



Illinois State Capitol Historic Structure Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates (WJE) has completed the Historic Structure Report for the Illinois State Capitol in Springfield, Illinois. The Historic Structure Report (HSR) serves as a basis for decision-making and provides direction for preservation of the building. The report also serves as a record document of existing conditions and as a basis for planning future preservation and maintenance.

This HSR provides the following:

- **Part A:** a compilation historic research; chronology; and evaluation of significance. Measured drawings are included in the Appendices as well as historical resources.
- **Part B:** a detailed description of the capitol.
- **Part C:** Physical condition assessment of the capitol including visual inspection; laboratory analysis of materials, a compendium of decorative paint analysis to date; and a fine arts survey (in Appendices).
- **Part D:** Development of historic preservation objectives, Treatment zones for the capitol; and prioritized guidelines for future work.
- **Part E:** A comprehensive bibliography of sources for the report.

The classical state capitol form is considered by many as one of two unique American contributions to monumental architecture, the other being the skyscraper. In Illinois these two forms are related due to the era and proximity of the capital city of Springfield to Chicago. 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 visited widely by tourists and school children. Specifically, the Capitol is considered significant for its architectural style and in the subject areas of politics and government.

The period of significance for the Illinois State Capitol has been determined to be 1868–1908. Prior to the 1908, building modifications reflected the original design intent, and the building was still occupied by its original tenants. The fire in

the south wing in 1933 led to a wholesale refurbishment of the House and Senate Chambers. The period of significance for the Chambers, then, is tied to the refurbishment following the 1933 fire.

The HSR has established three treatment zones that include the interior and exterior spaces of the capitol:

Zone 1 – Restoration

Restoration primarily involves returning a space to its original appearance. Within the Illinois State Capitol Zone 1 includes the corridors, some of the offices of the Executive and Legislative Branches, the House and Senate Chambers, the “lost” room 400, and the entire facade, roof, and dome. Restoration for this project should include removal of added partitions and mezzanines wherever possible, repairing original materials in kind, replacing features that have been removed, and repainting surfaces in historic colors.

Zone 2 – Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation primarily involves retention of original materials and features in place in spaces deemed to be of secondary architectural importance. Some alterations will be necessary to meet current codes and ensure a building's continued utility. Within the interior of the Illinois State Capitol, Zone 2 includes the first, second, third and fourth floor offices (excluding bathrooms and previously defined Zone 1 offices). Rehabilitation work includes, but is not limited to, minimizing penetration of historic fabric; abandoning ornamental features in place that cannot be reused; and archiving original features that cannot be retained in place.

Zone 3 – Renovation

Renovation involves free modification of spaces having little architectural significance such as some bathrooms, closets and ducts, attic spaces, and the fifth floor office space.

Guidelines and requirements for treatment have been defined based on the preservation objectives outlined above for the capitol which include exterior envelope, interiors, modifications for reuse; and maintenance. Specific repair programs are recommended which include replacement of

the dome cladding; continued monitoring of exterior and interior components including settlement cracks within the walls of the capitol;

The greatest challenges of the capitol interior are the addition of elevators and stairwells, as well as mezzanines that have been added above the second and third floors .A study of the remaining portions of the decorative plaster ceilings, both apparent and hidden, have provided clear guidance as to how many of the spaces original appeared .The appropriate restoration of many of these spaces is key for the future preservation and interpretation of the Illinois State Capitol.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates (WJE) has completed the Historic Structure Report for the Illinois State Capitol in Springfield, Illinois. WJE performed Phase I of the Historic Structure Report study for the Secretary of State of Illinois, and subsequently for the Legislative Space Needs Commission of the State of Illinois. Phase I included historic research and a field survey. The scope of work of Phase I included gathering research materials on the building's architectural development; preparing and compiling a set of baseline drawings including floor plans, elevations, and through-building sections; and performing a room by room interior survey of existing conditions and inspecting selected exterior envelope elements close-up. The goal of Phase I was to gather historical and existing condition information in order to develop the context of the building. The results of Phase I were summarized in a report dated January 2002. During Phase I of the Historic Structure Report, WJE performed a close-up inspection of the exterior cladding of the dome.

Phase II was conducted between February and June in 2008. The scope of work of Phase II included resurveying the interior spaces and identifying significant alterations; interpreting the historical documentation collected during Phase I; and performing a preliminary survey of facade and roof conditions. In addition, as part of Phase II a preliminary finishes analysis was performed by Evergreen Painting Studios, and an assessment of the mechanical and electrical systems was performed by Henneman Engineers. WJE performed materials analyses and an assessment of decorative interior elements. Vinci-Hamp Architects (VHA) provided assistance on the assessment and history of interior spaces.

Project Scope and Methodology

The purpose of the Historic Structure Report is to provide a compilation of the findings of research, investigation, analysis, and evaluation of the historic structure. The preservation objectives for the historic property are identified and treatment measures recommended for implementing and accomplishing these objectives. The Historic

Structure Report serves as a basis for decision-making and provides direction for preservation of the building. The report also serves as a record document of existing conditions and as a basis for planning future preservation and maintenance.

The Historic Structure Report for the Illinois State Capitol addresses key issues specific to this structure, including archival and physical research to determine the construction chronology of the Capitol; investigation of existing physical conditions; and especially the historical interpretation of spaces to aid in future preservation planning. The Historic Structure Report study included the following tasks:

Research and Document Review. Archival research was performed to identify documentation of the history and construction of the building. The purpose of this research and review of documents was to gather information about the original construction and past repair and restoration work for use in assessing existing conditions and developing treatment recommendations.

Historical documentation of the Illinois State Capitol consists of written, graphic, and photographic materials. Written materials include the original specifications for the building; meeting minutes and reports of the commission charged with the building's construction; records of appropriations of the state legislature; government reports; newspapers articles; and other articles and essays discussing the building. Graphic materials primarily include drawings for renovations to the building, mostly dating after 1930. The July 1933 fire in the office of the Supervising Architect reportedly destroyed the original drawings for the building.¹ Historic photographs of the building included single

¹ Research materials indicate that some original drawings, or copies of original drawings, may have been sent to Des Moines during the early stages of construction of the Iowa State Capitol and to the warden at Joliet Penitentiary. In the former case, the drawings were sent for copying because the design for the Illinois State Capitol and Iowa State Capitol are similar. In the latter instance, drawings for the Illinois State Capitol were used to prepare cut stone for the new prison in Joliet.

images in archive, library, and personal collections and published images.

Written materials were obtained from the Illinois State Historical Library, State of Illinois Archives, Illinois State Library, and Lincoln Library, all in Springfield; the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Public Library, and Burnham and Ryerson Libraries at the Art Institute of Chicago; and the University of Illinois Libraries at Urbana and Champaign, Illinois. Material specific to the artwork within the building was obtained from the research files of Mr. Mark W. Sorensen of the Illinois State Archives. Past reports of the Legislative Space Needs Commission were obtained from that office.

Selected drawings for the building were held in some of the libraries and archives cited above, although most were held in two other collections. The drawing archives of the Illinois Capital Development Board contained microfilm frames of hundreds of drawings, primarily dating from the 1930s through the 1990s. Several hundred more drawings, primarily blueline prints and mylar reproductions, were also held in two locations by the Secretary of State's Office: one located in the former State Library stacks in the Howlett Building and a second in a basement storage room of the current State Library building.

Historic photographs were primarily viewed in the collection of the Illinois State Historical Library, with additional images obtained from the Illinois State Archives, private files and sources, and published sources.

Copies of selected archival documentation are included in Appendix B of this report. A description of research materials and sources reviewed and discovered is provided in the bibliography within this report.

Development of History and Evaluation of Significance. Based on historical documentation and physical evidence gathered during the study, a chronology of construction was developed for the Capitol. An evaluation of the significance of the Capitol was prepared, using information gathered for this study as well as the National Register

Nomination. This evaluation provided the basis for the recommended treatment alternatives.

Measured Drawings. Measured drawings were prepared to document the existing building and site and are included in Appendix A. These drawings were used for this study as baseline documents to record existing conditions. The drawings can be used in the future to prepare construction documents for the recommended treatments. The goal of the baseline drawings is to provide an accurate representation of the building in a two-dimensional graphic format. The drawings are shown to scale, but not necessarily to the same level of detail as a set of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) drawings.²

Since the 1960s, repair and renovation work at the Illinois State Capitol has resulted in dozens of sets of drawings showing existing conditions of the building's interior and exterior and new work for implementation. In recent years, drawings have been produced using computer-aided drafting (CAD). Prior to initiation of Phase I of the HSR, other architectural and engineering firms had produced baseline drawings of the building. Arcon Associates Incorporated (Arcon) had utilized a set of baseline floor plan drawings in the development of "Phase I: Upgrade for Life Safety," dated 5 March 2001 (CDB #750-040-004). We understand, however, that another firm had prepared these baseline drawings and that AutoCAD files had been provided to Arcon. At the request of the Secretary of State's Office, WJE developed its baseline drawings using the AutoCAD files supplied by Arcon. In addition to the floor plan drawings, recently developed elevation drawings prepared by FWAI Architects, Inc. (FWAI) showing ornamental detail were supplied to WJE in electronic format (as AutoCAD files) by the Capital Development Board (CDB).

The floor plan AutoCAD drawings provided to WJE were found to have minor dimensional discrepancies, which were corrected by WJE in the AutoCAD files. The drawings typically did

² HABS drawings typically show details such as wall moldings, baseboards, and floor patterns and materials on floor plans; and ornament, moldings, and materials on elevations and sections.

not show details such as piers and moldings, so these were measured and included by WJE in the AutoCAD files. These plan view details were drawn on a separate AutoCAD layer so that intricate moldings that might appear confusing on a small-scale drawing plot could be turned off. Small scale plots (1/16 inch = 1 foot) of the floor plans are included in the baseline drawing set.

The elevation drawings prepared by FWAI were reportedly developed during the performance of the exterior facade survey in 2000. Field surveyors made overall measurements of selected horizontal and vertical elements on one-half of the building, and the building was assumed to be symmetrical. The drawings were developed by FWAI, who reportedly checked the drawings for the appropriate delineation of ornamental features. The AutoCAD drawings were forwarded to WJE in late 2001, and were compiled with minor editing to be included in the baseline drawing set. The drawing set contains small-scale plots (1/16 inch = 1 foot) of the four elevation drawings.

Full building sections of the Illinois State Capitol were not available during Phase I. Development of section drawings required careful interior measurements. To expedite the field time necessary to obtain these measurements, WJE engaged Quantapoint, Inc., as a sub-consultant to perform laser measurement and digital photography of the interior. Two sections were developed, one running north-south and the other running east-west, with each section located through the center of the respective wings. Quantapoint developed draft AutoCAD drawings for editing by WJE. The drawing set contains small-scale plots (1/16 inch = 1 foot) of the two section drawings.

Reduced size copies of the drawings are provided in Appendix A. Full size copies of the drawings are provided under separate cover. The electronic drawing files are also provided on CD-ROM.

Reflected ceiling plans were prepared by WJE in 2008 and are provided in Appendix A.

Condition Assessment and Documentation.

During the months of February through May 2008, members of the project team performed site

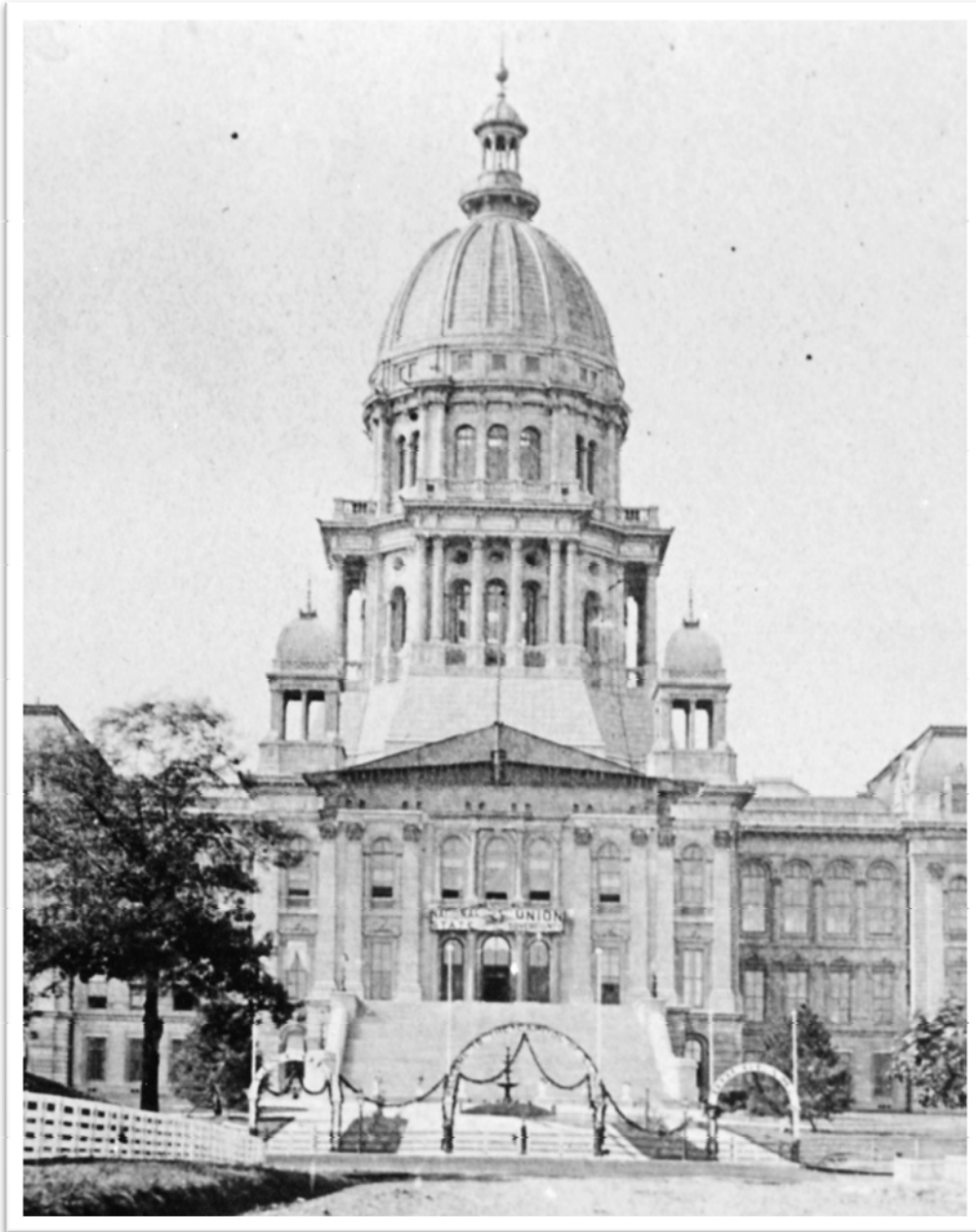
visits for data collection, documentation, and condition assessment at several intervals throughout the project. During these site visits, visual observations were made and existing conditions were documented with field notes and photographs. The visual inspection addressed the site, exterior envelope, structural systems, and interior spaces and features. Inspection of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems was performed, by Henneman Engineers and their results are within this report.

Materials and Finishes Analyses. Materials and finish were conducted and are summarized in the report. Materials analyses were performed by WJE. Selected interior finish analysis was performed separately by EverGreene Paint Studios. EverGreene also conducted an assessment of the fine art throughout the Capitol. These studies are all included in Appendix A.

Development of Preservation Objectives, Requirements for Treatment, and Treatment Recommendations. Based on information gathered through archival research and field investigation, the preservation objectives and requirements for treatment of the building were developed. Treatment priorities were divided into Zones: Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Renovation. Based on the requirements for treatment, specific work recommendations were developed. Alternatives were also defined where appropriate.

Preparation of Historic Structures Report. The information gathered through research, condition survey, and review and discussion was compiled into this Historic Structure Report. This report has been prepared following the organizational guidelines of the National Park Service and in accordance with Preservation Brief 43: *The Preparation and Use of Historic Structures Reports*.³

³ Deborah Slaton, Preservation Brief 43: *The Preparation and Use of Historic Structures Reports* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2005).



Illinois State Capital Historic Structures Report

Part A: Historical Background and Context

PART A - HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT, CHRONOLOGY, AND SIGNIFICANCE

*Much of the following narrative has been adapted from the two sources: the **Capitol Centennial Papers** that was prepared for the centennial observation of the completion of the Illinois State Capitol in 1988 and the *National Register Nomination for the Illinois State Capitol*. Both sources are included in Appendix B.*

The heyday of state capitol construction in the United States of America was following the Civil War and into the early twentieth century. In the south, the depleted economy would not support such large public investments. This was not true in the victorious north, where state governments had both funds and pretensions. Several new statehouses were astonishingly large and ornate for their time. The huge Illinois State Capitol, built from 1868 to 1888, remains as an excellent example of the scale and style of northern public buildings in the period immediately following the Civil War.



Figure A1. Nineteenth Century view of the State House in Vandalia, Illinois, which was constructed in 1836 and used for less than one year before it was decided to relocate the capital to Springfield.

Illinois has had three capital cities and six capitol buildings since becoming a state in 1818. Only three remain—one in Vandalia and two in Springfield. 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 (Figure A1).

Vandalia had been established as the capital by a statute that was to expire on December 1, 1840. As this date approached, other cities in Illinois, including Peoria and Chicago, lobbied to be the new capital. With all of the excitement regarding the new railroads, residents of Vandalia proved to be no match for the aggressive young railroad attorney Abraham Lincoln, whose offices would be across the street from the new Springfield State House. He 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.⁴ Springfield also proved desirable for its 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.

Springfield's First Capitol

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. Born in New Jersey, the son of a French doctor wounded in the War for Independence, Rague began his career in New York City as a draftsman under prominent architect Minard Lafever. Rague married in 1820 and moved with his family to Springfield in 1831.⁵ After his work on the Illinois and Iowa State Capitols, Rague settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he became one of the city's prominent architects.⁶

⁴ Charles T. Goodsell, *The American Statehouse* (Lawrence, Kansas: The University Press of Kansas, 2001), 49.

⁵ Henry-Russell Hitchcock and William Seale, *Temples of Democracy* (New York and London: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976), 107.

⁶ Henry Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*

Rague, who associated himself with the New York City architect Alexander Jackson Davis, was selected following a design competition for which he received \$300. He seems to have had no local connection with building or architecture before 1837, but was a friend of Abraham Lincoln.⁷ It is believed that Rague relied heavily upon Greek Revival copybooks of the time.⁸

The cost of the State Capitol was \$240,000, of which the city of Springfield paid \$50,000. At the beginning of construction, Rague was retained as supervising architect at a salary of \$1,000 a year. 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. Typical of “western” statehouses, of this era, the Illinois State Capitol was elegant, especially for the time and place. While relatively small in scale and simple in decoration, it exhibited refined design characteristics and careful workmanship that contrasted with its frontier settings (Figure A2). By means of quality and style, Illinois politicians could present an image of the political and economic importance of their region as well as a demand for cultural respect from the eastern elite.⁹



Figure A2. Nineteenth Century view of the “old State Capitol,” designed by John Francis Rague and constructed in 1837 to 1853.

The expectations that the new building would be complete in time for the first meeting of the legislature in 1839 to 40 went unfulfilled. The financial crash of 1837 also affected Springfield’s economy. Ragues’ Springfield work was terminated in 1841 over financial issues. He had entered into an agreement the previous year to design a new capitol for Iowa, which took him to Iowa City.¹⁰

When construction of the first Illinois State Capitol had begun in 1837, the population of Springfield was 1,100 and that of Illinois was 500,000. When 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. Illinois also needed an outward symbol of its status as home of both the recently assassinated Civil War President and the Union army commander, General Ulysses S. Grant. The old capitol had become inadequate to provide the needs of this post-Civil War industrial state.

(*Deceased*) (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 495.

⁷ Hitchcock and Seale, 107–108.

⁸ Goodsell, 49.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 43–44.

¹⁰ Hitchcock and Seale, 108.

Decision to Build a New Capitol

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 as a symbol of success. Grand and ornate fine and applied arts became standard. This age of extravagance was reflected by the architecture of the time.

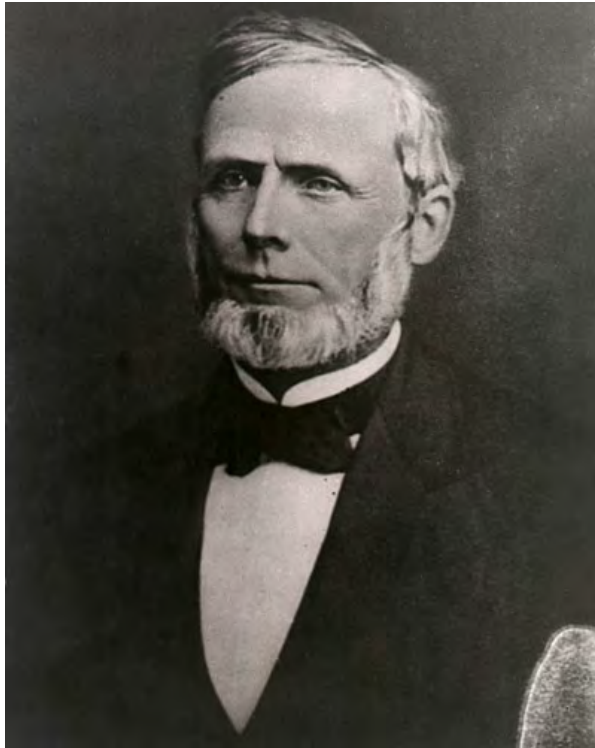


Figure A3. Photograph of John C. Conkling in 1860.

The cities of Chicago, Peoria, Jacksonville, and Decatur as well as Springfield campaigned to be the site of the new capitol. To entice the government to maintain the seat of state government in Springfield the railroads were improved, the Orpheum Theater was built, and the luxurious Leland Hotel was constructed. In 1866 James C. Conkling (Figure A3), 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 had been successfully turned into a *David versus Goliath* battle by the small town politicians.¹¹

¹¹ Ibid., 168.

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.

Richard James Oglesby (1824–1899) (Figure A4) was raised in Decatur Illinois, served in the Mexican-American War, and was a Major General in the Union Army. Oglesby served a first term as Governor of Illinois between 1865 and 1869, and aided in the commencement of the construction of the new capitol. In 1884 he was re-elected governor for a third time, at a time when the capitol construction had stagnated for seven years; Oglesby was instrumental in supporting the construction through completion.

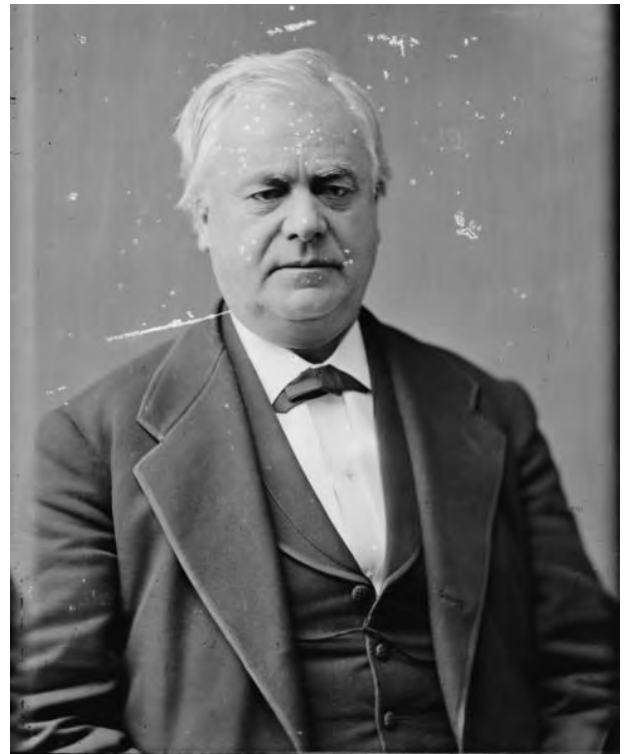


Figure A4. Photograph of Richard James Oglesby taken by renowned nineteenth century photographer Matthew Brady.

Immediately following the assassination of President Lincoln, a central site in Springfield had been donated for Lincoln's tomb by a local

businessman. The nine-acre site was located southwest of downtown Springfield in an area of growing residential development. However, Mary Todd Lincoln objected to this location for the interment of her husband. The site had been chosen because it was close to the railway lines and could capitalize on tourism—an aim that Mary Todd Lincoln found objectionable. She preferred a location elsewhere in Springfield on consecrated ground, so the nine-acre site became the location of the new Capitol.

The Design Competition

Governor 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 Commission immediately advertised for the submission of architectural proposals. Chicago legislators, still opposed to the Springfield site, challenged the Commission's authority by an injunction issued against the Commission by the Superior Court of Chicago in May. The Commission appealed to higher courts and continued its work.

The prize offered for the winning design was \$3,000, with proposals due by July 2, 1867. On July 15, the Commissioners reviewed the entries and found that twenty-one designs had been submitted. Considering the large appropriation for the structure, it is surprising that the competition attracted so few entries.¹² 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 (Figure A5). The Illinois Supreme Court overturned the Chicago injunction in September and cleared the way for design and construction work to begin.

¹² Ibid., p. 168.



Figure A5. Early rendering of the Illinois State Capitol, drawn before the building had risen from the ground.

John Crombie Cochrane (1835–1887) (Figure A6) 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.¹³ The Cochrane office was not one of Chicago's larger firms; but Cochrane was known to be able to skillfully utilize his social connections; some maneuvering in Springfield during the competition suggests Cochrane had influence in Illinois politics.¹⁴



Figure A6. John Crombie Cochran.

When Cochrane returned to Chicago with the contract, his young assistant, Garnsey, proceeded to draw the blueprints. **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.

Cochrane probably had little to do with the design after winning the competition, as his role in the firm was to secure business. 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 \$2,700 in kickbacks to legislators and Commissioners. Garnsey, feeling he had been swindled, severed his connections with Cochrane on January 1, 1868.

On February 5, 1868, Cochrane formed a partnership with Alfred Piquenard (Figure A7), a naturalized American citizen who had been born in France. 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 State Capitol would be increased to \$3.5 million, providing the firm a net fee of \$87,500. Piquenard moved to Springfield to become the supervising architect and would ultimately have a significant effect on the building design, revising the overall design to be more in keeping with the French Second Empire style.

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.

¹³ Withey and Withey, 130.

¹⁴ Hitchcock and Seale, 169.



Figure A7. Alfred H. Piquenard, the architect who finalized the capitol plans in the French Second Empire Style.

Piquenard and Cabet 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 (Figure A8). 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.



Figure A.8 Contemporary view of the Louvre addition designed by Visconti and Lefuel that was constructed in 1852-1857.

The Winning Design

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. The post-Civil War eclectic Illinois State Capitol would eventually be constructed in the Second Empire style following Piquenard's changes. It would include the necessary mansard roof similar to that employed in remodeling the Louvre in Paris. Colossal orders formed the porticoes. The towering dome resembled a separate structure, with its four porticoes hoisted on a tower-like tapered base under a tall drum and dome.¹⁵ Within the building, the long halls, great rotundas, and legislative

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 174

chambers would be given the richest treatment with a limited use of marble and a lavish use of *scagliola* and *carton pierre*.¹⁶

Piquenard revised Garnsey's original drawings for the foundation work and added a sub-basement (which is now the basement). 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."¹⁷

Breaking Ground

The Illinois State Capitol was no ordinary building to construct. It was made of stone, a material that is not easy to transport. The dome, as tall as the new skyscrapers in Chicago, would be technically demanding to construct. To facilitate construction of the capitol, railroad spurs were laid on what is now Capitol Avenue from the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad line to and encircling the building site. Construction materials could be off-loaded directly onto the site where they would be used.

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 would furnish the dimension stone for the foundations from the Sonora Quarry in Hancock County, Illinois, and had also been retained to lay the railroad spur. Barnard and Gowen of Chicago were to be the masonry contractors for the foundations.

To support the heavy dome the excavation went down twenty-five feet below grade to bedrock. Wings of the Capitol rested on a foundation which extended down from eleven to sixteen feet below grade. McClaughry delivered the first dimension stone to the site on May 1, 1868. The first foundation stone was laid on June 11, 1868, in a deep trench with two feet of poured concrete in the bottom supplied by James Clark and Son of Utica. By September of 1869, the foundation had been completed at a cost of \$650,000. The cornerstone was laid on October 5, 1868.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 174

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 172

Controversy

As the rumors swirled and spread concerning the bribery and kickbacks on the capitol design competition, the Illinois General Assembly passed legislation, signed March 11, 1869, which disbanded the Board of Commissioners and authorized the governor to appoint three "discrete and skillful persons" to act as the building commissioners.

Piquenard hastened to complete his elaborate revision of Cochrane and Garnsey's original facade. He designed the Illinois State Capitol in French Second Empire style using the Corinthian order of architecture. In addition he removed the long flights of steps on the north and south entrances.

On April 29, 1869, a subcommittee composed of two Chicago architects and one contractor was appointed to examine Piquenard's redesign of the edifice. They recommended many expensive changes, including removal of wooden partitions, ceiling and roof framing, and galleries due to the risk of fire; rendering the floors of the rotunda and halls with marble instead of Joliet flagstone; using marble instead of iron for columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters, and wainscoting; glazing windows with polished plate glass; and installing fireplaces in the principal rooms and even in the first story, which would require custom chimneys. These changes amounted to an increased cost of \$293,100.

In addition, the legislature decreed that all stone supplies should be procured through the Commissioners at the Joliet State Penitentiary and that materials could not be purchased from any other source. This would necessitate that duplicate sets of plans be drawn for the prison officials at Joliet, at a cost of \$5,000.

Before the walls began to rise, the Board determined that a supervising architect needed to be on the grounds at all times. In January of 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.¹⁸

In 1870 opponents of the Springfield capitol site successfully added a clause to the new Illinois State Constitution that required any appropriations exceeding \$3,500,000 to receive a majority vote of the people of Illinois. The additions to the original design had already placed the projected cost higher than that, and passing such referenda through the electorate is always challenging. The Commissioners decided to proceed as far as they could with the funding allowed by the Constitution.¹⁹

Further Challenges

By 1871 more than \$1,000,000 had been spent on the new State Capitol. The foundation was in place and exterior walls reached the second story. In that year the General Assembly adjourned without approving additional construction funds and the Governor called a special session. In that session both Peoria and Decatur offered the state money and suitable construction sites if the legislature agreed to abandon the Springfield site and move the capitol to their cities. By June these factions had been defeated and \$600,000 was appropriated to continue construction as planned.

The General Assembly accepted an offer to hold its 1871 sessions in Chicago. This offer had been extended with the belief that after meeting in Chicago, the legislature would be more inclined to locate there permanently. However, the Great Chicago Fire of October 7 and 8, 1871, resulted in cancellation of those plans.

Sanger and Steel of Joliet won the bid to furnish the stone for the first story of the capitol (Figure A9). 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 by Piquenard for mortar. The specified mix was one part cement, one part lime, and four parts sand.

By 1871 Piquenard had made other substantial changes to the edifice. The drum of the dome was changed from iron to much heavier stone, and the dome was raised by forty-nine feet. Piquenard made the specification for the iron structure of the dome cap particularly heavy. This may have been in response to the collapse of the east wing roof of the Cook County Courthouse in Chicago in March 1870 while it was under construction. When finished, the iron in the framework of the dome cap weighed 451,990 pounds.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 172

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 171–172

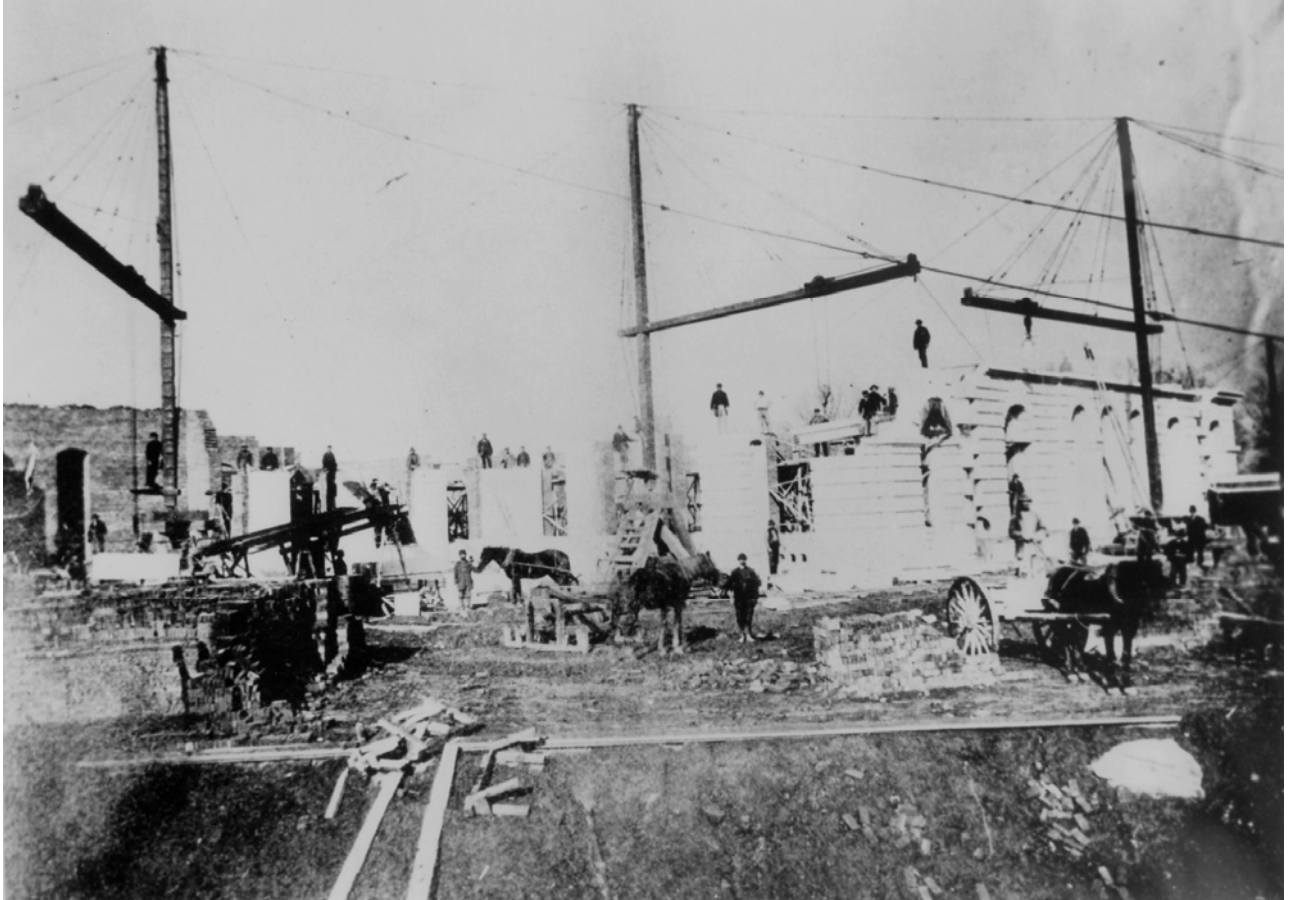


Figure A9. View of the first floor walls rising from the ground, in a photograph taken in 1870 or 1871. The stone was furnished by Sanger and Steel of Joliet. In the foreground are the railroad spur and cranes used to unload building materials.

On the exterior, instead of plain stonework as originally planned by Garnsey and Cochrane, Piquenard substituted richly carved stone over the windows, three-quarter columns and pilasters with rich foliated capitals for the third floor where the legislator would sit, and a greatly enriched architrave and frieze. His alterations cost about \$85,000 in additional construction. For the second and third stories of the Capitol, Edwin Walker's quarry at Lemont received the contract (Figure A10).

Piquenard went before the Board on November 4, 1872, and requested that limestone quarried from Bedford, Indiana, be purchased for the walls and dome arches in the first and second floors of the rotunda because Bedford limestone had proven to have superior performance qualities. Piquenard continued using Bedford limestone for the rotunda walls up through the roof and the outside base of the dome. Utilizing Bedford 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 across.

The Great Chicago Fire created so much business that Cochrane resigned from both the Illinois and Iowa State Capitol projects in the fall of 1872, writing to the Illinois Commission that the stricken city "has called into requisition the immediate service of her architects . . . considering the small compensation received for Services as Architect of your new Capital, I feel it may duty to ...tender my resignation to take effect as soon as consistent with the terms of our Contract." He apparently dissolved his partnership with Piquenard as well.²⁰

Piquenard Goes to Europe

After Cochrane's departure, the Commission granted Piquenard a leave of absence to travel in Europe to study the latest building materials and methods.²¹ The recent fall of the Second Empire of Napoleon III also made it possible for Piquenard to return to his homeland. At

Springfield, three-fifths of the walls stood complete and ready for roofing by the time of his departure in December in 1872. Work progressed slowly until his return in 1873.

Piquenard adopted the European use of zinc sheets for roofing instead of iron. Upon his return, he specified that zinc be used to roof the capitol in the French mansard style. Zinc was first hot-rolled in England in the early 1800s and although zinc was abundant in America, the zinc industry did not develop in this country until around 1840. Zinc ornament was soldered in place after the unadorned field pieces were raised into place and installed.

²⁰ Ibid., p.172-3



Figure A10. Photograph of the west facade taken after Piquenard's return from Europe in 1873 or 1874.

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. 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 (Figure A11). ***Carton pierre***, similar to but not the same as paper maché, 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. Bedeau labored on the Illinois State Capitol from December 1873, until the end of September 1876.



Figure A11. Example of the highly decorative *carton pierre* plasterwork on the ceiling of the Supreme Court Chamber.

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. Sanford E. Loring received the contract to furnish the terra cotta and cast stone. He was president and treasurer for the Chicago Terra Cotta Company.

Terra cotta (baked earth) 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. Consequently terra cotta would become a substitute for natural 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.

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 floor corridor and polished plate glass.

Piquenard 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, 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 chamber in the capitol. To further decorate the capitol Piquenard engaged the frescoing firm of E. S. Miragoli & Moretti of St. Louis. This firm executed the central ceiling panel in the Supreme Court room showing the goddess of Justice. Miragoli & Moretti also finished the Governor's

private office, his parlor and his reception room (Figure A12).

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 (Figure A13).

In January 1876, the first shipment of Bedford limestone for the pillars needed to construct the four exterior porticos of the dome arrived at the building site. Piquenard had ordered them to be bored out with a two-foot hole in the center to decrease their weight.

On March 4, 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. began work on August 28, 1876, to install the machinery necessary to hoist the plates and girders up to the top of the rotunda, where the dome would start to rise. Three days later, the first shipment of ironwork for the dome was delivered. By October 9 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.



Figure A12. Early photograph of the Governor's office with finishes by Miragoli and Moretti.



Figure A13. Photograph of the State Capitol, showing its grand size relative to the power plant across the street to the north (right).

Piquenard did not live to see the topping off of the dome as he succumbed to liver problems on November 15, a malady possibly brought on by his battle with malaria during his military service. By November 30, 1876, the cost had reached \$3,432,216 and construction ceased in accordance with constitutional provisions. Although 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 (Figure A14). This entrance was located between the Governor's and Secretary of State's offices, which contained the principal state offices, Supreme Court chamber and offices, and State Library. The floor below was thought of as the basement, and contained secondary offices and storage. The floor above held the House and Senate Chambers, legislative offices, and State Museum.

The Project Completed by Boyington

The massive structure remained as a shell without its porticoes for more than seven years while the legislature, in unfinished chambers within, debated the structure's faults. Not until 1884 did the electorate vote for the funds needed to complete the project.²²

²² Ibid., p. 173



Figure A14. East facade of the capitol prior to removal of the monumental stairs leading to the second level.

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 (Figure A15) obtained a contract on April 2, 1885. **William W. Boyington** (1839–1898) was born in Springfield, Missouri, and educated in New York. He moved to Chicago and set up a thriving architectural practice, which designed numerous churches in Chicago and in cities in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin.²³ He is today best known for the Chicago waterworks and water tower, which are still standing.



Figure A15 .William W.Boyington.

Starting in October, the long flight of thirty-seven steps to the east entrance was removed (Figure A16), those portions of the east and north porticos already erected were disassembled, and entrances to the new “first floor” were installed under columned porticos on the east and north sides. Even though the stone 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.

Subsequent Alterations

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 group of buildings.

²³ Withey and Withey, p. 71.



Figure A16. East facade of the capitol after removal of the monumental stairs leading to the second level.

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 chambers in 1908 after a new building east of the capitol was constructed.

Changes that affected the Illinois State Capitol in the 1910s included the 1915 and 1916 renovation of the attic spaces on the fifth and sixth floor levels for use as offices. Around this same time period, 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 from 1918 through the early 1920s allowed many overcrowded state offices to relocate.

Several fires have occurred at the State Capitol, with the earliest recorded fire in 1886. In July 1933 (Figure A17), a fire on the sixth floor 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. Although hampered by limits on expenditures for renovation work or for new buildings, the campus of buildings surrounding the capitol was enlarged with the construction of the State Archives between 1936 and 1940. In 1947, the House and Senate Chambers were renovated once again.

In the 1930s the dome was found to be in poor condition and in imminent need of repair (Figure A18).



Figure A17. Smoke coming from the south Legislative Chamber of the capitol in July 1933.



Figure A18. In this early 20th Century photograph the poor condition of the dome cladding is readily noticeable.

In January of 1957, nearly \$1,000,000 was appropriated for dome repairs (Figures A19 and 20).



Figure A19. The dome of the capitol under repair.

In the mid-twentieth century, the state decided to purchase electricity locally rather than manufacturing its own. A new plant was built at Klein and Madison Streets in Springfield for the manufacturing of steam that channels heat to all of the state buildings.

The eight-story State Office Building located immediately west of the capitol (Figure A21) 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. During the late 1960s, lawmakers decided to update the mechanical and electrical systems to add legislative offices, since funding was not available for a separate building. Extensive rehabilitation was undertaken in both the interior and exterior of the building.

With the approaching sesquicentennial of Illinois in 1968, Secretary of State Paul Powell initiated a

multi-year renovation and “restoration” of the Illinois State Capitol. As part of this work, corridors and larger office suites, as well as the House and Senate Chambers, received restoration paint finishes. However, 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.

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 minor 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.



Figure A20. View from the east of the capitol with a newly completed dome .The roof of the south Legislative Chamber is still under repair.



Figure A21. Aerial view of the capitol with the Stratton Building under construction to the west.

SITE AND SETTING CHRONOLOGY

The following chronology for the site and context of the sixth Illinois State Capitol were developed based on the documentation obtained.

Illinois State Capitol Site and Context Chronology

1818	First General Assembly meets in Kaskaskia
1820	Capitol moves from Kaskaskia to Vandalia
1823	First capitol in Vandalia burns; replaced for \$15,000
1837	Construction begins for the fifth capitol in Springfield
1837	Legislature votes to move to Springfield
1839	Legislature first convenes in Springfield church buildings
1853	Fifth capitol completed, \$260,000
1857	Governor's Executive Mansion completed
1865	Mather Property sold for location of planned Lincoln Tomb
1868	Fifth capitol sold to Sangamon County
1868	Cornerstone laid for sixth capitol
1876	Fifth capitol reopens as Sangamon County Building
1877	First legislative session in sixth capitol
1888	South capitol complete
1902–1903	Armory Building (State Arsenal Building) constructed
1903	Illinois State Museum moved from capitol
1905–1908	Supreme Court Building constructed
1915	Centennial Commission formed
1915	\$140,000 allocated for power plant
1918–1923	Centennial Building construction begins
1923	Centennial Building completed
1929	\$700,000 appropriated for Centennial Building Annex
1930	Centennial Building Annex constructed
1936	Archives Building construction begins
1939	Demolition of building east side of Spring Street
1939	\$65,000 appropriated for tunnel, balustrade, and terrace construction work
1947	Plans for new buildings in capitol complex dropped
1955	State Office Building (Stratton Building) constructed
1961–1962	Museum Building constructed
1966	Centennial Building addition constructed
1972	Attorney General Building constructed
1990	State Library constructed
2001	Proposals for new State Museum in south half of Stratton Building parking
2001	Renovation of Waterways Building; appropriation: \$4,000,000

DEVELOPMENT AND USE CHRONOLOGY

The following chronologies for the sixth Illinois State Capitol were developed based on the documentation obtained.

