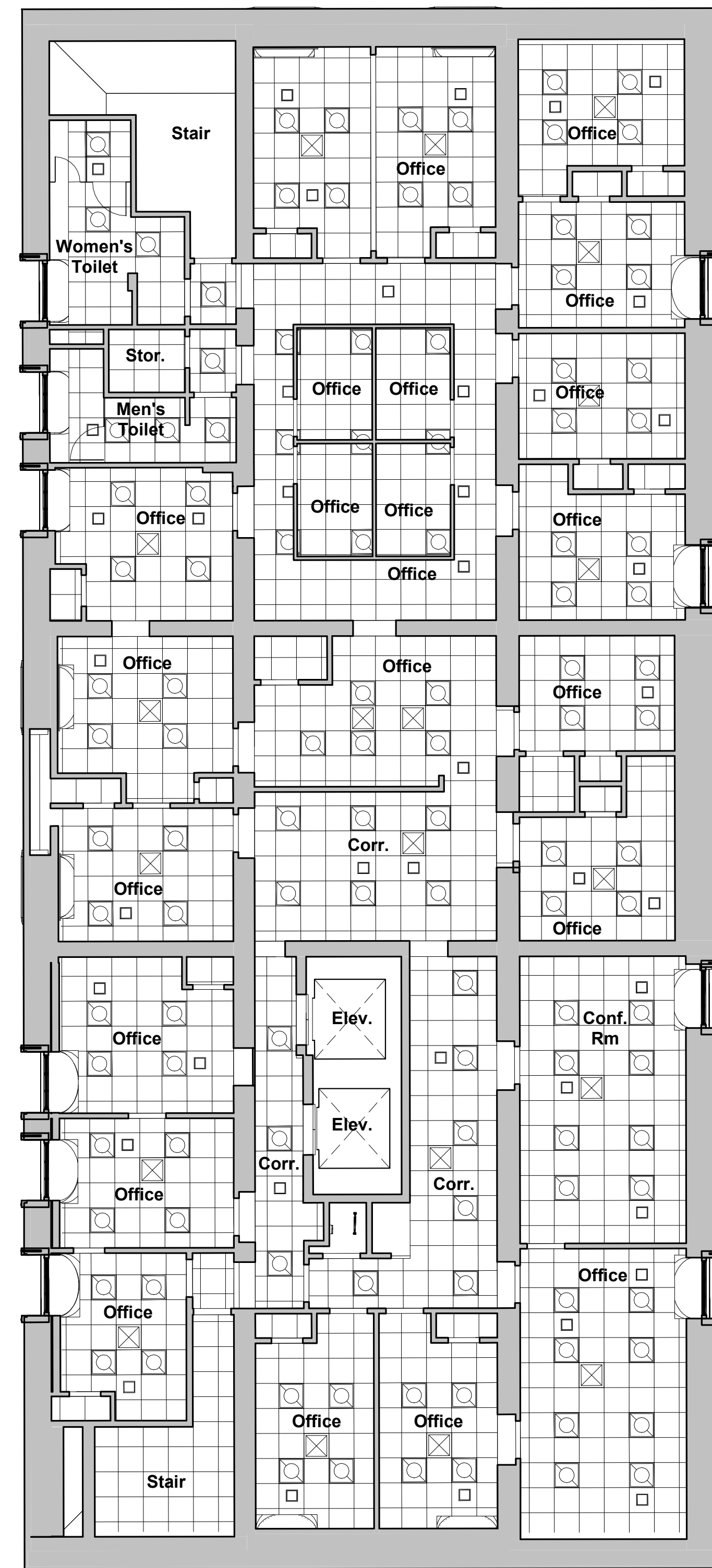
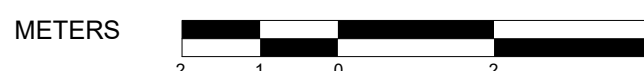
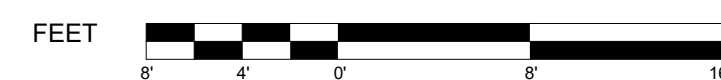
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 18 OF 28 SHEETS