Illinois State Capitol Building Chronology

1866	Springfield Mayor James C. Conkling wins election as State Representative with platform to build new capitol
1867	Governor Oglesby signs legislation for new capitol, with \$450,000 allocation
1867	John Crombie Cochrane awarded commission for capitol; Alfred H. Piquenard becomes partner
1868	Ground breaking for sixth capitol
1869	After legislative investigation, Capitol Commission disbanded
1870	Original cornerstone removed and “buried”; replaced with plain stone unit
1873	Appropriations of \$1,000,000 for new capitol during 1873–1874
1875	Appropriation of \$800,000 for new capitol during 1875–1876
1875	In July, Secretary of State Harlow moves into completed portion of new capitol
1876	Alfred H. Piquenard dies
1877	Referendum to appropriate additional money for capitol defeated
1877	Legislative investigation
1877	Acquisition of four acres at south end of grounds for \$500,000
1877	State Historical Library and State Museum established in new capitol
1877	First session of House of Representatives convenes 3 January
1878	Battle flags moved from Arsenal to capitol
1881	Referendum for funds to complete capitol fails
1881	Elevator installed in capitol for Representatives and Senators
1882	Referendum for funds to complete capitol fails
1883	Referendum for funds to complete capitol fails
1883	Purchase of additional battle flags: \$10,000
1883	Paving in front of capitol: \$25,000
1884	Referendum passes for additional money to complete capitol
1884	Additional battle flags moved to Room 300
1884	Room 300, Memorial Hall, dedication with paintings by Miragoli
1884	W.W. Boyington hired to finish capitol
1885	Final capitol appropriation approved by referendum: \$531,712
1885	East entrance steps removed
1886	Fire two windows west side of north wing; Room 12, first floor
1887	Completed capitol opened
1887	Exterior electric illumination installed
1887	Repairs from fire: \$2,482
1887	Cornice, dome, sub-basement, sewers, and outside wall removed
1888	Sixth capitol completed; total expenditure: \$4,500,000
1889	Eight iron columns and carpeting installed in State Library: \$1,200
1889	Dome repaired: \$1,500
1889	Exterior painted: \$1,100

Illinois State Capitol Building Chronology

1889	Generators purchased: \$3,500
1889	Secretary of State paper vaults constructed: \$2,000
1889	State Historical Library and Natural Historical Museum established
1890	Electric illumination installed in interior corridors and large rooms including House and Senate Chambers
1893	House and Senate Chamber carpets installed: \$3,500
1893	Roof and exterior stone removed
1893–1894	Furniture for fourteen committee rooms purchased: \$2,500
1893–1894	Roof repaired: \$6,200
1895	Office of Insurance Superintendent renovated: \$5,000
1896	Overall building converted to electric light
1897–1898	State House repaired: \$5,000
1899	Electric lights for Governor's Mansion and Capitol: \$20,000
1899	Work on Capitol including painting, roof repair, tiling, and plumbing
1899	Superintendent of Public Instruction Office renovated: \$1,000
1900	Electric light plant constructed: \$10,000
1900	State House repaired: \$3,200
1900	New dome and roof
1900	Interior renovated
1901	State Museum moved from capitol: \$150,000
1901	Attorney General's office renovated: \$2,000
1902	Proposed building repair allocation of \$235,000 vetoed
1903	New State Arsenal completed
1905	Move of Attorney General to Agriculture Museum: \$7,500
1905	New roof, stone work, window frames, and plumbing
1905	Judges furniture purchased for Supreme Court Building; Auditor of Public Accounts office renovated
1905	State Architect's Office
1906	Former Supreme Court Chamber renovated: \$1,600
1906	Attorney General's Office renovated: \$7,200
1906	Roof replaced
1907	New furniture for House and Senate Chambers
1907	Remodeled former Supreme Court rooms: \$25,000
1908	Supreme Court Building completed
1909–1910	Remodeling of House and Senate Chambers: \$6,300
1911	Desks purchased for House and Senate Chambers
1912	Fire west side of north wing: Room 12, first floor
1913	Governor's office, electric elevators, and ladies' lavatories for House and Senate renovated
1913	Illinois State Library begins shift to Dewey Decimal System
1913	Law Library moved to Supreme Court Building
1915	North and south wings remodeled
1915	House and Senate Chambers, committee rooms, fifth and sixth floor build-out, elevator installation, and roof repairs remodeled
1915	Appropriation for electric passenger elevators: \$15,000

Illinois State Capitol Building Chronology

1915	Bronze relief plaque installed for north wall of State Library (third floor west wing)
1917	Office of Supervising Architect officially established
1918	Entire building cleaned and redecorated
1918	New toilet rooms for House and Senate Chambers
1918	Three murals, industry, commerce, and agriculture, painted in fourth floor lunettes in north, east, and south vaults
1919	New light fixtures in House and Senate Chambers
1919	Work on outside wood trim, metalwork, dome, elevators, fire escapes, senate, house, other spaces: \$80,000
1920	Senate rostrum
1920	Dome closed to public
1920	Metal work on cornice and frieze of dome repaired
1920	Speaker's rostrum, House of Representatives altered
1920	Lighting fixtures changed to electric illumination in House and Senate Chambers
1920	House of Representatives Chamber painted and decorated
1920	Senate Chamber, including removal of old blinds painted and decorated
1920	Dome repaired
1921	Roof repairs: \$5,600
1922	Linoleum in basement and first floor offices installed
1923	Former State Library room converted to Lounge; rooms flanking former State Library converted to committee rooms
1923	Power plant: \$110,000
1924	House Gallery recarpeted and new seating installed
1926	Sixth floor south Division of Highways, remodeled
1927	Restaurant: \$25,000
1928	Cornice repaired
1928	Cornice and roof repaired
1928	Ventilation in State Auditor's office installed
1929	Ladies' lounge and restroom for House and Senate members remodeled
1929	Second floor north wing, Department of Finance offices remodeled
1929	Change in power and lighting cables
1929	Appropriation for repairs to state capitol: \$280,000
1930	Room 301: floor reinforcement installed
1931	Acoustic tile ceilings and concealed duct work in Department of Labor offices installed
1931	Appropriation for repairs to north and south "towers," dome, and building roofs: \$225,000
1931	Appropriation for making wiring safe: \$60,000
1931	Grounds lighting refurbished
1932	Dome lantern repaired
1932	Report on dome by Frank A. Randall, engineer from Chicago
1932	Flood lights to illuminate dome installed
1932	Description of renovations placed in flagpole ball on to dome of capitol

Illinois State Capitol Building Chronology

1933	In July, fire in south wing sixth floor, with water damage to lower floors
1933	Roof repairs to north and south towers
1933	Spiral stairwell added to first floor Treasurer's office
1934	New lighting system on grounds
1935	In July, fire in fifth floor south wing results in \$2,500 in damage
1935	Appropriation for ornamental plaster repair, lighting, a sound system for the House Chamber: \$45,000
1935	Appropriation for House committee rooms redecoration: \$4,000
1935	Appropriation for repair of roofs and attics: \$65,000
1935	Appropriation for Senate Chamber blinds, committee rooms, and linoleum on fourth floor: \$4,000
1936	House of Representatives meet in Centennial Auditorium as chamber is remodeled after fire
1937	Work in and around Capitol at north driveway, sprinkler system on grounds, Senate, AC conversion, loud speaker system, lighting, and elevators
1938	Department of Insurance offices altered
1939	Appropriation for elevators: \$30,000; AC wiring conversion: \$45,000
1939	Appropriation for tunnel, balustrade, and terrace construction work: \$65,000
1941	Governor's office renovation
1941	Appropriation for House chamber carpeting, furniture, and loud speakers: \$4,000
1941	Appropriation for Senate chamber furniture, linoleum, Senate Hall, offices, and committee rooms: \$8,000
1943	Auditor's offices located on sixth floor off south tower
1943	Tunnel between capitol and Centennial Building; terraces constructed
1944	Concession stand installed
1944	Cornerstone found
1944	East Entrance: flagstone walk replaced with brick and stone
1945	Senate Judiciary Hearing Room renovated: \$1,650
1945	Sprinklers and fire alarms in House and Senate Chambers; janitor's closet installed
1945	Cafeteria commission
1945–1949	State Treasurer's office renovated
1946	House and Senate Chambers remodeled
1946	State Treasurer's vault constructed
1947	House leadership and Committee Room remodeled: \$6,000
1947	Appropriations for Senate remodeling and air conditioning of Senate Judiciary, Chairman's offices, and minority floor leaders: \$6,000
1949	Department of Education office renovated
1949	General Assembly Rehabilitation Committee: chambers and committee rooms: \$86,000
1949	Ladies' restrooms on third floor renovated: \$15,000
1949	Senate Maintenance Committee established
1950s	Supreme Court Room paintings restored by Moretti
1952	Department of Public Welfare office renovated

Illinois State Capitol Building Chronology

1953	Appropriation Lieutenant Governor office renovated: \$7,500
1953	State House Commission to study space needs: \$20,000
1955	House Chamber enlarged
1955	Capitol redecorated
1955	Appropriation for repair of capitol: \$1,080,000
1956	New entrance doors installed
1957	Appropriation for renovation of capitol: \$260,000
1957	Legislative chambers enlarged with new locker rooms, fourth floor offices renovated, mezzanine committee rooms constructed, and “luxury” lounges furnished
1957	Governor’s office renovated with glass-fronted reception room at east end of second floor corridor
1957	Exterior double glass doors at east and north entrance installed
1957	State Treasurer’s office renovated
1957	State Auditor’s office renovated
1957	Secretary of State’s office renovated
1958	Flood lights behind columns at north and east porticos installed
1960	Legislative Reference Bureau on third floor altered
1960	Fire alarms installed on fourth, fifth, and sixth floors
1962	State Treasurer’s office renovated
Circa 1962	Mezzanine constructed for Department of Regulation and Education in southeast quadrant, south wing, on first floor added
1963	Dome repainted by Al Fritsch and Sons: \$18,378
1965	Third through sixth floors remodeled
1966	Mechanical and electrical system survey conducted
1966	Cornerstone box opened on 9 July with Secretary of State Powell and others present
1966	Mechanical and electrical system plan conducted by Nelson and Fernandez
1966–1967	Mezzanine constructed on second floor northeast quadrant in north wing (Governor’s office area)
1966	North end of second floor north wing filled in with offices
1967	Second floor mezzanine expanded
1968	Lido Lippi, Italian muralist, restored nine murals: \$25,000
1968	Office of the Senate President Pro Tem and Minority Leader of Senate remodeled: \$55,000
1968	Contract for Capitol rehabilitation with Nelson Fernandes approved
1968	Partitions in Room 414 erected for interns
1969	New chandeliers unveiled in Room 212, former Supreme Court Room
1970	Capitol begins on interior and exterior renovated
1971	Lost room discovered-Office of House Minority Leader
1971	New bronze light fixtures installed
1972	House of Representative Chamber renovated
1972	Phase I of Capitol renovation begins with southeast quarter interior rehabilitation: \$4,500,000
1972	Sandblasting of exterior stone: \$116,000

Illinois State Capitol Building Chronology

1972	Ornamental metal refinishing: \$28,000
1972	Rathskeller constructed in basement west wing; appropriation: \$460,000
1972	Attorney General's Building constructed
1973	House Post Office converted to rest rooms
1973	Space Allocation in Legislative Space Needs Commission report
1973	Rathskeller opened
1974	Printing Division constructed in basement south wing: \$100,000
1974	In the House Chamber, appropriation of \$1,000,000 for replacement of east and west galleries (raised to present elevation); north and south galleries reinforced; women's restroom installed in northeast corner of chamber; and lighting increased from 10–15 foot candles to 75 foot candles; Auditorium in Centennial building used as temporary house chamber
1974	Appropriation for House vote tabulation system \$140,000
1974	Hearing Room 400 created with mezzanine constructed: \$75,000
1974	South entrance east ramp constructed: \$100,000
1975	Senate Chamber renovation begins: \$4,000,000
1975	New flagpole installed
1975	Press Room on second floor mezzanine of west wing remodeled: \$300,000
1975–1976	Acquisition of additional land for Capitol complex
1975	Capitol restoration: \$2,200,000
1975	Corridor redecoration: \$120,000
1975	Room 115 renovated for hearing room: \$150,000
1976	Senate Chambers renovated; vote tabulation system appropriation: \$100,000; total appropriation: \$1,300,000
1976	Press Room renovated: \$260,000
1976	Rooms 215, 221, 222, and fifth floor remodeled: \$400,000
1976	Roof renovated and lightning protection installed: \$1,000,000
1977	Minor fire in capitol
1977	Rooms 119, 121, 212, 218, and 219 remodeled
1978	Rooms 319, 321 through 325, 405, and 418 remodeled: \$800,000
1977–1978	Governor's office remodeled: \$162,000
1979	Northeast quadrant of basement renovated: \$600,000
1979	Third and sixth floor and roof north tower renovated: \$1,900,000
1979	Capitol end bay extensions (east facade) proposed, with fire stairs
1979	Fire stair plan approved (without extension of end bays)
1980	House reduced from 177 to 118 members
1980	Legislative Space Needs Commission report on rehabilitation
1980	Interior of southwest quadrant and west wing renovated
1980	Fourth and fifth floor north wings renovated: \$1,300,000
1980	Second floor northwest quadrant mezzanine renovated
1980–1981	First floor, second floor, and second floor mezzanine renovated: \$1,500,000
1981	Third and fourth floors east wing renovated: \$750,000
1981	Sixth floor north wing renovated: \$2,000,000
1981	Fourth and fifth floors renovated: \$1,300,000
1981	Elevators rehabilitated

Illinois State Capitol Building Chronology

1982	Dome and windows trim painted: \$500,000
1982	First floor and first floor mezzanine north wing renovated
1983	Masonry on south pediment repaired
1983	Exterior stone repaired: \$6,000,000
1983	Basement offices northeast quadrant renovated: \$30,000
1983	Roof Repairs Phase I: \$200,000
1983	Elevator No. 2 renovated: \$450,000
1983	First floor and first floor mezzanine, northwest quadrant remodeled
1983	Room 109 rehabbed: \$70,000
1984	Basement remodeled: \$130,000
1984	Roof Repairs Phase II: \$225,000
1984	Phase I exterior stone repaired: \$1,500,000
1985	Electronic voting and sound system replaced in House Chamber: \$500,000
1985	Phase II exterior stone repaired, including replacing of beltcourse at dome drum: \$1,600,000
1985–1986	Second floor and second floor mezzanine, northeast quadrant remodeled: \$1,300,000
1986	Dome stained glass, vaulted skylights, and flat skylights replaced: appropriation: \$1,300,000
1986	Dome interior in rotunda cleaned
1986	New lighting on dome installed
1986	First floor and first floor mezzanine, northeast quadrant remodeled: \$1,400,000
1986	Phase III exterior repaired, including interior dome and glass skylights: \$1,300,000
1986	Third floor northwest quadrant remodeled
1986	House remodeling of women's washrooms and telephone rooms: \$78,000
1987	Sandblasting and repair of drum of dome
1987	Phase III repair, exterior stone work removed: \$1,400,000
1987	Third floor north wing renovated: \$71,000
1987	Third floor Senate women's restrooms renovated: \$82,000
1987	Phase IV exterior stone repaired: \$2,800,000
1989	Four new murals unveiled in north and south wings of capitol
1989	Senate and floor repaired and recarpeted
1989	New cooling system for Hearing Rooms 113, 114, and 118 installed
1989	House majority and minority leadership offices and House gallery renovated
1989	Fifth and sixth floor remodeled
1989	Windows on first through third floors replaced
1990	Doors for the disabled installed
1990	Capitol ventilation system upgraded; cooling towers installed in basement and roof
1991	Basement, second, and third floor painted; mural cleaned
1991	House leadership areas remodeled
1993	Room 400 and Rathskeller renovated: \$500,000
1993	Portions of two murals found in Room 400 renovated: \$75,000
1993	House offices in Room 300 renovated: \$50,000

Illinois State Capitol Building Chronology

1993	Hearing Rooms 114 and 118 renovated: \$90,000
1993	Attic repaired: \$171,000
1993	House Chamber recarpeted: \$150,000
1995	ADA compliance remodeling
1995	Asbestos-containing terrazzo on fourth floor removed
1997	Stone facade on east facade cleaned: \$150,000
1997–1998	Roof on west wing repaired: \$400,000
1997	Piping in south wing replaced
1998	Suite 405 for House Bill Room remodeled: \$250,000
1999	Bird deterrent netting on north and east porticos installed: \$30,000
2000	Senate Chamber ceiling renovated
2000	Blue Room on mezzanine renovated: \$216,000
2000	Room 114 and fourth floor south renovated: \$235,000
2000	13 sets of glass entrance doors replaced
2000	Room 309 renovated: \$200,000
2000	Emergency repair of plaster ceiling in House and Senate Chambers: \$1,800,000
2001	Exterior stone on dome repaired: \$1,000,000
2001	Emergency roof replacement: \$2,500,000
2001	Windows on third and fourth floors repaired; windows on fifth and sixth floors replaced: \$1,800,000

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The classical state capitol form is considered by many as one of two unique American contributions to monumental architecture, the other being 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 state capitols share certain key characteristics, such as prominent building site, park like setting, monumental size, cruciform ground plan, dome and rotunda, and classic temple front. The state capitol form also reflects the distinctly American political aspects of authority, influence, hierarchy, and openness as they relate to public governance.²⁴

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 visited by tourists and school children, as would be a shrine.²⁵

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. 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. In the era of the building's construction, the Civil War was over, the South was undergoing reconstruction, and the North was experiencing a continuation 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). The Iowa State Capitol was designed by the same architects who had previously designed the Illinois Capitol and the two buildings bear strong resemblances to one another.

As construction progressed, Piquenard, who became the supervising architect, was able to keep an immense construction project moving forward through his expertise and tenacity. Construction of the capitol was undertaken at a time of great building experimentation, and the limits of building proportion were being challenged. 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.

Piquenard altered the original plans to allow for a more ornate and expensive interior. Where walls were originally intended to be of plaster, they were covered with marble or highly decorative plaster, and the inside grand stairway was made of solid marble instead of iron with marble facing. Much of the skill required to complete this work was provided by craftsman whom Piquenard imported from Europe for the project. The architect believed that as the building progressed the public would become convinced that the enhanced design was worth the additional

²⁴ Goodsell, *The American Statehouse*, p. 4, 7

²⁵ Ibid, p. 3–4

expense. The State House Commissioner also accepted this theory.

As was traditional in classical architecture, the Capitol is characterized by bilateral symmetry. In contrast with a Greek or Roman temple, the formal entrance is at the center of the longitudinal east side and bisects the symmetrical facade.²⁶ 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 state capitols.²⁷

The vertical interior organization of the capitol places the governor and other elected executives on the second floor and the legislature on the third. Elevating the legislature to upper floors above the executive is a significant feature of statehouse spatial organization; despite the doctrine of separate but equal powers among the constitutional triad of branches, the arrangement implicitly suggests the superiority of the legislative branch.

The bicameral legislature is spatially expressed by the equally matched larger wings to the north and south. The Senate Chamber is smaller than the House Chamber 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. Because of the centrality of both rotunda and main entrance, the rotunda space is quickly attained upon entrance to the building. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches look into and thus 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.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Illinois State Capitol has been determined to be 1868–1908. Prior to the 1908, building modifications reflected the original design intent and the building was still occupied by its original tenants. In 1908, the Supreme Court left the capitol and moved into a new building nearby. Alterations subsequent to the departure of the Supreme Court were typically not sympathetic to the original design. These less appropriate alterations set a precedent for future alterations that deviated even further from the original design concept, resulting in major modifications that divided once grand ornate rooms into small enclosed offices lacking in architectural details.

The fire in the south wing in 1933 led to a wholesale refurbishment of the House and Senate chambers. As no original fabric remains in these spaces prior to this refurbishment, the period of significance for these spaces only then is tied to the refurbishment following the 1933 fire.

Assessment of Integrity

Assessment of integrity is based on an evaluation of the existence and condition of the physical features that date to a property's period of significance, taking into consideration the degree to which the individual qualities of integrity are present. The seven aspects of integrity as defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As noted in National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. . . . Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. . . . Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. . . . Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited

²⁶ Ibid., p. 21.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 23

during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. . . . Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. . . . Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. . . . Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.²⁸

National Register Bulletin 15 defines integrity as "the ability of a property to convey its significance."²⁹

The primary historical significance of the Illinois State Capitol is related to the building's architectural style as a representation of a distinctive post-Civil War period of construction for monumental government buildings. The integrity of the exterior design, the finishes of the interior public spaces, and the character of an established state government center in a mid-sized community are the most important physical aspects that convey this significance. The discussion below considers each of the seven aspects of integrity as it relates to the Illinois State Capitol building.

Integrity of Location. The Illinois State Capitol and its site retain a high degree of integrity of location. The exterior of the capitol building and the boundaries of the site are virtually unchanged since the establishment of the site in 1868.

Integrity of Design. The Illinois State Capitol retains a moderate degree of integrity of design relative to the designated period of significance, although the interior of the building has changed through multiple alterations since original construction. The capitol building as constructed in 1868–1888 was grand and ornate center for a growing state government. The capitol interior

was remodeled within its period of significance in a manner sensitive to the original design intent. Subsequent modifications were not sensitive to the original design intent of individual government branch office spaces; however, modifications within public circulation spaces were typically respectful of the extant original materials. The evolution of the capitol during the period of significance has been partially documented through archival and physical research, although further study will be required to confirm details of its development.

Integrity of Setting. The prominence of the Capitol is achieved by the centrality of its urban location and its placement at axial intersections of the grid-organized city. The Illinois State Capitol retains a moderate degree of integrity of setting. Though the park-like site is intact it has been marred by surface parking that was not anticipated in its nineteenth century design.

Integrity of Materials and Workmanship. The Illinois State Capitol retains a moderate degree of integrity of materials and workmanship. Many materials in the interior public corridors are original to the building's construction, such as wainscots, doorways, guardrails, stairways, light fixtures, and decorative metals. Many primary character-defining features of the building are intact, such as the ornamental plaster ceilings (though hidden by acoustical tile), *carton pierre*, decorative stone work, *scagliola*, and encaustic tile.

Integrity of Feeling. The Illinois State Capitol retains a high degree of integrity of feeling. Viewed from the street, the capitol building appears much as it did when it was completed. Despite some changes to the site and the surroundings, the building exterior still conveys the historic and aesthetic feeling of the period of significance.

Integrity of Association. The Illinois State Capitol retains a high degree of integrity of association with the government operations and government officials in Illinois.

²⁸ National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1990, revised 1995), 44–45.
²⁹ Ibid.



Illinois State Capital Historic Structures Report

Part B: Physical Description

PART B - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The plan of the Illinois State Capitol is a cross that is symmetrical about each axis with the north-south wings being longer than the east-west wings. The north and south wings step out slightly at the ends and are each topped by a mansard roof which transitions into the portico on the main facade. The east and west wings are topped by a gable roof which extends from the pediments at the east and west facades. A segmental dome structure is centered at the intersection of the four wings. At 361 feet to the top of the dome, the Illinois State Capitol dome is 74 feet taller than the dome on the United States Capitol.

Roof

The roofing for the four wings is covered with lead-coated copper, the flat portions of which are less than 10 years old. Lead coated copper is created by dipping sheets of copper in baths of molten lead to coat the copper on both sides. Lead-coated copper was developed to minimize the appearance of runoff from copper roofing and flashings on adjacent building materials. As lead-coated copper weathers it darkens to a soft gray color. During soldering the lead coating can diffuse into the solder layer thereby weakening the joints. A Krautkrammer thickness gauge indicates that the existing-lead coated copper is typically between .138 and .144 inches thick.

North, South, East and West Wings

The north, south, east and west wings include gable roofs with lead-coated copper batten seam roofing systems (Figures B1 to B3). These roofs include lead-coated copper pans running parallel to the slope of the roof separated by wood battens. The pans are approximately 5 feet long. The battens are covered with lead-coated copper caps that are loose locked into the adjacent pans. The caps are lapped in the direction water flows (Figures B4 and B5). The finished battens measure 1-3/4 inch tall and 1-3/4 inch wide and are spaced approximately 28 inches on center.

The upstanding legs of the pans are vertically oriented. Presumably the wood battens are tapered to accommodate thermal expansion of the pans. Overall view of a gable roof with batten seam roofing.



Figure B1. Overall view of a gable roof with batten seam roofing.



Figure B4. Typical batten and transverse seam spacings.



Figure B2. Overall view of a gable roof with a batten seam roofing. Note the flat lock shingles on the mansard in the background.



Figure B5. Close-up view of a transverse seam in the batten seam roofing.



Figure B3. Overall view a series of intersection gables with a batten seam roofing system.



Figure B6. Batten seam roofing terminated behind the flat lock mansard shingles.



Figure B7. Batten seam roofing terminated behind a counterflashing mounted in a masonry bed joint.



Figure B10. Overall view of the tower roofs on the west wing.



Figure B8. Batten seam roofing to flat panel roofing transition at the perimeter balustrade.



Figure B11. Overall view of a mansard roof.

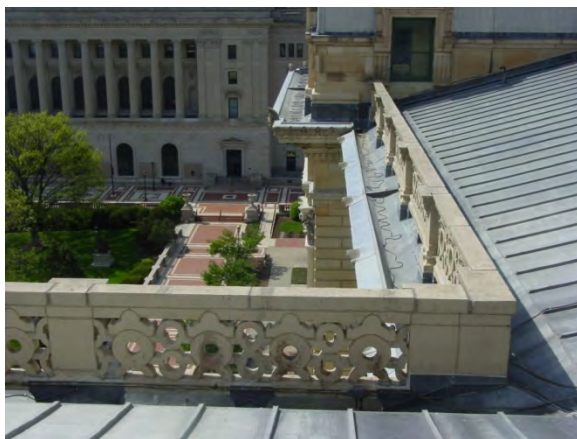


Figure B9. Overall view of a built-in gutter.



Figure B12. Close up view of a typical mansard.

At the base of the mansard roofs, the perimeter flashings are overlapped by the flat lock roofing panels on the mansards (Figure B6). At the base of the dome and tower roofs the perimeter flashing include lead-coated copper counterflashings set in reglets in the masonry head joints (Figures B7 and B8).

The built-in gutters are lined with flat lock lead-lead coated copper panels. (Figure B9) 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.

West Wing Tower Roofs

The lower roof levels on the west wing towers are pyramidal hip roofs with lead-coated copper standing seam roofing systems (Figure B10). These roofs include lead-coated copper pans running parallel to the slope of the roof and joined to adjacent pans with double locked standing seams. The finished pans are 8 feet long and 32 inches wide with 1 inch tall standing seams. Copper cleats included in the folded standing seams secure the roofing to the deck.

At the base of the columns the perimeter flashing include membrane clad sheet metal counterflashings. These were likely previous repairs.

The upper roof levels on the west wing towers are curved mansards covered with flat seam lead-coated copper shingles. From the west wing roof level, the existing roofing on the towers appears similar to the mansard roofing described below. The shingles were coated with an aluminum emulsion coating.

North and South Mansards

The north and south mansard roofs are curved and covered with flat seam lead-coated copper shingles (Figure B11 and B12). 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 singles are interlocked and each row is staggered. Due to the slope of the mansard, these seams are not soldered. The seams may have been filled with sealant toward the top of the mansard where the slope of the roof decreases. The shingles were coated with an aluminum emulsion coating.

At the corners of the mansard, the ridge caps have a clover leaf profile. The shingles were coated with an aluminum emulsion coating. The limestone dormers are flashed with lead coated copper sheets. The arched mansard windows are covered with flat seam-lead coated copper roofs. The window jambs are clad with corrugated flat lock panels.

The low sloped roofing above the north and south mansards was covered with a mechanically fastened EPDM roofing membrane system in 2008.

Dome and Drum

The dome is currently clad with a combination of lead coated copper and zinc sheet metal. The compression ring at the top of the dome is defined by a pressed zinc clad lantern identified on some documents as the aviation beacon. The tension ring at the base of the dome is defined by a zinc clad cornice which incorporates a built-in gutter. The dome is divided into 16 segments which are defined by ribs in the cladding. The ribs extend from the base of the lantern to the tension ring at the base of the dome.

A pressed zinc cornice tops the Joliet limestone clad drum and incorporates Joliet limestone columns which extend to the battered base of the drum. The pressed zinc capitals create the transition from the stone columns to the metal cornice. The drum is clad in Joliet limestone with an Indiana limestone clad battered base which transitions to bearing walls extending below the roof and defining the rotunda space. Pressed zinc ornament exists at the column capitals as well as the cornice of the drum. Six

inch diameter, lead coated copper downspouts drain the balcony levels to the north, south, east and west wings. There is heat trace cable inside the downspouts

Exterior Walls

The Illinois State Capitol is a masonry bearing wall structure consisting of various masonry facing units including Joliet limestone, Indiana limestone, granite, sandstone, cast stone and terra cotta all with a multi-wythe clay brick backup. Most of the stone on the Capitol's exterior is primarily Joliet-Lemont limestone. Later in the building's construction, Indiana limestone from Bedford 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, travertine, cast stone, and terra cotta.

The main facades of the building are clad primarily with Joliet limestone with various areas incorporating carved Indiana limestone and sandstone elements, granite columns and cast stone and terra cotta decorative features. The exterior walls are load bearing consisting of an outer wythe of stone which is either keyed into the backup wall or anchored with iron ties embedded into the backup wall. The backup wall is a multi-wythe brick wall of variable width with individual wythes header bonded to adjacent wythes.

At various areas of the interior of drum, the limestone units extend through the full width of the walls. Other areas exposed on the interior exhibit similar full depth limestone units. The original specifications for the building discuss the geometry of the wall including depth of specific courses to key specific units to the backup wall as well as providing necessary counterweight for projecting units. In addition, the specification includes descriptions of metal anchors to be used to anchor thinner units to the backup wall. Individual units which do not

extent to the mid-depth of the wall were to have two anchors installed. Other projecting members in the cornice were to have supplemental iron anchors installed to resist overturning of the unit. The specification is included in Appendix B.

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. 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 pedal flower cast into center of the piece. The cornice 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 anthemions many of which have been subsequently replaced with terra cotta anthemions. 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.

Masonry framed dormers exist at several areas of the building including the battered walls of drum which, like the drum, are framed with Indiana limestone and the dormers at the base of the mansard roofs of the wings which are clad in terra cotta. There are also regularly spaced wood frame dormers within the mansard roof areas of the north and south wings.

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. The operable sashes are typically subdivided into individual lites. Arched topped windows are incorporated at various areas of the main facade of the building as well as the drum.

Structural Systems

The exterior walls of the Illinois State Capitol consist of 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. 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.

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. A large masonry groin vault, constructed of limestone and brick, supports the heavy rotunda.

Floor framing systems above the first floor level consist of concrete fill over masonry or corrugated metal arches, with the arches designed to transfer floor loads to bearing walls or wrought iron floor beams. The wrought iron beams are in turn supported by load bearing masonry walls, wrought iron trusses, box beams,

or cast iron columns. The limiting element of this structural system is the wrought iron floor beams, which control the load carrying capacity of the floor.

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 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 the steel and precast concrete system described above.

The base of the outer dome structure consists of a limestone-clad circular drum, which is keyed into a circular, load-bearing brick masonry drum--portions of the limestone can be seen from the interior of the dome. The circular dome transitions into a cruciform battered base, which is also 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 in to 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. Sheathing for the dome was originally wood planking.

The circular, load bearing masonry wall of the dome, supporting the vertical trusses, is constructed of brick masonry, with exterior limestone units keyed in to 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 (Figure B13). 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.

Four iron columns were added to the structure and are related to the drum and dome. These columns appear two to the east and two to the west of the rotunda. They are partially obscured by interior partitions and finishes. It is believed that these additional structural elements were added after the foundations were completed but before construction of the drum and dome. According to the historical record the architect had made changes to the height and diameter of the dome which would have necessitated a structural intervention.

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 (Figure B14).



Figure B13. Interior portion of the outer dome drum, as viewed from the spiral stairs.

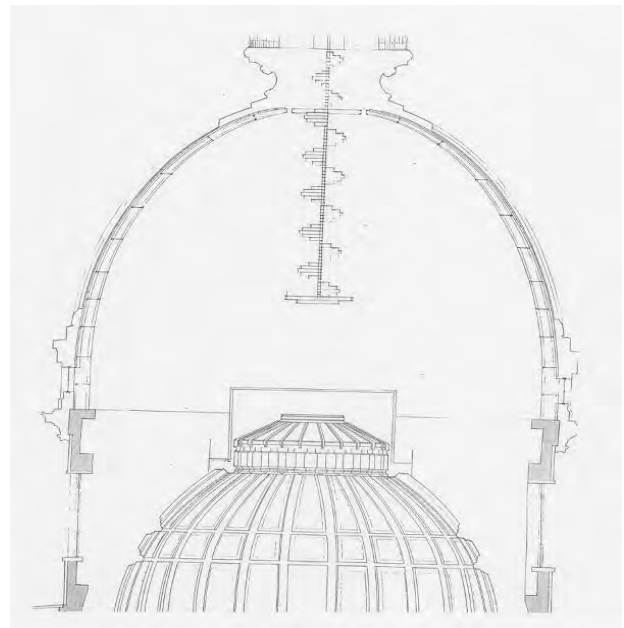


Figure B14. Sketch completed as part of the 1930s dome repair campaign, showing structure of inner and outer domes.

Interiors

Survey work in a typical space first recorded the room number,¹ function of the room and/or occupant (title of occupant, not personal name), and the date, time, and surveyor. The information about the ceiling collected included

¹ Room numbering utilized the existing numbering in the Capitol, which are typically posted on the corridor doors, or were given an assigned number determined prior to surveying.

general material (acoustic tile or plaster), presence of cornice moldings (materials and finishes), description of lighting fixtures, and number of HVAC grilles. Floor information included material (carpet, tile, terrazzo, or stone). The presence of historic floor material beneath the carpet was not performed, since this level of investigation is beyond the scope of an overall survey and should take place prior to the alteration of potentially historic areas visible floors. Information on walls included material (plaster, drywall, or masonry), finish (paint or wall covering), the presence of moldings and other decorative elements such as wainscot or picture rails, and the type and location of built-in cabinets or shelves. Notes for unique conditions of each category were recorded as well. Finally, the general condition of each element was noted for general reference, although this was based on visual examination only and should not be used as a basis for future treatment.

Survey information was recorded on a portable Windows CE device, which is a pocket computer equipped with a screen, keyboard, and handwriting identification software. An interface was developed for the device using Microsoft Pocket Access. Digital photographs were also taken to supplement the written survey data and provide illustration of the observable elements and conditions. After collection, room data was transferred to desktop personal computers for compiling by Microsoft Access to allow for enhanced data editing, organizing, and searching. An edited hard copy of the room data is included in Appendix A8. This information can now be used as baseline information to complete the HSR, to evaluate proposed alterations, and to identify likely areas or future preservation efforts.

First Floor

The first floor of the Capitol is referred to as the “basement” in the original architectural specifications. Exterior entrances are located at the center of each of the four wings of the Capitol. Currently, the south entrance is for

emergency exit only, and the east entrance is rarely open for public entrance. The north and west wing entrances are open for daily public access to the Capitol. Security screening is performed inside the first floor corridors. The east, north, and west entrances have non-original vestibule enclosures dating to the 1950s. The north entrance was remodeled in 1956, the west entrance was remodeled in 1958, and the east entrance was remodeled circa 1950s. Additionally, there are four non-original first floor emergency exit doors, two located in each of the north and south wings. These four exit doors provided exterior egress from adjacent non-original stairwells.

The first floor generally has a cruciform plan, with the rotunda at center. Main corridors run east-west and north-south through the length and width of the building, with office spaces in each wing opening off the corridors. At the rotunda, three of the diagonal sides between the corridor openings have elevator lobbies, while the fourth diagonal side (at the northwest side of the rotunda) is the public information desk. Original staircases are located on the east side of the north and south wings directly adjacent to the rotunda. A third original staircase rises from the center of the west wing corridor. There is a non-original stair leading to the cellar level below the original first floor staircase in the west wing corridor.

The primary interior spaces, based upon the space plan shown in nineteenth-century floor plans of the building, are described below by wing of the building. Smaller spaces that appear to be vaults and storage rooms on the original plans are not described in detail. 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 office space.

The three historic spaces on the north side of the first floor in the east wing have identical historic

wood trim detailing, including wood wainscot with flush rectangular panels with semicircular motifs at the top and bottom edges and identical window and door surrounds.

The three historic spaces on the south side of the first floor in the east wing have similar historic wood trim detailing to the north side spaces. The door and window surrounds are identical, but the south side spaces lack wood wainscot except for non-original wainscot in corridor 109J. The south side spaces generally do retain a tall historic wood baseboard. In some rooms, selected decorative elements are gilded, but in other rooms the door and window surrounds have been painted.

First Floor, East Wing

Rooms 110-110D/Northeast Corner Office

This space consists of a single historic room divided by a non-original partition into two offices. The existing flooring is carpet, and the existing ceiling is suspended acoustic tile. Both offices retain the original stained wood trim at the three window openings. The original door from office 110 into the corridor also retains its original door surround and art glass transom (Figure B15). Both offices retain the original wood wainscot, which is replicated on the non-original partition wall between the rooms (Figure B16). The suspended ceiling conceals the original vaulted plaster ceiling above, which features ornamental medallions at the four corners of the original space.

Circa 1900, this office was used by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. By the 1930s, the Department of Insurance had expanded into this space, and the room was divided into two offices. The corner office served as the department director's office. Later, the previous partition was removed, and the entire space served as the director's office. In the early 1960s, a new partition was constructed to create present-day offices 110 and 110D. After the reorganization of space in the Capitol in the early 1970s, these offices were used by the

Bureau of the Budget. This area of the Capitol was renovated in 1986, and the existing non-original interior finishes apparently date to this renovation. The two offices are currently used by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget.

Room's 110B-110C / North Suite, East Side Room

This space consists of a single historic room divided by a non-original partial height partition into an inner and outer office. The existing flooring is carpet, and the existing ceiling is suspended acoustic tile. The partition rises partial height such that the full extent of the historic room is visible in the outer office, and the inner office has a low ceiling. The inner office retains the original stained wood trim at the one window opening. Both offices retain historic style wood wainscot, which is replicated on the non-original partition wall between the rooms. A previous arched opening between this space and the North Suite, Main Room (current suite 108) has been reduced to a single door opening. The suspended ceiling conceals the original plaster ceiling above, which has a large plaster frieze and simple cornice transitioning to a flat ceiling. Varying paint schemes on the original ceiling indicate previous partitions that once subdivided this historic space prior to the current partial height partition.

Circa 1900, this office was used by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. By the 1930s, the Department of Insurance had expanded into this space, and the room was subdivided into two unequal rooms by a partition running east-west, similar to the current space layout. By 1966, the space was still two offices, but the partition was located farther south. After the reorganization of space in the Capitol in the early 1970s, these offices were used by the Bureau of the Budget. This area of the Capitol was renovated in 1986, and the existing non-original interior finishes apparently date to this renovation. The offices are currently used by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget.



Figure B15. Original door trim in Room 110.



Figure B16. Original wainscot in Room 110.

Rooms 108-108B-108C-108D/North Suite, Main Room

This space consists of a single historic room divided by non-original partial height partitions into multiple offices. The existing flooring is carpet, and the existing ceiling is suspended acoustic tile. The partitions rise partial height such that the full extent of the historic room is visible in the common office, room 108 (Figure B17). The private offices, rooms 108B, 108C, and 108D have low ceilings. The offices retain the original stained wood trim at the two window openings. All of the offices retain historic style wood wainscot, which is replicated on the non-original partition walls between rooms.

The original door opening to the ancillary space 108A, as well as the door to office 110B, have historic style door surrounds. The door and window openings to the corridor retain the original stained wood trim and colored glass transom (Figure B18). The upper portion of the walls has part of the original decorative frieze exposed, featuring a transportation theme with rail engines and sailing ships (Figure B19). The suspended ceiling conceals the remainder of the original wall frieze, cornice, and ceiling moldings of this space.

Circa 1900, this office was used by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. By the 1930s, the Department of Insurance had expanded into this space. The room remained configured as one large space as late as 1960. In the 1960s and 1970s, various partitions were present in the space to create semi-private offices. After the reorganization of space in the Capitol circa 1973, these offices were used by the Bureau of the Budget. This area of the Capitol was renovated in 1986, and the existing non-original interior finishes apparently date to this renovation. The offices are currently used by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget.



Figure B17. The partial height partition in Room 108 making the full historic room is visible.



Figure B18. Original door and trim in Room 108A.



Figure B19. Frieze in Room 108.

Rooms 109E-109F-109G / Southeast Corner Offices

This space apparently consists of two historic rooms reconfigured by non-original partitions into three offices. The existing flooring is carpet, and the existing ceiling is suspended acoustic tile. The offices retain the original stained and gilded wood trim at the three window openings (Figure B20). No wainscot exists. The original door opening to ancillary space 109I, as well as the door to office 109, has historic style door surrounds, although the original transoms have been replaced by solid wood panels. The door opening to the corridor retains the original stained and gilded wood trim and art glass transom (Figure B21). The suspended ceiling conceals an intact plaster cornice and decorative plaster ceiling.



Figure B20. Original window trim in Room 109.



Figure B21. Original door, transom, and trim in Room 109.

Circa 1900, this office was likely used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The original partition wall dividing the space into two offices was located approximately at the partition between present-day rooms 109F and 109G. By the 1930s, the Public Health Department had expanded into the space. After 1950, the Department of Registration and Education took over this space. The space was still divided as two offices at this time, although the partition wall apparently was replaced by a glazed partition. During the renovation of the Capitol in 1971, the space was temporarily the offices of the House Minority Leadership. Circa 1972 the space was remodeled for use by the Secretary of State Index Division. The partitions in this space were renovated to create the present layout circa 1983 when \$70,000 was appropriated for renovations in suite 109. The offices are currently used by House members and staff.

Room's 109-109C / South Suite, East Side Room

This space consists of a single historic room divided by a non-original partition into two offices. The existing flooring is carpet, and the existing ceiling is suspended acoustic tile. The office retains the original stained and gilded wood trim at the one window opening (Figure C22). No original door surrounds exist in this space. The original arched opening into present-day room 109B has been closed up and has no trim, and a new opening has been created at the northwest corner of the room into corridor 109J. The suspended ceiling conceals a relatively simple plaster cornice molding and flat ceiling.



Figure C22. Original window trim in Room 109.

Circa 1900, this office was likely used by the State Board of Health, which continued to occupy the space as late as 1938. After 1950, the space was used by the Department of Registration and Education. In 1956, new partial-height glazed partitions were built to create a private room along the southern third of this space. By 1964, an additional partial height partitions had been added, and this space was configured as two private offices on either side of a central corridor running east-west. During the renovation of the Capitol in 1971, the space was temporarily the offices of the House Minority Leadership. Circa 1972 the space was remodeled for use by the Secretary of State Index Division. The partitions in this space were changed to create the present layout circa 1983 when \$70,000 was appropriated for renovations in suite 109. The 1980s work included closing up the original opening to room 109B and

creating a new opening for non-original corridor 109J. The offices are currently used by House members and staff.

Room's 109B-109J / South Suite, Main Room

This space consists of a single historic room divided by non-original partial height partitions into multiple small offices (Figure B23). The existing flooring is carpet, and the existing ceiling is suspended acoustic tile. The office retains the original wood trim at the two window openings and the original door surrounds at the doors to suite 112, ancillary room 109D, and the window to the corridor (Figure B24). All of the original wood trim has been painted. The original opening into present-day room 109B has been closed up and has no trim. The suspended ceiling conceals a relatively simple plaster cornice molding and flat ceiling (Figure B25). A small portion of this historic space is now corridor 109J. In this non-original corridor, the original stained and gilded wood trim exists at the door and window into the corridor. Also, historic style wood wainscot exists on both walls, generally matching the style of the wainscot in the first floor east wing north side spaces although the wainscot in this corridor does not appear to be historic.