REPRODUCED FROM THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BUREAU OF RESTORATION, STATE OF ILLINOIS

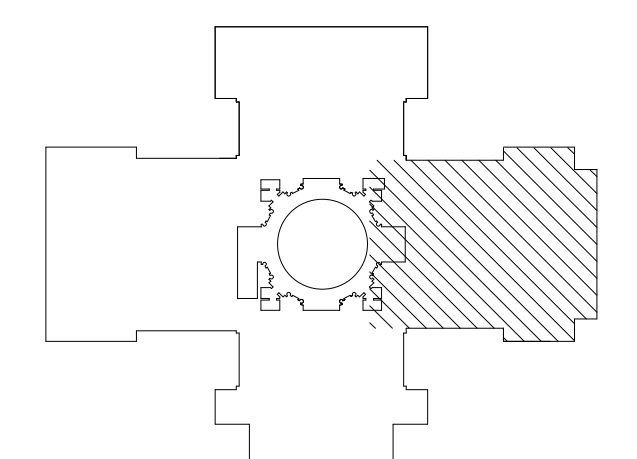
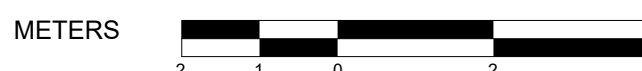
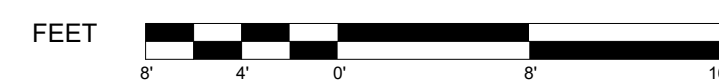
THIS PROJECT WAS EXECUTED TO HABS LEVEL II STANDARDS, USING EXISTING DRAWINGS. THE EXISTING DRAWINGS WERE NOT VERIFIED FOR ACCURACY AND MAY LACK SIGNIFICANT DETAILS.



1 NORTH WING - FIFTH FLOOR
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



2 NORTH WING - SIXTH FLOOR
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 19 OF 28 SHEETS

REPRODUCED FROM THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BUREAU OF RESTORATION, STATE OF ILLINOIS

PROJECT NO.

REVISION

DATE

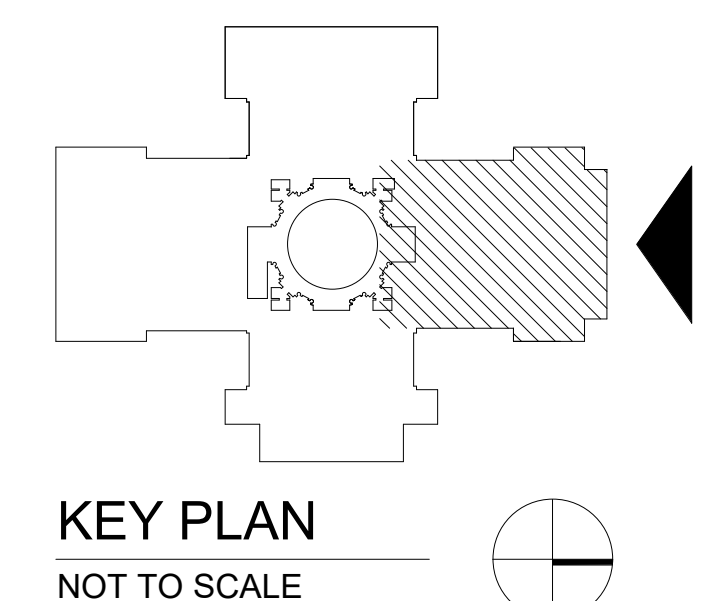
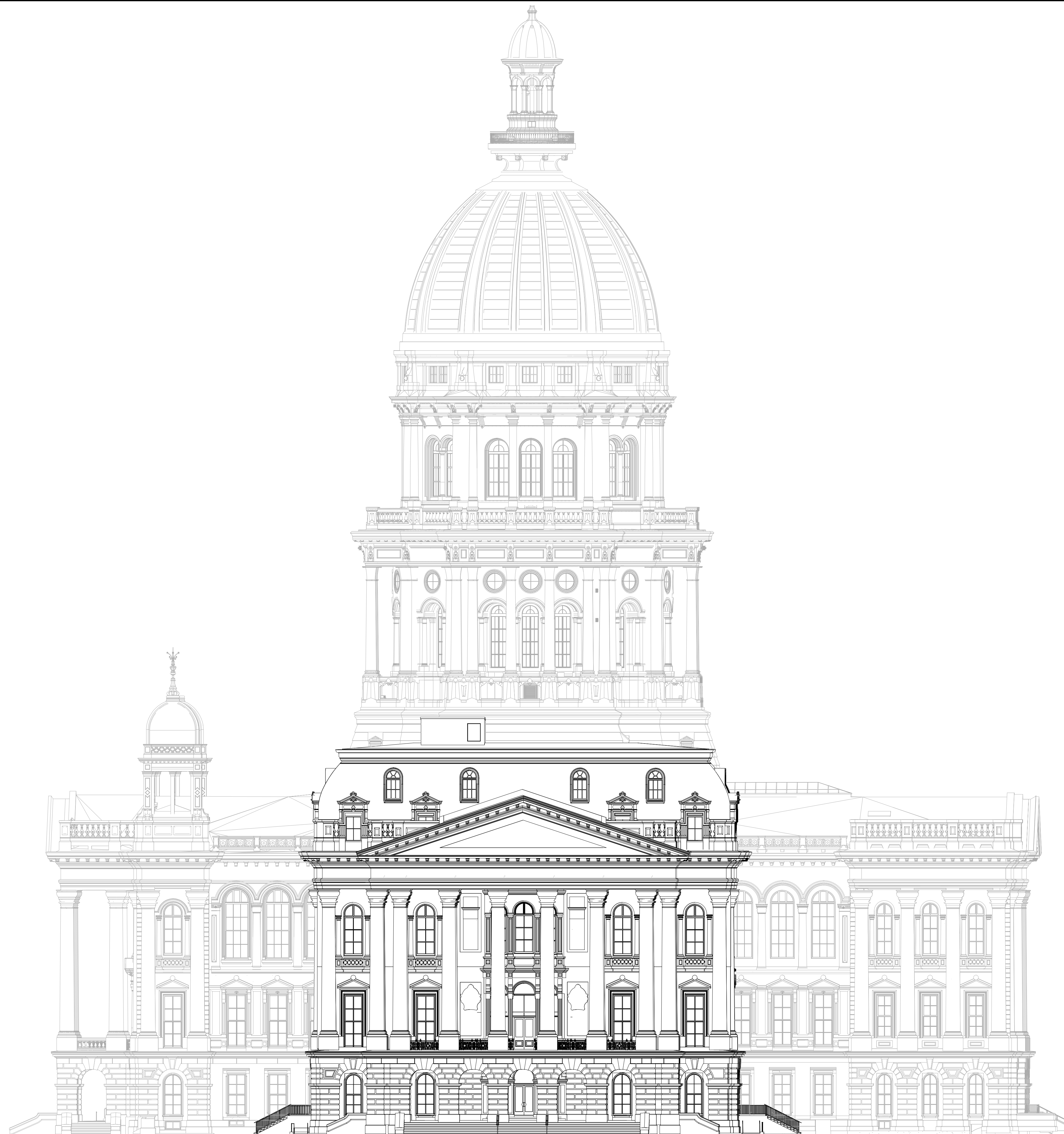
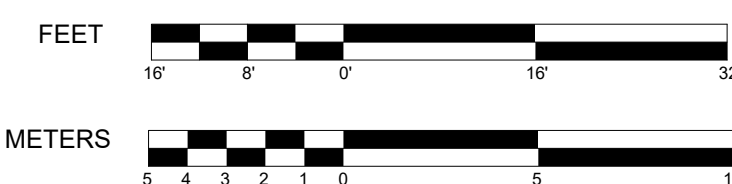
DRAWN BY

CHECKED BY

DATE

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1 NORTH WING -
NORTH ELEVATION
1/16" = 1'-0"



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ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

PROJECT NO.
IL-1283-A

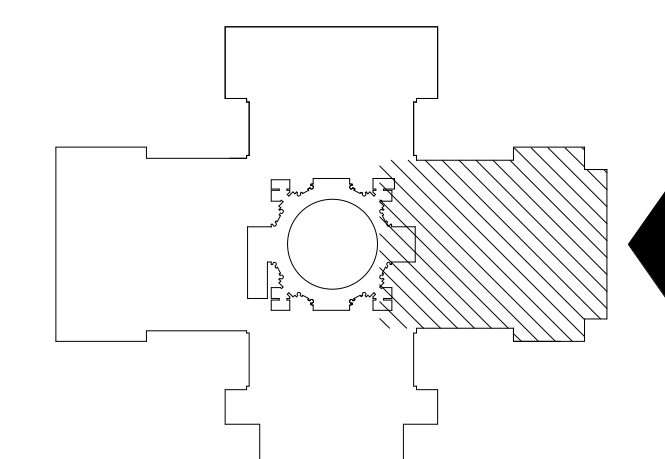
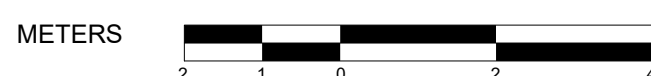
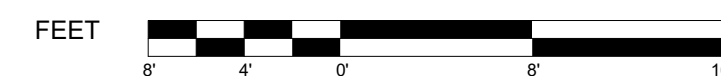
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 20 OF 28 SHEETS