Figure B23. Non-original partitions in Room 109.



Figure B24. Original window trim in Room 109D.



Figure B25. Simple plaster cornice molding above the suspending ceiling in Room 109B.

Circa 1900, this office was likely used by the State Board of Health, which continued to occupy portions of the space as late as 1938. Circa 1920s, this space was divided by a new partition running north-south, aligned to the west edge of the original doors to the corridor. The western half functioned as part of the adjacent south wing suite, and was used as the private office of the director of the Department of Registration and Education after 1949. The eastern half remained in use by the State Board of Health until the 1950s. Circa 1956, the space was remodeled, with new partial-height glazed partitions in both the eastern and western parts creating multiple small rooms. During the renovation of the Capitol in 1971, the space was temporarily the offices of the House Minority Leadership, and the previous partition walls were all removed, re-creating this room as one large space. Circa 1972 the space was remodeled for use by the Secretary of State Index Division. The existing partitions in this space were constructed circa 1983 when \$70,000 was appropriated for renovations in suite 109. The 1980s work included closing up the original opening to room 109/109C and creating non-original corridor 109J. Office suite 190B is currently used by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

First Floor, South Wing

The historic spaces of the first floor in the south wing have identical historic wood trim detailing, including wood baseboard and identical window and door surrounds. Although the trim profiles are identical to the east wing spaces, the south wing spaces generally lack historic wainscot.

Room's 112-112A-112C-112D-M116B/East Side, North Large Room

This space consists of a single historic room divided by partitions and a partial mezzanine into multiple offices. The existing flooring is carpet, and the existing ceilings are suspended acoustic tile. At mezzanine space M116B only, the suspended ceiling intersects a portion of the original plaster ceiling cove molding (Figure B26). The offices retain the original wood trim at the three window openings and the original door surrounds at the doors to suite 109B and the corridor. The upper portion of the original corridor door surround is exposed in mezzanine room M116B. All of the original wood trim has been painted. There is no wainscot, but original wood baseboard is present at the corridor wall and exterior wall. The suspended ceiling conceals a plaster cornice molding and beamed plaster ceiling. Although not fully documented by investigations completed to date, the original ceiling apparently has a single plaster beam running north-south through the middle of the space and cove moldings at the perimeter.



Figure B26. Original plaster cornice molding in Room M116B.

Circa 1900, this office was used by the State Board of Pharmacy. The Department of Registration and Education moved to this space circa 1930s from the second floor south wing.

The existing mezzanine at the western half of this space was constructed sometime between 1931 and 1949 and consisted originally of an open balcony; the existing stair at the southwest corner of the room is the original stair for this mezzanine. The non-original opening through the bearing wall at the south side of the room was also created between 1931 and 1949. In 1949, the space was renovated with new partial-height glazed partitions creating private offices along the east wall. Also, a new glazed partition was created to separate the balcony from the main level offices, and the original corridor door transom and corridor window at the west wall of this room were covered with plywood panels. Into the 1960s, this space served as the general office for the Department of Registration and Education. By 1964, a single private office had been partitioned under the mezzanine along the west wall of the room. The space was significantly remodeled in 1972 when \$4.5 million was appropriated for work at the southeast quadrant of the first floor. The work included the present-day partitions defining rooms 112A, 112C, and 112D, and new suspended acoustic tile ceilings throughout the

rooms. Also, the trim at the original window opening to the corridor was removed, and the window opening was filled in. Since 1972, the space has served as offices for the Legislative Reference Bureau. Circa 1983, the Legislative Reference Bureau expanded into room 109B. At that time, a new partition was installed in room 112D, creating the present-day corridor along the north side of this room.

Several other smaller historic spaces and vaults are present between the two large rooms on the east side of the first floor south wing. The northern smaller office (present-day 116F) was historically associated with room 112. The southern smaller office (present-day 116J) was historically associated with room 116. After 1931 but before 1949, original bearing walls between these spaces were opened up to create one combined suite on the east side of the first floor south wing.

The southern smaller office (present-day 116J) was originally L-shaped and included an access door to a spiral fire escape stair located at the northeast corner of the room. In 1980, new egress stairwell 6 was created, taking up part of this original office and eliminating the spiral fire escape stair. An original window opening on the east facade of the Capitol 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. Mezzanine space M116A was also created at the same time.

Room's 116-116C-M116 / East Side, South Large Room. This space consists of single historic room subdivided by partitions and a mezzanine into several smaller rooms. The existing flooring is carpet, and the existing ceilings are suspended acoustic tile. At the first floor, the rooms retain the original wood trim at the four exterior windows and the door to the corridor as well as original wood baseboard at the perimeter walls. All of the trim has been painted. At the mezzanine level, the upper half of the original window trim is visible (February 20), and the original decorative frieze is exposed (Figure B27). The frieze includes bas relief portraits of Civil War-era figures and decorative scored plaster (Figure B28 and Figure B29). The suspended ceiling at the mezzanine conceals the continuation of the wall cornice and the original plaster ceiling, which has a grid pattern with rosettes (Figure B30 and Figure B31).



Figure B27. Decorative frieze in Room M116.



Figure B28. Frieze in Room M116 with Civil War figures.



Figure B29. Decorative plaster above the suspended ceiling of the mezzanine.



Figure B30. Decorative plaster above the suspended ceiling of the mezzanine.



Figure B31. Corridor space created by the division of Room 115.

Circa 1900, this office was occupied by the Adjutant General. In 1918, the Adjutant General still occupied the space, which was known as the “Logan Room.” Circa 1930s, the Department of Registration and Education moved to this space from the second floor south wing. The non-original opening through the bearing wall at the north side of the room was created between 1931 and 1949. In 1962, the space was renovated, and the mezzanine was constructed over the entire space. The mezzanine was accessed via a staircase located at the northwest corner of the room, and the adjacent original corridor window was closed up with metal lath and plaster, although the perimeter trim was left in place. The work included new suspended acoustic tile ceilings throughout the mezzanine and main level spaces. Through the 1960s, the Department of Registration and Education occupied the space. In 1972, the first floor space was remodeled to create the existing partition dividing room 116 from room 116C. Since 1972, the space has served as offices and a library for the Legislative Reference Bureau. Circa 1980 when egress stairwell 6 was built, the original stairway to the mezzanine was replaced by a small elevator at the same corner of the room.

Rooms 116A and 116B are a former vault that opens off this space. The vault was remodeled to serve as a room for “business machines” for the Department of Registration and Education in 1951. The door openings between rooms 116A and 116B, as well as the door on the east wall of room 116B, were created during the 1971 remodeling of this suite.



Figure B32. Decorative frieze restored in Room 115.



Figure B33. Decorative frieze in Room 115.

Rooms 115-100(115A)-115D-115F / West Side, South Large Room. This space consists of a single historic room subdivided by partitions into two meeting rooms and a central corridor. The original room was designed with a three-part layout with two columns near the center and two parallel plaster beams running east-west, which the current plan of the central corridor with meeting rooms to either side reflects. A non-original stairwell (constructed circa 1971) and non-original elevator (constructed circa 1916) also occupy part of this historic space.

The existing flooring is carpet in the meeting rooms and terrazzo in the corridor. The original painted frieze on the walls was restored in 2001 on the north and east walls of room 100 (formerly called 115A) (See Figure B32). The design depicts Civil War battle scenes with panels bearing the names of Civil War battles between. Note that the panel at the southeast corner of the room was incorrectly restored, with the spelling “Chickamaoga” rather than “Chickamauga” (Figure B33). Other fragments of the original frieze exist above the suspended ceiling in storage closet 115B. Room 115 has wallpaper, non-original wood wainscot, and non-original plaster cornice molding below the suspended ceiling. The three windows in Room 115 have their original stained wood surrounds (Figure B34), and the original window surround remains in place at the non-original exit door at the west end of the corridor (Figure B35). The fifth window of this historic space is now within the non-original stairwell. The original door opening to the corridor from this space is now within the non-original elevator shaft. The present-day opening to the central corridor is arched and finished with a stone wainscot matching the corridor walls; possibly, this opening was originally a window to the corridor but was converted to an open archway when the elevator shaft was created circa 1916. The central portion of the original ceiling design is exposed in the central corridor, with a depiction of President Abraham Lincoln at the west end (Figure B36). The meeting rooms have suspended acoustic tile ceiling which conceals the remainder of this original ceiling design.



Figure B34. Room 115 original window trim.



Figure B35. Original window trim in place around added exit door.



Figure B37. Historical view of Room 115 which was originally a war museum.



Figure B36. Depiction of Lincoln in ceiling of exit corridor.

Historically, this room was occupied by the War Museum and used for the display of Civil War rifles and battle flags for Illinois regiments (Figure B37). The Civil War battle flags were brought to the Capitol in 1878 and were placed on display in this room. Circa 1916, the non-original elevator shaft within this space was created when the fifth and sixth floors were remodeled for offices. With the completion of the Centennial Building on the Capitol campus in 1923, the War Museum collection left the Capitol. From circa 1920s into the 1960s, the space was subdivided. The Secretary of State Shipping Department was located in the northeast quarter of the room. The west portion was used as a telephone equipment room, and the south portion as a telephone operator and switchboard room. A small mezzanine existed over part of the space prior to the 1950s. In 1955, minor remodeling of the telephone facilities was performed, and again in 1958 the telephone switchboard room was renovated, with a greatly expanded mezzanine over the southwest quarter of the space. Circa 1971, the space was renovated, including removal of the mezzanines, removal of some partitions, and construction of stairwell 7 at the northwest corner of the room; this stairwell was extended from the third floor to the first floor. After 1973, the space was used as House majority staff offices. In 1975, \$150,000 was appropriated to remodel this space. The partitions defining the two committee meeting rooms were apparently changed to their existing layout at this time. In 1980, further remodeling was performed in this space as part of egress improvements in the Capitol. Adjacent to stairwell 7, an original window opening on the west facade of the Capitol was altered to create a direct exit to the exterior from space 115F. 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 as part of this work, the partition and double doors separating corridor 115D from 115F were created.



Figure B38. Box beam support in Room 114 at the former bearing wall.

Room 114 (south half, formerly room 114) / West Side, Middle Room. This space was historically one office, but the bearing wall at the north side has been opened to create a larger hearing room. A boxed-out beam divides the hearing room at the former bearing wall (Figure B38). The existing flooring is carpet and includes tiered desk seating. The walls have non-original wood wainscot with a simple rectangular inset panel pattern. The original door to the corridor retains the original wood trim and transom (Figure B39), and the two windows in this room retain the original wood surrounds. The original corridor window has been closed up. The existing ceiling is suspended acoustic tile with a non-original plaster cornice molding. The suspended ceiling conceals a previous ceiling.

Circa 1886, this office was apparently occupied by the building engineer (Figure C40). In the 1930s and 1940s, the space was occupied by the Department of Labor. At this time, the space was subdivided by partial-height partitions into four small spaces along the north half of the room and one long, narrow space along the south half of the room. In the 1950s, the Secretary of State Supply Department occupied the space. The earlier partitions were removed. For the Supply Department, a mezzanine was built over the west end of the room in 1958, accessed by a staircase located near the south wall of the space. This mezzanine was extended along the north half of the room in the early 1960s, and two private offices were partitioned under the mezzanine along the west wall of the room. In the early 1970s, the space was renovated, including demolition of the mezzanine and partitions and combining the space with the room to the north to create present-day room 114. The original corridor window was closed up as part of the early 1970s renovation. The existing wood wainscot also likely dates to the early 1970s renovation. Since 1973, the space has formed part of a House hearing room. The room was renovated again in 1993, and the existing ceiling, wallpaper, and carpet likely date to this work.



Figure B39. Original door to corridor in Room 114.



Figure B40. View of Room 114 when it was occupied by the building engineer.



Figure B41. Non-original door in original door surround.



Figure B42. Restored ceiling in Room 114.

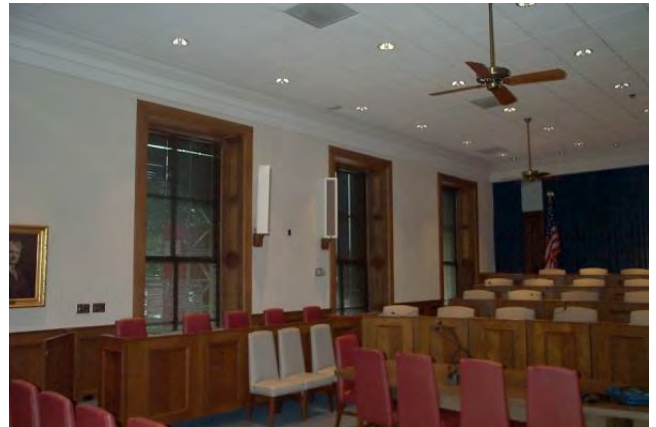


Figure B43. The non historic windows in Room 118.



Figure B44. Original corridor doors in Room 118.



Figure B45. Non original column in Room 118.

Room 114 (north half, formerly room 113)/West Side, North Large Room

This space was historically one office, but the original bearing wall at the south side has been removed to create a larger hearing room. A boxed-out beam divides the hearing room at the former wall. The existing flooring is carpet. The door to the corridor retains the original wood trim and transom and has replica historic-style doors, and the three windows in this room retain the original wood surrounds. Two original door openings on the north wall of this space have their original trim but the doors and transoms have been replaced with new wood veneer doors and ventilation grilles (Figure B41). Circa 2000, a non-original suspended ceiling was removed and the original plaster ceiling of this room was restored. The ceiling is divided into three arched segments by plaster beams running east to west across the room (Figure B42). The ventilation grilles at the north wall doors were also installed as part of the recent ceiling restoration, and non-original wood wainscot matching the south half of room 114 was removed. A small niche without trim is located at the center of the north wall; it is unclear if this niche is original. Adjacent to this room, present-day room 114B served as a vault for this space.

Circa 1900, this office was occupied by the Clerk of the Supreme Court. After the Supreme Court left the Capitol in 1908, the space was occupied by the Department of Labor. By the 1930s, the room was subdivided by partitions into four spaces: a narrow room along the eastern third of the space, and three equal offices at the western part of the space. An appropriation in 1931 for installation of acoustic ceiling tile in the Department of Labor may refer to work in this space. By the 1940s, the partitions had been changed to create three small private offices along the southern wall of the room, and a general office at the northern two-thirds of the room. The two inner small offices included suspended ceilings. The niche at the north wall contained a sink. Circa 1956, the Department of Labor vacated the space and the room was remodeled for the Secretary of State

Securities Office. The previous partitions were removed, and new glazed partitions were built to create seven small private offices around the perimeter of the room. The doors to the corridor were replaced with standard size aluminum-framed glazed doors. By the early 1960s, a mezzanine had been built around the perimeter of the room, with an open area at the center. The mezzanine was accessed by a stair along the east wall of the room. In the early 1970s, the space was renovated, including demolition of the mezzanine and partitions and combining the space with the room to the south to create present-day room 114. The original corridor window was closed up as part of the early 1970s renovation. Since 1973, the space has formed part of a House hearing room. The room was renovated again in 1993, which apparently included finishes work such as suspended ceiling tile, carpeting, and wallpaper. As noted above, the room was renovated most recently in 2000, when the original ceiling was restored and 1970s-era wood wainscot was removed.

First Floor, West Wing

In 1948, a temporary office suite was built in the center part of the west first floor corridor under the main staircase to the second floor, used by the State Treasurer. This office suite was removed circa 1955 when the basement level staircase and tunnel to the newly built Stratton Building was created.

Room 118 / South Side, East Suite

This area of the building was historically subdivided as offices but is currently one room. The existing flooring is carpet, including tiered desk seating at the west end of the room. The three windows in the room have plain non-historic wood trim (Figure B43). The two door openings into the corridor have original wood trim and transoms (Figure B44). It appears that both pairs of doors opening to the corridor are original. The walls have non-original wood wainscot similar in type to the rectangular inset panel wainscot in the south half of room 114. The ceiling has non-original plaster cornice molding and suspended acoustic tile. A non-original structural column extends through this space near the northeast corner (Figure B45); this column existed prior to 1931. The existing suspended ceiling conceals acoustic tile on wood furring strips over a flat plaster ceiling.

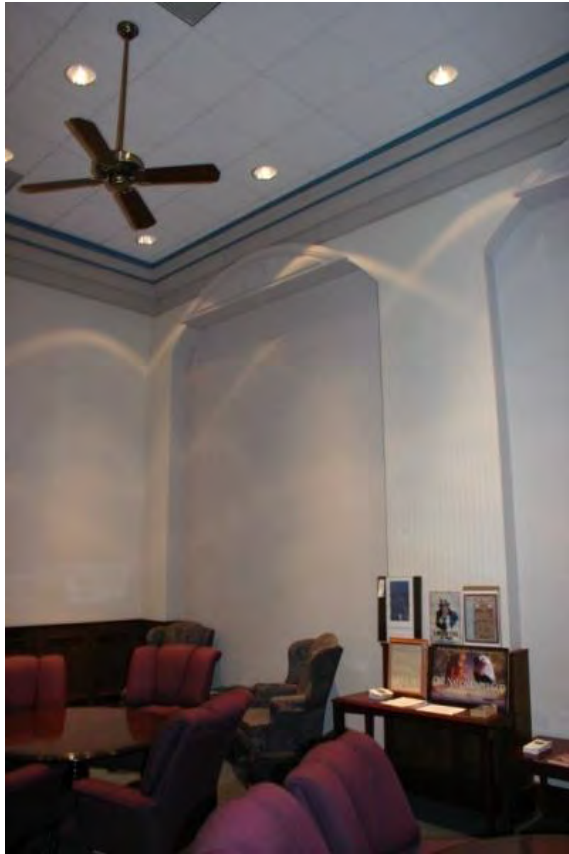


Figure B46. Blind arches on the wall of Room 122.



Figure B47. Non-original wood trim on windows to the right in Room 122.

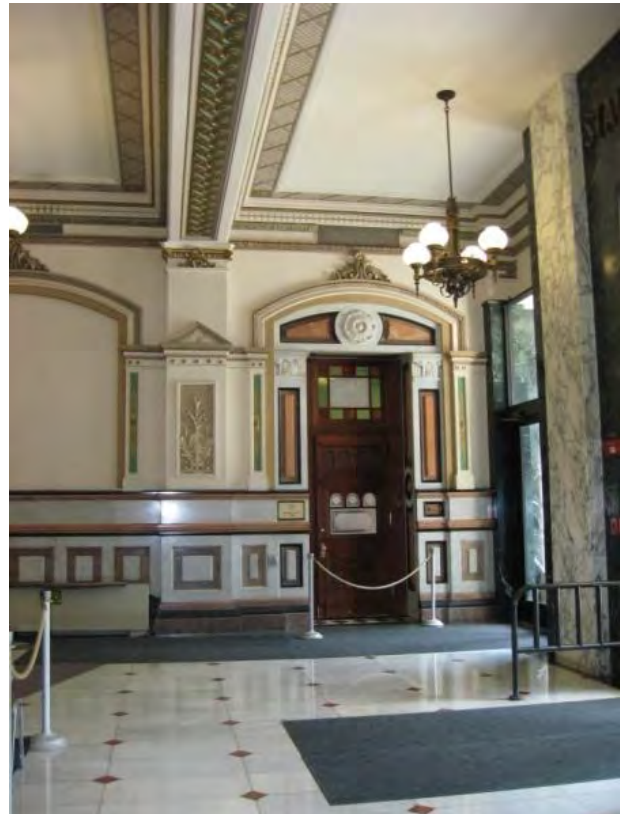


Figure B48. The corridor doorway into Room 122, originally a window.

Circa 1900, this space included four offices which served as Chambers for Supreme Court Judges. The Supreme Court left the Capitol in 1908. The original division of the space into four private offices along the south and a common room along the northern third of the space still existed as late as 1931. By 1938, this space was used by the Department of Public Works. In the late 1940s, the space was taken over by the State Treasurer. During this time, a partition wall existed which separated the western quarter of the space, which functioned as part of suite 122. The eastern, larger room was remodeled in 1949. The 1949 work included a new partitions to define a small private office between the easternmost window and the access to door to the vault (present-day room 118A), as well as new asphalt tile flooring, new acoustic tile applied to the plaster ceiling, and acoustic tile applied to the walls of the space above existing wood chair rail throughout the room. Two windows in the north wall of the space opening into the corridor still existed at this time. The portion of the space connected to suite 122 was divided into a private office at the south and a reception room at the north; the Superintendent of Parks occupied this office in the 1940s, but the State Treasurer had expanded into the space by the 1950s. This basic layout was unchanged into the 1960s, although the partitions defining the small private office had been removed. After 1971, the State Treasurer vacated the space, and the room was remodeled to its present-day use as a single House hearing room. The non-original trim in the room, such as the window trim, wainscot, and tiered seating, was apparently installed as part of the early 1970s renovation, and the windows to the corridor were closed up. The room was renovated again in 1993, which apparently included finishes work such as suspended ceiling tile, carpeting, and wallpaper.

Room's 122A-122B-122C / South Side, West Suite. This historic space is divided east to west on its centerline by large masonry piers and arches. The outline of the piers and arches is clearly visible in both existing rooms (Figure

B46). These arches and piers support the south wall of room 309 above. The existing flooring is primarily carpet including tiered desk seating in room 122B, except for terrazzo in the small connecting corridor. The five windows in this historic space have plain non-historic wood trim (Figure B47). The door to the main corridor has plain non-historic wood trim, and the door opening does not appear to be original. The single existing door and transom, although similar in character to the original doors elsewhere in the building, is narrower than the corridor wall opening and includes unusual wood fill pieces at either jamb. The walls throughout these spaces have non-original wood wainscot similar in type to the rectangular inset panel wainscot in the south half of room 114. The ceiling has a non-original plaster cornice molding and suspended acoustic tile. Above the suspended ceiling in room 122A is a plain plaster ceiling applied directly to the vaulted brick floor structure above.

Circa 1900, this space served as Chambers for Supreme Court Judges. The original configuration consisted of three private offices along the south half, a secretarial office at the northwest corner of the room, and a general office at the northeast portion which connected to adjacent space 118. The Supreme Court left the Capitol in 1908. In the 1930s and 1940s, the space was used by the Department of Public Works. By 1956, the space was part of the offices of the State Treasurer. Minor changes to door openings in this space shown on the 1956 drawing set were apparently not implemented, and the original partitions and space layout of this room still existed in the 1960s. After 1971, the State Treasurer vacated the space, and the room was remodeled to its current configuration with a connecting corridor and two rooms, which were designated as House hearing rooms. It appears that the corridor openings were also modified at this time. An original window opening became the current main corridor door opening (Figure B48), and the original door opening was filled in (Figure B49). The corridor marble wainscot apparently was dismantled at

the existing door opening and reinstalled at the original door opening. Currently, the south room is a House hearing room and the north room is the chapel.



Figure B49. The window from the corridor into Room 122 has been filled in.

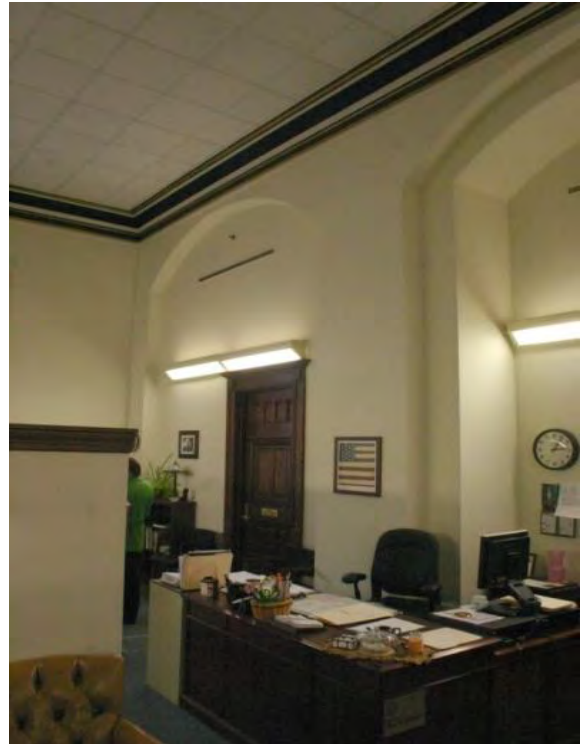


Figure B50. The blind arches in Room 121.



Figure B51. The doorway to the Corridor from Room 121 has original door trim and replica doors and transoms.

Room's 121-121A-121B-121C / North Side, West Room

Similar to rooms 122A and 122B across the corridor, this historic space is divided east to west on its centerline by large masonry piers and arches. The outline of the piers and arches is clearly visible in the existing offices (Figure B50). These arches and piers support the north wall of room 309 above. The existing flooring is carpet. The west-facing window in office 121A has its original stained wood surround, but the other four windows in this space have plain non-historic trim. The door to the corridor has its original stained wood trim, but the corridor doors and transom are replica historic-style elements (Figure B51). The walls have original stained wood baseboard at the west and south walls of outer office 121 but non-original wood inset panel wainscot at all walls of the inner offices. The ceilings have non-original plaster cornice moldings and suspended acoustic tile. Above the existing suspended ceiling, most of the previous plaster ceiling has been demolished, except for a few remnants of a plaster cornice on metal lath at the corner of office 121C.

Circa 1900, this space was occupied by the Board of Livestock Commissioners; historic floor plans suggest that this space was originally configured as one large room. By 1931, the room had been subdivided into six approximately equal size rooms, with partitions aligned to the structural piers. Present-day room 121C was partitioned off and accessible only by a connecting door to adjacent suite 119. By 1938, the space was used by the Department of Conservation. Remodeling of the space as shown on the

1956 drawing set was apparently never implemented. This space was completely remodeled in 1958 for the Department of Personnel. The two windows from this space opening to the corridor were closed up with lath and plaster, and the doors to the corridor were replaced with seven-foot high aluminum-framed glazed doors and a large blank-off panel above. New metal stud and plaster partition walls were

built, subdividing the space into six private offices and a reception room. The existing plaster walls and tile flooring were repaired. A new suspended ceiling system was built in all rooms, consisting of steel bar joists supporting recessed lighting fixtures and acoustic tile. In the 1960s, the space served as executive offices for the Department of Financial Institutions. In 1971, the space was used by the Bureau of the Budget as temporary offices. The space was remodeled to its current configuration in 1976–1977, and since that time, the space has been occupied by Senate member and staff offices. In the current layout of the suite, the partition wall at the south side of room 121A and the partitions between 121A and 121B and between 121B and 121C may be historic pre-1931 partition walls.



Figure B52. Original window surrounds in Room 119.

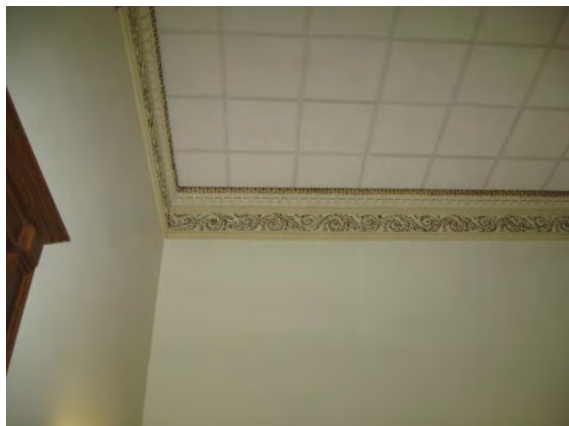


Figure B53. Suspended ceiling in Room 119.



Figure B54. The vaulted and coffered ceiling seen throughout M121-M122.



Figure B55. Recessed archway in M104.

Room's 119-119A-119B / North Side, East Room

This space consists of one historic room subdivided by partitions into multiple offices. A non-original stairwell also occupies part of the

historic space. The existing flooring is carpet. The two windows in this historic space have their original stained wood surrounds (Figure B52). The original corridor door opening into this space is now within the non-original stairwell and does not have its original trim. The corridor doors and transom at this stairwell are reproduction historic-style elements. The two inner offices in this space have non-original wood inset panel wainscot at all walls, similar to the wainscot in suite 121, while room 119 has a high wood baseboard of a historic type on all walls. The suspended ceiling apparently divides the original plaster frieze and cornice molding on the east and south walls of room 119 (Figure B53). The historic frieze was duplicated on the non-original north and west walls of the room but is subtly different from the original walls. The suspended ceiling conceals a small continuation of the cornice and a relatively simple plaster ceiling applied directly to the vaulted brick floor structure above. In the two inner offices, there is a non-original plaster cornice molding below the suspended acoustic tile ceiling.

Circa 1900, this space was occupied by the Board of Livestock Commissioners. By 1938, it was apparently used by the Department of Conservation. Remodeling of this space shown on the 1956 drawing set, which would have created a women's restroom in the space, was apparently never implemented. This space was completely remodeled in 1958 for the Department of Personnel. The window from this space opening to the corridor was closed up with lath and plaster, and the doors to the corridor were replaced with seven-foot high aluminum-framed glazed doors and a large blank-off panel above. A new metal stud and plaster partition wall was built, subdividing the space into two offices. The existing plaster walls and tile flooring were repaired. A new suspended ceiling system was built in all rooms, consisting of steel bar joists supporting recessed lighting fixtures and acoustic tile. In the 1960s, the space served as offices for the Department of Financial Institutions. In 1971, the space was used by the

Bureau of the Budget as temporary offices. The space was remodeled in 1976–1977, when the present partition layout was created. As part this renovation, the southwest corner of this room was taken up by new egress stairwell 1. Since 1977, the space has been used as Senate member and staff offices.

Room 117/Men’s Restroom

The first floor men’s room retains a number of historic features, including door and window trim. The room has a window opening to the corridor that is closed up from the corridor side but visible in the restroom. The existing suspended ceiling conceals an original decorative plaster ceiling applied to the arched brick floor structure above.



Figure B56. Original woodwork in Room 104.



Figure B57. The historic Secretary of State Shipping Department.

First Floor, North Wing

Rooms 111S-112S-113S-126S-M104-M121-M122 (formerly suite 106)/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 (Figure B54). The recessed archway leading to the original corridor door is visible in mezzanine office M104 (Figure B55). These offices retain the original wood trim at the door to the corridor and the two windows (Figure B56). 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.



Figure B58. Exposed decorative plaster ceiling in rooms M117-M120.



Figure B59. Additional decorative grip pattern.



Figure B60. Non-original decorative plaster below mezzanine level.

Historically, this office was occupied by the Secretary of State Shipping Department (Figure B57). The room had a connecting door which led to the office to the north. By 1931, the original bearing wall between this space and the office to the north had been partially removed to create one larger space at the east half of the room; a partition defined a separate office at the west half of the room. 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, except for a small mail room defined by glazed partitions at the northwest corner of the room. 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, a partition had been built to separate this space from the larger office to the north, and 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.



Figure B61. Original doorway to corridor.

Rooms 114S through 119S and 125S through 129S with M105 through M109 and M117 through M120 (formerly suites 102 and 104) / 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 (Figure B58). The original design of the ceiling includes plaster beams running east-west centered between each window and dividing the space into five bays; the mezzanine level partitions mainly follow the beam layout, although the cornice molding detail is only present at the original perimeter walls of the larger space. The second and fourth coffers in the ceiling design include additional decorative moldings in a grid pattern (Figure B59). Below the mezzanine level, the ceilings are suspended acoustic tile with a non-original plaster cornice at the perimeter (Figure B60). The offices retain the original wood trim at the doors to the corridor (Figure B61) 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.



Figure B62. Exposed columns in Room 121S.



Figure B64. Original window trim in Rooms M113-M115.



Figure B63. Decorative ceiling exposed in Room M113-M115.

Historically, this office was occupied by the Superintendent of Insurance. The historic interior finishes present in this space may represent an early renovation, since in 1895, \$5,000 was appropriated to remodel the Office of the Insurance Superintendent. 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, the location of present-day room 119S. The 1931 plan of the Capitol shows what appears to be a vault at the southwest corner of this space, at the location of present day room 114S, although this vault is not shown on nineteenth century floor plans. By 1931, the original bearing wall between this space and the office to the south had been partially removed to create one larger space, which functioned as the general office for the Department of Insurance. Also, at this time a stairway along the west wall of the room, at present-day office 117S, connected to a basement-level storage room. By the 1940s, the vault had been removed, and a partition running east-west created private "Office No. 4" at the northernmost portion of this room, separate from the rest of the general office. This remodeling may have been performed in 1938 when funds were appropriated for renovation in the Department of Insurance.

In 1960, the office was renovated, but the configuration of the partition at the north end of the room did not change. In the late 1960s, partial-height partitions were apparently built to define private offices at each window along the east wall of the space. In 1971 and 1973, the space was used by the Bureau of the Budget. In 1980, stairwell 3 was extended from the third floor down to the first floor, and an original window opening on the east facade of the Capitol 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. (Although the construction of a stairwell at the location of present-day stairwell 3 was proposed as early as 1970, this work was apparently not implemented until 1980.) 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, and the stairway to the basement-level vaults was removed. Since 1986, the first floor and mezzanine space has been occupied by Senate member and staff offices.

Rooms 120S through 124S and M113 through M115 (formerly suite 100)/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 two columns are exposed in the mezzanine corridor space and first floor office 121S (Figure B62), and 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 (Figure B63), 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 (Figure B64). 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 represent an early renovation, since in 1895 \$5,000 was appropriated to remodel the Office of the Insurance Superintendent. 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, with a glazed partition at the east end of the northern part and a small storage room at the west end of the southern part. This remodeling may have been performed in 1938 when funds were appropriated for renovation in the Department of Insurance. The space remained offices for the Department of Insurance into the 1960s, and the basic configuration remained unchanged. In 1971 and 1973, 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.

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

Suite 103-M103 and 105E-105F-M103A-M103B / 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. The original northern room consists of present-day offices 103B,

103C, and 103D. The original southern room consists of present-day offices 103A, 103E, and 103G. Portions of the original southern room are taken up by a non-original stairwell. The original small office consists of present-day rooms 105E and 105F. 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.



Figure B65. Original door with replacement wood trim.



Figure B66. Historic view of suite 103.



Figure B67. Simple flat plaster cornice in Room 107F Figure B68. Elaborate bracketed plaster cornice in room 207E.



Figure 68. Elaborate bracketed plaster cornice in Room 207E.



Figure B69. Double fireplace in Rooms 207E and 207F.

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. By the 1920s, the east end of the northern room had been partitioned as a library space, and the east end of the southern room was partitioned for a locker room. An elevator and spiral staircase at the west end of the southern room gave access to basement-level vaults. 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. At this time, the mezzanine was accessed via one stairway located along the main corridor wall, and an elevator located on the west wall between the windows near present-day room 103A. 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 1980, new egress stairwell 2 was created, taking up part of this original office. The former spiral fire escape stairwell became a ventilation shaft. An original window opening on the west facade of the Capitol 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. 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.



Figure B70. Etched glass doorways.

Room's 105-105A-105B and 105C-105D / 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 (Figure B65). The main office (105) has a wood chair rail, while the inner offices (105A, 105B, 105C, 105D) 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 105C-105D conceals a non-original flat plaster ceiling supported on metal lath with a plaster cornice molding at the perimeter.



Figure B71. Historic view of Room 207E.



Figure B72. Historic view of Room 207F.

Circa 1900, this office was apparently occupied by either the Land Department of the Auditor's Office or the Farmer's Institute (Figure B66). These spaces were occupied by the State Treasurer as early as the 1930s and up to 1971. In 1933, a spiral staircase was added connecting the vault adjacent to this space (present-day 105G) to the second floor vault above (present-day 203D). 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 (present-day 105C-105D) 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 the early 1980s work. Since 1983, the space has been occupied by Senate member and staff offices.

Second Floor

The second floor of the Capitol is referred to as the "First Floor" in the original specifications. As the "main" floor of the Capitol in the architect's original design, the second floor includes some of the most elaborate interior decoration in the building. The original architectural design called for exterior entrances to this level on the south, east, and north from exterior porticos and stairs. As completed in the 1880s, the intended exterior entrances lead to exterior balconies. The south balcony is a small cantilever balcony while the north and east balconies are within the porticos.

The second floor generally has a cruciform plan, with the rotunda at center. Original main corridors run north-south through the length of the building, and east-west from the east exterior wall to the grand staircase at the center of the west wing. At the rotunda, three of the diagonal sides between the corridor openings have elevator lobbies, while the fourth diagonal side (at the northwest side of the rotunda) contains a painted mural. Original staircases are located on

the east side of the north and south wings directly adjacent to the rotunda as well as the grand staircase rising through the center of the west wing.

The primary interior spaces, based upon the space plan shown in nineteenth-century floor plans of the building, are described below by wing of the building. Smaller spaces that appear to be vaults and storage rooms on the original plans are not described in detail. 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.

Second Floor, East Wing

The second floor east wing contains two elaborate office suites that were originally designed for the Governor (north side) and Secretary of State (south side).

Room's 207F-207E / Governor's Private Offices

This space consists of two historic offices preserved in their original configuration. Since the initial construction of the building, these offices have continuously been a part of the Governor's suite. Traditionally, room 207E was the private office of the Governor. Currently, room 207F is a staff office, and room 207E is furnished as a sitting room. The floors in both rooms are carpet. The walls have stained wood wainscot with an inset panel design. The original door and window trim and moldings are intact in both rooms. Room 207F has a simpler flat plaster cornice and coved ceiling (Figure B67) while room 207E has an elaborate bracketed plaster cornice supporting a coved plaster ceiling (Figure B68). The walls of 207E are further articulated with pilasters. The two offices are separated by an unusual double fireplace with connecting doors to either side and large plate glass windows above the fireplace and doors. Both fireplaces have similar marble surrounds

(Figure B69). The double corridor doors entering into room 207F are original and include etched glass upper panels and a lower stone panel (Figure B70).

Although both of these offices are preserved in their original configuration, there have been some minor changes. The original color scheme has been changed. Originally, as seen in historic photographs, the wood wainscot, pilaster trim, and cornice were painted a similar light shade with highlighted ornamental details, and the wall surfaces were covered with boldly patterned wallpaper (Figure B71 and Figure B72). The original crystal chandelier in room 207E has been replaced by a non-original chandelier, and wallpaper has been applied to the plate glass in the window above the fireplace. These two rooms were redecorated in the early 1970s. This work included repainting of the walls, new carpeting, and new chandeliers.



Figure B74. Wainscot in Room 207D.



Figure B73. Arched doorway between Rooms 207D and 207C.



Figure B75. Octagonal wall panels and plaster brackets at ceiling of 207D.

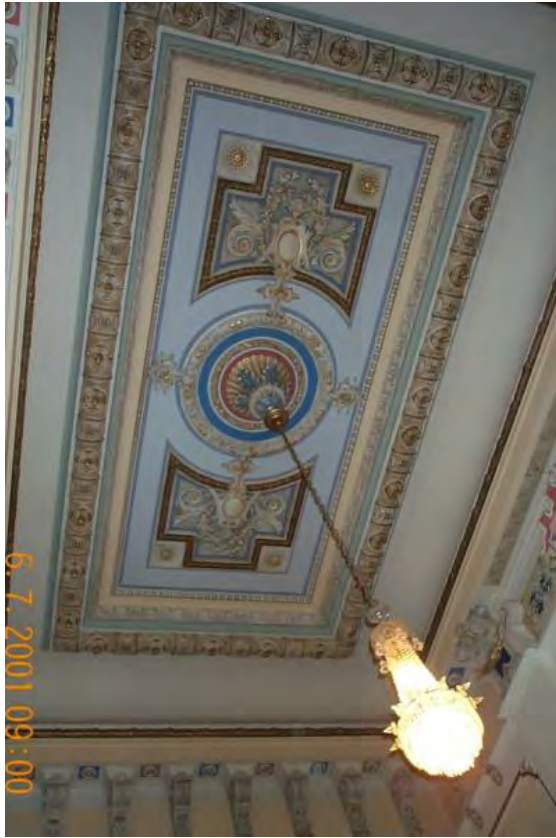


Figure B76. Ceiling in Room 207D.



Figure B78. Highly ornamental ceiling in Governor's Reception Room.



Figure B77. Stained and gilded wood wainscot in Governor's Reception Room.



Figure B79. Historical view of Governor's Reception Room.

Room 207D / Governor's Staff Office. This office has been preserved in nearly its original configuration. On the east wall of this room are two doors to rooms 207E and 207F with a marble-surround fireplace between the doors. On the south wall is a historic door to an adjacent store room, although the opening has been closed up. On the west wall is a pair of non-original historic-style doors leading to room 207C; originally this opening was an open archway, and stained wood paneling is infilled within the arch to define the existing doorway (Figure B73). The existing flooring is carpet. The walls have stained wood wainscot with octagonal inset panels (Figure B74) and plaster above with panel moldings (Figure B75). At the top of the wall is a bracketed cornice leading to a decorative coved ceiling (Figure B76).

Since the initial construction of the building, this office has continuously been a part of the Governor's suite. Its original and current function is as a staff office. Changes to the room include the replacement of the chandelier, closing up the door on the south wall, the alteration of the arched opening to room 207C, and changes to the color scheme. A new subfloor was installed in this room in 1980, replacing the original wood subfloor.

Room 207C/Governor's Reception Room. This office has been preserved in nearly its original configuration. On the east wall is a pair of non-original historic-style doors leading to room 207D; as noted, the original open archway has been infilled to create the door opening. On the south wall are the original doors to the main corridor, which have plate glass sidelights and transom, currently covered by fabric curtains. Also on the south wall is an original door leading to the adjacent restroom. The corridor door and archway to 207D have elaborate pediments, and the original corridor doors contain bronze bas-relief busts of Lincoln. The existing flooring is carpet. The walls have stained wood wainscot with gilded inset panels (Figure B77) and plaster above with panel moldings. The wall is topped by a bracketed

cornice. The decorative ceiling includes a central mural and two plaster pendants supporting the non-original chandeliers (Figure B78). The details of this room are similar to room 207D, but more elaborately decorated.

Since the initial construction of the building, this office has continuously been a part of the Governor's suite. Historically, this room functioned as a reception room for the Governor's suite (Figure B79). Since at least the 1950s, it has served as the ceremonial office of the Governor. Changes to the room include the replacement of the chandeliers, the alteration of the arched opening to room 207D, the creation of a doorway at the northwest corner of the space connecting to the north wing, and changes to the color scheme. A new subfloor was installed in this room in 1980, replacing the original wood subfloor.

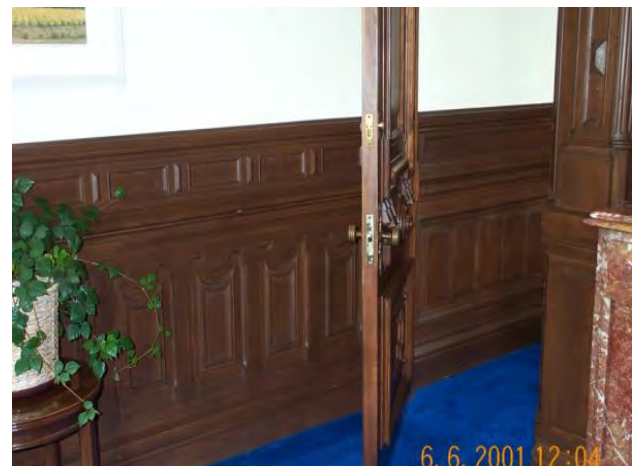


Figure B80. Wainscot in Rooms 207I and 207J.

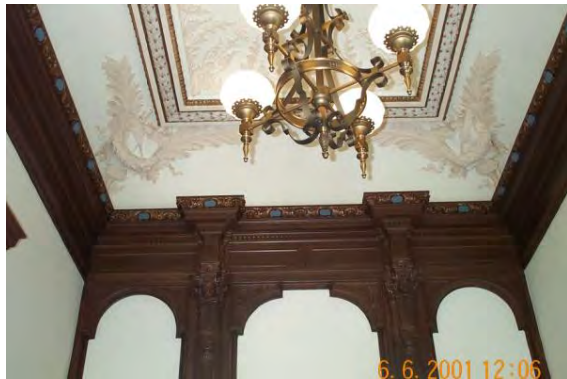


Figure B81. Decorative plaster ceiling in Room 207J.