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1 NORTH WING - NORTH PORTICO ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

DRAWN BY: VINCI HAMP ARCHITECTS, INC.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

PROJECT NO.
IL-1283-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 21 OF 28 SHEETS

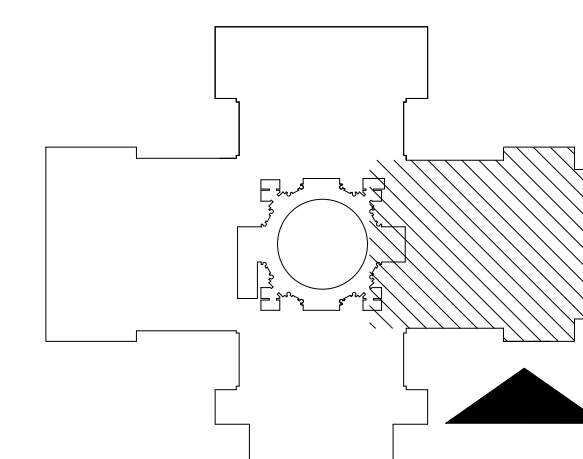
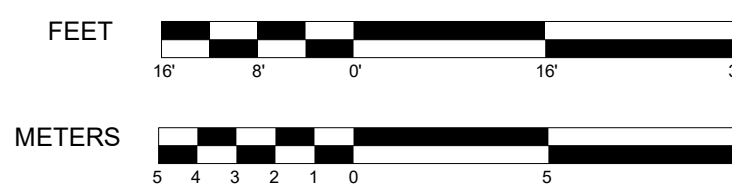
PROJECT NUMBER

#REPRODUCED: PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BUREAU OF RESTORATION, STATE OF ILLINOIS

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1 NORTH WING - EAST ELEVATION
1/16" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

DRAWN BY: VINCI HAMP ARCHITECTS, INC.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 22 OF 28 SHEETS

PROJECT NO.
IL-1283-A

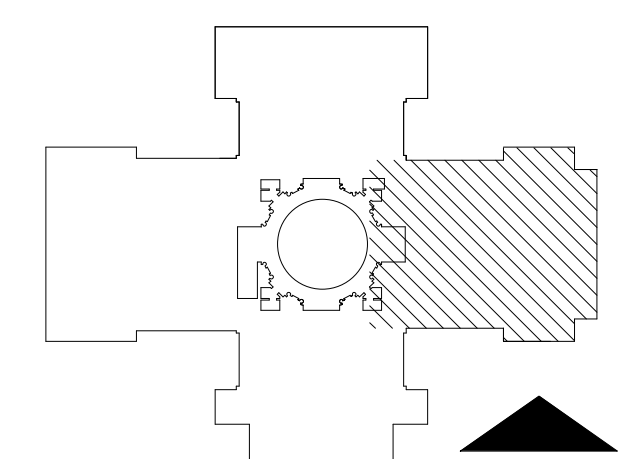
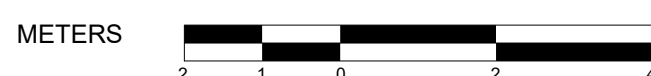
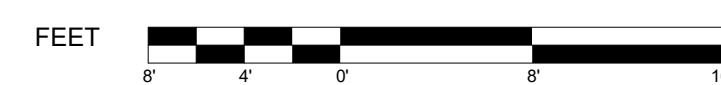
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1 NORTH WING - PARTIAL EAST ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 23 OF 28 SHEETS

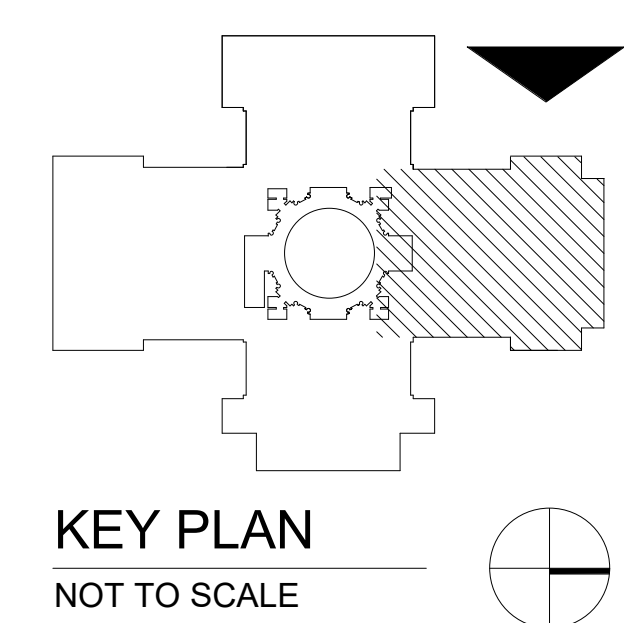
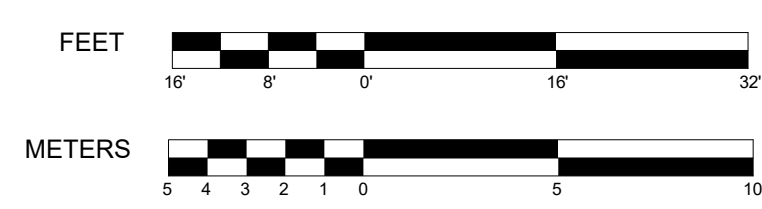
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THIS PROJECT WAS EXECUTED TO HABS LEVEL II STANDARDS, USING EXISTING DRAWINGS. THE EXISTING DRAWINGS WERE NOT VERIFIED FOR ACCURACY AND MAY LACK SIGNIFICANT DETAILS.



1 NORTH WING - WEST ELEVATION
1/16" = 1'-0"



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ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
401 SOUTH SECOND STREET SPRINGFIELD SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

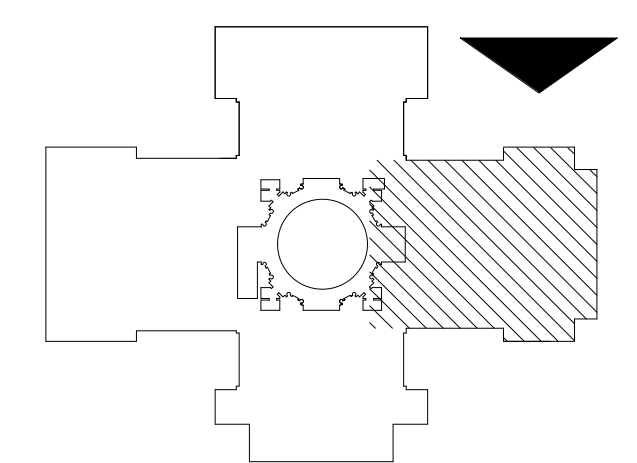
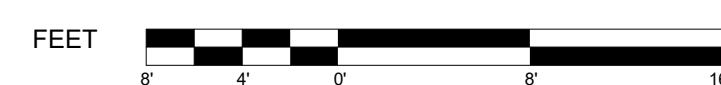
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 24 OF 28 SHEETS
PROJECT NO. IL-1283-A

REPRODUCED FROM THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BUREAU OF ORIENTAL ARTS OF DRAWING

THIS PROJECT WAS EXECUTED TO HABS LEVEL II STANDARDS, USING EXISTING DRAWINGS. THE EXISTING DRAWINGS WERE NOT VERIFIED FOR ACCURACY AND MAY LACK SIGNIFICANT DETAILS.



1 NORTH WING - PARTIAL WEST ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

DRAWN BY: VINCI HAMP ARCHITECTS, INC.