Figure B82. Decorative marble fireplace in Room 207J.



Figure B83. The fireplace in Room 207I has been sealed.



Figure B84. The doorway between rooms 207J and 208A has been filled with a bookcase.



Figure B85. Historic view of Room 207J, the Secretary of State's office.

Rooms 207I-207J / Secretary of State's Private Offices. This space consists of two historic offices preserved in nearly their original configuration. The floors in both rooms are carpet. Both rooms have stained wood wainscot but with distinct inset panel patterns (Figure B80). The walls above are painted plaster. Both offices have stained wood crown molding below a coved plaster ceiling; room 207J has a somewhat more elaborate molding profile (Figure B81). The two offices are separated by an unusual double fireplace with connecting doors to either side and large plate glass windows above the fireplace and doors. Both fireplaces have marble surrounds (Figure B82), but the firebox opening in room 207I has been covered with a flat marble panel (Figure B83). The plate glass panels of the partition have been replaced with solid panels. The original door opening which connected room 207J to room 208A has been filled in with a bookcase, although the original door surround remains intact (Figure B84).

Originally, these offices were part of the Secretary of State's suite. From July 1875 when Secretary of State Harlow began to move in to the still unfinished Capitol, room 207J historically served as the private office of the Secretary of State (Figure B85). Circa 1970, these two offices were renovated and became part of the Governor's suite. The 1970 work included the construction of the bookcase in the door opening of the west wall of room 207J; the installation of historic doors from storage into the door opening to the historic main corridor from room 207I; remodeling of the adjacent ancillary space (207K-207L) to its present-day appearance and closing up the transom at the door to this space; replacement of the plate glass in the dividing wall with solid panels; stripping of paint and staining the woodwork; and removal of vinyl wall covering and replastering and repainting the walls of these rooms.



Figure B86. Restored Room 208A.



Figure B87. Ornamental ceiling in Room 208A.



Figure B88. Non-original fill in doorway to Secretary of State's Reception Room.



Figure B89. Historic view of Secretary of State's suite with linoleum flooring.



Figure B90. The original woodwork is still in place.

Room 208A / Secretary of State's Staff Office.

This office has been restored to its original configuration. The existing floor is carpet. The walls have historic stained wood wainscot, with plaster walls covered with wallpaper above (Figure B86). The original ornamental plaster cornice and plaster ceiling still exist. At the center of the ceiling, the design includes a plaster pendant supporting the single non-original chandelier in this room (Figure B87). The original door and window surrounds are stained wood with gilded and painted decorative details. The large opening into the adjacent Secretary of State's Reception Room has its original stained wood surround with pilasters and double brackets; the non-original infill wall is installed between the brackets (Figure B88). Currently, the infill consists of a wall and door with a glass transom above. A historic door at the southeast corner of this room that originally led to the private office of the Secretary of State (present-day room 207J) still exists, but the door opening has been sealed over.



Figure B91. The original octagonal ceiling design is visible in the hallways.



Figure B92. The original window surrounds are present but not within the offices.



Figure B93. The original doorway to the corridor.

Since the initial construction of the building, this office has continuously been a part of the Secretary of State's suite. This office remained in nearly its original configuration up to the early 1950s, except for repainting and the installation of linoleum flooring, as seen in historic photographs (Figure B89). This room was remodeled and subdivided in the early 1950s. Glazed wood partial-height partitions were constructed across the opening to the reception room and in this room to create two private offices at the north portion of the space and a larger reception office at the south portion. The space was changed again in 1957, when a bronze-colored aluminum storefront was built across the opening to the reception room, replacing the partial-height partition. In 1972, the southeast quadrant of the Capitol was renovated. This work apparently included removal of the partial height partitions in this

space, restoring it to one large room. The 1957 storefront partition was altered as part of this work; the upper part of the storefront was left in place as the present-day transom, but the bottom half was replaced by a solid wall with a wood door.

Rooms 208-208B-208C / Secretary of State's Reception Room.

This space consists of single historic room divided by non-original partial height partitions. The partitions are clad with stained woodwork which mimics the historic details of the space. The existing floor is carpet. Private offices 208B, 208C, and 208E have suspended acoustic tile ceilings, but the full extent of the original historic room is visible within the outer office and corridor space. Throughout the suite, the original perimeter walls of the room have historic stained wood wainscot, with plaster walls covered with wallpaper above (Figure B90); this historic design is replicated on the non-original partition walls. The historic plaster cornice and ceiling is intact. The ceiling design includes a central octagonal coffer with a plaster pendant supporting a single non-original chandelier (Figure B91). The original window surrounds are present, although large portions of the surround are above the suspended ceilings of the private offices (Figure B92). The original door to the main corridor with clear glass transom and sidelights is also still present, although this door is not currently used. The lower portions of each sidelight have been screened with wallpaper for privacy (Figure B93). Similar to room 208A, the stained wood door and window trim throughout this space includes gilded and painted details.

Since the initial construction of the building, this space has continuously been a part of the Secretary of State's suite. In 1954, the space was subdivided with partitions at the west end to create two private offices and a short connecting passage leading to the toilet room. These private offices included suspended acoustic ceilings that allowed the full extent of the historic ceiling to remain open. The partitions were clad with stained plywood veneer, and the door connecting this room to the south wing offices was closed up. By the 1960s, this basic layout was unchanged, but the two private offices had been combined into one office, and the connecting door to the south wing had been reopened. This space was renovated in 1972; this work apparently included removal of the previous partitions and construction of the existing partial height wood-panel partitions.



Figure B94. Partial height wood partition in Room 211.



Figure B95. Exposed ceiling in Room 211.



Figure B96. Original wood window surrounds.

Room 207 / East Corridor. The east end of the second floor east wing corridor was partially enclosed in 1947 when an office for the Budgetary Commission was created in this area. A partial-height wood glazed partition was built across the corridor, and similar partitions defined the office and a conference room. The office and conference room had low ceilings, but the perimeter corridor was open to the historic ceiling and the adjacent main corridor space. In 1957, these offices were removed and a bronze-colored aluminum storefront wall was constructed to form a new reception room for the Governor's suite. This storefront remains in place today



Figure B97. Ornamental plaster ceiling in Room 213B.

Second Floor, South Wing

Room's 211-211A-211B-211C / East Side, North Large Room

This space consists of a single historic room subdivided by partial height non-original partitions into multiple offices. Currently, this room is subdivided by a partial height wood paneled partition wall (Figure B94). There is a main office along the eastern half of the space and three smaller rooms along the western half of the space. The smaller rooms have suspended ceilings, and the full extent of the original ornamental plaster ceiling is visible from the outer office (Figure B95). The ceiling design includes a large square central coffer with a plaster pendant supporting a chandelier, surrounded by eight smaller coffers and a perimeter plaster molding and stained wood crown molding at the wall. The existing floor is carpet, and the walls are wallpapered. The original stained wood window surrounds are present at the three windows in this space (Figure B96). The walls also have a three-part stained wood picture rail at mid-height and stained wood baseboard. There is also a non-original stained wood chair rail in the three smaller rooms. The door openings from this suite into adjacent rooms 213C to the south and 208 to the north have simple, non-original stained wood trim. The original corridor door opening to this space has been closed up, but the original stained wood door trim is still visible inside two of the small rooms and above their

ceilings. This room retains its original corridor doors, although the doors were reversed to swing outward circa 1970.

Circa 1900, this room was apparently used by the Anti-Trust and Index Departments of the Secretary of State. By 1938, it was used by the Secretary of State Securities Division. Later it became part of the Corporation Division office, which continued to occupy the space into the 1960s. A mezzanine existed around the perimeter of this space as early as 1931. The mezzanine was relatively narrow and was accessed by a stairway located at the southwest corner of the room. This space was renovated in 1972. This renovation apparently included removal of the previous mezzanine and construction of partitions to define private offices along the western half of the room, similar to the present-day configuration. Since the early 1970s work, it has been part of the Secretary of State's suite.

Room's 213B-213C / East Side, North Small Room

This space consists of a single historic room subdivided by non-original partitions into two offices and a connecting corridor. The existing flooring in the space is carpet. The connecting corridor and office 213C have low level suspended acoustic tile ceilings, but the full extent of the historic ornamental plaster ceiling is exposed in office 213B (Figure B97). The ceiling design includes an octagonal cove and a central plaster pendant supporting the chandelier in the space. At the perimeter of the ceiling is a plaster cornice leading to the wallpapered walls. The room has stained wood molding including original window surrounds, original wainscot, picture molding, and fireplace trim (Figure B98 and Figure B99). The wainscot design is replicated on the non-original partitions. This room originally had a fireplace located at the existing connecting door to room 215C. One original door to this room was located at the present-day door between office 213C and 211C; at least some portions of the original door trim remain at this location. The other original

door opening leads to reception room 213; portions of the original door trim also remain at this door opening. Reception room 213 retains its original corridor doors, although the doors were reversed to swing outward circa 1970.

Circa 1900, this room was apparently used by the Anti-Trust and Index Departments of the Secretary of State. By 1938, it was used by the Secretary of State Securities Division. Later it became part of the Corporation Division office. Up until 1970, this room remained in its original configuration as one large space. The connecting door to room 215C, replacing the original fireplace, existed as early as 1954. This space was renovated in 1972. The existing partitions and suspended ceiling were apparently constructed as part of the early 1970s work. Since the early 1970s, it has been part of the Secretary of State's suite.



Figure B98. Rooms 231B and 213C.



Figure CB99. Fireplace trim in Room 213B.

Room 215C / East Side, South Small Room

This office is one historic space. Currently, the eastern third of the original space is taken up by a non-original egress stairway. The existing floor is carpet. The walls have the original stained wood wainscot with rectangular inset panels, with wallpaper above. The original stained wood crown molding and decorative coved plaster ceiling exists; when the non-original egress stairway was constructed, the ceiling edge profile was replicated along the new dividing wall, but there was insufficient space to replicate an area of fine detail at the high corners of the ceiling along the new east side. There are two original doors in this room, one each on the west and south walls, both of which have their original stained wood trim, but the original glass transoms have been replaced by wood panels. A non-original doorway exists on the north wall, adjacent to the original fireplace of the room, which has a stone surround and is topped by a wood-framed mirror. There is also a non-

original fire escape door leading to the non-original egress stairway.

As part of the original design of the Capitol, a spiral fire escape stair was accessed from the northeast corner of this office. To at least 1918, this room was used as the private office for the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Figure B100), who was a directly elected official prior to the adoption of the state constitution of 1970. By 1938, this office was apparently part of the Secretary of State Corporation Division offices. It remained occupied by the Corporation Division into the 1960s. In 1966, it remained nearly in its original configuration. The eastern one-third of this room, including the only original exterior window opening, was taken up by stairwell 6 when it was constructed in 1980. Stairwell 6 also eliminated the original spiral fire escape stair. Currently, the office is part of the Secretary of State's suite.

There are a number of other smaller historic vaults and ancillary spaces between the east side small rooms and the corridor.

Room 215 / East Side, South Large Room.

This office has been preserved in its original configuration. The existing flooring is carpet. The walls have their original stained wood wainscot with rectangular inset panels, with wallpaper above (Figure B101). The walls currently have a stained wood picture rail matching the decorative trim of the door surrounds; the picture rail is not original. The original stained wood crown molding and decorative plaster ceiling exists, but it appears that the portions of each ceiling coffer have been filled in with a flat plaster ceiling concealing mechanical fixtures (Figure B102). The ceiling is divided into two main coffers, and at the center of each is a plaster pendant supporting a chandelier. The fireplace between the windows on the south wall has a stone surround and is topped by a mirror surrounded by stained wood molding (Figure B103). The room retains its original door and window trim. Original door openings lead to two adjacent rooms to the

north. The original door to the vault, present day room 215A, has been replaced by a standard-height door topped by wood infill panels to fill the framed opening. The door to room 215C is original, but the glass transom has been replaced by a wood panel. This room retains its original corridor doors, although the doors were reversed to swing outward circa 1970.

To at least 1918, this room was the general office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Figure B104). Prior to the 1930s, a mezzanine was added to the adjoining vault (present-day rooms 215A and 215B), accessed via a spiral staircase installed in room 215. By 1938, it was apparently part of the Secretary of State Corporation Division offices. The room was occupied by the Corporation Division into the 1960s. The office was rehabilitated in 1972 and 1976. Although the exact scope of this work is unknown, it apparently included changes to the original ceiling. The existing ceiling is largely historic, but includes unusual flat panels which apparently conceal mechanical systems (Figure B105). Currently, it is the private office of the Secretary of State.



Figure B100. Room 215C used as the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.



Figure B101. View of Room 215C.



Figure B102. The ceiling of Room 215 with coffers filled in to handle support systems.



Figure B103. Room 215 stone fireplace.



Figure B104. Room 215C in use as the Office of the Superintendent in Public Instruction.

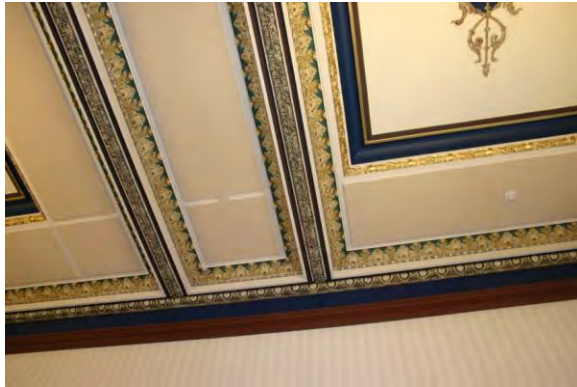


Figure B105. Flat plaster ceiling panels in Room 215C that concern mechanical systems.



Figure B106. The original wood window surrounds in Room 214 suite of rooms.



Figure B107. Relocated original doors at entrance to Room 214A.



Figure B108. The original corridor door to Room 214A.



Figure B109. The original coffered ceiling in Room 214.



Figure B110. Vestiges of original coffered ceiling in Room 214A.

Rooms 214-214A-214D-214E-214H-214I/West Side, South Large Room

This space consists of a single historic room subdivided by partitions into several offices. A non-original stairwell and non-original elevator also occupy part of this historic space. There is also a corridor leading around the northeast side of the space to connect the non-original stairwell to the main corridor. The existing floors in the space are carpet, except in the non-original connecting corridor C2.17, where they are vinyl tile. The walls are painted plaster. Stained wood wainscot is present on original perimeter walls and non-original partition walls in office 214A and reception room 214. However, wainscot is absent from original perimeter walls of the space in rooms 214H and 214I and the connecting corridor C2.17. Although this room historically had similar rectangular inset panel wainscot, the existing wainscot may be non-original replica wainscot installed in the 1970s. The original stained wood window surrounds are present throughout this suite (Figure B106). The corridor doors to this suite are an anodized aluminum storefront installed in the 1970s. What appear to be relocated original corridor doors from elsewhere on the second floor are present at the door opening from reception room 214 to office 214A (Figure B107). The original outer corridor door opening and stained wood trim are also present at the main corridor opening, adjacent to the elevator (Figure B108). Ceilings

in this space consist of suspended acoustic tile in most of the smaller offices. Portions of the original ceiling design are visible in reception room 214 and office 214A. The original design included nine equal coffers. The central coffer, today the ceiling of room 214, included a plaster pendant supporting a chandelier (Figure B109). At the perimeter of the room, a small plaster cornice occurred below the coffers, leading to a stenciled frieze on a sloped portion of wall and a continuous trim band aligned to the window heads. Two of the original coffers comprise the ceiling of office 214A, and the original perimeter detailing has been replicated on non-original partition walls (Figure B110).



Figure B111. Room 214 suite of rooms were originally used as clerical support staff for the Supreme Court.

Prior to 1908 when the Supreme Court left the Capitol, this space was used as a clerical support office for the Supreme Court (Figure B111). Historic photographs show the historic pattern of the stenciled frieze, plaster cornice, and nine-part coffered ceiling, as well as the historic wood wainscot. It appears that the floors were originally wood, possibly covered with patterned linoleum. Circa 1916, the non-original elevator shaft within this space was created when the fifth and sixth floors were remodeled for offices. At about this time, the space was subdivided to create a small connecting hallway from the main corridor to the elevator; four offices in the northern two-thirds of the space; and two smaller rooms in the southern third of the space. From at least 1938 into the 1950s, the space was the office of the Department of Public Welfare. In 1946, the offices at the northern two-thirds of this space were remodeled and subdivided with partial height partitions to create a storage space along the main corridor, four private offices, and a general office. The southern third was similarly renovated in 1952 as private offices for the director and assistant director of the Department of Public Welfare. The offices were finished with vinyl tile floors and base, oak veneer plywood walls, and acoustic tile ceilings. New partitions were built, and the walls at the perimeter of the room were furred out and clad with plywood. The offices at the northern two-thirds of the space received new vinyl tile flooring as part of this work. In 1956, the space was renovated again for use by the Budgetary Commission. The 1946 partitions in the northern two-thirds of the space were removed, and the space was reorganized as a central general office, a conference room at the northwest corner, and several smaller support spaces at the northeast corner. Also as part of the 1956, the original doors to the former Supreme Court Chamber were reversed to be flush to the trim on the Supreme Court side, and the door opening was sealed up. Circa 1971 the space was renovated and reconfigured for use as the Lieutenant Governor's suite; under the new state constitution, the Lieutenant Governor no longer had the responsibility of presiding over the

Senate, and the former Lieutenant Governor's office on the third floor of the north wing was taken over by the new Senate President. The circa 1971 work also included construction of stairwell 7 at the northwest corner of the room; this stairwell was extended from the third floor to the first floor. The Lieutenant Governor still occupies the space today.

Room 212 / Supreme Court Chamber. This room has been restored to its original configuration. The ornate historic coffered plaster ceiling of this room still exists. The center of the ceiling is a mural depicting "Justice" (Figure B112). The ceiling design includes four large pendant details where four original chandeliers were located; currently the room is lighted by thirteen identical non-original chandeliers, each located at the center of a ceiling coffer. The walls have stained and varnished wood wainscot with an ornamental scroll design along the top edge. Above the wainscot, the walls are papered with wallpaper with a gilded motif reading "Justice" (Figure B113). The wall surface is divided into panels by plaster moldings, and plaster medallions are present in some panels. The wall at the south end of the room has a recessed niche with pilasters and columns framing wood doors (Figure B114). The wall is topped by a tall plaster frieze and small egg and dart cornice which transitions to the ceiling. The doors and windows in this room retain their original stained wood trim. Except at the north wall, the scroll design at the top of the wainscot turns up and follows around the top of each door and window opening. Each door and window is also topped by a pediment. Two pairs of doors provide access from the room to the main corridor. At the north end of the room, an original door at the west side led originally to the other spaces used by the court in the west wing but today accesses a closet. An original metal door at the east side led originally to a vault for the court, a space that is used as a lounge currently. At the south end of the room, double doors originally led into a clerk's office to the south (present-day suite 214); these doors

still exist but the opening has been sealed. The floor of the room is carpeted.

The room was used by the Supreme Court until 1908. In its original configuration, the room included a raised wooden desk and platform for the justices of the court at the north end of the room (Figure B115 and Figure B116). By the 1930s, the space had been subdivided with partial-height partitions defining five private offices along the west wall of the space. By 1938, the space was used as offices for the Secretary of State Index Department. During its use as office space, the original corridor doors at the north end of the room were replaced with glazed aluminum-framed doors; historic-appearing replica corridor doors were installed circa 1970s. In the 1950s, the space was used as a joint hearing room for the legislature. In 1958 the room was renovated to include a new raised seating platform at the northern end of the room with built-in desks for the members and a semicircular wooden back screen with draperies. The floor of the room was finished with asphalt and vinyl tile. Since 1973, the space has been used as a Senate hearing room. The north end of the room was slightly altered in 1976, when metal handrails were added at the back corners of the raised seating platform. In the early 2000s, the room was restored. The decorative ceiling and wall ornament were repainted in a historic color scheme with gilding, and new wallpaper reproducing the original design was installed on the walls. New carpeting was installed. The 1958 semicircular back screen was left in place at the northern end of the room, but the draperies were removed (compare Figure B117 and Figure B118).



Figure B112. The restored mural “Justice” in the coffered ceiling of Room 212.



Figure B113. The highly ornate walls of Room 212.



Figure B114. The niched south wall of Room 212.



Figure B115. View of Room 212 (Supreme Court) looking north.



Figure B116. View of Room 212 (Supreme Court) looking north.



Figure B117. North end of Room 212 (Supreme Court) with curtained backscreen.



Figure B120. Original decorative plaster ceiling in place above acoustical tile ceiling in Room 216.



Figure B118. North end of Room 212 (Supreme Court) with draperies removed.



Figure B121. Wainscoting at east wall of Room 216.



Figure B119. Original decorative plaster ceiling in place above acoustical tile ceiling in Room 216.

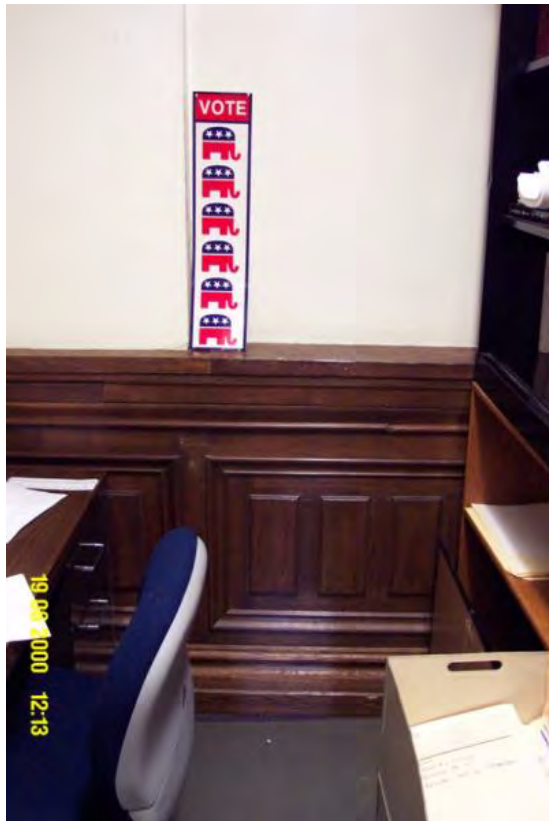


Figure B122. Wainscoting at north and south walls of Room 216.



Figure B124. Elaborate central pendant in ceiling of Room M210.



Figure B123. Original wood window surrounds visible in mezzanine above Room 216.

Second Floor, West Wing

Rooms 221-216-216B-M207 suite / South Side, East Room

This is one historic office space, historically with a connecting corridor at its east end. Today, the space is configured as one office at the west end (present-day room 221) and an office suite at the eastern three-quarters of the space, including the historic corridor (present-day suite 216). The space is also subdivided by a mezzanine; a room for televised news conferences takes up the mezzanine level. The existing floor is carpet, and the existing ceilings are suspended acoustic tile. Fragments of the original beamed plaster ceiling and bracketed cornice of these spaces exist above the existing suspended acoustic tile in the mezzanine (Figure B119 and Figure B120). The walls are painted plaster. At the east end of suite 216, corresponding to the original connecting corridor, wood wainscot is present, in a pattern consisting of three vertical boards of lightly stained wood alternating with one narrower vertical board with a darker stain (Figure B121). At the north and south perimeter walls of suite 216, a second type of stained wood wainscot is present, consisting of a raised rectangular inset panel design (Figure B122). No wainscot is present in room 221, nor is wainscot present on the partitions within suite 216. Original stained wood window surrounds are present in the 216 suite; the top half of these surrounds are visible at the mezzanine level (Figure B123). Room 221 has a circa 1956 aluminum-framed entrance door with obscure glass at the opening to suite 222.

Circa 1900, this space was used by the Supreme Court. The basic historic division of the space, with a corridor along the east end and one large office space remained unchanged into the 1930s. Prior to the mid-1950s, the space had been altered, eliminating the original corridor along the east end and creating a solid partition wall dividing the space between present-day room 221 and suite 216. The former passageway into the old Supreme Court Chamber had become a

closet. In 1956, the space was renovated, including construction of the mezzanine. The mezzanine level was configured as offices for the Legislative Reference Department. A new aluminum-framed glazed entrance door for the space was created onto the landing of the grand staircase, and a dumbwaiter was built adjacent to the entrance door, connecting to the second floor level below. At the second floor, room 221 was divided into two offices and was also apparently used by the Legislative Reference Department. Suite 216 included new glazed partitions around the west side of the room to create four private offices and a central work space. The space was used by the Governor's clerical support staff.

The mezzanine level at this space was remodeled in 1974-1976 for the use of the press. All existing finishes, partitions, and ceilings were removed. The interior plasterwork was removed to the underlying masonry at the perimeter walls, and a dumbwaiter between the second floor and mezzanine level at the north end of room 221 was removed. The mezzanine of this space was built out with a new television press room, including a lobby space at the east end at the elevator, and a ramp/corridor along the north wall of the space. Also at about this time, the elevator at the southwest corner of the rotunda received a new opening at the west side to serve the mezzanine level. The mid-1970s configuration finishes and use of the mezzanine remains in place. Circa 1980, the second floor space was remodeled to create the existing configuration of small offices in suite 216. Currently, suite 216 and room 221 are used as offices for the House minority leadership.

Room's 222-M210 suite/South Side, West Room

This is one historic office subdivided by partitions and a mezzanine into multiple offices. The existing flooring is carpet throughout both levels, except for vinyl asbestos tile present in room M210. The original plaster ceiling and cornice molding of the space are exposed at the mezzanine level. The ceiling design includes three bays with octagonal molding divided by

plaster beams running north-south; the central bay includes more elaborate ornamentation and a central plaster pendant (Figure B124). It appears that this ceiling was originally identical to the north side west room (present-day suites 219-M209). The ceiling below the mezzanine is suspended acoustic tile. The walls are painted plaster. The mezzanine level has non-original 1970s-era stained wood baseboard and chair rail. At suite 222, original stained wood surrounds are present at the windows, but the continuation of the surrounds at the mezzanine level were removed circa 1950s. This space originally had two door openings, double doors on the north wall to suite 220, and a single door to room 221. No original doors or trim exist, and the door opening to 220 was closed up circa 1956.

Circa 1900, this space was used by the Supreme Court. By the 1930s, the eastern third of the space was apparently partitioned off as a separate office. In 1956, the space was renovated, including construction of the mezzanine. The mezzanine level was configured as one legislative committee room, and the second floor level was used as offices, with glazed partitions defining two small private offices in the western third of the space. Circa 1960s, the mezzanine was reconfigured with partial height partitions defining four private offices along the south half of the room and one larger office along the north half of the room.

The mezzanine level at this space was remodeled in 1974-1976 for the use of the press. All existing finishes and partitions were removed. The interior plasterwork was removed to the underlying masonry at the perimeter walls, but the historic plaster ceiling was restored. The mezzanine of this space was built out with one partition, separating the western third of the space as a private office (room M210B), and the eastern two-thirds as a lunch room (room M210). The mid-1970s finishes remain in place, including the kitchen cabinets along the east wall of room M210. One additional partial-height partition wall has been added to divide rooms M210A and M210. Circa

1976, the second floor space was remodeled to create the existing configuration of small offices in suite 222. Currently, suite 222 is used as offices for the House minority leadership.

Rooms 220 through 220M, 219 through 219E, and M208 suite / West End Room. This is one large historic space subdivided by a mezzanine and partitions into numerous small offices. The existing flooring is carpet throughout the space. The existing ceiling below the mezzanine is suspended acoustic tile with non-original plaster cornice molding in some parts of suite 219. The ceiling at the mezzanine is mainly suspended acoustic tile concealing some remnants of an original plaster ceiling. At reception room M208, a portion of the original flat plaster ceiling and perimeter cornice molding is exposed, with non-original cornice molding replicated on the non-original partitions defining this space. The perimeter walls of the two second floor suites have original stained wood wainscot with projecting semicircular bullnose trim in the panels (Figure B125). No original door trim or doors exist throughout this space. Original window trim is present at the five windows in this space at the second floor level (Figure B126), but the continuation of the trim into the mezzanine level was removed circa 1950s. At the mezzanine, 1970s-era wood baseboard and chair rail is present throughout the suite.

Circa 1900, this space served as the Law Library for the Supreme Court. As seen in historic photographs, the middle area of the space was taken up by a three-tiered bookstacks, while the area of present-day suite 219 was an open reading room (Figure B127). By the 1930s, the space had been subdivided into three parts by partitions running east-west, a narrow space at the center with one window, and an office at the north and south ends, each with two windows. By the early 1950s, a partial mezzanine had been added to the east half of the south room, accessed by a stairway along the south wall of the room.

In 1956, the space was renovated, including construction of a new mezzanine over the entire space. The mezzanine level was configured as three legislative committee rooms. A connecting corridor along the east side of the space led to these three rooms, the other committee rooms in the adjacent historic spaces, and glazed aluminum-framed entrance doors onto the middle landing of the grand staircase. The second floor level was used as offices, with the present-day wall dividing the space into suite 220 and suite 219. Suite 220 had a small reception room at the corridor doors but was otherwise configured as one open office. Suite 219 was one open office with two private offices defined by glazed partitions at the west end.

The mezzanine level at this space was remodeled in 1974-1976 for the use of the press. All existing finishes and partitions were removed. The interior plasterwork was removed to the underlying masonry at the perimeter walls. Previous acoustic ceiling tile was removed, and a portion of the historic ceiling of the room was restored (present-day reception room M208). The mezzanine of this space was built out with numerous partitions to serve as press offices. The mid-1970s configuration finishes and use of the mezzanine remains in place. Circa 1977, the second floor space was remodeled to create the existing configuration of small offices in suite 219. Since that time, suite 219 has been used as offices for the State Treasurer. Circa 1980, the second floor space was remodeled to create the existing configuration of small offices in suite 220. Since that time, suite 220 has been used as offices for the House minority leadership.



Figure B125. The original wood wainscoting in Rooms 219 and 220.



Figure B126. Original wood trim in Rooms 219 and 220.



Figure B127. Room 219-220 originally served as the Library for the Supreme Court.



Figure B128. Original plaster ceiling in Room M209.

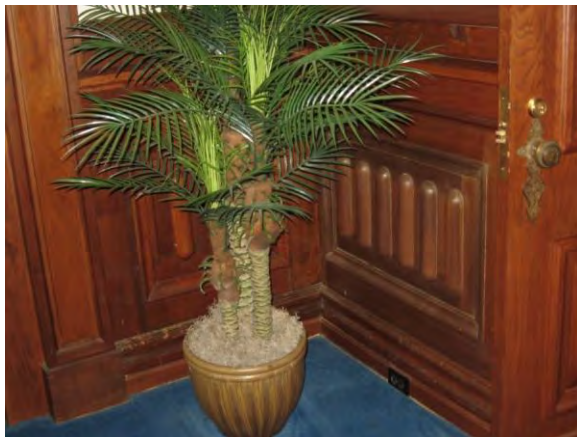


Figure B129. Original and replicated wood wainscoting in the Room 219 suite.



Figure B130. Original wood window surrounds in the Room 129 suite.

Rooms 219D-219F-219I-M209 suite/North Side, West Room

This is one historic office subdivided by partitions and a mezzanine into multiple offices. The existing flooring is carpet throughout both levels. The original plaster ceiling and cornice molding of the space are exposed at the mezzanine level. The ceiling design includes three bays with octagonal molding divided by plaster beams running north-south (Figure B128). It appears that this ceiling was originally identical to the south side west room (present-day suites 222-M210). The ceiling below the mezzanine is suspended acoustic tile with non-original plaster cornice. The walls are painted plaster. The perimeter walls throughout the second floor suite have original stained wood wainscot with projecting semicircular bullnose trim in the panels; this wainscot design is replicated on some non-original partition walls in the space (Figure B129). The mezzanine level has non-original 1970s-era stained wood baseboard and chair rail. Throughout the second floor suite, original stained wood surrounds are present at the windows (Figure B130), but the continuation of the surrounds at the mezzanine level were removed circa 1950s. This space originally had two door openings, double doors on the south wall, and a single door to room 218A. Although both of these original door openings exist, no original doors or trim are present.



Figure B131. Room 219 was originally the office of the Attorney General.

Historically, this space was the private office of the Attorney General (Figure B131). Funds to renovate and repair the Attorney General's office were appropriated in 1901 and 1906, although the extent of work is not known. By the 1930s, the western third of the space was partitioned off as a separate office. In 1956, the space was renovated, including construction of the mezzanine. The mezzanine level was configured as one legislative committee room. The second level retained its previous configuration as two rooms, with a private office at the western third of the space; these two offices were used by the Superintendent of Building and Grounds.

The mezzanine level at this space was remodeled in 1974-1976 for the use of the press. All existing finishes and partitions were removed. The interior plasterwork was removed to the underlying masonry at the perimeter walls, but the historic plaster ceiling was restored. The mezzanine of this space was built out with partitions to create three offices. The mid-1970s configuration, finishes, and use of the mezzanine remain in place. Circa 1976-1977, the second floor space was remodeled to create the existing configuration as three offices. Since that time, suite 219 has been used as offices for the State Treasurer.

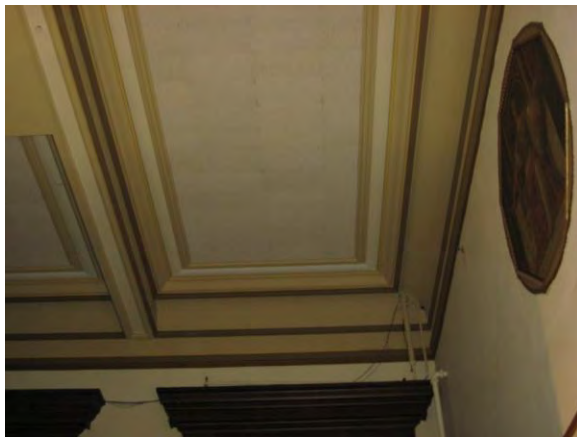


Figure B132. The original plaster ceiling in Room 218.

Room's 218-218A-218B / North Side, East Room

This is one historic space subdivided by partial-height partitions into three offices. The southwest quarter of the space is taken up by a non-original stairwell. The walls are painted plaster, and the existing flooring is carpet. The original plaster ceiling and cornice molding is exposed in this space (Figure B132), although acoustical tile has been applied to the cove areas of the ceiling. The ceiling design is relatively simple, and includes a plaster beam running north-south down the center of the space. The line of the original cornice molding is replicated on the walls defining the non-original stairwell in this space. The original ceiling is exposed above the private offices 218A and 218B; these rooms have lower suspended acoustic tile ceilings with non-original plaster cornice moldings. On the east and south walls of the room, two octagonal paintings that were a part of the original decorative scheme for the space are visible. The painting on the south wall depicts "The Wisdom of the Law" (Figure B133), and the painting on the east wall depicts "The Power of the Law" (Figure B134). The walls throughout this suite have stained wood wainscot with a rectangular inset panel design; the historic wainscot pattern is replicated on the non-original partitions in the space. The original corridor door stained wood surround exists (Figure B135); this trim was relocated from the southwest corner of the room to its existing location when the space was remodeled in the 1970s. The wood surround at the former connecting door to room 219E at the southwest corner was removed when the stairwell was constructed; the wood surround at the former connecting door to room 219I still exists and leads to a closet (Figure B136). No original doors or transoms exist in this space. The historic stained wood window surrounds are present at both windows, with the upper portion exposed above the low ceilings of the private offices (Figure B137).



Figure B133. "The Wisdom of the Law" in Room 218.



Figure B134. "The Power of the Law" in Room 218.



Figure B135 .The original corridor door and surround in Room 218.



Figure B136. Original door that led from Room 218 to 219I.



Figure B137. The original window surrounds exposed above the added partitions.

Historically, this space was used as a staff office for the Attorney General. Funds to renovate and repair the Attorney General's office were appropriated in 1901 and 1906, although the extent of work is not known. The original configuration of the space was unchanged by the 1930s, except for a small vestibule partitioned off at the southwest corner of the space. By the 1950s, the space was used by administrative assistants to the Secretary of State. The space was subdivided into three smaller offices along the east half of the space and one larger office along the north half of the space. In 1976–1977, this room was remodeled to create the existing configuration of this suite, with an outer office along the south and two private offices at the north. The 1970s remodeling also included the construction of stairwell 1 at the southwest corner of this space. The original corridor door into this space was located at the access door to the stairwell; as part of the 1970s work, a new corridor door opening into this space was created near the southeast corner. Since 1977, the space has been used for Senate member and staff offices.

Second Floor, North Wing

Rooms 205-205A-M205 suite / 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 (Figure B138). 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 (Figure B139 and Figure B140). 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.



Figure B138. Original and replicated wainscoting in Room 205.



Figure B139. The original plaster ceiling exposed in Room M205.



Figure B140. The original plaster ceiling exposed in Room M205.

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 adjacent. Door openings from this space to room 207C and the adjacent 204 suite had been created, and room 207C was used as the Governor's private office. 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 provide access to private offices in the 204G-204O suite adjacent. At the mezzanine level, the room 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 in the 204G-204O suite. 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 1980, a new subfloor was installed in 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 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.



Figure B141. Ornamental plaster in place in Room M203.

Rooms 204G through 204O and M203 suite / 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 connecting corridor C2.10. 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 (Figure B141). 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. Fragments of the original cornice brackets are also visible above the existing suspended ceiling in corridor M203 and room M203A (Figure B142). 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 in offices 204K, 204L, and 204M (Figure B143). 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 (Figure B144), 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 C2.10; portions of the original door surround exist at the second floor level, although the doors into the corridor are non-original replica doors.



Figure B143. Original chair rail in Room 204.



Figure B142. Vestiges of ornamental plaster in northern side of Room M203.



Figure B144. Original window surrounds in Room M203.



Figure B145. Closed up window into hallway in Room 204.

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. The southern half room included two private offices along the exterior wall defined by partial height partitions as well as a small lavatory at the northwest corner, and the northern half room had a north-south partition close to the main corridor wall defining a short corridor leading to the non-original elevator as well as a second partition to create two offices in the space.

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 location of present-day doors to corridor C2.10 from the main corridor, which have been replaced subsequent to the 1930 work. 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 to the location of the door from present-day space C2.10 to present-day space C2.9A. 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 (Figure B145). 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 mezzanine level was accessed via a stairwell along the early partition wall between the northern and southern halves of this space, and was configured as an open office, with the historic plaster ceiling exposed. The space was used by the Department of Finance into the 1960s. Since 1971, the space has been used as offices for the Governor’s staff at both the second floor and mezzanine.

In 1980, stairwell 3 was extended from the third floor down to the first floor, taking up the original L extension at the northeast corner of this space. (Although the construction of a stairwell at the location of present-day stairwell 3 was proposed as early as 1970, this work was apparently not implemented until 1980.) As part of this work, a new subfloor was installed at the second floor level, and 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 removal of the 1967 mezzanine stair and the construction of a new mezzanine structure to infill the remaining portion of the northern half of the space. Currently, the space is used as offices for the Governor’s staff at both the second floor and mezzanine.



Figure B146. Historic wainscoting in Room 204 suite.



Figure B148. Historic wood window surrounds.



Figure B147. Historic frieze exposed in mezzanine.

Rooms 204A through 204F and M204 suite / East Side, North Room. This space consists of a historic three-room suite remodeled and subdivided by a mezzanine into multiple offices. The original space plan included three rooms, one at the area of present-day rooms 204A-204B-M204A-M204B (herein called room A-B); one at the area of present-day rooms 204C-204D-M204C-M204D (herein called room C-D); and one at present-day 204E-204F-M204E (herein called room E).

The existing flooring throughout both levels is carpet. The exterior walls of rooms A-B and rooms C-D have historic stained wood wainscot with a rectangular inset panel design (Figure B146). 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 A-B and room C-D (Figure B147). No similar frieze is present in room E. The original plaster frieze and cornice leads to a suspended acoustic tile ceiling. At room C-D and room E, the original plaster ceiling above has been removed, and above the suspended ceiling the floor structure is exposed. At room A-B, 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 (Figure B148) and the former fireplace location in room C-D (Figure B149). No original door surrounds or doors are present throughout the suite. The continuation of these wood surrounds are visible at the mezzanine (Figure B150 and B151), although the matching window surround in room E has been truncated (Figure B152).



Figure B149. The former fireplace location.



Figure B150. Historic window surrounds in mezzanine.



Figure B151. Historic door surround in mezzanine.



Figure B152. Truncated window surround in mezzanine.

Historically, this space was subdivided into three rooms and was used by the Board of Agriculture (Figure B153). As seen in historic plans and photographs, the western part of this space was an outer office opening to the corridor (room A-B). A glazed wall separated the outer office from an inner general office at the northeast corner (room C-D). 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 (room E). 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.



Figure B153. View of the historical Board of Agriculture Office.



Figure B154. Marble wainscot and door surrounds.



Figure B155. Exposed marble pilasters and brackets.



Figure B156. Original plaster ceiling above suspended ceiling in second floor corridor.

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.

Suite 202 / 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 (Figure B154 and B155). The existing suspended ceilings conceal the original corridor plaster ceiling, which is identical to the plaster ceiling in other second floor corridor areas (Figure B156). At the north end of the space, the original wood exterior doors and transoms are still present (Figure B157).



Figure B157. Original wood exterior doors.

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 (205 suite and 204G through 204O suite) 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, present-day room 201. A short corridor (present-day C2.9A) 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. The mezzanine was connected directly to the previously built mezzanine level in suite 201 and the new mezzanine in suite 204G-204O. 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 (Figure B158). 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.



Figure B158. Historic style doors from corridor to Room 201.



Figure B161. Decorative plaster ceiling intact above M202 suite.

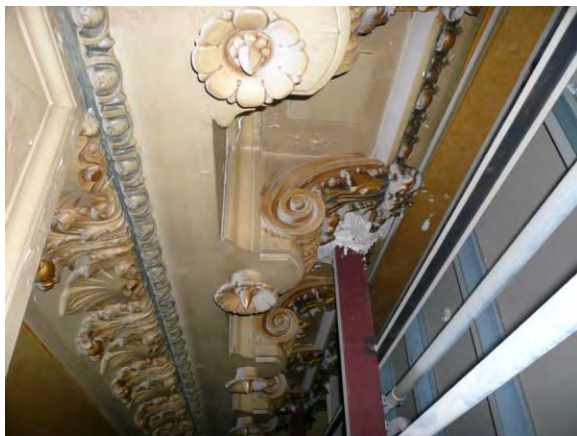


Figure B159. Decorative plaster ceiling intact above M202 suite.



Figure B160. Decorative plaster ceiling intact above M202 suite.



Figure B162. View of Office of the State Auditor with exposed cast iron columns.

Rooms 201A through 201F and M202 suite / 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 subdivided 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 (Figures B159, B160, and B161).

Adjacent to the main room was an original two-level vault (present-day rooms 201K and M202I). 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 (Figure B162). 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 at the southeast corner of present-day room M202G). 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. 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.



Figure B163. Ceiling of Room 201G.



Figure B165. Unusual low framed opening that is closed with plywood.



Figure B164. Fireplace of Room 201G.



Figure B166. Private office of the State Auditor.



Figure B167. Ornamental ceiling in Room M202.

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. Stairwell 2 was added in what was a secretary's office in the 1951 renovation on the southwest corner of the original open room. Historically, an access door to an original spiral fire escape was located at the southwest corner of this room. After stairwell 2 was completed, the original fire escape stairwell became a mechanical chase.

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.

Room 201G / 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 stained 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 (Figure B163). There is

one non-original chandelier at the center of the ceiling. Along the north wall, there are two original doors with their original stained 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 (Figure B164). The west wall has one original window with its original stained wood trim. The south wall has an unusual low height framed opening, now closed with a wood panel (Figure B165). 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 general office, rooms 201A through 201F, 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 (Figure B166). Currently, it retains its original use and serves as the private office for the State Comptroller. Under the new state constitution of 1970, the Office of the Comptroller was created as an expanded replacement for the Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Room's 203A-203B-M202L/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. Offices 203A and 203B currently have 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. A wide opening at the former south wall of this space connects present-day room 203A to room 203 adjacent. 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 (Figure B167). Above the two windows, there is additional decorative detail at the level of the frieze consisting of a head motif surrounded by scrollwork (Figure B168).