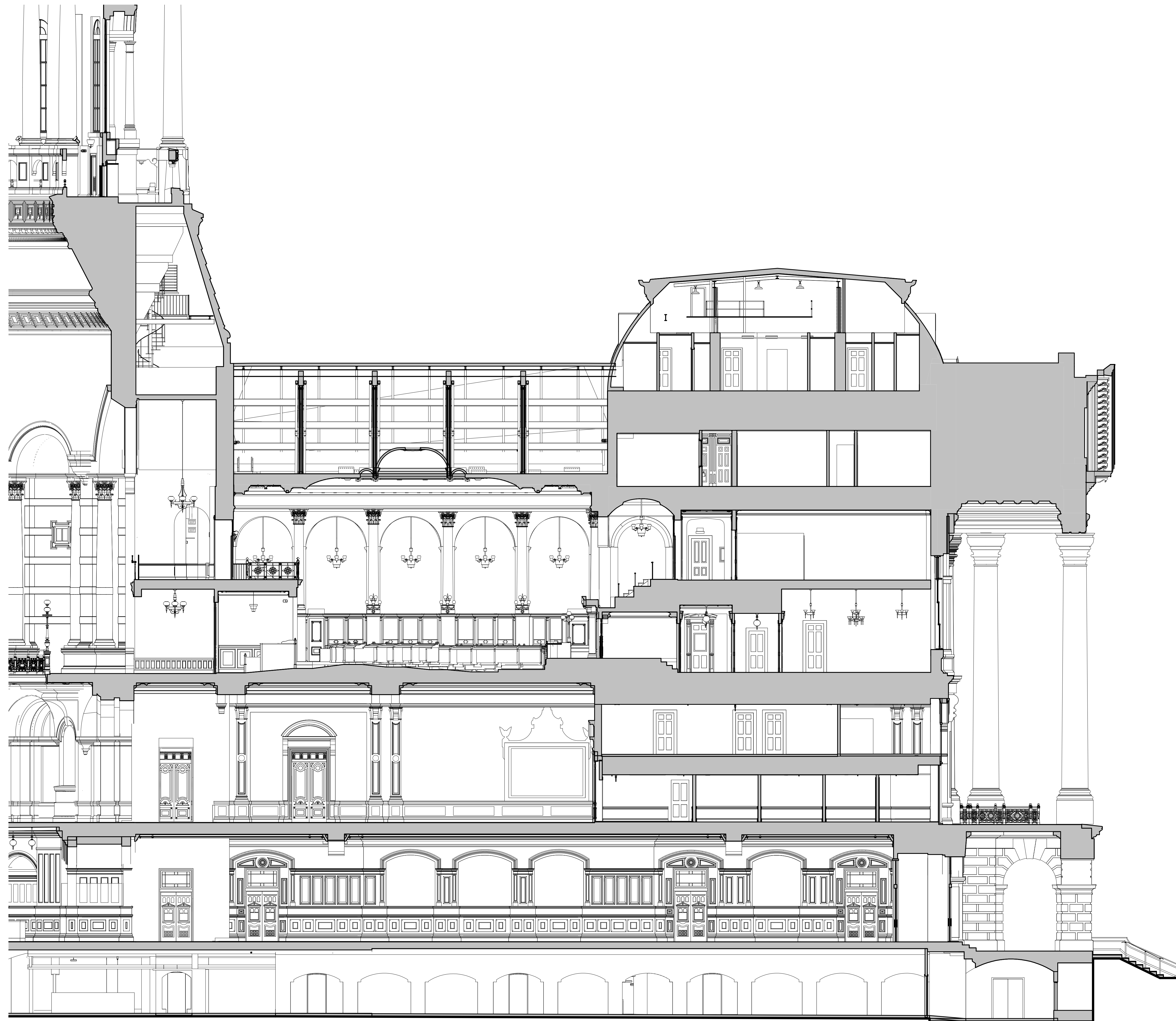
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX - CAPITOL
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SHEET 25 OF 28 SHEETS

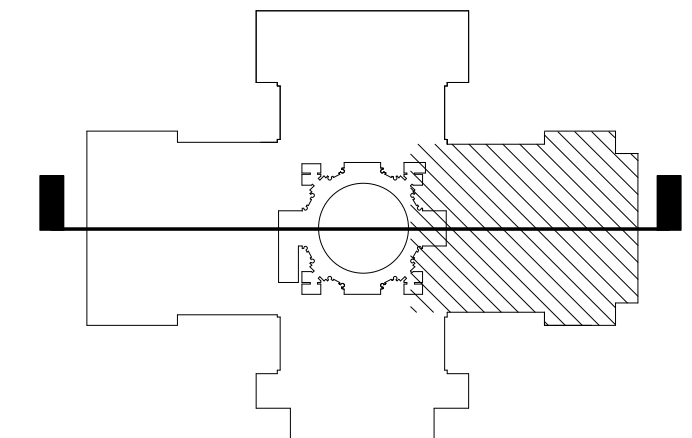
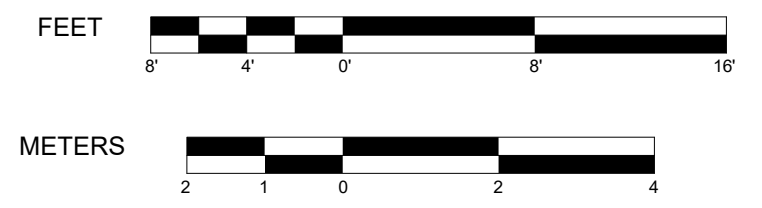
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- NORTH WING ROOF 114' - 6"
- NORTH WING UPPER ATTIC 102' - 10"
- NORTH WING SIXTH FLOOR 93' - 1"
- NORTH WING FIFTH FLOOR 76' - 11"
- FOURTH FLOOR 61' - 2"
- THIRD FLOOR 45' - 5"
- SECOND MEZZ 33' - 2"
- SECOND FLOOR 20' - 5"
- FIRST MEZZ 10' - 0"
- FIRST FLOOR 0' - 0"
- BASEMENT -11' - 5"