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 203, 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. The mezzanine was accessed by a stairway located at the same location as the existing stairway in the center of the space. 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.



Figure B168. Indian head detail in the frieze above the windows.

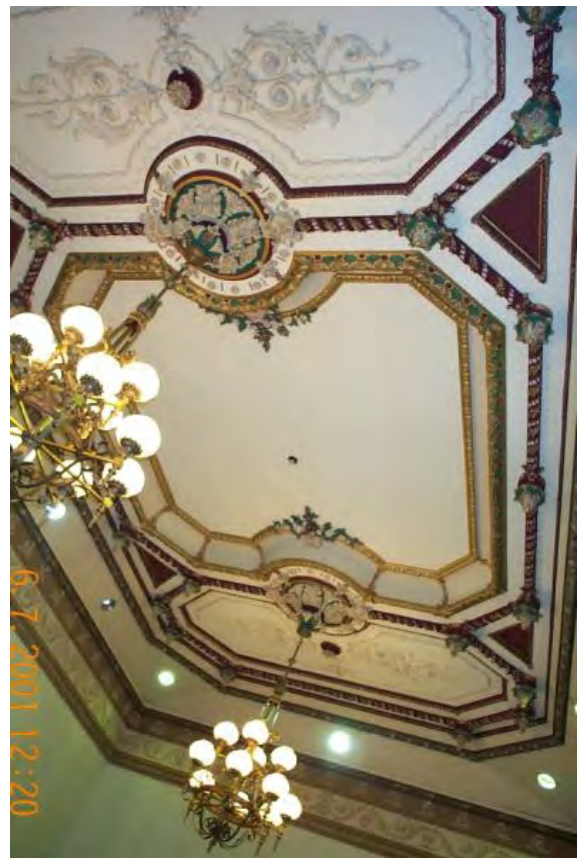


Figure B169. Decorative ceiling in Room 203.

Room 203 / 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 (Figure B169). Above the windows, additional decorative detailing is present, identical to the detailing in the adjacent small office, present-day rooms 203A-203B-M202L. No original window or door trim exists within this space, and the corridor doors are non-original replica doors. A wide opening at the northwest side of this space connects to the former private office adjacent, present-day room 203A (Figure B170). The eastern edge of the space is partitioned as a bank service counter.

Historically, this room was used as the general office of the State Treasurer (Figure B171). 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 had been created. In 1933, a spiral staircase was added connecting the vault adjacent to this space (present-day 203D) to the first floor vault below (present-day 105G). 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 existing layout of the room with the bank service counter 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 used as a bank but is considered part of the Office of the Comptroller suite



Figure B170. Wide opening from Room 203 to 203A.



Figure B171. Historic view of the Office of the State Treasurer.

Third Floor

Third Floor, East Wing

Suite 300-Room 400 / Memorial Hall

The Memorial Hall is one historic double-height space subdivided by a new floor structure equal to the fourth floor level, with multiple small offices at the third floor and one meeting room at the fourth floor.

The original decorative paint scheme of the room has been mostly restored at the fourth floor, including decorative murals on the walls depicting Grant, Lincoln, and a Union soldier, as well as an ornately painted plaster walls and ceiling (Figures B172, B173, and B174). The flat central portion of the ceiling, painted pale blue and containing recessed lighting, originally extended to a higher cove shape with additional ornamental scrollwork. Also, the main murals currently have flat stained wood trim at their perimeters, rather than the raised plaster molding seen in historic photographs. Non-original brass railings have been added to protect the murals. The fourth floor meeting room has carpeted floors and non-original built-in desks and tiered seating.

At the third floor, the space has been subdivided into numerous small rooms. The floor is carpeted throughout. The walls are plaster, painted white, throughout the suite. Portions of the original perimeter wall of the hall have the original stained wood rectangular panel wainscot, particularly in reception room 300 and office 300O. At the two offices at the east end, the bottom half of the original stained wood window surrounds are visible. Elsewhere throughout the suite, the partition walls have non-original chair rail and baseboard. The ceilings below the non-original floor structure are suspended acoustic tile with non-original wood crown molding. No historic doors or door surrounds are present.

Referred to as the “Hall” in the original specifications, this room was originally used as an art gallery when the Capitol opened in 1876.

The existing decorative scheme dates to 1884, when the room was dedicated as the Memorial Hall, with murals by Miragoli. After the natural history collection left the Capitol in 1903, this room was apparently used as the State Historical Library, and a two-tiered bookstacks existed along the south wall of the room. Later, the room was used as the Legislative Reference Library. Circa 1960, four smaller spaces were partitioned along the north side of the room, and a suspended acoustic tile ceiling was installed. In 1974, the mezzanine equal to the fourth floor was constructed in this space, creating room 400 as a hearing room. At the third floor, previous partitions were removed and numerous new partitions were installed to subdivided the space. The fourth floor hearing room was rehabilitated in 1993–1994, which included the restoration of the murals. In the early 2000s, the decorative paint scheme was restored on the walls and ceiling of room 400. Prior to this work, the murals were exposed but the remaining plasterwork in the room was painted white. The recent restoration work also included stripping the wood window surrounds of paint and restoring the stained finish. Renovation of the office spaces at the third floor since the early 1970s work is not documented.

Rooms 307-307A-307B-300H-300T-300U-300V-300W / Northeast Offices

This area consists of an original office suite, renovated to form the present-day office configuration. Originally, a connecting corridor ran along the south wall of the space (about the location of present-day space 300H). The remainder of the space was configured as three offices, approximately equal to the present-day 307 suite; 300T-300U; and 300V-300W.

Finishes include carpeted floors, suspended acoustic tile ceiling with non-original wood crown molding, and painted plaster walls with non-original chair rail and baseboard (Figure B175). The existing suspended acoustic tile ceilings throughout this suite conceal flat plaster ceilings with perimeter cornice moldings; portions of the flat ceiling have been removed to

exposed the floor structure above. The plaster brackets at the transition of the window surround and the plaster ceiling cornice molding is exposed in rooms 300V and 300W (Figure B176); this detail was typical of the third floor office suites. The doors and trim throughout are not historic, but the stained wood window surrounds are likely original.

Up to the 1930s, the original layout of this space existed. The room at present day suite 307 was used as a Senate committee room, and the other rooms were used as Senate offices. By the 1970s, partitions had been added throughout this suite, including the existing partitions defining three offices within Suite 307. In 1970, a suspended acoustic tile ceiling was installed throughout this area; the existing ceiling in suite 307 likely dates to this time. In 1981, the third floor east wing was rehabilitated, which included reinforcement of the floor structure in suite 307 and rooms 300T-300U, and installation of the present-day partitions and finish materials in rooms 300T, 300U, 300V, and 300W.



Figure B172. View of Lincoln.



Figure B173. View of Grant.



Figure B174. View of Civil War soldier that is truncated by added floor.



Figure B175. Room 307.



Figure B176. Room 307 brackets that flank window.

Room's 300B-300C-300D-300J-300K-300M-300N/Southeast Office

This consists of an original office suite, renovated to form the present-day office configuration. Originally, a connecting corridor ran along the north wall of the space (about the location of present-day spaces 300C, 300D, and the north part of 300K). The remainder of the space was configured as three offices, approximately equal to present-day 300B, 300J-300K, and 300M-300N. The existing suspended acoustic tile ceilings in this suite conceal flat plaster ceilings with perimeter cornice moldings. Office 300B has been restored to approximately its original configuration. The walls are painted plaster with historic stained wood wainscot. The ceiling is suspended acoustic tile with non-original wood crown molding, and the floor is carpet. The doors and trim are not historic, but the stained wood window surrounds are likely original. In 2001, this space was renovated, including exposure of the original wall stencil patterns. The stenciling was not restored, and the room was repainted white. As late as 1931, the historic configuration of this room existed. By the 1940s, the office had been remodeled to serve as a women's restroom for the third floor. This use of the space existed as late as the 1970s. In 1981, the third floor east wing was rehabilitated, which included removal of the restroom and restoration of this space as an office. This office currently serves as the private office of the Speaker of the House.

Offices 300J-300K and 300M-300N are larger rooms subdivided by non-original partitions into the present office configuration. Finishes include carpeted floors, suspended acoustic tile ceiling with non-original wood crown molding, and painted plaster walls. Stained wood wainscot, portions of which may be historic, exists in room 300J only. The doors and trim throughout are not historic, but the stained wood window surrounds are likely original. By 1931, a partition existed at the division between present-day offices 300M and 300N. No other

significant remodeling of the space occurred until the 1981 rehabilitation of the space. The existing partitions and finishes likely date to the 1980s work. These offices are part of the Speaker of the House suite.

Third Floor, South Wing

House Chamber

The first legislative session was held in the House chamber in 1877. The original desks in the chamber were freestanding trestle-types. Although not indicated on the original drawings, the house galleries along the east and west sides of the chamber existed as part of the original construction of the space (Figure B177). Also, as part of the original design, some areas of the chamber floor were raised up one or two steps. Early in the 1900s, the north entry wall and vestibule was renovated, and the plaster column and cornice was replaced with a new wood railing for the north gallery matching the new east and west side galleries. Carved wood panels and curved brackets were added over the entrance to the chamber. In 1911, the original desks were replaced with roll-top free-standing desks (Figure B178). In 1919, new lighting fixtures were installed throughout the chamber, and the four main chandeliers were shortened (Figure B179).

After the July 1933 fire in the upper floors of the south wing, the original art glass laylight was removed from the chamber ceiling, and a new plaster dome with an eight-spoke configuration was installed. The chamber suffered extensive water damage during this fire (Figure B180). In 1947, permanent seating terraces were constructed in the chamber, and the free-standing desks were replaced by built-in member's desks in fixed rows (Figure B181). The 1947 work left a perimeter walkway in place between the last row of desks and the north wall of the chamber; this area was infilled in the 1950s (Figure B182).



Figure B177. View of the Galleries (left) and raised floor of the House of Chambers.



Figure B178. House of Chamber circa 1911.



Figure B179. House Chamber circa 1919.



Figure B180. House Chamber after 1933 fire.



Figure B181. House Chamber circa 1947.



Figure B182. House Chamber circa 1950s.

The House Chamber underwent a major rehabilitation in 1972. The north wall of the chamber at the edge of the gallery above was removed, and the chamber floor was extended northward to accommodate additional member's desks. The terraced floor was rebuilt, and new member desks were installed. The Speaker's rostrum and the press boxes at the front of the chamber were replaced, and the wood-framed floor structure of the galleries was replaced with a new steel and concrete floor system. On the north, east, and west sides of the gallery, the floor level was raised and the gallery railing was elevated to match the new floor height. Similarly, the Speaker's gallery floor at the south end was replaced with a new steel and concrete structure at a higher elevation. At the east and west sides, the original round scagliola plaster columns and pilasters were removed and replaced with hollow square plaster columns that accommodate return air ductwork. Bulletproof laminated glass was installed between the chamber and the side corridors, and recessed downlights were installed throughout the chamber ceiling (Figures B183, B184, B185, and B186). Overall in this project, much of the original fabric of the chamber walls and window and door surrounds was removed.

The House Chamber underwent another major restoration in 2006–2007. The work scope included the re-establishment of significant architectural features from Piquenard's era whenever possible, while creating a functional setting for modern-day legislative activities. Central to the project was the design of new, period-appropriate member desks and Speaker's rostrum. The new desks represent the fifth generation of legislative workspace since the original freestanding trestle table. The House chamber has 138 hinged-top desks, based on the design of the 1911 desks. The desks conceal a member's laptop and provide a voting system console, storage space and microphone. The Speaker's rostrum was reconstructed based on historic photos and was enlarged to accommodate the larger number of administrative and political personnel now

required by the legislative process (Figure B187).

Other work included the restoration and reconstruction of other original millwork including raised panel doors, glazed side walls and the reconstruction 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, including the four large chandeliers for the House, were recreated from period photographs. Wherever possible, new light sources were integrated into historically correct replications. Existing downlights installed in the chamber ceiling in 1972 were retained to provide adequate light levels. Wilton cut-pile carpets were custom woven in England after research of historic photographs. The elaborate art glass lay light with was reconstructed in the House chamber ceiling. It replicated the original design based on historic photographs, and incorporates twenty nine colors of art glass (Figures B188 and B189). It is illuminated by fluorescent lamps located in the attic above.

New building systems necessary for present-day legislative activities were located behind the scenes to support the historic spaces. These include audio/visual, sound and hearing-impaired systems. Cameras for broadcasting legislative activities via the Internet and a new electronic voting system are concealed in historic millwork. Legislators vote by LED buttons at the desktop consoles while political leaders utilize touch screens concealed in the rostrum. The chamber renovation incorporated new mechanical systems that were installed as part of a concurrent HVAC project. Old photos indicated that air grilles were located in the bases of the original columns that flank each chamber. During the renovation, new grilles were installed in these bases, accommodating the return air of the new system. In the side corridors, new fan coil units were recessed under

the windows to save space. To finish the new units, historically appropriate decorative grilles were added which also allow access for maintenance. Existing toilet rooms at the north end of the chamber under the gallery were redesigned and renovated, and the north chamber wall was reconstructed aligned to the edge of the gallery above.

In the gallery, new period appropriate seating and railings were installed. New Wilton cut-pile carpets were also installed in the gallery in a less elaborate pattern than the chamber floor. Unsightly and disorganized electronic connections for the press were reworked. Upgraded press connections were carefully concealed behind removable wood panels that match the original panels of the railing.

Suite 314 / Southeast Offices

These offices spaces include carpeted floors.

The southeast office suite originally consisted of three committee rooms. This original layout still existed as late as 1931. By the 1940s, the partitions at the eastern half had been slightly altered, but the spaces were still used as committee rooms. An adjacent room, located at present-day room 312 and non-original stairwell 6, contained the House post office. In 1964, the eastern half of the space was remodeled to create three offices. The adjacent post office was also remodeled into two offices. At about the time of the House Chamber renovation in 1972, this area was remodeled to create eight smaller offices. In 1980, stairwell 6 was constructed near this suite, eliminating the original spiral fire escape stair and some original office space. Subsequent to the 1970s work, the space has been remodeled again to create the present-day layout. The space is currently used as House member offices.



Figure B183. The new Speaker's Rostrum.



Figure B184. Recessed lighting.



Figure B185. Recessed lighting.



Figure B186. Bulletproof glazing at aisles.



Figure B187. Another view of the Speaker's Rostrum.



Figure B188. Historic photo of skylight.



Figure B189. Reconstructed skylight.

Room 315/Office of the Speaker of the House

This room is the historic office/conference room of the Speaker of the House. The existing flooring is carpet. Three historic doors on the north wall retain their historic materials; however, the original double doors that served as the main entrance to this room have been sealed (Figure B190). Non-original connecting doors have been added to the east and west walls of the room with matching trim (Figure B191). The room retains its original rectangular inset panel wood wainscot (Figure B192). The four existing chandeliers are historic in style but are not the original chandeliers seen in historic photographs of the room (Figure B193). The original flat plaster ceiling with perimeter molding, cornice, and frieze has been preserved (Figure B194), and the windows retain their original stained wood trim.

This room has remained in its original configuration since the construction of the building. Two of the non-original door openings had been created by the 1940s; the door on the west wall at the south end was added circa 1960s. Currently, this room is used as the House Minority Leader's office.



Figure B190. The main entrance to Room 315 has been rendered inoperable.



Figure B191. Matching trim of new doors in Room 315.



Figure B192. Original wood wainscot.

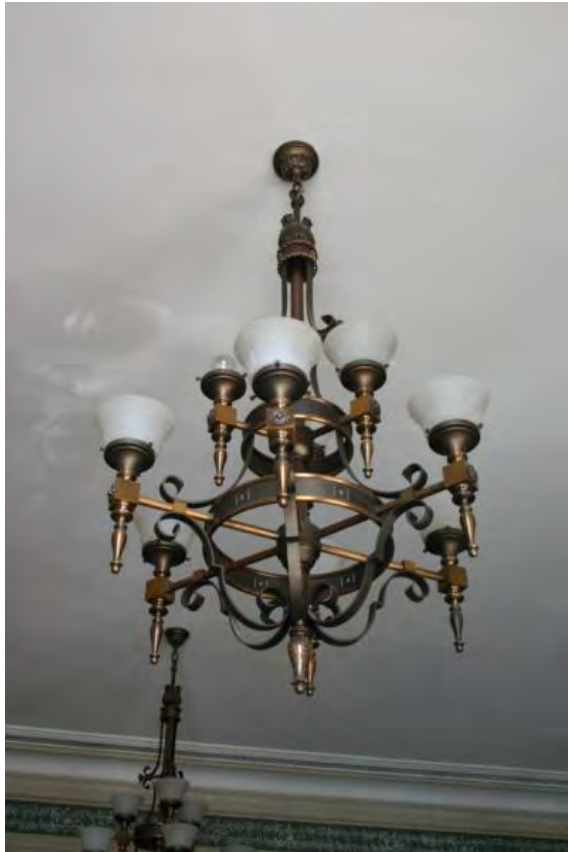


Figure B193. Historic but not original chandeliers in Room 315.



Figure B195. Suite 316.

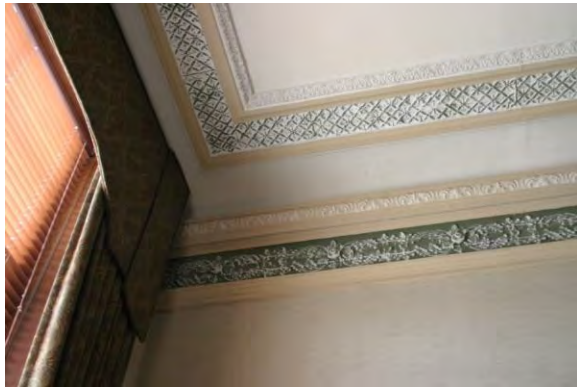


Figure B194. Original frieze and cornice in Room 315.

Suite 316/Southwest Offices

This is a historic suite of rooms reconfigured as offices (Figure B195). The existing flooring is carpet. The existing ceilings are suspended acoustic tile with non-original plaster cornices. Stained wood wainscot and trim is present throughout the suite; most of this trim is likely non-original. Room 316D has a flat plaster ceiling with perimeter cornice molding and a historic-style chandelier (Figure B196); although most likely not historic, the ceiling may be based on the original details of this suite.

Historically, this space consisted of four rooms: three equal-sized rooms along the west wall, and one larger room at the south wall. One of the rooms along the west wall contained a stairway up to the fourth floor, near present-day stairwell 7. This room was generally used as a circulation space, while the other three rooms may have been offices or committee rooms. In 1916, when an elevator was built to serve the first to sixth floors of the south wing, the larger original room on the south was altered to accommodate the elevator shaft and a short corridor to the elevator, similar to the present-day arrangement. By the 1940s, the original layout was generally unchanged, except for the addition of a partition wall in the south room to create two offices. The second elevator in this wing near stairwell 7, serving floors three to six, was constructed circa 1964. Circa 1971, stairwell 7 was rebuilt and extended down to the second and third floors. This suite was renovated circa 1973, and many of the internal partitions of the suite were reconfigured. Subsequent to the 1970s, the suite was remodeled again to create the present-day layout. Currently, this suite is used by the House Minority leadership.

South Corridor. Concurrent with the House Chamber renovation of 2006-2007, the south corridor was rehabilitated. A suspended acoustic tile ceiling was removed, and a new plaster ceiling was built, at a lower level than the historic ceiling (Figure B197 and B198). The walls were repainted with a historic stencil pattern above the wainscot, and period style light fixtures were installed.

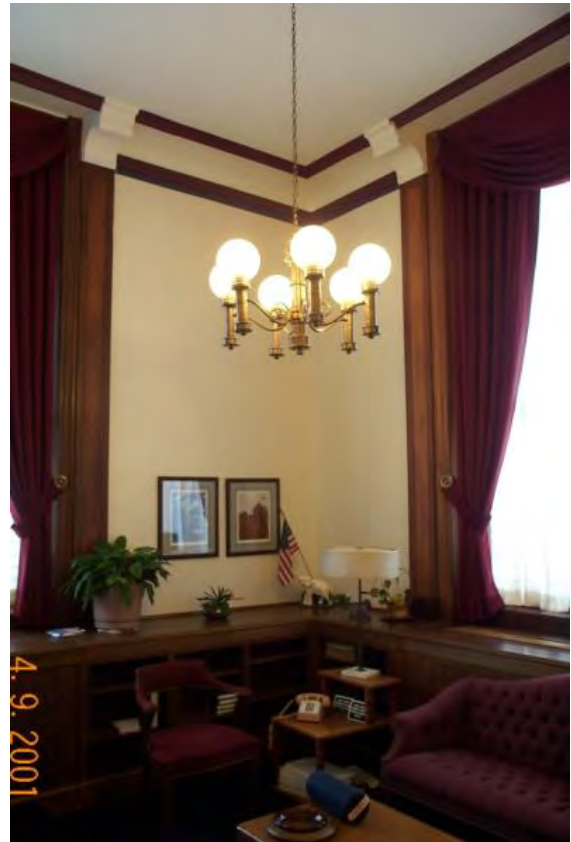


Figure B196. Suite 316 chandelier.



Figure B197. South corridor circa 2000.

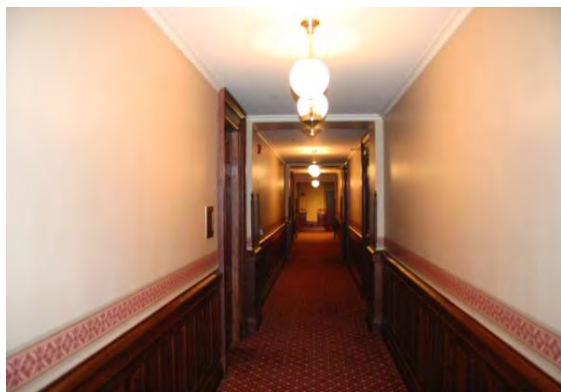


Figure B198. South corridor circa 2008.

Third Floor, West Wing

Room 309, Suite 309F-G-H, Suite 309 C-D-M-N/Museum-Library and adjacent rooms

This is a historic space with ancillary rooms at the north and south end, now subdivided for office use. The flooring is carpet throughout. In main room 309, three small spaces have been

subdivided at the east and west walls. These three small spaces have low ceilings of plaster or suspended acoustic tile, but the full extent of the original ceiling is visible in the main office space. The main space is currently subdivided by a partial height wood-veneer partition system into numerous small offices (Figure B199). At the perimeter of the room, the original stained wood wainscot with a rectangular inset panel design and the stained wood window and door trim is intact (Figure B200 and B201). Four pairs of doors originally led from this room to the main corridors and the small side spaces; the existing corridor doors may be the original doors with the swing reversed (Figure B202). The original plaster ceiling and frieze is intact in this room, although dropped panels for air diffusers have been added near the corners of the room (Figure B203). Although the formerly open fourth floor gallery spaces have been partitioned, the original columns, arches, and metal railings for the openings are intact (Figure B204). The large existing chandeliers in room 309 date to the 1920s, while the smaller similar chandeliers date to the 1940s.

At the south side suite, original stained wood wainscot with a rectangular inset panel design is present at the original perimeter walls of the space (Figure B205), while simple veneer panel wainscot is present at non-original partition walls (Figure B206). The existing stained wood window trim is likely original. Most of the space has a non-original suspended acoustic tile ceiling, while two offices, room 309F and 309G, has a plaster ceiling with a coved perimeter molding, which is likely original (Figure B207). The suspended ceiling conceals the continuation of this same ceiling design at room 309H. The double doors into room 309 from this suite are likely original (Figure B208).

At the north side suite, stained wood wainscot is present in offices 309C and 309D; most of this wainscot may be non-original material replicating the original design. The existing ceilings are plaster with perimeter moldings, but the current beamed design does not match the

simple ceiling visible in historic photographs of this space (Figure B209). The existing stained wood window trim is likely original. The corridor and kitchenette adjacent to this space have suspended acoustic tile ceilings. The double doors into room 309 from this suite are likely original (Figure B210).



Figure B199. View of Room 309.



Figure B200. Original wood wainscot.



Figure B201. Original wood window surrounds.



Figure B202. Original doors with their swing reversed.



Figure B203. Original ceiling with dropped diffusers.



Figure B206. Simplified wainscot at added partitions.



Figure B204. The gallery spaces were enclosed but the columns, arches, and rails remain.



Figure B205. Original wainscot.



Figure B207. View of the south gallery offices with coved perimeter moldings.



Figure B208. Original doors into Room 309.



Figure B209. The decorative ceiling in the north gallery has been altered.



Figure B210. Original doors into Room 309 from north gallery.

Although referred to as the “Library” in the original specifications, from the initial completion of the space in 1879 through the 1890s, present-day room 309 and the flanking rooms to the north and south, likely including the fourth floor galleries, were used as the state Natural History Museum. In its configuration as the museum in 1886, historic photographs appear to show the decorative scheme of the room to be incomplete, and simple pipe gas chandeliers are present. The floor was wood, and the walls and ceiling appear to be painted white. Stained wood wainscot was present throughout the space (Figure B211 and B212). After the museum left the Capitol circa 1903, the space was renovated for use as the State Library and State Historical Library. A three-tiered cast iron bookstack was built along the east wall of the room, with spiral stairs on the north and south ends to access the stacks. The plaster ceiling was elaborately painted, and new gas and electric chandeliers were installed (Figure B213).

In 1923, the State Library moved to the newly completed Centennial Building on the Capitol grounds. The bookstack was removed, and room 309 was converted to a lounge. The flanking rooms to the north and south were converted for use as a committee room and a private dining room, respectively. As part of this work, partition walls were built inboard of the gallery railings at the fourth floor, to create additional enclosed rooms at that level. The room was repainted a lighter color scheme, and black-and-white floor tile was installed in a checkerboard pattern. New chandeliers were also installed (Figure B214). Circa 1940s, the lounges were redecorated with contemporary style furniture. The wood wainscot and trim in the space was painted off-white, but the 1920s flooring and chandeliers remained in place, and other smaller chandeliers were added (Figure B215).

Circa 1956, the adjacent small room to the north was renovated. The committee room at the north end (present-day 309C-D-M-N) was remodeled to serve as a first aid office at the west half and to provide two new public restrooms at the east half of the space. The south small room (present-day 309F-G-H) remained in use as a dining room, with a new kitchen created at the location of present-day office 311A. Circa 1971, the northern two-thirds of room 309 was partitioned to create offices for the press. With the completion of remodeling at the second floor mezzanine of the west wing in 1976, the press moved out of the space, and the Senate Minority Leadership moved into suite 309. The existing pattern of partitions at the north and south end rooms may date to circa 1980s remodeling. Also circa 1980s, an egress stairwell from the fourth to the third floors was created in the south end space. In the year 2000, \$200,000 was appropriated to renovate room 309. The existing partial height partitions in the space date to the 2000 work.



Figure B211. Historic view of Room 309 (Natural History Museum).



Figure B212. Historic view of Room 309 (Natural History Museum).

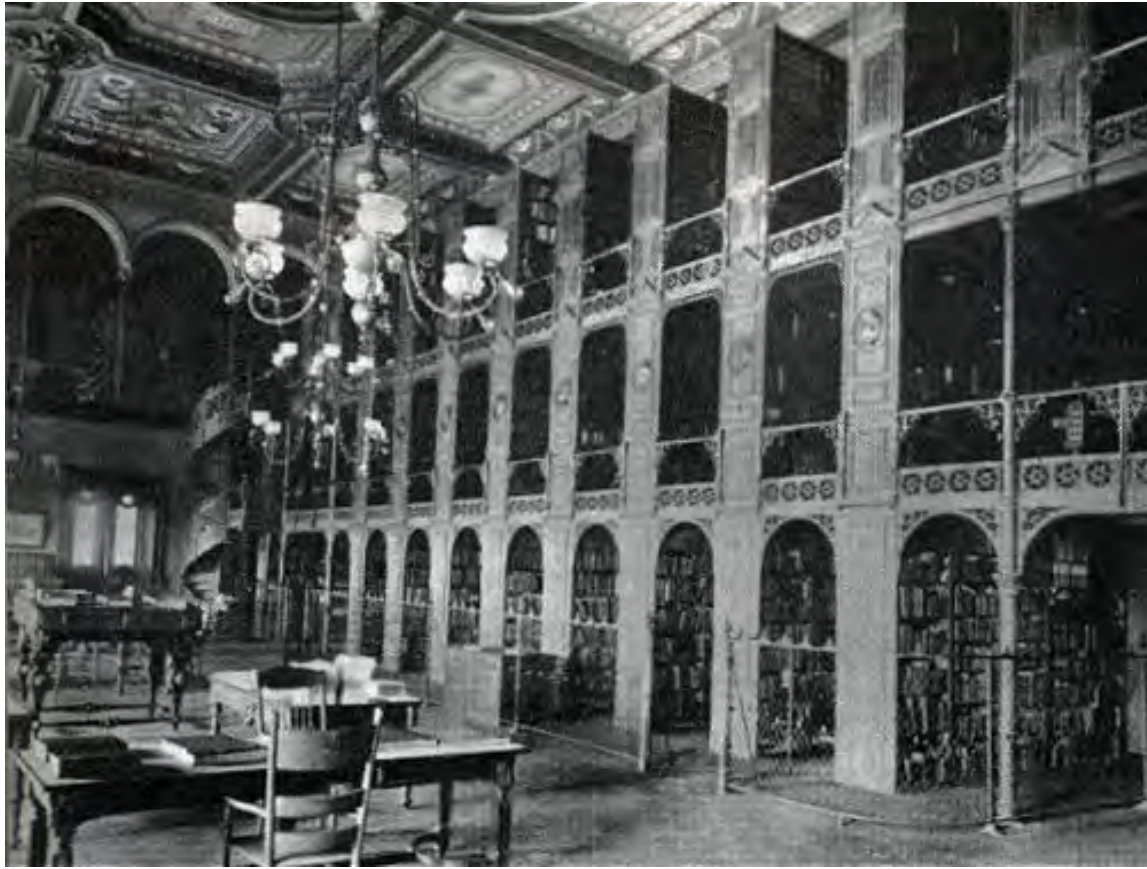


Figure B213. Room 309 converted into the State Library and Historical Library circa 1903.



Figure B214. Room 309.



Figure B215. Room 309 circa 1920s.

Suite 311 / South Side Suite

This space consists of one historic room and an adjacent connecting corridor leading to the west side aisle of the House Chamber. Currently, two non-original public restrooms occupy the eastern third, and the western third is an office suite. The offices are finished with carpeted floors, suspended acoustic tile ceilings, and non-original stained wood chair rail and baseboard. The original stained wood trim is present at the doors to the grand stair hall, but the doors have been replaced with non-original replica doors, and the original transoms have been replaced with solid panels. Original stained wood trim is present at the windows in the offices. Above the suspended ceiling, the original simple plaster cornice exists, but the flat plaster ceiling has been previously removed, exposing the floor structure above.

The original configuration of this space existed as late as 1931. By the 1940s, the original office had a glazed partition defining a private office at the southeast corner of the room. The office was used by the House Minority Leader and the Research Department of the Legislative Council. In 1953, a portion of the connecting corridor was partitioned as the “Multigraph Room”; a multigraph was a type of automated typewriter for producing form letters and other documents. Circa 1956, the western third of the office was partitioned and renovated to serve as a small kitchen for the dining room in the adjacent 309 suite. At this time, the remaining portion of the office was likely remodeled to serve as the Capitol post office, with a new partition running east-west down the middle of the space. The Multigraph Room was removed, restoring the connecting corridor to its original proportions. Circa 1980, this area was remodeled to create the existing configuration. The eastern third of the space became two new public restrooms. The connecting corridor was also narrowed to accommodate the restrooms. The western two-thirds of the space were subdivided into two private offices along the south wall and one outer office at the north half. The office spaces are used by the Senate Minority Leadership.

Suite 309A-309B/North Side Suite

This space consists of one historic room and an adjacent connecting corridor leading to the west side aisle of the Senate Chamber. Currently, the space is divided between a private office at the northwest corner, a conference room at the eastern two-thirds of the space, and a non-original stairwell at the southwest corner. The office and conference room are finished with carpeted floors and suspended acoustic tile and plaster ceilings. The existing ceilings are not original; above the present ceiling the original simple plaster cornice exists, but the flat plaster ceiling has been previously removed, exposing the floor structure above. Stained wood wainscot, portions of which are likely original, is present on the walls. No original doors or door trim are present in the rooms; the original door trim is present at the door from the non-original stairwell to the grand stair hall. Original stained wood trim is present at the windows in the office and conference room. The east wall of the conference room has been shifted eastward, and now encompasses part of the original connecting corridor; the plaster trim at the south end of the connecting corridor reveals this change.

The original configuration of this space existed as late as 1931. Historically, the room was used as a Senate committee room. Circa 1956, the rooms were subdivided into three offices, each with one window. In 1976–1977, stairwell 1 was constructed at the southwest corner of this space; other changes to the space as part of the 1970s work are not known. In 1986–1987, funds were appropriated to remodel the northwest quadrant of the third floor, which apparently included the renovation of this space to its present-day configuration. The existing finishes materials in the space likely date to the mid-1980s work.

Third Floor, North Wing

Senate Chamber

The first legislative session was held in the Senate chamber in 1877. The original desks in the chamber were free-standing trestle-types (Figure B216, B217, and B218). Some simple electric light fixtures had been added by 1905, supplementing the original chandeliers (Figures B219 and B220). In 1911, the original desks were replaced with roll top free-standing desks. 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 (Figure B221).

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. New member desks joined in fixed rows were installed.

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. Much of the original fabric of the chamber walls and surrounds is removed (Figure B222, B223, B224, B225).

The Senate Chamber underwent another significant restoration in 2006–2007. The work scope included the re-establishment of significant architectural features from Piquenard's era whenever possible, while creating a functional setting for modern-day legislative activities. Central to the project was the design of new, period-appropriate member desks and President's rostrum. The Senate chamber features 69 rolltop desks, based on the design of the 1911 desks. The desks conceal a member's laptop and provide a voting system console, storage space and microphone. 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 (Figure B226).

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. Wherever possible, new light sources were integrated into historically correct replications. Existing downlights installed in the chamber ceilings in 1976 were left in place to maintain adequate light levels. Wilton cut-pile carpets were custom woven in England after research of historic photographs. The art glass laylight in the Senate was not reconstructed because of obstructions from existing mechanical units in the attic. 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.



Figure B216. Senate Chamber, 19th century.



Figure B217. Senate Chamber, 19th century.



Figure B218. Senate Chamber, 19th century.



Figure B219. Senate Chamber, circa 1905.

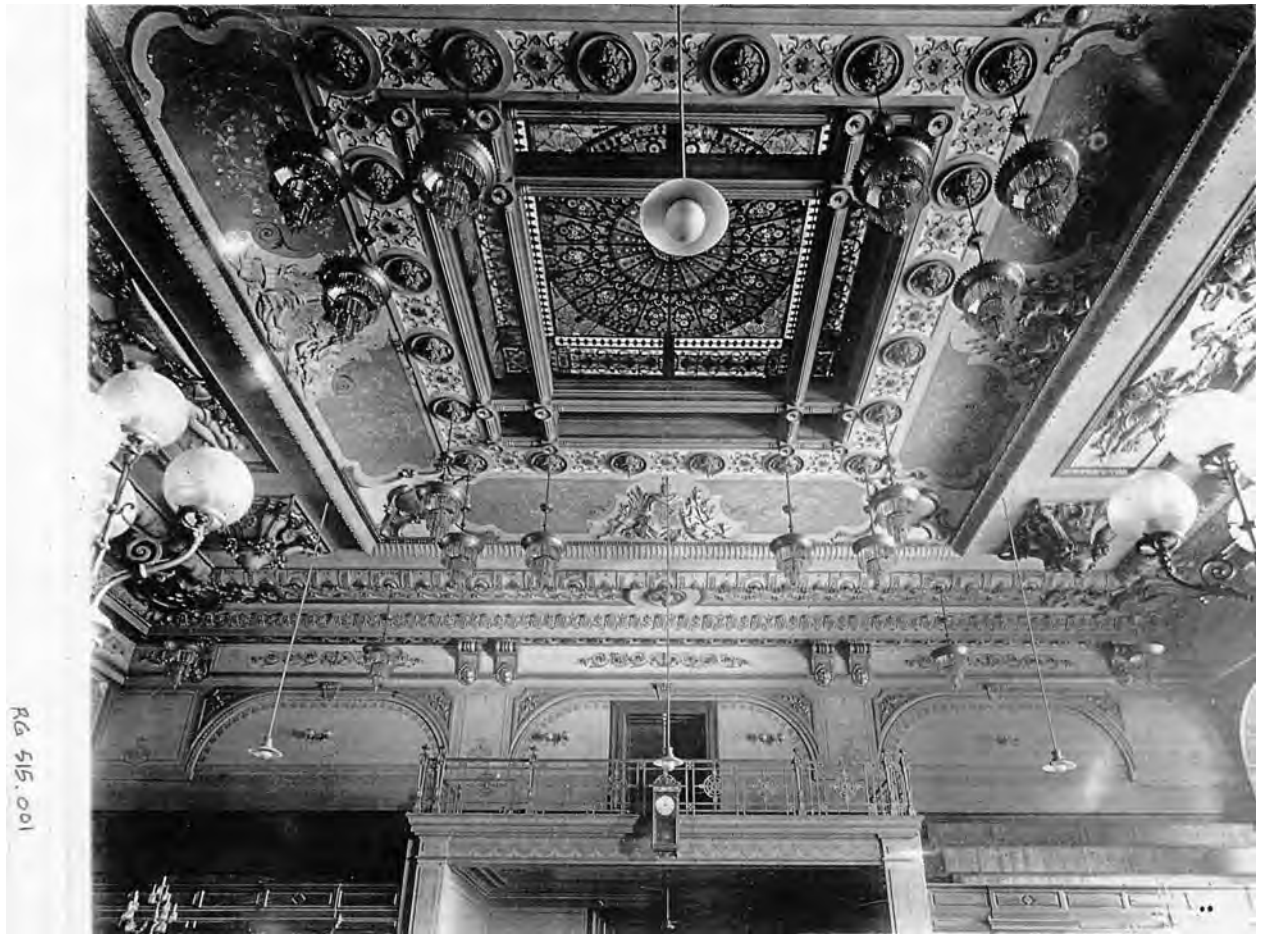


Figure B220. Applied light fixtures, circa 1905.



Figure B221. Replacement of senate skylight with covered plaster after the 1933 fire.



Figure B222. Senate Chamber in 2001.



Figure B223. President's Rostrum in 2001.

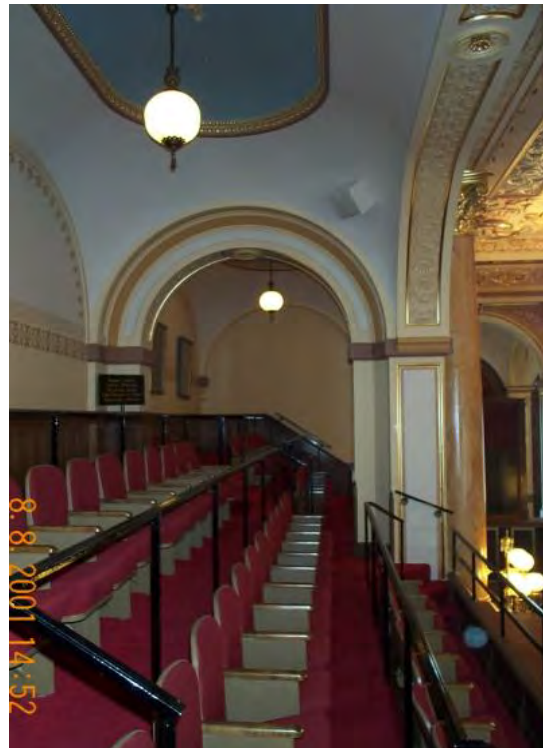


Figure B224. Senate Gallery in 2001.



Figure B225. Senate side aisles in 2007.

New building systems necessary for present-day legislative activities were located behind the scenes to support the historic spaces. These include audio/visual, sound and hearing-impaired systems. Cameras for broadcasting legislative activities via the Internet and a new electronic voting system are concealed in historic millwork. Senators vote by LED buttons at the desktop consoles while political leaders utilize touch screens concealed in the rostrums. The chamber renovation incorporated new mechanical systems that were being installed as part of a concurrent HVAC project. Old photos indicated that air grilles were located in the bases of the original columns that flank each chamber. During the renovation, new grilles were installed in these bases, accommodating the return air of the new system. In the side corridors, new fan coil units were recessed under the windows to save space. To finish the new units, historically appropriate decorative grilles were added which also allow access for maintenance. Existing toilet rooms were redesigned and renovated.

In the public galleries, new period appropriate seating and railings were installed. New Wilton cut-pile carpets were also installed in the galleries in a less elaborate pattern than the chamber floor. Unsightly and disorganized electronic connections for the press were reworked in the galleries of both chambers. In the Senate, press connections were accommodated into boxes in the gallery floor with bronze cover plates.

Also as part of the Senate work, the screen walls along the east and west side aisles were rebuilt with historically appropriate glazed partitions (Figure B227).



Figure B226. The Senate President's reconstructed Rostrum.



Figure B227. New glazed partitions between the Senate floor and the east and west aisles.

Suite 321-323/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, but much of this wainscot is likely original. Also, 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, such as 323A, retain plaster ceilings and original cornice molding. The existing window trim is also likely original. The original layout of this space is uncertain, but it appears that present-day suite 323 was one large room, while suite 321 was configured as two rooms with a connecting corridor at the southwest corner. In 1916, an elevator to serve the first to sixth floors of the north wing was added at the southwest corner of room 323, but the original layout was otherwise unchanged as late as 1970. The western room (now 323) was used as a reception office for the Lieutenant Governor, and the eastern rooms (suite 321) were used as Senator offices. In 1970, a new plaster ceiling was built in room 321 and suspended acoustic tile ceilings were installed in suite 323. These rooms were apparently remodeled in 1978, when \$800,000 was appropriated for work in rooms 321 through 325. The second north wing elevator was also constructed at about this time. In 1980, stairwell 3 adjacent to this space was rebuilt and extended down to the first floor. Currently, both suites are used as Senate offices.

Room 325-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 (Figure B228). The stained wood window trim is original, as is the rectangular inset panel

wainscot [(Figure B229 and B230). On the east wall is a fireplace with its original marble surround and mirror (Figure B231). The existing chandeliers in the room are historic in style but are not original (Figure B232). The plaster ceiling with perimeter molding is original (Figure B233).

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.



Figure B228. Room 325, original door pediment.

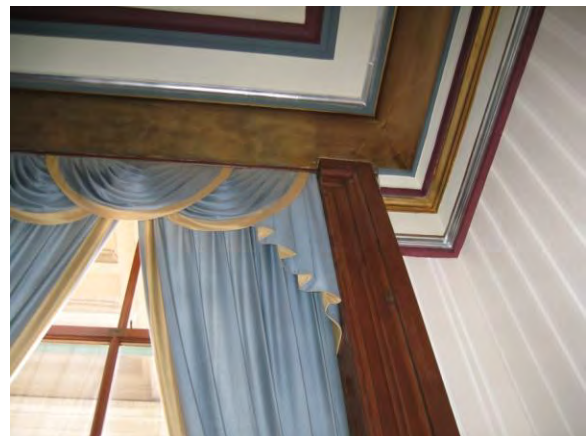


Figure B229. Original window trim.



Figure B230. Original wainscot in Room 325.



Figure B231. Original marble fireplace.



Figure B232. Historic but not original chandeliers.



Figure B233. Original plaster cornice molding.

Suite 327-329/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, but 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, such as 329B, retain plaster ceilings and original cornice molding.

The original layout of this area is unknown, but it apparently consisted of two large rooms, equivalent to the present day 327 and 329 suites, 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. In 1980, stairwell 2 just south of these offices was constructed, replacing the former Senate post office; the original spiral fire escape stair became a mechanical chase. 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.

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 (Figure B234 and B235).



Figure B234. North corridor of the Senate Chamber.



Figure B235. North corridor of the Senate Chamber.

Fourth Floor

The earliest known overall floor plan of the fourth floor of the Capitol is a plan showing changes to the electrical system of the building dated 1931. For the most part, it is assumed that very few changes to the original configuration of partitions and spaces at this floor occurred prior to 1931. Although the exact historic uses of the fourth floor spaces are not documented, the floor likely included additional offices and committee meeting rooms for the legislature (Figure B236).

As seen in historic photographs, the original finishes throughout the fourth floor were typical very simple. The historic wood wainscot pattern throughout this floor consists of a repeating pattern of three vertical boards and one slightly narrower, slightly darker stained vertical board (Figures B237); this three-plus-one wainscot is still present throughout the fourth floor. The original doors at this floor were apparently simple six-panel wood doors, often with clear glass transoms. One existing door at this floor may be original, the door to room 411 (Figure B238). The floors throughout the fourth floor were likely originally wood; the main corridors leading off the rotunda are currently terrazzo flooring installed circa 1940s. Ceilings were typically flat plaster with simple cove moldings at the perimeter.



Figure B236. Typical fourth floor office.



Figure B237. Typical 3 and 1 wainscot at the fourth floor.



Figure B238. Original 6 panel door to Room 411.

Fourth Floor, East Wing

Suite 402 / South Side Suite

This area consists of three historic rooms with some partitions reconfigured to form the present-day office suite. Throughout the office suite, the existing finishes are primarily non-historic materials, and include carpet floors, suspended acoustic tile ceiling, non-original stained wood door trim, and wallpapered walls. Room 402A has a simple flat plaster ceiling with a perimeter molding, which may be original (Figure B239). The simple stained wood trim at the arched window openings may be original (Figure B240). Also, portions of the wood wainscot in the connecting corridor, which has a three-plus-one pattern typical of the fourth floor, as well as the wood chair present at perimeter walls of the offices, are likely original.



Figure B240. Original arched opening in Room 402A.



Figure B239. Simple plaster ceiling in Room 402A.

The original configuration and use of this space is somewhat uncertain, but apparently it consisted of a connecting corridor along the north side, leading to one room at the east end (present day rooms 402D and 402E) and two rooms on the south side (present-day rooms 402A and 402-402C). Doors led to the main corridor from the end of the connecting corridor and directly from room 402A. This layout existed as late as the 1930s and was basically unchanged by the mid-1950s. In 1956, the corridor and two eastern offices were used by the Addressograph Department, while the western office (present-day room 402A) was used by the House Enrolling and Engrossing staff. A glazed partial height partition had been built at the southwest corner of room 402A. Circa 1981, the fourth floor east wing was rehabilitated. Further renovation of the space occurred circa 1998. The existing partitions in rooms 402, 402C, 402D, and 402E were built as part of the 1980s or 1990s work. Since 1998, this space has been used by the Clerk of the House.

Room 400 / Upper part of Memorial Hall

Room 400 has a non-original floor structure inserted in what was originally a double height space at the third floor. Please refer to the third floor description for a discussion of this room.

Suite 409 / North Side Suite

This area consists of three historic rooms with original partitions removed to create the present hearing room. The hearing room has carpeted floors, stained wood chair rail and door and window trim, and painted plaster walls and ceiling (Figure B241). Portions of the chair rail and window trim in this space are likely original. Offices 409B, 409C, and 409D have carpeted floors, stained wood chair rail and door and window trim, and suspended acoustic tile ceilings. Portions of the chair rail and window trim in this space are likely original.



Figure B241. Suite 409 Hearing Room.

The original configuration of this space is somewhat uncertain, but apparently it consisted of a connecting corridor along the south side, leading to one office at the east end (present-day rooms 409B, 409C, and 4009D) and two offices on the north side (present-day room 409). The original layout remained as late as the 1930s. In the 1950s, it was used by the Finance Department. Some additional partitions were built in the space in the 1950s. The connecting corridor was used as a filing room and washroom, and the original eastern office was subdivided into two offices as part of the 1956 renovations.

Circa 1981, the fourth floor east wing was rehabilitated, and the floor structure was reinforced in this area. After the 1980s work, room 409 existed as one open space, including the area of the connecting corridor, and a suspended acoustic tile ceiling and vinyl tile flooring was present. Additional remodeling of room 409 occurred in the mid-2000s. A previously existing lavatory at the northeast corner of room 409 was removed, and a new partition wall was built to re-create the connecting corridor along the south edge of the space. The historic style of the plaster ceiling, perimeter molding, and painted stencil was restored and re-created. Since this work, room 409 has served as a Senate hearing room.

Fourth Floor, South Wing

The fourth floor of the south wing consists of the House Gallery overlooking the upper part of the House Chamber, as well as office spaces along the south end of the building. The office spaces at this floor are currently used by the Clerk of the House. The interior of the office spaces are typically finished with carpeting, suspended acoustic ceiling tile, and painted plaster walls. Stained wood chair rail and baseboard is present throughout; much of this woodwork may be original. The stained wood door and window trim may also be original, although the doors are typically non-original replicas, and original transoms have been closed up. Some corridor doors retain original glazed sidelights, such as the door to room 420 (Figure B242). Beams are visible throughout the office spaces at the locations of original partition walls, such as in room 424 and at the re-built partition wall at the west end of room 416.

The original configuration of the south end of the fourth floor is uncertain, but it appears that it was originally divided into three similarly-sized rooms at the center of the floor (generally corresponding to present-day rooms 418, 420, and 424A-B) and two suites of rooms at either end (generally corresponding to present-day rooms 416-426 and 424). A corridor running east-west connected these rooms. One stairway running from the fourth floor to the third floor was located at the west exterior wall in the west end suite. There was also a spiral fire escape stair located at the east end suite. A door from the west suite only led to the House gallery.

In 1916, two of these rooms were altered by the addition of an elevator serving six floors of the Capitol (the existing elevator adjacent to room 424A-B) and by the extension of the original stairwell at the west wall from the fourth floor up to the sixth floor (present-day stairwell 7). By 1956, the east end (present-day rooms 416, 426, and corridors) was configured as one committee room and two offices, with a corridor along the shared wall of the House Chamber. Rooms 418

and 420 were used as house committee rooms. Near present-day rooms 424A and 424B was an L-shaped office used by the House Minority Leader. The west end of the floor was configured as two offices and an open stair hall. This part of the fourth floor was significantly remodeled in 1964. The west end was renovated as the Minority Leader's office, with new partitions creating four offices in the area of present-day room 424. The center room (present-day 420) was divided into two private offices with a partition at its centerline. The eastern middle room (present-day 418) remained in its original configuration, while partitions at the east end suite were removed to form one large committee room. Also as part of the 1964 work, the elevator near stairwell 7 serving the third to sixth floors was created. Some changes apparently occurred during the 1970s, including some changes to partitions and the creation of a doorway from the east end suite into the House Gallery adjacent.

This area of the Capitol was remodeled again in 1980. The west end was remodeled to remove the 1964 partitions and create the open layout of office 424. At the east end, stairwell 6 was constructed. This involved removing the original spiral fire escape stair at this corner, and reconfiguring partitions to reduce the size of room 416, create present-day room 426, and reconfigure the corridor. As part of this work, suspended acoustic tile ceilings and fluorescent lighting was installed throughout this part of the fourth floor. Funds were appropriated to renovate the south side of the fourth floor in 2000. This work appears to have consisted primarily of upgrades to finish materials. Also, as part of the House Chamber renovation in 2006-2007, the corridor at this floor was renovated; the suspended acoustic tile ceiling was removed and the original plaster ceiling was restored, and decorative stencil was re-created at the walls (Figure B243). The restroom and kitchenette adjacent to office 424 was also remodeled.



Figure B242. Side lighted door in Room 416.



Figure B243. Restored fourth floor hallway.

Fourth Floor, West Wing

Rooms 406-408-410 / South Side Offices

This area consists of three offices and a connecting corridor. The offices are finished with carpeted floors, painted plaster walls, and suspended acoustic tile ceiling. The office spaces have stained wood chair rail and baseboard, large portions of which are likely original. The connecting corridor outside this space has three-plus-one style wainscot typical of the fourth floor, vinyl composition tile flooring, and its original plaster ceiling (Figure B244).

As seen on the 1931 electrical drawing, the original configuration of this space consisted of two offices with an open gallery corridor along the north side. The door to the room 309 gallery beyond opened off the larger of these two offices. As part of the 1956 renovation of the Capitol, the configuration of these offices was changed slightly. In the western office, a new partition was built to define a new corridor connecting the room 309 gallery (412) to the corridor along this space. Since the 1970s, further remodeling of this area has included the new partition between rooms 408 and 410, and the shifting of the east wall of room 406 eastward to incorporate former circulation hall space into the office. Currently the offices are used by the House Majority Technical Review.



Figure B244. Hallway outside Rooms 406/408/410.

Suite 412 / South Gallery of Room 309

This is one historic space subdivided into several separate offices. The existing flooring is carpet. The existing walls are painted plaster. The ceiling is suspended acoustic tile with non-original stained wood crown molding (Figure B245). Historic wood wainscot of the typical fourth floor three-plus-one pattern is present at the perimeter walls of the suite. The simple stained wood window trim is likely original.

Originally, this space was an open gallery overlooking present-day room 309. As early as the 1920s, as seen in historic photographs, a partition wall had been built a few feet south of the gallery railing, to create enclosed spaces. By the early 1970s, a glazed partial-height partition had been added to define a private office at the southeast corner of the space. Subsequently, this space was renovated, creating the present-day division into three offices, the egress stairway down to the third floor, and moving the north partition wall closer to the gallery railing. The offices are currently used by the House Majority Technical Review.



Figure B245. Original wainscot in 412.

Suite 417 / North Gallery of Room 309

This is one historic space subdivided into four separate offices. The existing flooring is carpet. The walls are wallpapered. The ceiling is suspended acoustic tile (Figure B246). Stained wood chair rail and baseboard is present throughout the suite, portions of which may be original. The simple stained wood window trim is likely original (Figure B247).

Originally, this space was an open gallery overlooking present-day room 309. As early as the 1920s, as seen in historic photographs, a partition wall had been built a few feet north of the gallery railing, to create enclosed spaces. Into the early 1970s, this area remained configured as one space. Subsequently, this space was renovated, creating the present-day division into four offices and moving the south partition wall closer to the gallery railing. The space is currently used as Senate offices.



Figure B247. Window detail in suite 417.



Figure B246. Suite 417.

Suite 413 / North Side Offices

This area consists of three offices and a connecting corridor. The offices are finished with carpeted floors, painted plaster walls, and suspended acoustic tile ceiling. The office spaces have stained wood chair rail and baseboard, portions of which may be original. The connecting corridor outside this space has three-plus-one style wainscot typical of the fourth floor, vinyl composition tile flooring, and its original plaster ceiling.

As seen on the 1931 electrical drawing, the original configuration of this space consisted of two offices with an open gallery corridor along the north side. The door to the room 309 gallery beyond opened off the larger of these two offices. As part of the 1956 renovation of the Capitol, the configuration of these offices was changed slightly. In the western office, a new partition was built to define a new corridor connecting the room 309 gallery (417) to the corridor along this space, and two small ancillary rooms were partitioned off from the main office. In 1976–1977, stairwell 1 was constructed at the southwest corner of this space. This space was probably remodeled at that time to create the existing configuration as three offices. Currently the space is used as Senate offices.

Fourth Floor, North Wing

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 (Figure B248). Stained wood chair rail and baseboard is present throughout (Figure B249); 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 (Figure B250).

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 (corresponding to present-day suite 403C-403D-403E; suite 403-403A-403B; and suite 405) and one larger work room (present-day room 407). A corridor running east-west connected these rooms to a stairway running from the fourth floor to the third floor at the east exterior wall. There was also a spiral fire escape stair located at the west end of the corridor. 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 (one of the two existing elevators adjacent to room 403) and by the extension of the original stairwell at the east wall from the fourth floor up to the sixth floor (the location of present-day stairwell 3). 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; former storage space at the end of the hall was added to an office near present-day 407, and the corridor leading to the spiral fire escape chute was reconfigured. By the 1970s, further minor remodeling had been performed to create four offices in the former committee meeting room, suite 403-403A-403B. In 1980-1981, this area was significantly renovated. Present-day stairwells 2 and 3 were constructed as part of this work, and the former spiral fire escape stair was abandoned and became a mechanical chase. The existing configuration of partitions throughout this space likely dates to the early 1980s work.

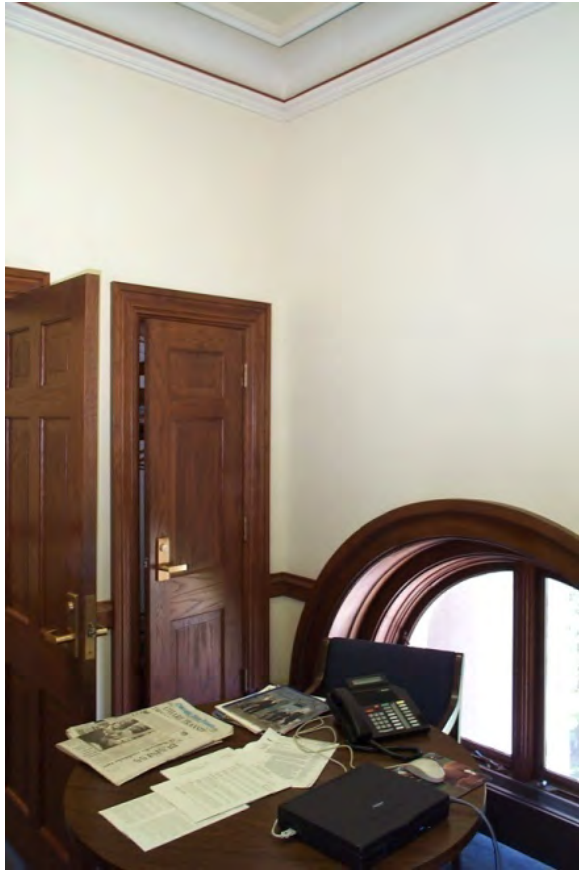


Figure B248. Original plaster ceiling.



Figure B250. Original hallway.

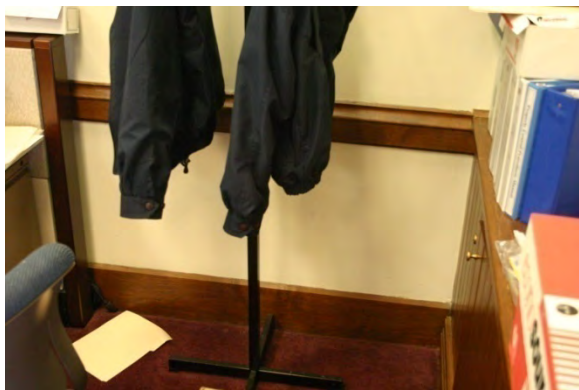


Figure B249. Original chair rail and molding.

Fifth and Sixth Floors

The fifth floor of the south wing is divided into numerous offices, finished with painted or wallpapered walls, carpet, and suspended acoustic tile ceilings. The finishes at the sixth floor of the south wing are similarly simple, non-historic materials. Currently, the fifth floor offices are used by the House majority staff, and the sixth floor offices are used by House staff and assistants.

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 fifth and sixth floors in the north and south wings were originally unfinished attic spaces, accessible only via the spiral fire escape stairs at the east end of the south wing and 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 south wing, the fifth floor was configured as four committee rooms, and the sixth floor was built out as offices, including the office of the Architect of the Capitol and the Division of Highways. A stairwell was created serving only the fourth to sixth floors. This stairwell still exists as present-day stairwell 7 at the west side of the south wing. The continuation of this stairwell from the fourth floor down to the third floor only already existed prior to the 1916 remodeling. Also, one new elevator was created serving the first to sixth floors, the present-day elevator near the end of the south wing on the west side.

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 existing stairwell 3 at the east side of the north wing. The continuation of 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, the present-day elevator closest to the main corridor on the east side of the north wing.

The basic 1916 configuration of these spaces was only slightly altered by 1931. The south wing sixth floor had been slightly altered in the 1920s. In July 1933, the south wing sixth floor was destroyed by fire, and the floors below suffered significant water damage. This fire consumed many of the early records and drawings relating to the Capitol building, complicating the understanding of historic architectural changes to the building prior to the 1930s.

Circa 1956, the fifth floor only in the north wing 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. Also around 1980, stairwell 2 at the west end of the floors was built, and stairwell 3 at the east end was reconstructed. 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.

In 1943, funds were appropriated to remodel the sixth floor south wing offices for the use of the Auditor. Both floors of the south wing were reconfigured into numerous small offices circa 1956; an auditorium space defined by 1916 partition walls at the southeast corner of the fifth floor was retained. Both floors were remodeled

again in 1964. A new elevator was extended up to both floors near present-day stairwell 7. At the fifth floor, many partitions were removed to re-create committee meeting rooms. Changes to the sixth floor included additional partitions for dictation booths and a mechanical room, and removal of partitions near the center of the floor to create an open secretarial office. Circa 1980, stairwell 6 was built at the east end of the floors, replacing the original spiral staircase. The fifth and sixth floors were renovated in 1989; the present-day configuration of spaces mainly dates to the 1980s work.

Decorative Interior Metals

The decorative metal objects within the interior of Illinois State Capitol Building include lighting fixtures, handrails, plaques, stair brackets, stair risers, radiator covers, and rosettes.

Lighting Fixtures

Historic photographs dating from the 1880s presumably show the Capitol's earliest corridor lighting fixtures. The first and second floor corridors have hanging chandeliers with four globes (Figure B251). A separate lighting fixture with a single spherical globe is located between the four globe fixture and the ceiling. The east corridor on the second floor was initially the building's primary entrance. A historic photograph dated from the 1880s shows an elaborate two-tiered chandelier with each tier appearing to contain six globes. Like the four globe fixture seen in other corridors, there is also a separate spherical globe fixture located above the chandelier. (Figure B252) The spherical globe fixtures are likely some of the early arc lights that were added to the corridors and large rooms in 1890. An apparently matching single arc light fixture was located at the grand staircase to illuminate the "Marquette's Treaty with the Indians" painting (Figure B253). The 1880s era lighting fixtures located at the base of the grand staircase consists of an approximately 2-inch diameter vertical post supporting three

patterned open-topped glass bowls (Figure B254). This is likely a gas-light fixture.

The entire Capitol was converted to electric light in 1896. Corridor photographs dating from 1910-1920s show different fixtures from those in the 1880s photographs. The first and second floor corridors have a series of single pendant lights suspended by chains with shaped globes (Figure B255). The posts at the second floor of the grand staircase are more monumental than the previous lighting and resemble the currently existing posts. However, the stair post globes in a 1910-1920s photograph are shaped to match the pendant globes (Figure B256). The posts at the base of the first floor stairs in 1910-1920 also resemble the currently existing first floor stair posts, albeit with different globes (Figure B257).



Figure B251. Original corridor light fixture circa 1890s.



Figure B252. Original corridor light fixture circa 1890s.

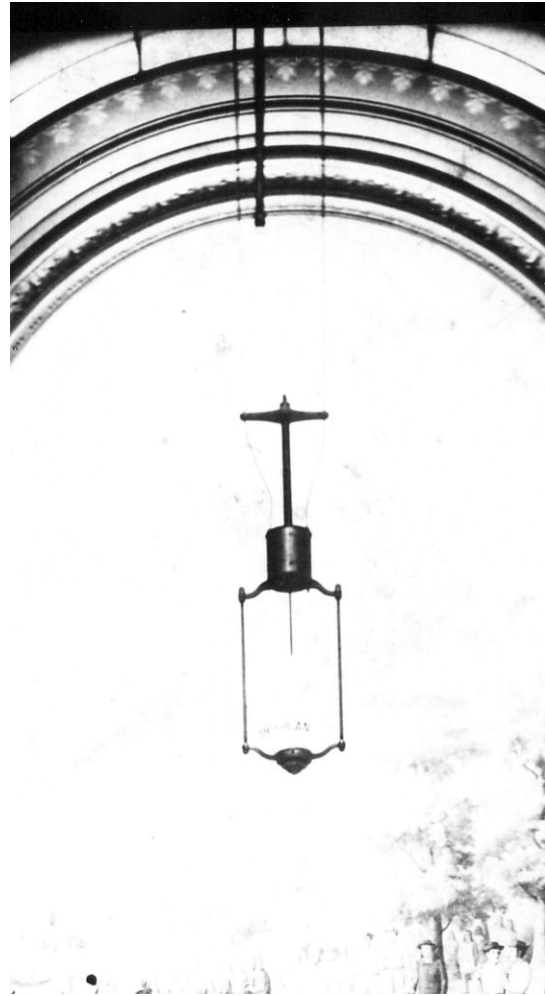


Figure B253. Light fixture at Grand Stair case.



Figure B254. Lamp at grand staircase.



Figure B255. Pendant light fixtures circa 1920.



Figure B256. Pendant light fixtures circa 1920 at grand staircase.



Figure B257. Lamps at the first floor grand staircase circa 1920.

Handrails

Within the public corridors of the Capitol building, handrails are located at interior balconies, the perimeter of the rotunda openings, and at staircases. Most of these elements have been altered in the past increasing their heights to provide more protection to building occupants.

Few if any historic photographs document the north and south interior staircases. One historic photograph, presumably from 1910-1920s shows the rotunda handrails without their supplemental rails and the central staircase without a central handrail. A photograph dated 1977 shows the second floor rotunda handrails and the second floor central staircase. By this period, rotunda handrail includes the height extension and the staircase includes the central handrail.

Although currently there is no known photographic or drawn documentation showing this area at the time of construction, it is believed that the structure supporting the north and south corridor stairs is original to the construction of the Capitol.

There is a simple handrail at the dome observation level. It is a black coated rail extending between squared plaster columns centrally supported by a black, likely, cast iron post. The handrail runs along the top of a partial height wall which is the same level as the base for the adjacent columns. (Figure B258).

The fourth floor handrails are located around the rotunda at the north, east, and south overlooking the lower floors (Figure B259). They have a continuous organic motif with leaves and floral elements. The original portion of the handrail has a distinct lower band, central band, and upper band. This has been altered with the addition of supplemental woven steel wire material attached to the top of the handrail to increase its height. The original height of the handrail was 3'-1" and the current height is 4'-1 1/2".



Figure B258. Guard rail at dome observation deck.



Figure B259. Fourth floor guardrail.



Figure B260. Third floor guardrail.

The third floor handrail surrounds the circumference of the rotunda (Figure B260). It is composed of forty total panels each measuring approximately 4'-2 1/2" in length and 4'-1" at the modified height, and 3'-2 1/2" at the presumed original height. A copper alloy rail is attached to the top of the handrail to extend its height. The additional rail appears to match the rail running through the handrail's posts. The theme of the handrail features a central eagle on a pediment projecting out towards the center of the rotunda. The eagle is surrounded by scrolling vines with fruit and flowers. Open mouthed wolves face the eagle from the edges of each panel. The panel was examined was tentatively identified as cast iron coated to imitate bronze. Using field microscopy, two coating layers were observed on the panel suggesting that the panels had been refinished and likely do not include their original coatings. There is a panel extending between posts below the handrail at the interior of the rotunda. Field microscopy

suggest that the panels are stamped copper coated to resemble bronze. The panel contains a swag decoration with rosettes at the central and end points. Above the swag there is a dental detail. Thirty of the decorative rosettes located within the panels under the handrail are currently missing.

An additional handrail is located on the third floor at the top of the grand staircase (Figure B261). This area is a stone balustrade; however, past modifications included the addition of metal elements to increase the balustrade's height. A woven steel wire screen is currently strapped to the stone at the top of the balustrade and diamond pattern steel mesh has been added at the bottom of the balustrade to form a toe-kick.



Figure B261. Third floor guard rail at grand staircase.

The second floor handrail also surrounds the circumference of the rotunda (Figure B262). It is composed of sixteen total panels each measuring approximately 6'-1" in length and 4'-3" at the modified height and 3'-4 1/2" at the presumed original height. A copper alloy rail is attached to the top of the handrail to extend its height. The additional rail appears to match the rail running through the handrail's posts. The theme of the handrail features a central shield with two scrolled dragons facing inward. The panel was examined was determined to likely be cast iron coated to imitate bronze. Using field microscopy, two coating layers were observed on the panel suggesting that the panels had been

refinished and likely do not include their original coatings. There is a panel below the handrail at the interior of the rotunda that extends between rail posts. Field microscopy suggest that the panels are stamped copper coated to resemble bronze. Each panel is subdivided into two subpanels each containing a swag arcing between two rosettes. A horizontal dentil runs between rail posts along the top of the panels (Figure B263). Four decorative rosettes located within the panels under the handrail are currently missing.



Figure B262 .Second floor guardrail.



Figure B263. Second floor guardrail.

Stairway Handrails

The Capitol has three primary interior public stairways. The central staircase located in the building's west wing, and two small staircases located in the north and south wings on the east side adjacent to the rotunda.

The central staircase is constructed of stone and has a stone handrail supported by vertical stone posts on the staircase perimeters. Inside the openings between the vertical posts and the sloping stone rail there are metal panels likely cast iron coated to imitate bronze. The panels are fastened to the vertical stone posts. There are two different panel designs. One design has a central shield design surrounded by foliage (Figure B264). The other design contains scrollwork with vines and the heads of whimsical creatures (Figure B265). In addition to the metal panels at the perimeter of the staircase, there is also an aluminum handrail located centrally on staircase (Figure B266). This handrail is the result of life-safety modifications. No distresses were observed to the handrail. No distress was observed on the panels located at the staircase.

The central staircase running from the second floor to the third floor is flanked by a stone balustrade which contains no decorative metal elements. An aluminum handrail has been added along the centerline of the second floor stair to the landing. From the landing to the third floor, aluminum handrails have been added on the north portion of the stair along the walls opposite the balustrade. No distress was observed of the handrails.

Both of the staircases located near the rotunda at the north and south wings have similar handrails (Figure B267). 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 steel stair support, contains a decorative rosette.

At the fourth floor landing, the north and south wing staircases each have 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 is located at the portion of the fourth floor parallel to the staircase. On the south stair, modifications were not made to the portion perpendicular to the staircase. The modification includes a horizontal steel rail and three vertical squared steel supports synchronized with the vertical portions of the original element (Figure B268). The height of the element was increased from 2'-8" to 3'-6". The steel rail added to the top of the handrail has areas of chipped, worn, or missing coating and should be recoated.

Many of these decorative rosettes were missing when this area was observed.



Figure B264. Handrail at the central staircase.



Figure B265. Handrail at the central staircase.



Figure B266. Added handrail at central staircase.

Figure B267. Hand rail at north corridor.



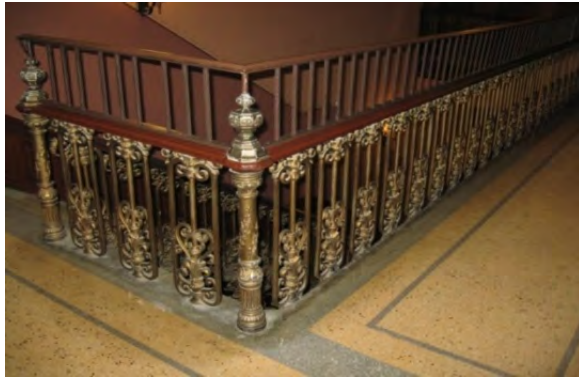


Figure B268. Guardrail at the fourth floor with added guardrail.

Stair Brackets and Risers

The staircases located at the north and south wings on the east side adjacent to the rotunda each have additional metal elements that are both decorative and structural. The stone stair treads are supported by cast iron risers which are currently painted grey to blend with the stone treads (Figure B269). The risers are an integrated part of the stair structure. Currently the risers are in fair condition; however, the coating is wearing thin in places likely due to impact caused by foot traffic.

A modern steel support bracket has been added to the underside of each rise of the north and south wing stairs in circa 1968² (Figure B270). 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 brackets were observed to be in good condition with no apparent distresses.



Figure B269. Stair riser at the north and south staircases.



Figure B270. Added bracket at the north and south staircase.



Figure B271. Central stair case.

² Nelson and Fernandes Associates Architects .
Structural repairs Unit No. I”completed by
Springfield, IL Project Number 6825 in 1968.

Miscellaneous Metals

The miscellaneous decorative metals located in the Illinois State Capitol building include rosettes, commemorative plaques, radiator covers, and the metal coping at the dome interior. Individual rosettes are located in the west wing under the staircase running to the second floor, and along the sides of the central staircase in stone panels located below the treads and risers (Figure B271). Each stone panel contains three rosettes. Each side of the staircase has twenty-three rosettes for a total of forty-six. None of the rosettes were observed to be broken or missing. Thirty-six rosettes are located at the under-stair location (Figure B272). Field analysis suggests the rosettes are cast iron coated to imitate bronze.

Commemorative plaques are located throughout the building. Those that are placed with a work of art were not included in this survey. A copper alloy plaque containing the words of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is located on the east wing of the first floor (Figure B273). The plaque's placement date is not noted on the plaque. A second copper alloy plaque is located on the east wing of the first floor across the hall from the Gettysburg Address plaque. The second plaque contains the order establishing Memorial Day. The order was written May 5, 1868 for Memorial Day to be first observed May 30, 1868 (Figure B274). The date of the plaque's placement is unknown.

Two wood plaques with metal name plates and a copper alloy plaque are located on the east portion of the rotunda on the second floor. One honoring the Illinois Mother of the Year was donated by Senator Sam Vadalabene. The plaque exists in two parts and contains names from 1945 through 1993 on one plaque and 1994 through 2004 on the second plaque (Figures B275 and B276). The seventy-fifth anniversary of the nineteenth amendment is commemorated on an engraved copper alloy plaque (Figure B277). The plaque was placed in 1995 and was donated by the Illinois Commission to Celebrate

the 75th Anniversary of the 19th Amendment. Two wood plaques with metal plates are located in the east corridor of the fourth floor. One commemorates Fred Chadwick and the other is a hall of fame for former legislative interns.

Another miscellaneous metal element in the Illinois State Capitol is radiator covers. Two radiators are located in the south wing of the second floor. Each radiator has a brown painted metal cover featuring a Greek key design. (Figure B278)

A green painted metal coping is located around the interior of the dome, just below the dome observation level. (Figure B279)



Figure B272. Rosettes underneath central Staircase.



Figure B273. Gettysburg Address plaque.



Figure B274. Memorial Day plaque.



Figure B275. Mother of the year plaque.



Figure B276. Mother of the year plaque.



Figure B277. Nineteenth Amendment plaque.



Figure B278. Radiator cover.



Figure B279. Sheet metal coping at the dome.

Interior corridor Doors

Historic photographs were of little use in the identification and dating of corridor doors since the doors are inset from the corridor. However, one photograph dated 1913 is believed to be the entrance to the Chapel. All that can be recognized from the dark photograph are two pieces of glazing from the central portion of the door (Figure B280). The glazing pieces in the photograph are more decorative than the current glazing. One photograph dated 1886 shows the entrances to the present Rooms 215 and 214 (Figure B281). The doors shown in this photograph are very similar to the existing doors. The door to Room 214 is supported by three hinges. A photograph dated 1879 shows a partial portion of what is currently the door to Room 311 (Figure B282). The partial portion of the door appears similar to the primary second floor door type.

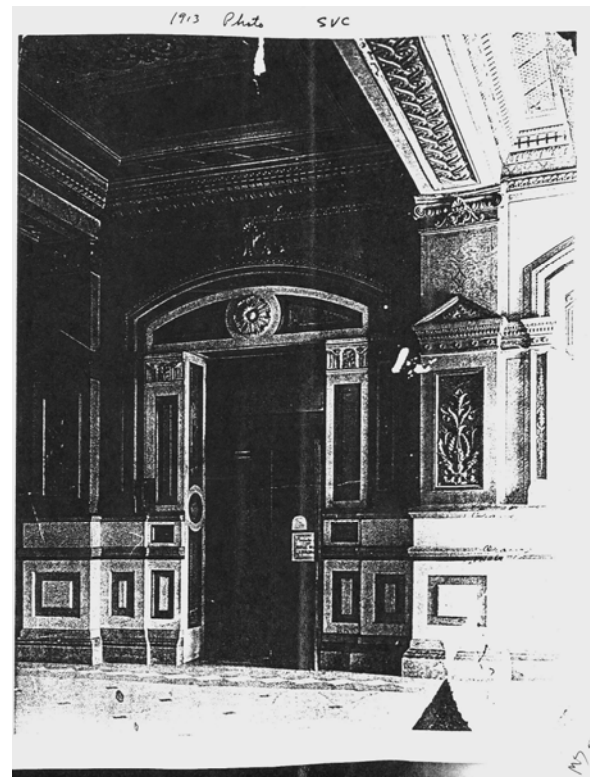


Figure B280. Door possible to Room 122 circa 1913.



Figure B281. Historic photograph showing the entrances on the second floor corridor.



Head of Grand Staircase, State House, Springfield.

Figure B282. A 1879 photograph showing a portion of the Door to Room 311.

First Floor Doors

The doors located on the first floor of the Illinois State 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 panel includes six square panels topped with a carved swag motif; although, 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 first floor door contains three arched panels arranged horizontally (Figure B283). 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 door are tentatively identified as mahogany. Due to the destructive nature of acquiring samples, no samples were taken from the doors to identify the wood species used in their construction.



Figure B283. Typical first floor door.



Figure B284. Hinge on door to Room 103.

Two different hardware types were observed. The first type was observed on door to Room 103, it consists of a four inch hinge with an eight inch pin, and each door has three hinges (Figure B284). 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 (Figure B285). 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 (Figure B286). 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 (Figure B287). 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 door knobs have an elongated shape. The door into Room 109G has a knob that matches the sunburst and weave pattern of the escutcheon

plate and hinge (Figure B288). The door hardware differs in finish treatment as well. Most first floor door hardware has a dull patina. Select doors, such as those on Hearing Room 118 and 114 have highly polished hardware (Figure B289).

Another defining feature of first floor corridor doors is the transom glass. Most doors have a transom located above the door. The transoms above double doors have 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. Select transoms have a room identification etched in the main light. This occurs at Room 107.

Miscellaneous features of first floor doors include modern eye and pin hardware to hold the doors open, modern locksets, and automatic closers. Modern locksets were observed on all of the doors. Eye and pin hardware and automatic closers are only located on select doors.



Figure B285. Door knob and escutcheon plate at Room 103



Figure B286. Woven design door hinge at first floor.



Figure B287. Escutcheon plate and door knob at first floor.



Figure B288. Door knob to Room 109G.



Figure B289. Highly polished door knob at Room 118.

Second Floor Doors

The primary door type located on the second floor of the Illinois State Capitol is a panel design containing two key zones (Figure B290). 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 (Figure B291). 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.

A variation of the primary door type is located at Rooms 215 and 213. These 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 (Figure B292). The paint on the glass surface is delaminating and flaking.

In addition to the primary door type, there are some alternate door types currently located on the second floor. The doors at Room 207, the governor's office and Room 208, the Secretary of State suite are unique (Figure B293). The doors to the Secretary of State suite are similar to the governor's office door without the Lincoln, Washington, and lion head figures.

The door at Room 220 is a relatively modern entrance consisting of double doors, likely oak, with a bottom panel, central horizontal rail, and upper frosted glass light (Figure B294). The doors have simple copper alloy hardware and hinges. The doors at the Treasurer's office, room 219 are very similar; however, they have a fixed wood panel located in the transom area and the glazing in the door is not frosted (Figure B295). The Treasurer's door has an apparently historic door knob and escutcheon plate, and the hinges are more decorative than those at the door at Room 220. The door to Room 218 and the door to the emergency stair located next to Room 218 are variations of the door type observed at Room 220.

The hinges, door knobs, escutcheon plates, and other miscellaneous hardware features observed on the second floor doors are all similar to those observed on the first floor doors.



Figure B290. Typical doors at second floor.



Figure B292. Reverse painted inserts at doors to Room 215.



Figure B291. Typical single door at second floor.



Figure B293. Doors to Room 208.



Figure B294. Doors to Room 220.



Figure B295. Doors to Room 219.

Third Floor Doors

There is no primary door type on the third floor of the Illinois State Capitol; instead all of the doors observed on the third floor are variations of door types observed on the first and second floors. The doors are typically stained wood with an applied clear coat. The doors to the House of Representatives and Senate chambers are similar to the primary second floor door type with the exception that their upper panel area does not have a curved bottom portion and there is 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 (Figure B296). Near the latch area there are dutchmen indicating hardware replacement. Also, part of the raised trim covers the cruciform escutcheon plates, suggesting that their location on these doors is not original.

The door to the House of Representatives corridor is also similar to second floor doors (Figure B297). The differences include its very distinct wood grain pattern, different treatment of the interior of the upper panel, a less decorative central panel, and a different bottom panel. Other unique elements include undecorated hinges, and the sunburst and weave door knob with the scrollwork patterned escutcheon plate. The hinge side of the door has a considerable amount of impact markings and indentations around the hinge indicate that the current hinges are not original to the door.



Figure B296. Doors to House of Representative Chambers.



Figure B297. Door to the corridor adjacent to House Chamber.

The third floor also has modern doors similar to those located on the west wing of the second floor. The modern door at Room 311 features hardware including a cruciform escutcheon plate and an eagle and shield door knob (Figure B298). The door knob does appear to be less worn than other door knobs observed throughout the building. One of the door's upper panels has been replaced with wire glass. The modern door at the escape staircases has panic hardware.

The doors to Room 309 appear identical to the primary door type on the second floor (Figure B299). The doors at Room 309 have been modified with wire glass in the upper panel. They also have four plain hinges per door, unlike the second floor doors. The doors at Room 309 have one of the rare flanged versions of the eagle and shield door knob.

All doors located on the east wing of the third floor are similar to the primary door type located on the first floor. The glazing on the third floor doors does not match the glazing on the first floor. Also, the third floor doors do not have swags in the lower panels and arched panels above the pediment area. The third floor doors appear to be reproductions made to resemble the historic doors. Salvaged historic appearing hardware is also used on the third floor east wing doors. The entrance to the House of Representatives gallery has cruciform escutcheon plates and eagle knobs while the entrance to the nurse office, and Speaker of the House of Representatives office have sunburst and weave styled escutcheon plates.



Figure B298. Modern door at Room 311.

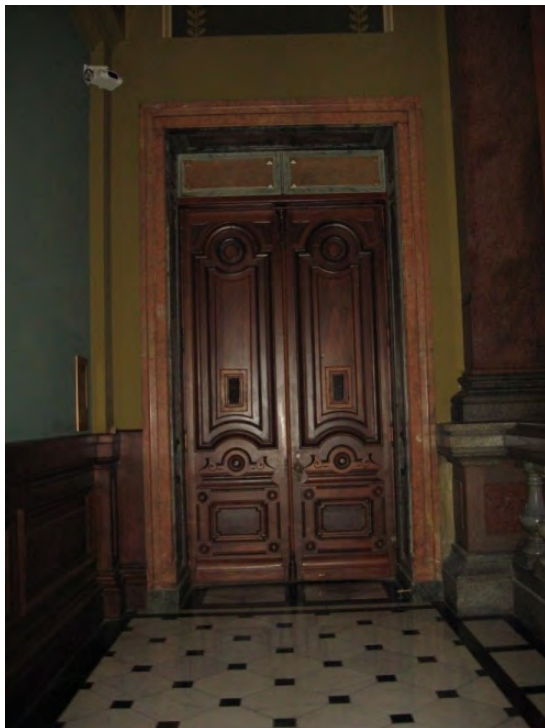


Figure B299. Doors to Room 309.

Fourth Floor Doors

The doors on the fourth floor are paneled with a varying degree of sophistication. Doors to more public spaces such as the Senate Gallery are more decorative. The doors are typically stained wood with an applied clear coat. The Senate Gallery doors have a lower rectangular panel topped with a glazed opening including a Greek key design (Figure B300). The transom above the door also includes a Greek key design which surrounds the room name “Senate Gallery”. The doors feature modern hinges and hardware. The house gallery doors are similar, except that the glazing in the doors and transom is not frosted and has a simple line design at the perimeter. The room name ‘House Gallery’ is etched into the transom (Figure B301).

The committee room doors are similar to each other. The pair of double doors at Room 400 features a lower panel with two vertical subpanels, the central panel contains a circular feature, and the upper panel is glazed with etched glass indicating that it is the Illinois Senate Committee Room (Figure B302). The doors have modern hardware and automatic closers. Above the door there is wood paneling in the transom area. The door to room 402, the Offices of the Clerk, House of Representatives is similar to the Committee Room doors.



Figure B300. Doors to the Senate Gallery.



Figure B302. Doors to Room 400 with etched glass panels.



Figure B301. Doors to House Gallery with etched glass transom.

Two adjacent vertical panels are located at the bottom of the Senate Committee Room, 409 (Figure B303). Above the lower panels there is a glazed panel with etched glass. Two small panels are located at the top of the door. Above the door there is a glazed transom with etched glass including the room name and number. An identical single door is located at a room market 'private'. Both the Senate Committee Room and the private office doors have modern hardware and hinges.

Other unique door types were also observed on the fourth floor. One is a hollow core door with wire glazing (Figure B304). A pair of modern four-panel doors was observed. The inside top panes have been replaced with wire glass (Figure B305). One possibly historic door was located on the fourth floor. The six-panel door has simple brass hardware and a brass kick plate (Figure B306).



Figure B304. Modern door on the fourth floor.



Figure B303. Doors to Room 409 with etched glass panels.



Figure B305. Modern door on the fourth floor.



Figure B306. Modern doors on the fourth floor.

Mechanical Systems

The Capitol was upgraded from the steam radiator heating system and had mechanical air-conditioning installed in several phases, with all work completed during building renovations from 1960 – 1975. During this time chillers were installed in the northeast basement mechanical room (Westinghouse 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. An analysis of the capability and existing condition of each of these systems follows.

Chilled Water Production

Two electric centrifugal chillers were installed in the Westinghouse Room in 1972 (verify) to provide chilled water for comfort cooling of only the Capitol. The two chillers were sized at

325 tons each, and had a single cell evaporative cooling tower located on the roof of the ESDA/Index Building north of the Capitol. Condenser water from the cooling towers was piped in 10" condenser water supply and return piping located in the utility tunnel running beneath Monroe St. from the Capitol to ESDA/Index.

Most buildings on the Capitol Complex were originally designed to have their own independent chilled water production, and had chillers installed in beginning in the early 1960's. With these chillers reaching the end of their useful life 35 years later, 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. Steam absorption chillers were also installed in the Stratton chilled water plant to generate chilled water from the base load of steam produced at the coal and natural gas-fired Secretary of State's powerplant. All of these chillers were connected to a campus wide chilled water distribution system that connected all Capitol Complex buildings through a piping network installed in the existing steam distribution tunnels. Since startup, this system has greatly improved energy efficiency, operational readiness via redundant chillers, and added the availability of year-round chilled water from the Stratton chilled water plant. During the 2006 – 2007 HVAC Renovation of the Capitol, Legislative Leadership desired to have the additional redundancy of a dedicated Capitol chiller, and a 1000 ton electric centrifugal chiller was added to the Westinghouse basement mechanical room. To retain the historic appearance of the Capitol's landscape, the evaporative cooling tower for this chiller was installed across Monroe Street, on top of the ESDA Index Building. With this improvement, the Capitol can now generate its' own chilled water or utilize the central loop for chilled water. Should the Stratton chilled water plant remain after the Capitol's Architectural

Master Plan is completed, an added improvement would be the installation of chilled water supply and return mains from the Capitol chiller to the Stratton chilled water plant. This would allow the Capitol to either utilize it's chiller for standalone chilled water production, as a contributor to the chilled water loop, or shutdown the Capitol chiller and draw chilled water from the central loop.