1 NORTH WING - LONGITUDINAL SECTION
1/8" = 1'-0"



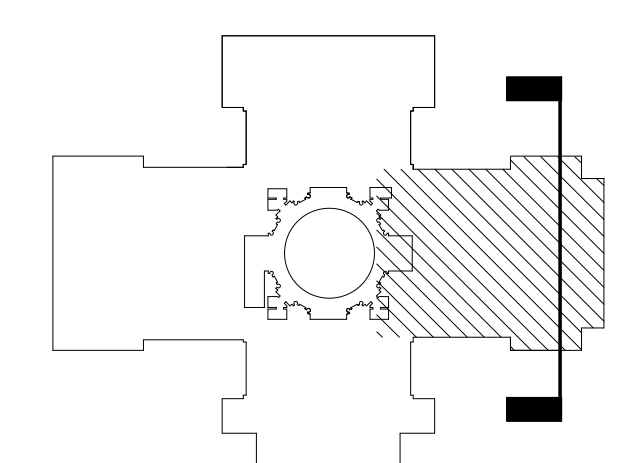
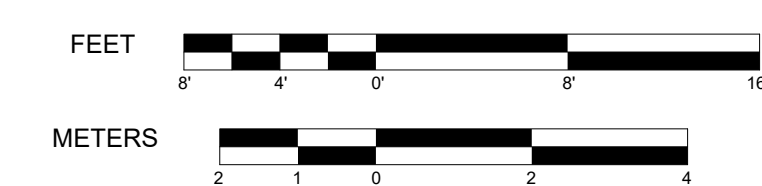
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33' - 2"
- SECOND FLOOR
20' - 5"
- FIRST MEZZ
10' - 0"
- FIRST FLOOR
0' - 0"
- BASEMENT
-11' - 5"

1 NORTH WING -
TRANSVERSE SECTION
1/8" = 1'-0"



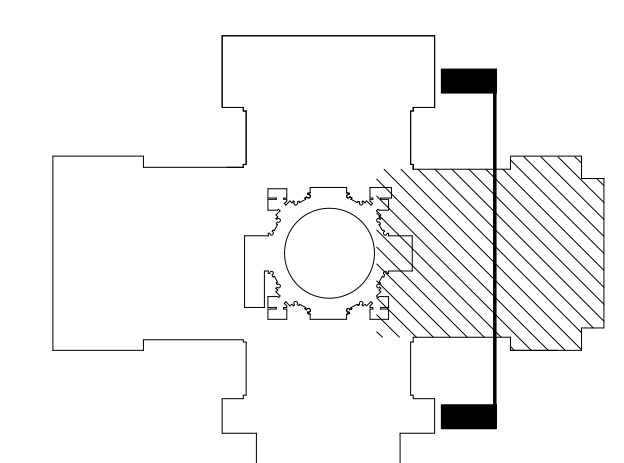
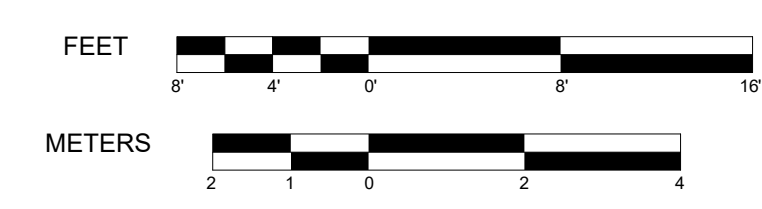
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