Steam and Hydronic Hot Water Production

All heat for the Capitol is produced in the Secretary of State's power plant located at 315 North Klein Street, three blocks north of the Capitol. The power plant has three coal-fired boilers each having 40,000 lb./hr. capacity at 125 PSIG steam and two dual fuel natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil boilers at 83,000 lb./hr. capacity. Steam is routed into the Capitol basement via piping located in a reinforced concrete tunnel that runs from the power plant to the tunnel between ESDA/Index Bldg. and the Capitol. Pressure reducing stations exist in the Westinghouse Mechanical Room that reduce the steam from 125 psig to 50 psig, and then from 50 psig to the 5 psig utilized at the steam to hot water heat exchangers. The two steam to hot water heat exchangers located in the Westinghouse Room create the 180°F hydronic hot water piped to all air-handling coils and to all fancoils in the Capitol.

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 campus loop.

Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning

Fancoils

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. While a four-pipe fancoil system does allow instant changeover from heating to cooling for each room, several system deficiencies do exist. The fancoil system does not have any means to introduce the 15 CFM of outside air per person required by the International Mechanical Code 2006. Prior to the 2006 -2007 HVAC Renovation, introduction of outside air into the building was uncontrolled and assumed accomplished via infiltration through door openings and at window infiltration. Another limitation of the fancoil system is the inability to achieve air filtration greater than approximately 10% with the residential style filters fitted in the fancoil. Fitting a fancoil into the typical small office found in the Capitol also has challenges as the fancoil should be installed along the exterior wall or window. Since the office desk and chair usually are face away from the exterior wall, the fancoil often discharges directly onto the back of the officeworker, creating draftiness. During the 1970's installation of the fancoils, new 8" x 8" chases were cut into the brick along each side of the window jambs from the basement to the 4th floor on the east and west quadrants and from the basement to the 6th floor on the north and south quadrants. Both hot and chilled water extend from the basement to the fancoils through these chases. Since these chases are within the brick of the exterior wall's stone and brick masonry, a vapor barrier does not exist and the potential for condensation from the chilled water piping exists if the piping is not properly insulated.

House of Representatives and Senate Chambers

During the House and Senate Restoration project of 2006 – 2007, the House Chambers was fitted with a completely new mechanical system. The Senate Chambers had new air distribution ductwork installed, but the existing air-handling unit located in the 5th floor north attic was retained; according to the HVAC masterplan this equipment will be replaced in Summer 2010.

Prior to the HVAC Renovation, the House had an air-handling unit located in the 5th floor south attic that discharged through the eight tray diffusers in the ceiling; return air was through grilles located in front of the member desks. To restore Piquenard's original design intent of "foul air" or return air through the columns on the east and west sides of the Chamber, the existing fluted columns were cleaned and re-established as return air to the air-handling unit. To provide museum quality indoor air for preservation of historic murals, all of the air-handling units were fitted with 30% prefilters and 95% final filters. Humidification in the House is provided by a steam injection humidifier at the House air-handling unit, and controlled between 25% -35%. The HVAC masterplan will provide the same improvements in the Senate, and is planned for Summer 2010.

Air-Conditioning of Rotunda

The rotunda and open corridors of the basement and Floors 1-3 are now air-conditioned and heated through two air-handling units located at the 5th floor attic level, and installed vertically in the northeast and southeast corners of the rotunda. To disguise the presence of these air-handlers, the supply air is discharged through diffusers along the Collonade walkway. Return air is via historically correct ornamental diffusers installed on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors in the northeast and southeast elevator lobbies. This unit features full humidification and both 30% prefilters and 95% final air filters.

Atrium Smoke Evacuation

An atrium smoke evacuation system was installed as part of the 2006 HVAC Renovation. This system features four inline propeller fans mounted in movable stainless steel fan enclosures on the four Collonade porches. Makeup air for the smoke evacuation system is originated by opening each of the ten vestibule and exterior doors at the four exits of the building. As part of future HVAC phases, a system will be installed to automatically drive all of these doors open automatically upon

initiation of any fire alarm pull station, smoke or heat detector. The building's existing wet-pipe sprinkler system will also be enhanced to provide coverage to all public corridors, the Rotunda, and all hearing rooms that currently are not protected with a wet sprinkler system.

Electrical Systems

Capitol Complex Medium-Voltage Electrical Distribution

The State Capitol building 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 of the Capitol. This distribution system consists of three Distribution Centers. Each Distribution Center has a 12.47kV line-up and a 4160V line-up in an underground vault. All line-ups are main-tie-main configuration, 3-phase, 3-wire, fused-switch type, manufactured by S&C. All line-ups are equipped with a non-fused switch bus-tie, fully rated, normally open; and two main incoming switches, non-fused.

All of these Distribution Centers were installed in approximately 1982, as part of an electrical distribution upgrade done throughout the Capitol Complex.

Capitol 600-Volt Electrical Distribution

There are two sets of feeders serving the Capitol Building. One of these feeder sets are 4160V feeders (dedicated and reserve) from Distribution Center No. 2, located in vault in the Southwest corner of the Capitol Complex. These feeders serve the large 208Y/120V unit substation in the "Wax Room" (Southwest Basement) and the 208Y/120V unit substation in the North Electrical Room.

The other feeder set are 12.47kV feeders (dedicated and reserve) from Distribution Center No. 3, located in vault in the Capitol Southeast yard. These feeders connect to a five-switchbay Square D line-up in the "Westinghouse Room", which in turn serves the Square D 208Y/120V

unit substation in the Electrical Shop, and both new Square D unit substations in the Westinghouse Room. One of these unit substations is 480Y/277V and the other is 208Y/120V. This medium-voltage switchbay was installed in 2006 under Phase I of the HVAC Upgrade project.

As noted, there are five different unit substations in the Capitol Building Basement. A short description of each unit sub follows:

Capitol Building (West)

The large 208Y/120V unit sub in the “Wax Room” consists of a two-source 4160V selector switch (radial/reserve), a radial fused switch, a dry-type transformer, and 4000A, 120/208V Square D distribution sections with GE horizontal draw-out power circuit breakers. This sub was installed in the early sixties, with the Westernmost section installed in the late eighties. This equipment is still in good condition. Older-style GE power breakers, if adequately maintained, are usually serviceable for many decades.

The 208Y/120V unit sub in the North Electrical Room consists of a 4160V radial fused switch, a dry-type transformer, and 4000A, 120/208V Square D distribution sections. The original unit substation was built by Kinney, and the Easternmost section was built by Gus Berthold, both of which are panel shops in the Chicago area. Distribution sections consist of individually-mounted molded-case circuit breakers. This unit sub was installed in the early seventies.

There is presently consideration being given to replacing the North Electrical Room Unit Substation, due to questions being raised by Secretary of State Personnel. This could be included in Phase II of the HVAC Upgrade project.

Capitol Building (East)

The 208Y/120V unit sub in the Electrical Shop consists of a 12.47kV radial feeder directly into a dry-type transformer, and a 2500A, 120/208V

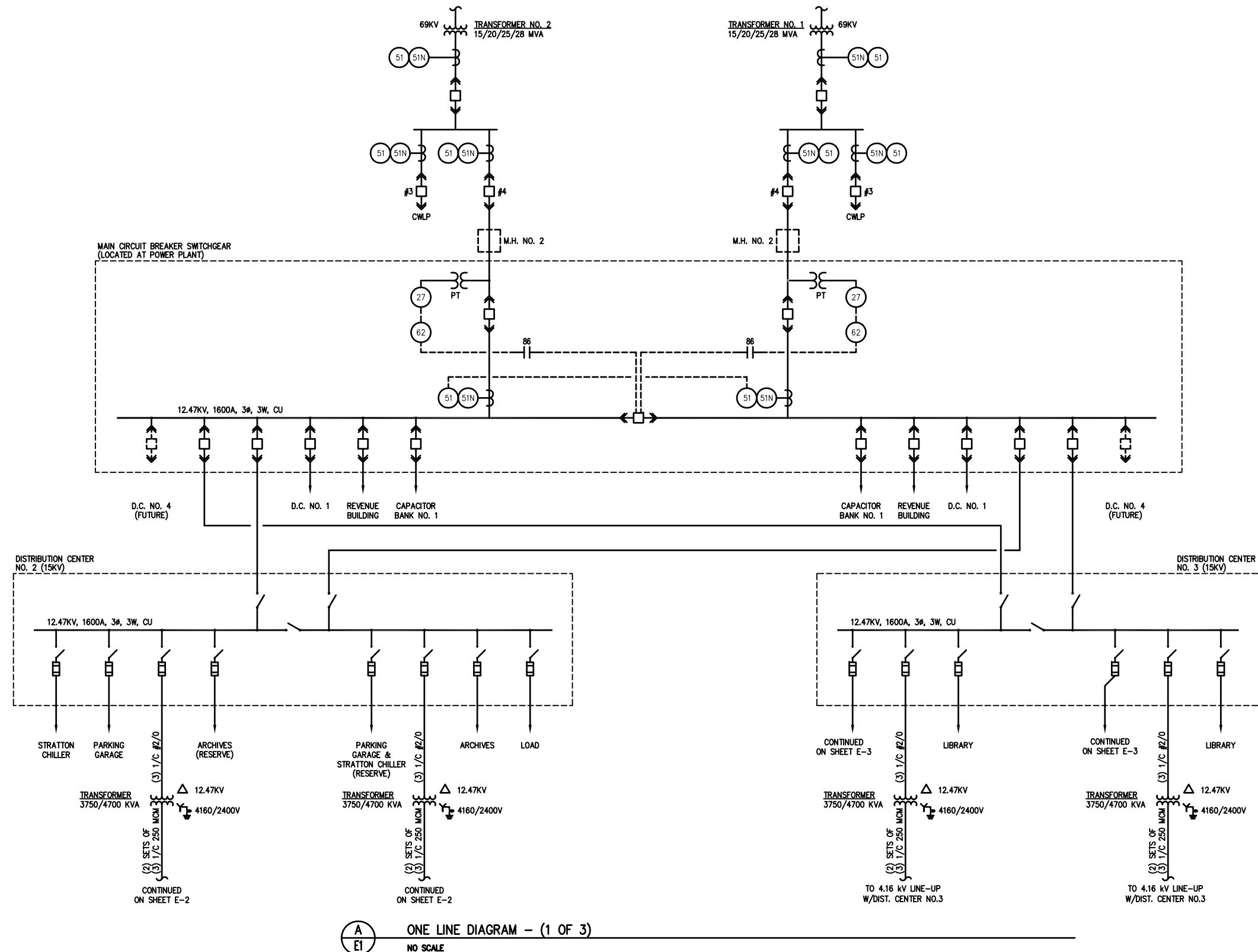
Square D distribution section with group-mount (switchboard style) molded-case circuit breakers. This unit substation was originally installed in 1993, and the transformer and 15kV feeder replaced in 2006 under Phase I of the HVAC Upgrade project. It is in excellent condition.

The 208Y/120V unit sub in the Westinghouse Room consists of a radial 12.47kV feeder into a dry-type transformer, and 5000A, 120/208V Square D distribution sections with horizontal draw-out power circuit breakers for the main and one feeder, and group-mounted molded-case circuit breakers for the remainder of the feeders. The 480Y/277V unit sub in the Equipment Room also consists of a separate, 12.47kV radial feeder into a dry-type transformer, and 3000A, 277/480V Square D distribution sections with horizontal draw-out power circuit breakers for the main and the new chiller, and group-mounted molded-case circuit breakers for the remainder of the feeders. These substations were installed in 2006 as part of the recent HVAC Upgrade.

Building Distribution

In general, the Wax Room Unit Substation serves most of the South Wing, and some of the distribution system throughout the rest of the building. The NW Unit Substation serves specific risers in the North and East wings, and Elevator #1. The Westinghouse Room Unit Substations serve miscellaneous equipment throughout the building, including much of the new HVAC equipment installed under Phase I of the HVAC Upgrade project. The Electric Shop Unit Substations serve miscellaneous equipment in the building, primarily in the East wing.

One-Line Diagram of the Unit Substations and associated feeder configuration is attached (Figures E1 through E3).



NOTE
1. ALL EQUIPMENT SHOWN INSTALLED
IN 1982 UNDER ELECTRICAL
DISTRIBUTION UPGRADE.

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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JUNE 2008
JOB NO.
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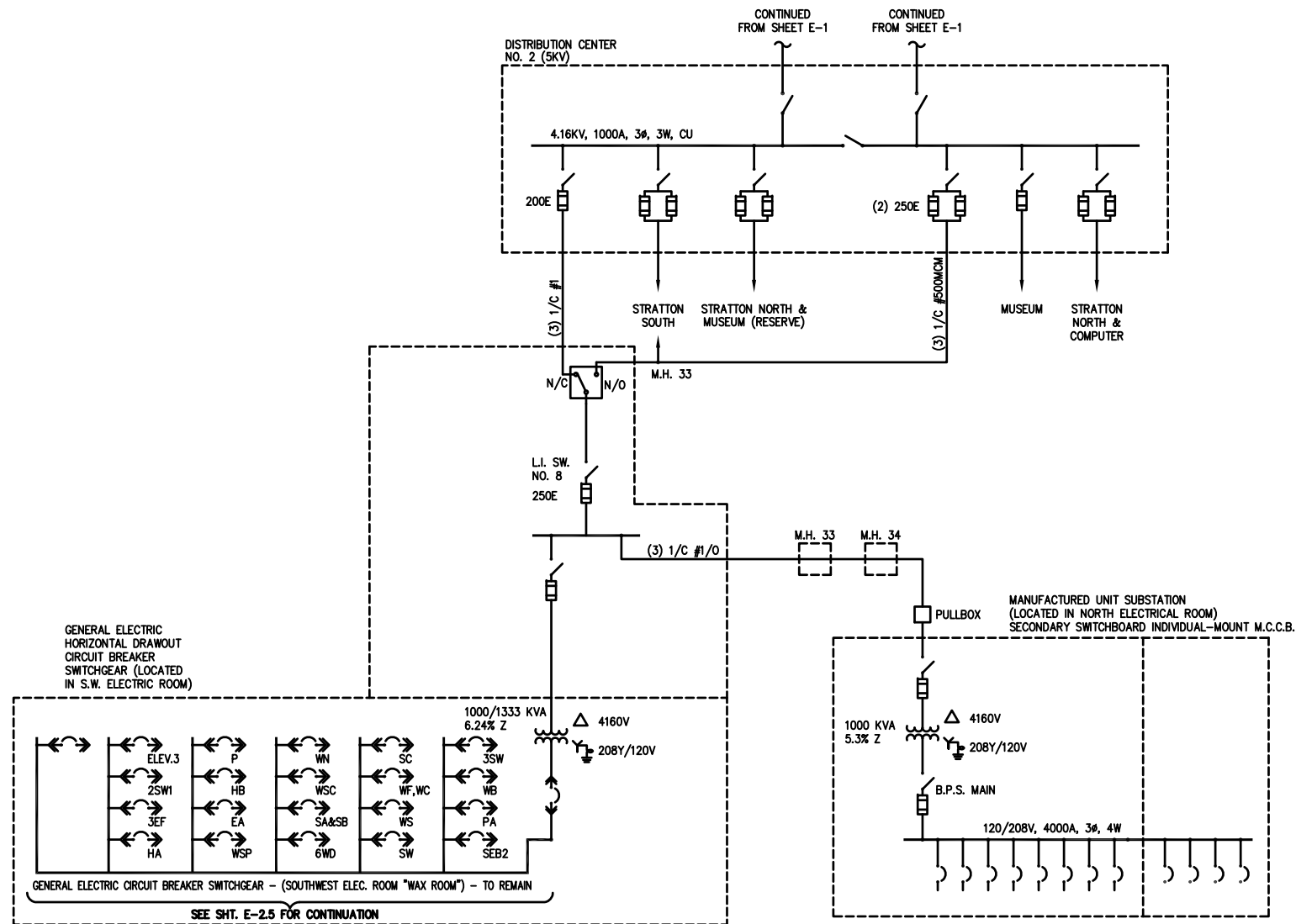
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ONE LINE DIAGRAM - (1 OF 3)

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

SHEET
NO.:

E-1



A
E2.2

ONE LINE DIAGRAM (2 OF 3)
NO SCALE

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
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ONE LINE DIAGRAM (2 OF 3)

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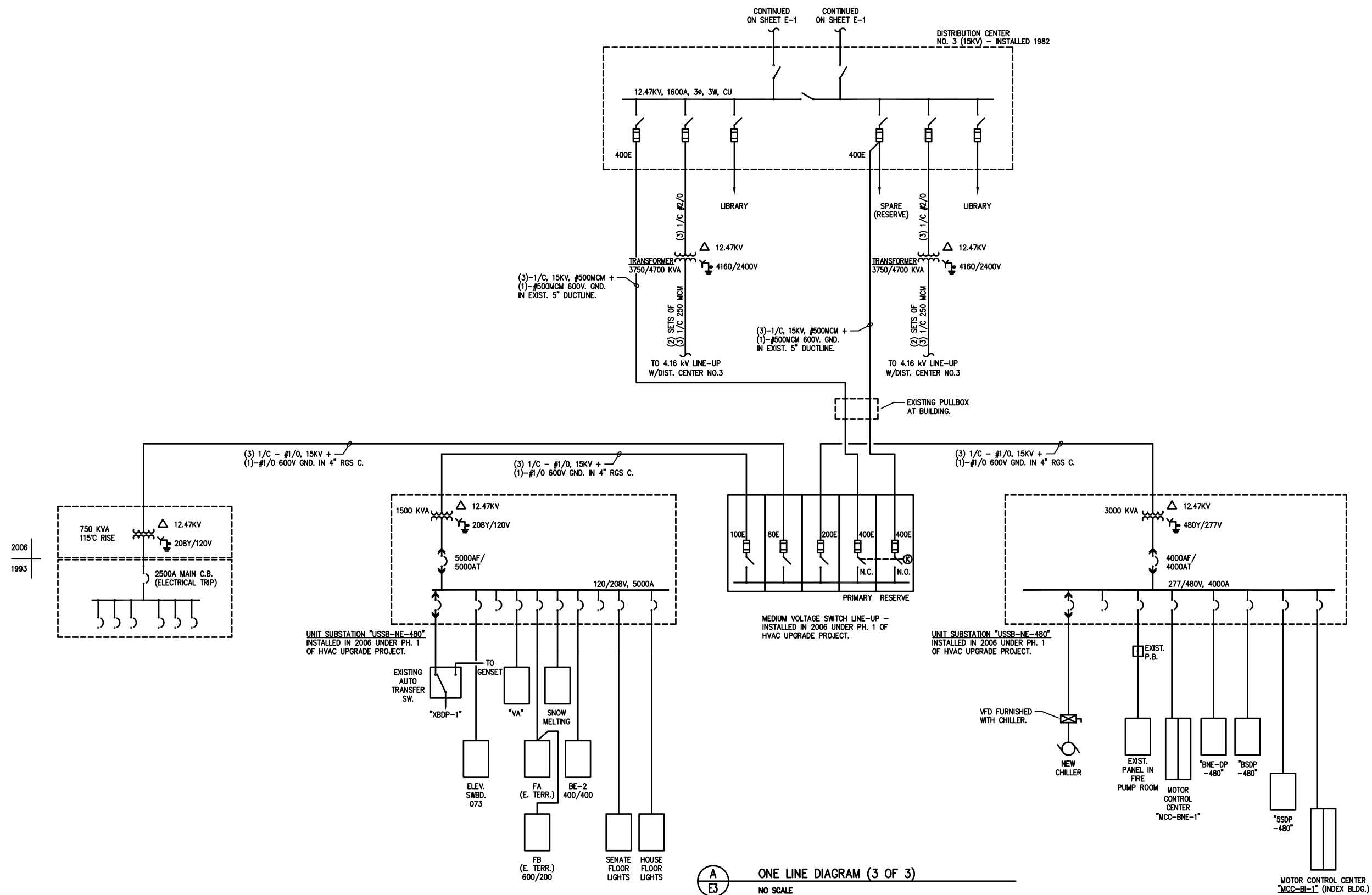


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ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

E-2



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ONE LINE DIAGRAM (3 OF 3)

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

SHEET
NO.:

E-3



Illinois State Capital Historic Structures Report

Part C: Condition Assessment

PART C - CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Roof

North, South, East and West Wings

- A uniform gray patina exists on the exposed surfaces of the lead coated copper. (Figure C1)
- Minor pitting has developed in the surface of the lead coated copper. (Figure C2)
- Water flowed out of the seam between the flat seam roofing and the bottom end of the batten seam roofing. (Figure C3)
- The solder joints in the flat lock roofing around the balustrades are typically cracked. (Figure C4)
- The solder joints in the flat lock built-in gutter liners are typically cracked. (Figure C5)
- The solder joints at the intersection of the battens and the ridge batten are typically cracked. (Figure C6)
- The solder joints at the intersections of multiple battens are typically cracked. (Figure C7)
- The batten seams stop short of the dome walls. The wall flashings at the base of the dome do not include expansion provisions. (Figure C8)
- The sealant above the sheet metal counterflashings attached to the balustrades has been repaired several times due to deterioration of the balustrades. (Figure C9)
- The sealant in the masonry bed joints above the sheet metal counterflashings is no longer well adhered to the masonry. (Figure C10)
- Open joints between adjacent sections of the limestone balustrade may allow water to bypass the roofing terminations. (Figure C11)
- Run off from copper flashings at the corners of the balustrades has stained the limestone. (Figure C12)
- Previous renovations to roof top equipment have included the replacement of batten seam panels and caps. (Figure C13)
- Heat trace cable has been installed in the built-in gutters. (Figure C14)

- Previous repairs include soldering lead coated copper patches to the batten seam pans and the valley flashings. (Figure C15)
- Sealant and strips of lead coated copper applied over joints gables at the ends of the east and west wings have failed. (Figure C16)
- Cast-in-place concrete copings above the gables on the east and west wings have deteriorated. (Figure C17)

West Wing Tower Roofs

- A uniform gray patina exists on the exposed surfaces of the lead coated copper. (Figure C18)
- The ridges include a typical standing seam rather than a ridge cap. At the intersection of the ridge seam and the typical seams, the ridge seam was bent open and the typical seam was laid flat. Some of these seams are open. (Figure C19)
- The washers around the fasteners anchoring the apron flashing on the south side of the north tower have deteriorated. The apron flashing is loose and easily lifted by the wind. (Figure C20)
- Previous repairs include the installation of membrane clad sheet metal counterflashings at the base of the columns. (Figure C21)

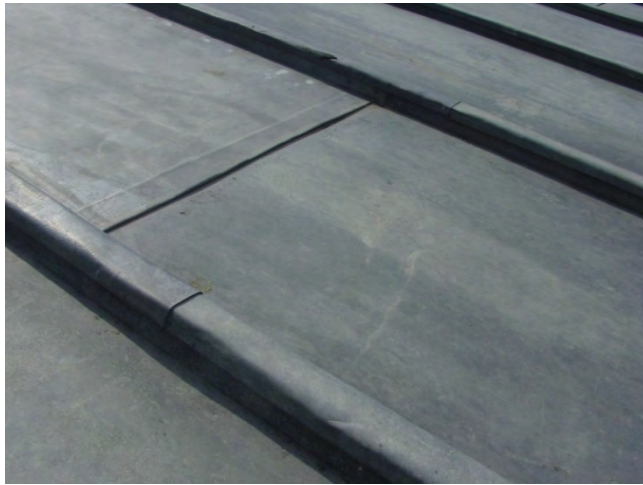


Figure C1. Uniform gray patina on the exposed surfaces of the lead coated copper.



Figure C4. Cracked solder joints in the flat lock roofing around the balustrades.



Figure C2. Minor pitting in the surface of the lead coated copper.



Figure C5. Cracked solder joints in the flat lock roofing in the built-in gutters.



Figure C3. Water flowing out of the seam between the flat seam roofing and the batten seam roofing.



Figure C6. Cracked solder joints at the intersection of a typical batten and the ridge batten.



Figure C7. Cracked solder joint at the intersection of multiple battens.



Figure C10. Failed sealant at the masonry bed joint above the counterflashing.



Figure C8. Batten seams that stop short of the dome and the wall flashings that do not include expansion provisions.



Figure C11. Open joints between sections of the balustrade.



Figure C9. Failed sealant between the counterflashing and balustrade.



Figure C12. Run off from copper flashings have stained the balustrade.



Figure C13. Replaced batten seam panels and batten caps.



Figure C16. Failed previous repair at the east and west gables.



Figure C14. Heat trace cables added to the built-in gutters.



Figure C17. Deteriorated cast-in-place concrete at the east and west gables.



Figure C15. Previous repair that included soldering a patch to the existing lead coated copper.



Figure C18. Uneven gray patina on the exposed surfaces of the lead coated copper.



Figure C19. Open standing seams at the intersection of the typical seam and the ridge seam.



Figure C21. Previous repairs include the installation of membrane clad counterflashings at the base of the columns.



Figure C20. Deteriorated plastic washers and the loose apron flashing at the south side of the north tower.

North and South Mansards

- An aluminum emulsion coating has been applied to the mansard shingles. (Figure C22)
- Screws with neoprene washers were installed at the bottom of the first course of shingles to prevent uplift of the shingles. (Figure C23)
- Water stains indicate that water may flow out below the shingles and into the built in gutter. (Figure C24)
- Guy wires and supports were flashed with pitch pockets that will require routine maintenance to remain water tight. (Figure C25)
- Heat trace cables have been installed in the built-in gutters. (Figure C26)



Figure C22. Aluminum emulsion coating applied to the shingles.



Figure C23. Screws with neoprene washers installed through the first course of shingles to resist wind uplift.



Figure C24. Water stains below the first course of shingles indicate that water may be able to get behind the shingles.



Figure C25. Penetrations flashed with pitch pans will require routine maintenance.



Figure C26. Heat trace cables installed in the built-in gutters.

Dome

Zinc Ornament

- A uniform gray patina exists on the exposed surfaces of the zinc ornament (Figures C27 and C28).
- Joints between sheets are typically pop riveted together and soldered.
- Several of the solder joints at the seams have split.
- Many of the decorative features are dented, displaced and bent.
- Several of the open joints have been previously sealed with sealant (Figure C29).
- Sheet metal patches of various sizes have been installed at various areas (Figure C30).
- A black coating has been applied to various areas of the zinc. In many locations the underlying metal was not covered or the coating has failed leaving the underlying zinc exposed (Figure C31).
- A few of the soffit panels in the area between the columns and the drum have portions which have corroded completely away (Figure C32).



Figure C27. Uniform gray patina on exposed zinc ornament.



Figure C28. Uniform gray patina on exposed zinc ornament.



Figure C29. Open joint previously sealed with sealant.



Figure C30. Sheet metal patches.



Figure C31. Black coating applied to zinc.



Figure C32. Area of corrosion on metal soffit panel.



Figure C33. Buckled metal cladding at dome.

Galvanized Steel Clad Dome

- Strips of a thicker metal, roughly 1/8 inch (referred to as anchor straps in repair drawings), have been installed roughly parallel to the ribs. The strips have been screwed down to the underlying sheet metal and typically span over joints in between the cladding panels with regularly spaced fasteners along the length of the straps. A most locations where the straps span over the joints, the underlying material has buckled (Figure C33).
- Some of the field portion of the dome has had the metal straps described above installed circumferentially between ribs. The function of the horizontal straps is not entirely clear.
- Smaller bullnose shaped sub ribs exist between the major ribs of the dome which correspond to the main structural framing of the dome. The bullnose sub-ribs are pop riveted to the sheet metal substrate. Many of the rivets have failed.
- The joints between sections of the main ribs are typically covered with sealant which is cracked and debonding from the substrate (Figures C34 - C36).



Figure C34. Open joint at rib.



Figure C35. Open joint previously sealed at rib.



Figure C36. Open joint previously sealed at rib.

- Joints between rib sections are typically pop riveted, soldered and sealed (Figure C37). This tends to indicate that the joints were originally soldered and subsequently repaired with pop rivets and finally sealant.



Figure C37. Joint repaired with sealant and pop rivet.

- Joints between some of the sections of the main rib are lapped such that the water is directed into the joints between rib sections rather than over the joint (Figure C38).



Figure C38. Lapped joint at rib.

- Joints between flat sections have had sealant applied over the original solder joints. These joints are typically deteriorated and open (Figure C39).



Figure C39. Deteriorated sealant joint at deteriorated solder joint.

- Anchors connecting the ornament to the field of the cornice were visible at a few locations and consisted of a sheet metal clip screwed to the substrate with a carbon steel anchor. The anchor was typically corroded, but showed no significant loss of cross sectional area. (Figure C40).



Figure C40. Corroded steel anchor. Lapped joint at rib.

- Several loose ornamental pieces have been reanchored with a variety of carbon steel fasteners. All visible fasteners are corroded.
- The coating applied to the field of the dome is typically peeling away from the substrate (Figure C41).



Figure C41. Peeling paint at dome cladding.

- Many of the decorative projecting cap units are dented or have holes which have been previously patched (Figures C42-C43).



Figure D42. Dented projecting cap.



Figure D43. Open hole in projecting cap.

- Many of the decorative hanging floral pieces in the cornice are failing (Figure D44 and D45).



Figure D44. Cracked ornamental piece.



Figure D45. Corroded ornamental metal.

- The cast iron railing at the perimeter of the lantern is embedded into the dome cladding at discrete locations (Figure D46). The solder around the perimeter of the embedments is typically cracked.



Figure D46. Cracked solder joint at embedment.

- The front lip of the lantern floor extends past the cast iron railing and laps over the dome cladding and is pop riveted on the underside (Figure D47).



Figure D47. Front lip of cladding riveted to underside.

- The various ornamental pieces and drip course at the base of the lantern are typically dented (Figure D48) and the joints between sections are typically cracked, previously sealed or open.



Figure D48. Typical dented portion of cladding.

Facade

Joliet Limestone

- Ashlar units exhibit weathering consistent with more than 125 years of exposure including roughening of the surface due to loss of fine particles. Bedding planes are visible on many of the units as well as layers of blue-gray clays. Bedding planes are typically oriented perpendicular to the face of the building.
- Stone units are typically weathered to a light orange brown as a result of oxidation of iron containing miners. AT the time of construction, the Joliet likely more closely resembled the Indiana limestone elements.
- A few of the ashlar units were face bedded which has resulting in scaling of the stone along the bedding planes.
- A few of the ashlar units are cracked vertically (Figure D49). These cracks have typically been repaired by epoxy injection or repointing with mortar.



Figure D49. Cracked ashlar limestone unit.

- Some of the areas exposed to splashing water are exhibiting exfoliation of the surface of the stone (Figure C50).

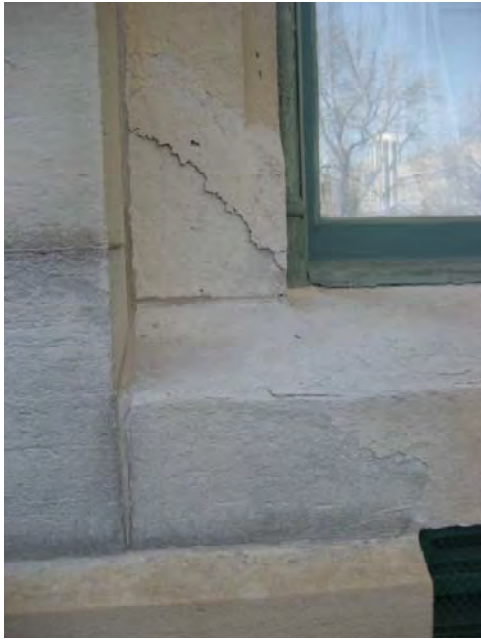


Figure C50. Exfoliation of limestone.

- Original quarry marks are evident on the exposed portion of the foundation near the northwest corner on the exterior (Figure C51).



Figure C51. Original quarry marks on limestone.

- Carved units exhibit significant erosion. The most pronounced weathering occurs on wash courses and projecting units.
- Carved decorative units exhibit significant erosion and significant loss of carving detail at various areas and features.



Figure C52. Surface erosion of limestone below cornice.

- Ashlar units below the cornice exhibit evidence of surface erosion from water penetrating the cornice above (Figures C52 and C53). No active leaks were observed at the time of our evaluation. It is likely that the leakage precipitated the built-in gutter repairs.



Figure C53. Surface erosion of limestone below cornice.

- Mortar between the limestone units is a grey color which does not match the color of the limestone. Removal of mortar at representative areas revealed that at least three campaigns of repointing have been performed. The original mortar has a color close to the Joliet limestone. In general the

mortar is in serviceable condition with some minor erosion of the surface. Laboratory analysis identified the original setting mortar as natural cement, sand mortar.

- Embedded anchors were found sporadically throughout the areas of ashlar units. The anchors were typically installed in the bed joints (Figures C54 and C55). Larger units tended to have been installed with three equally spaced anchors along the top of the unit. Smaller units were installed with a single anchor at the midpoint of the bed joint.

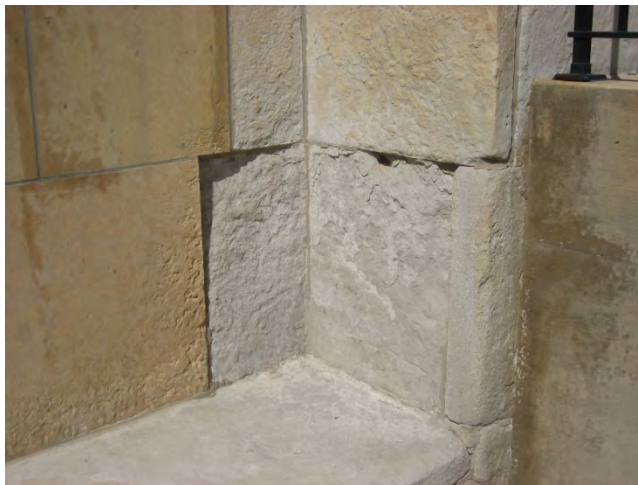


Figure C54. Spall of limestone from embedded anchor.



Figure C55. Detail of anchor.

- What appear to be original anchors were found on the interior of the battered wall area of the dome. These anchors were approximately 1-1/2 inch wide by 1/2 inch thick wrought iron straps. These dimensions correspond to the anchors mentioned in the original specification for setting the stone.
- A few spalls at anchor locations have been previously patched with a cementitious patch or repaired with Dutchman.
- Many of the lintel units which span window openings have cracked at roughly the midspan of the unit (Figures C56 and C57). Many of these units have been previously epoxy injected with minimal penetration of the epoxy or ground out and pointed with mortar. No significant deflection or displacement of the lintel exists.
- A few of the lintel units above the basement windows are cracked near the support (Figures C58 and C59). These cracks have typically been repointed during prior repair work.



Figure C56. Cracked limestone at lintel.



Figure C57. Cracked limestone at lintel.



Figure C59. Cracked limestone lintel.



Figure C58. Detail of cracked limestone lintel.

- Recent repairs have included epoxy injection of the pronounced open bedding planes at various area of the facade (Figure C60). Injection holes are visible along the length of the bedding planes which were injected, however upon removal of limited areas of the epoxy, the depth of penetration was generally less than 1/4 inch.



Figure C60. Epoxy injection repair of bedding plane.

Bedford or Indiana Limestone

- Generally the Indiana limestone is in serviceable condition. Older units have a rougher surface due to the prolonged exposure.
- The pediment areas at the four main facades are clad with Indiana limestone.
- At the majority of carved areas, Indiana limestone was used in lieu of Joliet limestone presumably since the oolitic limestone had greater resistance to weathering.
- Carved units exhibit minor loss of detail and crispness also due to prolonged exposure.
- Many of the units exhibit a black and green biological growth.
- Arch units on the north and east portico appear to have been coated at some point (Figures C61 and C62).



Figure C61. Remnants of previous coating of limestone arch.



Figure C62. Detail of remnants of previous coating on arch.

Indiana Limestone as a Replacement

- Selective Joliet limestone units have been replaced with Indiana Limestone. With the exception of the wash course between the first and second floor windows, there is no consistent pattern to the replacement.
- A few of the ashlar units in the battered portion of the drum appear to have been replaced. There is no consistent pattern to the location of the replacement Indiana limestone (Figure C63).



Figure C63. Replacement Indiana limestone units at drum of dome.

- The Joliet limestone wash course between the first and second floors was previously removed and replaced with a wash course consisting of Indiana limestone units topped by a granite wash course. Based on observations, it appears that the original wash course was cut back to sound material which was approximately 8 inches from the face ashlar units (Figure C64). Aluminum clips were anchored to the remaining area of stone and the new Indiana limestone units were kerfed and set on the new support clips.



Figure C64. Replacement wash course.

- The granite wash above the water table is approximately 1 inch thick and is set on a mortar spots with intermittent metal shims (Figure C65). Joints at the perimeter of each granite unit are filled with sealant and backer rod. In general the sealant was in serviceable condition with limited areas of adhesive and cohesive failures. The deterioration of the sealant is consistent with urethane which is between five and ten years old.



Figure C65. Granite wash above water table.

- The battered walls appear to have been removed and reinstalled or replaced during one of the repair programs which occurred in the last 25 years. The edges of the units appear to have been rabbited to create a thinner exposed edge creating a shingle appearance (Figure C66).



Figure C66. Battered walls at the base of the dome.

- The backup wall of the battered area consists of clay tile spanning between regularly spaced vertical metal members. Newer anchors are regularly spaced along the length the vertical members. The newer anchors consist of discrete steel plates positioned on the interior side of the vertical members. Bolts extend through the plates into the backup wall and presumably engage the limestone panel (Figure C67).



Figure C67. Detail of new anchor from backside.

- Various shims have been installed between the plate and the back of the clay tile presumably to secure the panels in place.
- Biological growth exists on many of the face of the limestone units which are exposed to repeated wetting and drying (Figures C68 and C69) such as wash courses and raked and flat copings and sills.



Figure C68. Biological growth on limestone.



Figure C69. Biological growth on limestone.

- During one the previous repair programs, deteriorated Joliet limestone appears to have been replaced with a buff colored limestone. These units were installed around the inside corners (downspout locations) (Figure C70), outside corners (Figure C71) and other selective units around the building (Figure C72).



Figure C70. Replacement limestone.



Figure C71. Replacement limestone.



Figure C72. Replacement limestone.

- The anchorage of the replacement limestone at the second floor window heads consists of intermittent clips anchored to the Joliet limestone substrate with the replacement stone kerfed and set on the clips.
- Traces of iron within the matrix of the limestone have oxidized resulting in the buff coloring of the limestone.

Travertine as a Replacement

- Previous repair of severely weathered areas of the Joliet limestone have included installation of travertine Dutchman to reestablish the general profile of the eroded element. Examples include dentils in the cornice as well as the course above (Figure C73).



Figure C73. Travertine Dutchman.

- Travertine Dutchmen have been installed on the bottom of the dentils. These Dutchman are typically pinned to the remaining portion of Joliet limestone above. The length, diameter and specific metal of the pins could not be assessed.

Granite

- Granite was incorporated into the building facade primarily at the portico areas on the east and north facades. The columns are polished red granite which exhibits no significant distress.
- The walkways within the porticos are constructed out of the same granite as the columns with a flame finish and exhibit no significant distress with the exception of a few areas of exfoliation.
- The steps to the east and west entrance are composed of solid units. Joints between the treads are typically treated with sealant.

Red Sandstone

- The window surrounds within the entry areas incorporate fine grained red sandstone which exhibits no significant distress.

White Sandstone

- The white sandstone is highly porous fine-grained sandstone. Individual quartz and feldspar particles contained in the sandstone were angular. When viewed at higher magnification, concentrations of clay were seen to fill some of the pores.
- The window surrounds within the entry areas incorporate fine grained white sandstone which exhibits no significant distress.
- The stone is also used for the carved eagles which flank the south entry areas. One of the carved eagles, exhibits degradation of the top portion of the carving due to prolonged exposure in combination with some face bedding.

Cast Stone

- The cast stone elements have rounded quartz, sand sized aggregate. The residual portland cement particles detected in the

mortar consisted of two distinct colors suggesting that two sources of cement may have been used.

- Replacement floral units have been installed at various second floor windows pediments (Figure C74). These units replaced the original Joliet limestone units, which likely were highly eroded based on the condition of the remaining units (Figure C75).



Figure C74. Replacement floral unit.



Figure C75. Eroded limestone unit.

Larger Concrete Castings

- The cornice at the top of the main facades of the building incorporates a two course cast in place concrete cornice.
- The concrete exhibits regularly spaced shrinkage cracks (Figure C76), but no distress consistent with corrosion of embedded steel reinforcement.



Figure C76. Regularly spaced shrinkage cracks in cast-in-concrete ornament.

- Each section of the cornice exhibits a vertical crack roughly at the midpoint of the length of the cornice. This crack has

typically been filled with sealant (Figures C77 and C78).



Figure C77. Crack in concrete repaired with sealant.



Figure C78. Detail of sealant installed in cracked concrete.

- The surface of the concrete consists of a relatively uniform matrix of white sand with regularly spaced dark specs of roughly the same size as the white sand.
- The concrete in some areas of the cornice are poorly consolidated.
- Fragments of wire exist at various areas of the cornice. The wire is approximately 1/32

inch diameter and moderately corroded. Due to the proliferation of the wires throughout the cornice, it is likely that the wires were originally used to support the formwork for the cornice (Figure C79). No significant distress was observed which could be attributed to the corrosion of the wire.



Figure C79. Fragment of wire in cast concrete.

- A previous repair program, likely related to the built-in cornice gutter repairs, included installing regularly spaced vents with the soffit area of the cornice. The vents were installed by drilling a 2 inch diameter hole through the center of the space between the brackets which required removing the floral piece (Figure C80). The 2 inch diameter hole was typically drilled to a depth between 2 and 5 inches. At approximately half of the vents evaluated, the drilling of the hole was stopped when a reinforcing bar was encountered (Figure C81). When the bar hit, a 1 inch diameter hole was drilled to the top of the cast stone course above. The cast stone was topped by a lead gutter. Therefore, the vents extend from the bottom to below the lead gutter. The vents presumably were installed to provide air flow in the spaced between the lead gutters.



Figure C80. Added vent in flower at cornice.



Figure C81. Detail of added vent.

- The metal detector survey revealed that reinforcing steel was installed as part of original the cast in place cornice. No consistent pattern or spacing could be determined due to interference caused by the various fasteners used to install the gutter termination and substrate components.
- At a few locations limited lengths of reinforcing steel were expose on the surface of the concrete (Figure C82 and C83). When reinforcing steel was observed, it was typically corroded with no significant loss of cross sectional area.



Figure C82. Corroding reinforcing steel at cornice.



Figure C83. Corroding reinforcing steel at cornice.

Portions of the concrete directly below the lead gutter have been patched with the cementitious material (Figure C84).



Figure C84. Patched concrete cornice.

- At various areas, evidence of the edges of the form used to cast floral units into the soffit between the brackets (can be seen on Figure C85). No discontinuity along the edge around the perimeter of the floral areas, which tends to indicate that the floral units were cast concurrently with the soffit portion.



Figure C85. Detail of edges of cast unit.

- Mortar has been previously installed at the transition from the scroll area of the bracket to the ogee portion. Limited removal of the mortar indicated that the mortar had been applied to the area, but that no joint exists (Figures C86). The scroll and ogee portion of the bracket were cast integrally with the rest of the cornice.



Figure C86. Area painted where no joint exists.

- A skim coat of sealant has been applied over some of the wider shrinkage cracks at selected areas (Figures C87 and C88) as well as some poorly consolidated areas of the concrete.



Figure C87. Skim coat of sealant applied to cracks.



Figure C88. Slim coat of sealant.

- A black substance has penetrated some of the cracks in the cornice (Figures C89 and C90). This substance appears to have leached through from the gutter and may be some previous mastic applied to the built in gutter as a remedial repair.



Figure C89. Overall view of black deposit.



Figure C90. Detail of black deposit at cornice.

Cast Stone as a Replacement

- A coating appears to have been applied to the replacement cast stone elements on the circular motif railing (Figure C91).



Figure C91. Deteriorated coating on cast stone.

- The replacement cast stone has sharper edges on the units than the original units.
- No evidence of metal pins or anchors was detected in the replacement units.

Terra Cotta

- Window surrounds at the dormer above the main facade incorporate unglazed terra cotta.
- Units above the window were typically cracked. The metal detector survey revealed that these units were hung from a continuous metal member roughly corresponding to bed joint at the top of the hung unit.
- Several of the units had portions of the unit which were not integral to the remaining portion of the unit. This appears to have occurred when the mold was originally packed (Figure C92).



Figure C92. Coated terra cotta unit.

- The color of the units varied throughout the window surrounds and included a pinkish color as well as various shades of beige and buff colors.
- Several of the cracked units have been previously epoxy injected in a similar application as the epoxy injection on the Joliet limestone (Figures C93 and C94).



Figure C93. Epoxy injected on limestone.



Figure C94. Epoxy injected repairs.

- At one location on the north facade one of the terra cotta units was cracked (Figure C95). The cracked section was removed at the time of our inspection revealed the cells of the terra cotta unit which were partially filled with brick (Figure C96).



Figure C95. Spall of cracked terra cotta.



Figure C96. Removed terra cotta spall.

Terra Cotta as a Replacement

- During one of the previous repair programs, selected cast stone units appear to have been replaced with unglazed terra cotta. These units were found in the balustrades on the main facade as well as some of the

decorative floral units defining the corners of the main cornice (Figure C97).



Figure C97. Replacement terra cotta units.

- The floral corner units on the cornices were typically cracked. No steel was detected using the metal detector.
- Various balustrades have been replaced with no consistent pattern (Figure C98). The replacement units are darker than the original and not steel pins were found in the replacement units. The glaze on some of the replacement units is weathered exposing the clay body of the unit.



Figure C98. Replacement balustrades.

Wood Windows (3rd Floor and above cornice)

The wood for the windows is likely a local or regional species. Though not specifically measured, it is likely that windows which appear to be of the same size, as grouped in this report, actually vary in dimension by as much as 1 inch. The windows consist of a wood frame fastened to the perimeter masonry. The sash portion of the windows are held into the frame with removable wood stops and separated from each other by a parting bead. The jambs incorporate a weight pocket and pulley which would have enabled easier operation of the sash.

The windows would likely have been originally glazed with a ground and polished glass held in the sash with regularly spaced glazing points and a linseed oil based putty.

- Windows at the third floor are double hung units and double hung units with arch topped transom (Figure C99).



Figure C99. Double hung windows at 3rd floor.

- Each sash is divided into four sections creating a four-over-four window. The transom is divided in half vertically.
- These windows have been previously restored. The restoration included replacing the original sash with new single glazed sash installed with putty and points.
- In general, the putty was brittle, cracked and separating from the glass and frame (Figure C100).



Figure C100. Cracked glazing compound.

- Glazing points were found to be spaced at approximately 12 inches around the perimeter of the individual lites. A few of the points were exposed and exhibited surface corrosion (Figure C101).



Figure C101. Exposed glazing points.

- The original frames and brick molding were generally scraped and painted or Dutchman were installed to replace deteriorated components of the frame and brick molding.
- The lower portions of the brick molding and the sill exhibit deterioration consistent with moisture absorption through unprotected end grain conditions.
- The perimeter sealant is typically in poor condition. The sealant was poorly installed and not properly tooled. Numerous areas of the sealant are debonded and brittle.

Wood Windows (1st and 2nd Floor)

- According to available drawings, the sashes at the first and second floors were replaced during the 1990s repair work.
- Windows at the first and second floors are double hung units (Figure C102).



Figure C102. Typical first floor window.

- These windows have been restored. The restoration included replacing the original sash with new insulated glass units (IGUs) installed with wood stops fastened with metal staples.

- In general, the stops are in serviceable with some evidence moisture absorption into the stop and glazing pocket. Some of the stops on the south and west facades are beginning to show evidence of deterioration, specifically peeling paint and raised grains, as a result water infiltration through the untreated end grain (Figures C103 and C104).



Figure C103. Deteriorated painted wood stop.



Figure C104. Deteriorated painted wood stop.

- Staples were found to be spaced at 4 to 8 inch centers around the perimeter of the individual lites (Figures C105, C106 and C107).



Figure C105. Staple at wood stop.



Figure C106. Staple at wood stop.

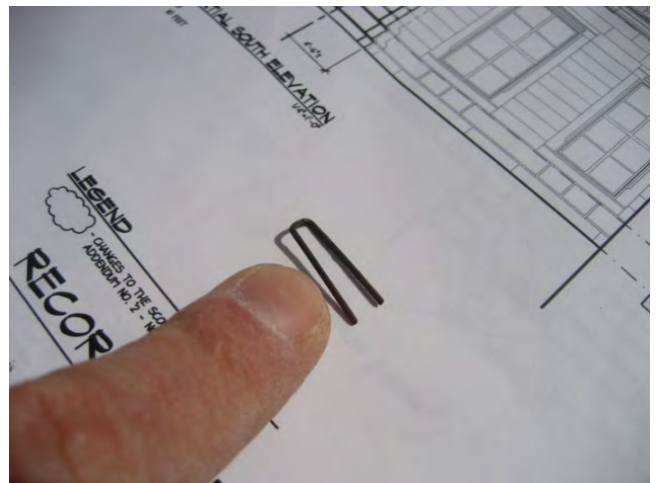


Figure C107. Detail of staple from wood stop.

- The original frames and brick molding was generally scraped and painted or Dutchman were installed to replace deteriorated components of the frame (Figures C108 and C109) and brick molding.



Figure C108. Dutchman component on frame.



Figure C109. Dutchman installed on sill.

- The lower portions of the brick molding and the sill exhibit deterioration consistent with moisture absorption through unprotected end grain conditions (Figure C110).



Figure C110. Deteriorated wood at sill and brick molding.

- Many of the sills on oriented toward the south and west exhibited had complete failure of the paint coating and swelling of the wood fibers (Figures C111 and C112).



Figure C111. Paint failure and wood deterioration at sill.



Figure C112. Detail of paint failure and wood deterioration at sill.

- The perimeter sealant is typically in poor condition. The sealant was poorly installed and not properly tooled. Numerous areas of the sealant are debonded and brittle.
- Security grills have been installed at the second floor windows adjacent to the Treasure Department. The grills consist of horizontal plates with circular bars penetrating the bars. The grills are anchored into the window jambs by means of a separate segment of plate embedded into the limestone and bolted to the horizontal plate of the grill (Figure C113). The grills exhibit peeling paint and some surface corrosion (Figure C114).



Figure C113. Security grill anchor.



Figure C114. Peeling paint and corrosion of security grills.

Wood Windows (Basement)

- The basement windows are replacement fixed wood frame units.
- Pivoting steel security grates were installed in front of some of the windows (Figure C115). The grates consist of horizontal steel plates with vertical bars extending through the plates.



Figure C115. Security grate.

- The coating on the security grates is typically peeling.
- Surface corrosion exists on grates. The most severe corrosion occurs on the upward facing portion of the horizontal plates.

- Several of the basement windows have been removed and replaced with aluminum frame louvers (Figure C116) and various security devices.



Figure C116. Replacement aluminum louvers.

Wood Windows (Dormers)

- The 1969 repair drawings indicate that the original wood dormer windows were to be replaced.
- The windows in the dormers are all replacement double hung units with arched tops.
- Several of the replacement units were severely deteriorated with significant areas of rot at the ends of individual pieces of the perimeter trim (Figure C117).

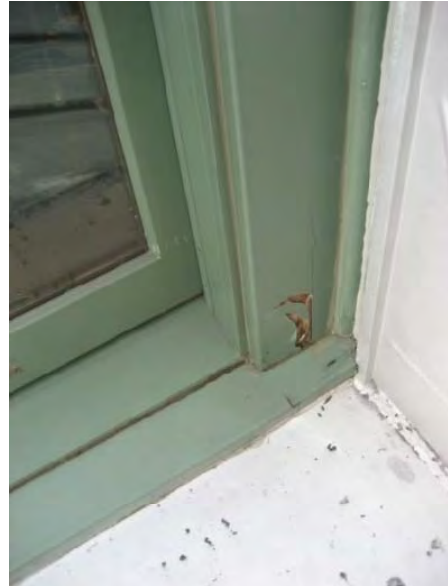


Figure C117. Deteriorated replacement wood window frame.

Steel Windows (Drum)

- According to the available drawings, the original windows in the drum were replaced in the 1930s with steel windows glazed with wired glass (Figure C118).



Figure C118. Replacement steel window.

- Minor surface corrosion and limited areas of paint failures exist on the windows.
- The anchors for the window were visible around the perimeter from the inside of the drum (Figure C119). Only minor surface corrosion was visible and no cracking or spalling of the adjacent masonry was observed.



Figure C119. Window anchor with surface corrosion.

Cast Iron Windows (East and North Portico)

- No significant corrosion of the cast iron window surrounds exists.
- Minor areas of peeling paint as well as minor surface corrosion were visible at some limited areas (Figures C120 and C121).
- Numerous layers of paint are evident on the surface of the cast iron resulting in a loss of sharpness of the decorative relief.



Figure C120. Peeling paint and minor surface corrosion on cast iron windows.



Figure C121. Detail of peeling paint and minor surface corrosion on cast iron windows.

Exterior Metals

Cast Iron Soffit (Porticos)

- No significant corrosion of the cast iron soffit was evident.
- Minor areas of peeling paint with some minor corrosion bleed-through of the paint were evident (Figure C122).



Figure C122. Minor peeling paint and corrosion of cast iron soffit.

- A few of the cast iron panels exhibited corrosion scale accumulation between adjacent panels (Figure C123).



Figure C123. Corrosion scale at cast iron soffit panels.

- When viewed from the interior, the coffered ceiling was found to consist of cast iron coffers set on a grid of beams. The specific configuration of the plates and fastener pattern could not be determined due to limited access to the area.
- No evidence of significant water leakage was found on the interior area of the porticos above the cast iron soffit. Minor surface corrosion exists on the exposed portions of

the cast iron, but no significant loss of cross sectional area was found.

Cast Iron Railing at Porticos

- In general, the cast iron railings appear to be in fair condition with some areas of minor corrosion, coating failures and isolated cracks.
- Numerous anchors connecting cast iron components to adjacent pieces were visible. The visible portions of the majority of the anchors have been painted. When the coating was removed at representative locations, some evidence of corrosion of the fasteners was observed.
- Numerous layers of paint exist on the railings. In generally the paint is well adhered with only minimal areas of exposed metal.
- The bases of the rail posts are typically cracked or have missing sections (Figures C124 and C125). Significant corrosion scale exists in the base of the railings. The condition is most pronounced on the north portico and to a lesser extent on the east portico. Significant corrosion scale and construction debris has accumulated at the bottom of the posts. The scale appears to be a combination of corrosion from the steel clips and to a lesser extent, corrosion of the interior surface of the cast iron post (Figure C126).



Figure C124. Cracked rail post.



Figure C125. Cracked rail post.



Figure C126. Corrosion of cast iron post.

- The interior surface of the cast iron posts was noticeably pitted from corrosion, but exterior observation did not indicate that it has lost significant cross sectional area.

Structural Evaluation

The structural condition assessment is based on visual observations of representative sections of accessible areas of the building, review of available drawings, specifications, and other relevant documents, contemporary laboratory analyses of materials, and review of previous structural and material analysis reports. Visual observations encompassed both interior and exterior structural elements, including: stone, brick masonry, wrought iron, cast iron, structural steel, cast-in-place concrete, and precast

concrete. The information obtained from the document review and from historic research is used to supplement the visual observations. The visual observations in support of this effort were performed in April of 2008.

In the historical documents, the basement level was originally referred to as the sub-basement; the first floor was originally called the basement. Likewise, the historical first floor is now referred to as the second floor, etc. For purposes of the report, we use the modern designations for the floor levels.

Foundations

As indicated in the specifications, concrete was placed in trenches prior to the installation of any of the foundation stonework.¹ The specifications indicated that “concrete was to cover the entire width of the trenches and have a minimum depth of three inches and to be rammed uniformly.” It was also specified that the first footing stone course was not to exceed six-feet, six-inches in width and was to be composed entirely of headers.² All stones were specified to be set in mortar composed of cement, quick lime, and clean sharp sand. The specifications also indicated that the horizontal joints were not to measure more than 1/2-inch and that the top three courses of the dome foundations were to be dovetailed in their vertical joints.³ The joints were constructed in this way to form an arch resisting outward as well as inward pressure.⁴ See Figure C127.

¹ Specifications Foundation Section

² Specifications Foundation Section

³ Specifications Foundation Section

⁴ Specifications Foundation Section



Figure C127. Large masonry groin vault beneath rotunda space, with limestone buttress.

The foundations are composed primarily of large, rusticated Joliet Limestone blocks. The exterior face of a portion of the foundation walls is visible at the west elevation of the north wing, as seen in Figure C128. The stone generally appears to be in serviceable condition, with only minor evidence of exfoliation and delaminations. This assessment included visual observations of exposed foundations only; exploratory excavations adjacent to building foundations were not performed as part of this study.



Figure C128. Rusticated Joliet limestone ashlar units forming the foundation walls, at north wing.

The interior face of portions of the Joliet Limestone foundation walls, supporting the building and porticos, is visible from the basement spaces beneath the north and east porticos. See Figures C129 and C130. Although the foundation stones generally appear to be in satisfactory condition, there is some evidence of water infiltration.

Sections of the topside of the limestone footing top course, supporting the brick masonry piers, were also observed, where accessible, throughout various portions of the basement, as seen in Figure C131.⁵

⁵ Specifications Brickwork Section



Figure C129. Interior face of Joliet limestone foundation walls beneath north portico.



Figure C130. Interior Joliet limestone foundation wall beneath north portico.



Figure C131. Limestone walls and footings exposed in basement.

The load bearing masonry walls and piers vary in thickness as the wall height increases. The greatest thickness in backup masonry occurs from the top of the last footing course and continues for 12 feet, to the top of the first floor beams. As indicated in the specifications, all of the interior basement walls are constructed of brick, above the upper courses of the foundations, and the exterior basement walls are constructed of stone. The specifications indicated that the brick masonry walls and piers are, on average, were to be approximately four wythes thick. The heavy rotunda loads are supported by four large, built-up brick masonry piers. Although the piers are relatively large in plan, they are not solid and have interior voids, as indicated by the specifications and previous drawing sets. In some instances, the general layout of the brick piers has been obscured, by the masonry infill between piers.

First Floor Framing (Historically Basement Floor Framing)

The first floor is supported by a series of masonry vaults and piers, with each brick pier resting on a limestone footing (Figure C132). While not all of the piers were readily visible, because of the build-out and brick infill of the occupied spaces, the general layout of the vaults was observed. Visual observations were compared with existing drawings to confirm the accuracy of the plans. The load bearing masonry walls and piers typically range in thickness from three and a half to four wythes.

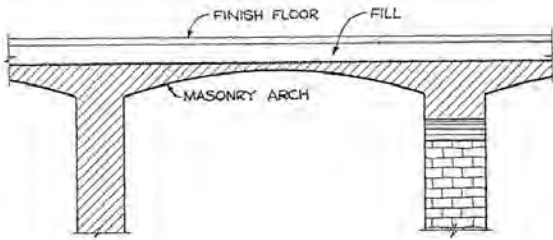


Figure C132. Typical sketch of first floor structural framing.

As indicated in the specifications, all of the interior first floor load bearing walls are constructed of brick above the upper footing courses. The exterior walls are composed of Joliet limestone at the basement level with brick above the bottom of the lower face course of the cut stone, i.e. the first floor level, as shown in Figure C133. Walls on each side of the cross halls, the walls of the safes, the walls squaring the outside of the dome foundation, and the walls which are the continuation of the walls of the sides of the east and west wings, are approximately four and a half wythes thick. The interior masonry walls in the halls have projections two wythes thick, so as to receive the cast iron pilasters of the second floor, as also indicated in the specifications.⁶



Figure C133. First floor construction photo, showing face limestone and backup brick masonry

The structure supporting the first floor rotunda consists of a large, masonry groin vault, where the central vaults directly beneath the main corridors intersect. See Figure C134. The large piers at the base of the groin vault are constructed of brick masonry resting on limestone piers. Limestone buttresses brace the large masonry piers. Some of the brick piers in the basement, beneath the rotunda, are marked "Poston Brick Company Springfield Illinois." These are most likely added piers, as the Poston brick company began producing brick in 1928. See Figure C135.

⁶ Specifications Brickwork Section



Figure C134. Large masonry groin vault beneath rotunda, with added brick pier.



Figure C135. Brick pier in basement with stamped logo "Poston Brick Company, Springfield, IL".

A series of six cast iron columns support the floor beneath the grand staircase and exist as part of the framing for the first floor. The specifications indicate that the cast iron columns taper from twelve-inches in diameter to ten-inches at the first floor level. The cast iron portion of these columns was not observed, as they are clad in brick to create large brick piers at the basement level, as seen in Figure C136.



Figure C136. Brick infill between brick piers and vaults in basement.

Mezzanines have been constructed in spaces above the first floor, between the original floor level and ceiling of the first floor spaces. Most of the mezzanines are constructed utilizing contemporary steel framing with metal deck and concrete fill. Columns were added in some of the first floor spaces in order to minimize the spans for the mezzanine framing as well as to limit the concentrated loads on the masonry walls. A chronology of the alterations including mezzanine additions is included later in the structural section.

A set of drawings prepared in 1969 by H.J. Fernandes and Associates of Springfield, Illinois included in Appendix B show the large masonry piers supporting the rotunda groin vault and the slender masonry piers supporting the vaults. These drawings also show the contemporary steel framing supporting the mezzanines as well as the first floor load bearing masonry walls.

The north and east porticos were completed in 1885, after the monumental stairs on the east (front) facade were removed. The north portico is constructed of rusticated limestone foundation walls with a large brick masonry arch tying back into the building structure, as seen in Figure C137. Granite slabs rest on top of the brick masonry arches to support the first floor entry at the north and east facades. The brick masonry on the underside of the arch, as observed from the basement spaces, is in extremely poor condition. Much of the mortar has eroded and significant spalling of brick has occurred. See Figure C138. Brick under the east portico is experiencing similar deterioration, though not to the severity as that of the north portico.



Figure C137. Interior face of Joliet limestone foundation walls supporting east portico.



Figure C138. Spalling and flaking of brick arch on underside of vault beneath north portico.

The poor condition of the brick masonry on the underside of the vaults is most likely a result of long-term water infiltration along with freeze-thaw damage. We observed numerous open joints on the top side of the granite slabs and there is no clear waterproofing membrane. Given the current conditions at the north portico, we are concerned with the structural integrity of the entry floor and the masonry vault.

Second Floor Framing (Historically First Floor)

The second floor structural system primarily consists of a series of masonry arches with a concrete topping or wood sleepers spanning between various sized wrought iron beams, which bear on masonry walls, as seen in Figure C139. The plaster ceilings are either hung from the masonry arches with tie wires or directly adhered to the masonry arch and wrought iron beams. Portions of the framing rely on built up beam sections, rather than just typical wrought iron beam sizes, as indicated on the Second Floor Framing Plan completed by H.J. Fernandes and Associates of Springfield, Illinois in 1969, in Appendix B.

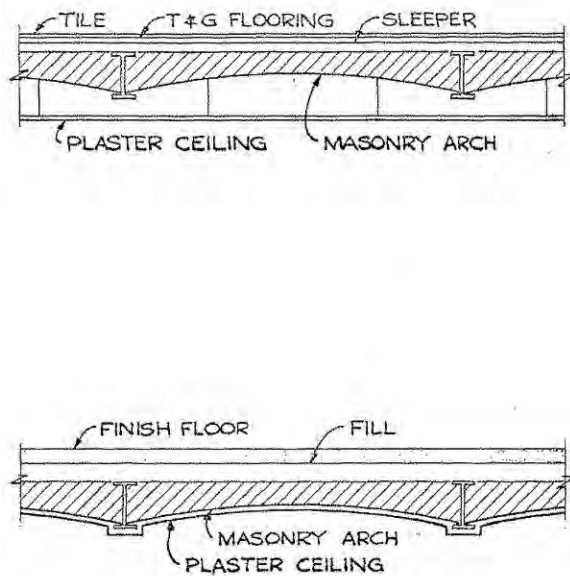


Figure C139. Sketch of typical second floor framing conditions

The wrought iron beams of the second floor are supported by the load bearing masonry walls including: the longitudinal hallway walls, interior bearing walls, the walls squaring the rotunda, and the exterior walls faced with cut stone. Typically, the interior load bearing masonry walls range in thickness from three and half to four wythes. The exterior walls faced with cut limestone vary in thickness from four and half wythes where stone pilasters or $\frac{3}{4}$ stone columns strengthen the walls to five and half wythes in thickness. The wrought iron beams of the corridors are shown in Figure C140.

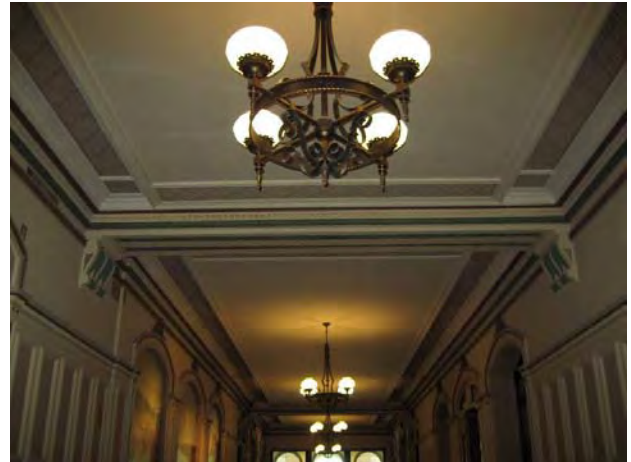


Figure C140. Wrought iron beams spanning the width of the main corridors on first floor, supported on cast iron brackets.

The rotunda of the second floor is supported by a wrought iron circular double girder located at the inner face of the rotunda, as indicated by section DD on the Second Floor Framing Plan completed by H.J. Fernandes and Associates of Springfield, Illinois in 1969. The flooring is supported by supply supported wrought iron I-beams, which bear on the load bearing masonry walls of the rotunda on one end with the other end supported by the double girder, which is supported by four cast iron columns. These cast iron columns bear on the four corners of the groin vault in the basement, as previously described. The four cast iron columns supporting the rotunda are sixteen feet long and twelve inches in diameter and tapering to ten inches just below the capital, as seen in Figure C141. The second floor rotunda floor structural system consists of a series of masonry arches with a concrete topping spanning between various sized wrought iron and added steel radial beams, which bear on masonry and the double girder. The plaster ceilings are directly adhered to the masonry arch and wrought iron beams and masonry arches.



Figure C141. One of the four cast iron columns supporting the second floor of the rotunda.

The second floor portion of the grand staircase is supported by a series of six cast iron columns and large wrought iron box beams, as seen in Figures C142 and C143. The second floor grand staircase and portion leading to the second floor mezzanine landing of the of the grand staircase is supported by a series of six cast iron columns clad in marble as seen in Figure C144. The box beams supporting the second floor, as indicated in the specifications, and shown as built up members on the Second Floor Framing Plan, are supported by four wythe thick load bearing masonry walls of the halls. The load bearing walls support the cast iron columns surrounding the grand stairs.



Figure C142. View showing wrought iron box beam clad in plaster supporting the foot of the grand staircase on the second floor.

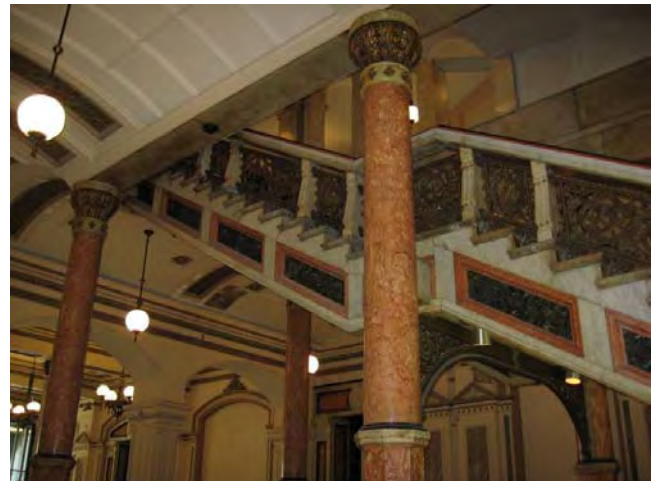


Figure C143. Cast iron columns supporting the grand staircase of the second floor.

Mezzanines have been constructed in spaces above the second floor, between the original floor and ceiling of the first floor spaces with contemporary steel framing supporting metal deck flooring. A mezzanine exists at the main landing of the grand stair. Additional columns exist in the west wing on the first floor west of the grand staircase to support the floor structure of the mezzanine at the landing of the stairs. These columns were added at the time of construction of this mezzanine. Columns were added in some of the other second and first floor spaces in order to minimize the spans for the steel framing of the mezzanines, as well as limit the concentrated loading on the masonry walls. As part of the installation of these columns, new isolated grillage foundations were installed. See Second Floor Framing. The chronology of the addition of the various mezzanine spaces located above the second floor is included in the section describing alterations.



Figure C144. View of columns clad in marble supporting the grand staircase between second floor and second floor mezzanine.

Specific information about member sizes and spacing for the second floor and second floor mezzanine spaces is included in the Second Floor Framing Plan completed by H.J Fernandes and Associates of Springfield, Illinois in 1969. See Appendix B Structural Framing Plans.

Third Floor Framing (Historically Second Floor) and Fourth Floor Framing (Historically Third Floor)

The third and fourth floor structural systems primarily consist of a series of concrete arches spanning between and encapsulating various sized wrought iron beams, which are supported by the load bearing masonry walls as seen in Figure C145. This sketch of the framing system of the third and fourth floors was completed as part of the Engineers Collaborative Report. The plaster ceilings are directly adhered to the concrete arches. Specific information about structural framing including sizing and spacing is defined in the Third and Fourth Floor Framing Plans included in Appendix B. Wrought iron beams bearing on large wrought iron trusses, also illustrated in the Fourth Floor Framing Plan, support the fourth floor of the west wing flanking the grand staircase. Wrought iron beams bearing on a large wrought iron truss also support the fourth floor of the east wing. The north and south wings of the fourth floor, rely on a similar structural system to that of the third floor, yet also incorporates wrought iron beams bolted and riveted at an angle to the typical flooring beams, which act as brackets to support the viewing gallery floor of the Senate and House chambers.

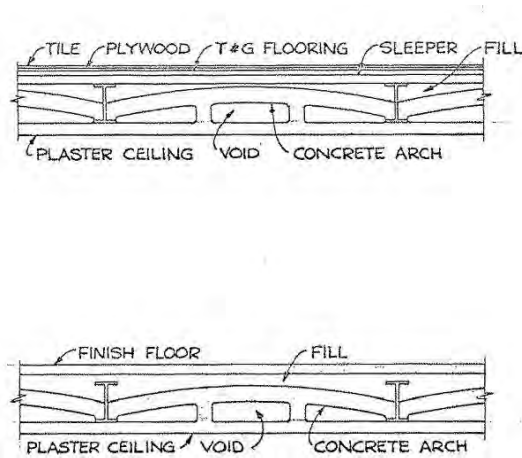


Figure C145. Sketch of typical third and fourth floor framing

The wrought iron beams of the third and fourth floors are supported by the load bearing masonry walls including: the longitudinal hallway walls, interior bearing walls, the walls squaring the rotunda, and the exterior walls faced with cut stone. Typically, the interior load bearing masonry walls range in thickness from two and a half to three and a half wythes. The exterior walls faced with cut limestone vary in thickness from four and half wythes where stone pilasters or $\frac{3}{4}$ columns stone columns strengthen the walls to five and half wythes where no pilasters or columns exist on the exterior stonework, as indicated in the specifications. The wrought iron beams of the chamber spaces bear on the cast iron pilasters, which are supported by cast iron pilaster supporting the second floor as shown in Figure C146. The main pilasters have a width of 2'-4" at the base and project 8 inches from wall. Four corner pilasters with two faces having widths 2'-4" and two returns of 7 inches, as well as twelve inside angle pilasters 1'-2" on one and 7 in on the other, also exist to receive the ends of the second floor framing. All these pilasters are nineteen feet in length extending from the floor level of the second floor to the bottom of the floor beams of the third floor.

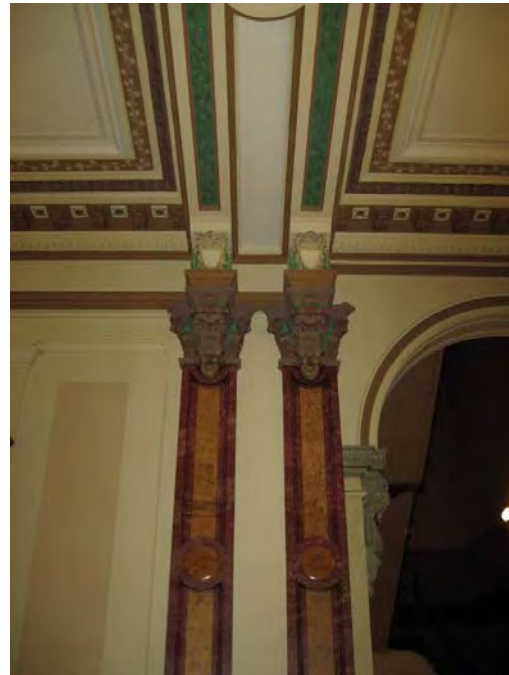


Figure C146. Wrought iron beams supporting floor of third floor corridor, bearing on cast iron pilasters seen on the second floor.

The rotunda of the third floor is supported by wrought iron beams (6WI, 10WI and 12WI) cantilevered from the load bearing masonry walls and arches, as indicated by section AA on the Third Floor Framing Plan in Appendix B. The wrought iron (6WI) radial beams have been strengthened by welding steel T-beams to the top flange, as indicated by repair drawings. The ceiling of the second floor rotunda is suspended from a series of tie rods, and not directly, adhered to the arch system, as evidenced by the beams are encased in plaster, creating the coffers and drop pendants. See Figure C147. Cracking of interior plaster at masonry arches surrounding rotunda was viewed from the second floor. The cracking is occurring in the load bearing masonry arches supporting the third floor corridor



Figure C147. The ceiling of the second floor rotunda displays drop pendants and coffers.

and rotunda framing. The four wings of the third floor radiating from the rotunda are supported by masonry arches, which frame the corridors of the wings of the rotunda on the second floor. Typically, the masonry arches are cracked, ranging in width from 0.05 to 0.1 inches, at the center of each arch, as seen in Figure C148, and beginning at the beams supporting the drop pendants. See Figure C149. Telltale monitors were installed at some of these cracks at a previous unknown date. See Figures C150 and C151. Readings were taken on 23 April 2008, each of the gauges read approximately 0.0. The cracks were measured and recorded during this investigation, as this information had not been previously recorded. It is assumed structure as these locations is composed of a masonry brick arch, as indicated by the specifications, previous drawings and reports.



Figure C148. Cracking at the center of the masonry arches surrounding the rotunda on the second floor.



Figure C149. Hairline cracks running along the plaster clad wrought iron beams framing the drop pendant.



Figure C150. Cracking of the plaster clad masonry arch at the second floor north wing where tell tale monitors have been previously installed.



Figure C151. Cracking of the plaster clad masonry arch at the second floor south wing where tell tale monitors have been previously installed.

The third floor landing of the grand staircase is supported by a large wrought iron box beam clad in plaster, as indicated by the original specifications. See Figures C152 and C153. The box beam as indicated in the specifications and shown as built up members on the Third Floor Framing Plan (Appendix B), are supported by the load bearing masonry walls of the halls, which are approximately four bricks thick and the cast iron columns surrounding the grand stairs.

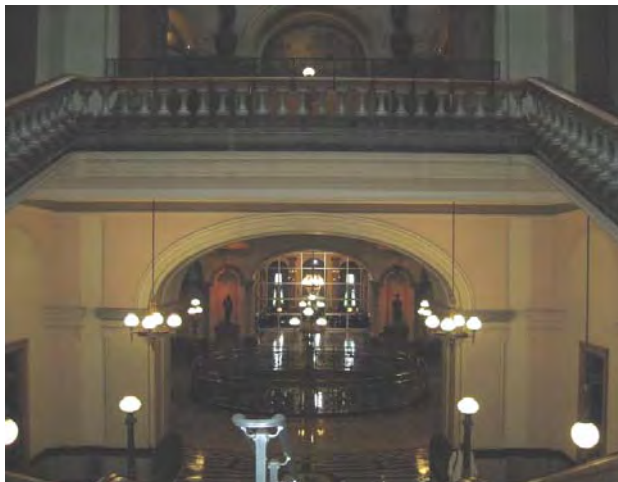


Figure C152. Large plaster clad wrought iron box beam, supporting the header of the grand staircase on the third floor.



Figure C153. Close up view of large plaster clad wrought iron box beam, supporting the header of the grand staircase on the third floor.

Fourth floor colonnades surrounding the grand staircase of the west wing, the fourth floor balcony of the east wing, and the upper viewing galleries of the House of Representatives Chambers and the Senate Chambers are supported by a series of trusses. None of the trusses elements were observed during the visual inspection, as they are covered in fireproofing, masonry infill and plaster. The plaster frieze, painted to look like bronze in the west wing conceals the depth the trusses. See Figure C154.



Figure C154. Plaster frieze concealing the trusses supporting the flooring of the fourth floor galleries.

The evidence of a truss supported floor system is apparent in the east wing, as compared with the north and south, as the decorative plaster beam, concealing the structure has a greater depth on the east. See Figure C155. The specifications provide dimensioning and description, while the information compiled for the Engineers Collaborative Report provides drawings and descriptions of the truss chords.



Figure C155. Large plaster beam concealing the wrought iron truss, supporting the fourth floor of the east wing.

The load bearing masonry walls of the fourth floor exist at either side of the large archways, the rear portion of the arch, large piers surrounding the rotunda as well as the drum wall transitioning to the interior portion of the archway. The load bearing masonry walls are four wythes thick. Cracking of the plaster is occurring in the load bearing masonry portion of the plaster arches at the east and west wings, beginning at the spring point of the arch and continuing vertically at the recess in the wall. The cracks range from hairline to approximately 0.1 inches wide. See Figure C156. This cracking is most likely related to the differential movement of the drum with relation to the rest of the structure.



Figure C156. Cracking of the plaster of the spring point of the brick arch above the fourth floor.

Fifth, Sixth and Attic Floor Framing

The structural framing of the attic floors for the east and west wings, as well as the north and south wings above the Senate and House Chambers is similar to that of the fifth and sixth floor structural systems of the north and south wings located in the mansard roof portions of the structure. The structural flooring systems are comprised of concrete topped arches, constructed of corrugated metal, which transfer the floor loads to the wrought iron beams, supporting the arches, as shown in Figure C157. See Fifth and Sixth Floor Framing Plans in Appendix B. The plaster ceilings below the attic spaces are suspended from the arches. See Figure C158.

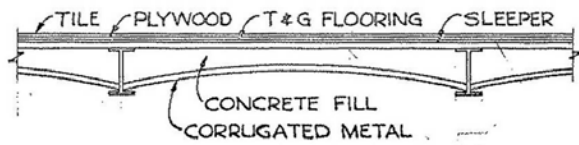


Figure C157. Sketch showing typical framing of the fifth and sixth floors.



Figure C158. Anchors used to suspend the plaster ceilings from the corrugated metal arches.

Masonry wing walls radiate out from the drum of the dome at the north and south wings, surrounding the large plaster archways, as observed from the attic spaces. These wing walls are experiencing significant cracking, ranging from 0.5 inches to nearly 0.75 inches wide, which most likely attributed to the differential movement of the drum load bearing masonry relative to the rest of the structure. See Figure C159. The significant load of the dome has caused the masonry of the drum to settle a greater amount than the masonry of cruciform plan portion of structure. These cracks most likely occurred shortly after construction, with the initial differential settlement of portions of the building.

Tie rods have been added in order to tie the drum masonry with the other load bearing masonry walls, as seen Figure C160. It appears the movement is no longer occurring, as no deformation in the tie rods exists.



Figure C159. Cracking, indicated by the arrow of the radial wing walls surrounding the inner dome masonry walls.



Figure C160. Added steel tie rods, tying drum of dome to load bearing masonry walls of the main structure.

Roof Structure

The typical roof structure of the main portion all four wings consist of a series of wrought iron trusses, wrought iron purlins and subpurlins supporting the precast concrete plank decking. The mansard roof structures are each comprised of two wrought iron trusses spanning in the east-west direction, as well as 6WI purlin, hip, ridge and rafter beams, also supporting precast concrete decking. The roof framing plan created by H.J. Fernandes and Associates in 1969 "Roof Framing Plan, Structural Framing State Capitol Building," included in Appendix B shows the existing framing of the roof structure for all wings of the building.

A series of concrete counterweights cast integrally with the cast in place cornice as observed in the attic spaces lining the exterior walls, are used to resist the overturning moment of the cast-in-place decorative cornice atop the Joliet limestone ashlar units. These counterweights appear as large concrete beams on the attic floors where the roof joists intersect the backup masonry of the exterior walls. In some instances, the counterweights are constructed as a solid beam and others as isolated concrete blocks or corbels, as seen in Figure C161.



Figure C161. Concrete counterweights cast integrally with cast in place cornice on the exterior, as observed throughout attic spaces.

One of the major roofing repairs occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The original roof deck consisted of wood sheathing attached to 2"x4" wood sleepers spaced at 16" on center fastened to the subpurlins. The wood deck was replaced with precast concrete panels.

East and West Wings

The roof framing of the east wing consists of seven equally spaced 9WI purlins and 6WI subpurlins spanning between three wrought iron trusses. See Figure C162. The western most truss is full depth of the roof to attic floor, while the other two trusses are not as deep and support the attic floor beams by a series of tie rods. The reason for the differing depths in trusses may be that a skylight previously existed between the two eastern trusses, as it appears to have existed in historic photographs. See Figure C163. The ridge and valley beams are typically consist of 12WI beams with purlins and subpurlins spanning between the ridge and valley beams. The wrought iron framing supports the roofing deck composed of precast concrete panels.



Figure C162. Trusses supporting the roofs of the east wing.



Figure C163. Roof framing truss at location of original skylight.

The roof framing under the small tempietto structures flanking the main roof of the east wing was initially constructed of wood. As part of the roofing replacement campaign in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the wood members were removed and replaced with 6B steel rafter beams. The wood roof deck assembly of the tempietto structures was also replaced at this time with the precast concrete planks. See Figures C164 and C165.



Figure C164. Load bearing masonry framing the tempietto structures.



Figure C165. Roof framing of the tempietto structures, showing precast panels and wrought rafters.

The structural framing for the east portico consists of 8WI purlins spaced at roughly at 5-foot centers. A series of 3/8 inch diameter rods exist between the adjacent purlins. See Figures C166, C167, and C168.



Figure C166. Roof framing of east portico, showing 8WI and sag rods between purlins.



Figure C167. Close up view of ridge beam of east portico roof framing, showing remnants of wood framing, as well as precast concrete panels, which have replaced the wood sleepers and deck.



Figure C168. East portico roof framing also showing concrete counterweights of the cast in place concrete cornice.

Installation of an additional 8B10 purlin at each of the north and south ends of the portico roof, removal of the existing wood framing/decking and replacement with pre-cast concrete planks cut to fit the existing framing configuration, as well as installation of new plates welded to the purlins to hold down the concrete planks were the major structural elements of the roofing repairs completed during the late 1960s early 1970s. Based on the repair drawings, the joints, which did not align were to be grouted between precast panels. This observation was based solely on repair drawings, and not able to be verified in the field. The structural framing of the attic floor of the portico consists of cast iron coffers, supported

by wrought iron beams, which bear on the masonry wall and granite columns of the portico, as seen in Figure C169.



Figure C169. Topside of cast iron coffer ceiling of east portico, supported by wrought iron framing.

The backup masonry of the east wing, primarily at of the east portico and east tempietto structures has experienced some minor water infiltration and subsequent freeze thaw damage, as evidenced by the spalling, flaking and crumbling of the brick faces. The presence of efflorescence on the brick surface at these locations is also indicative of moisture infiltration, through openings in the roofing and façade elements. The east portico is capped by a large concrete gutter, which is supported by the granite columns, thus limiting rotational movement of the gutter, as it is simply supported.

The roof framing of the west wing consists of a series of two wrought iron trusses, framing the opening for the skylight above the large barrel vault lay light of the grand stairs. See Figure C170. The 9WI purlins span between the masonry bearing wall to the west of the skylight and the double truss under the wall of the battered portion of the dome. The equally spaced 6WI subpurlins, span between the masonry bearing wall surrounding the skylight and the exterior bearing wall of the west wing. The west portion of the west wing roofing consists of a series of three wrought iron trusses (one high truss, as seen in Figure C171 and two main low trusses, as seen in Figure C172) spanning in the east-west direction and two secondary low trusses bearing on the main low truss. The main trusses bear on the west exterior masonry walls as well as the bearing wall framing the west end of the skylight opening and are constructed of built-up members and tie rods, as seen in Figures C173 and C174. The ceiling of room 409 is suspended from the main high truss, which is anchored to the rafter beams at the center ridge. The ridge and valley beams typically consist of 12WI beams and cross rafter member typically consisting of 8WI members. See Figure C175. The wrought iron framing supports the roofing deck composed of precast concrete panels. The roof deck prior to the roofing replacement campaign in the late 1960s and early 1970s consisted of wood sheathing attached to 2"x4" wood sleepers spaces at 16" on center fastened to the subpurlins.

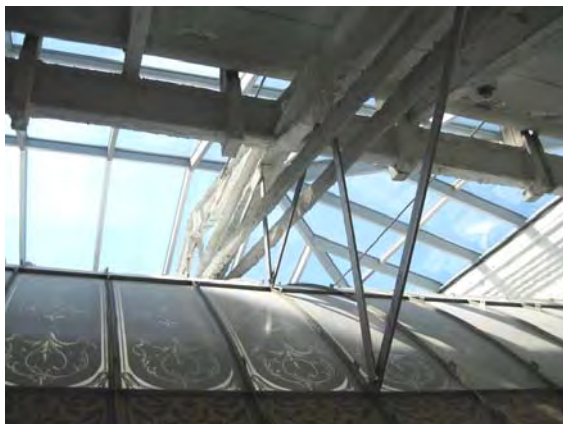


Figure C170. Wrought iron trusses framing the opening about the large barrel vaulted laylight in the west wing above the grand staircase.



Figure C171. Main high truss supporting the ceiling of the west wing above room 309.



Figure C172. View of one of the main low trusses at west wall.



Figure C173. Close up view of connection of main high truss elements.



Figure C174. Close up view of connection of main high truss elements.



Figure C175. Typical 12WI valley beam at west wing.

The backup brick masonry of the exterior walls in the attic spaces of the west wing supporting the roofing structure is experiencing distress. The upper portion of the west wall has rotated outward and is cracked near the roofline, as seen in Figures C176, and C177. The integral masonry piers supporting the trusses along the west wall have also cracked, as seen in Figure C178. It appears that some of this movement has occurred after the installation of the fireproofing, as the fireproofing is also cracked. Evidence of the fireproofing material exists on the precast concrete planks, indicating the fireproofing was installed in the late 1960s early 1970s, when this retrofit was made to the roof. The cracking of the upper portion of the west wall is most likely attributed to the moment induced in the west wall by the load created by the large concrete gutter. The weight of the gutter will tend to cause the wall to rotate outward, thus pulling it away from the roofing structure, in turn causing a large crack, running the entire length of the gable. A similar gutter exists on the north and east walls, yet no cracks exist in these locations, as the gutter is supported by the granite columns of the portico, and therefore a moment is not induced at the top of the walls.

Spalling, flaking and mortar erosion of the backup brick masonry of the west wall of the west wing can be attributed to prolonged water infiltration. When observed from roof side, many cracks and open joints exist in the concrete gutter directly above the west wall. These open joints and cracks allow free water entry into the building at the face of the west wall. Efflorescence, also present at this location, is indicative that moisture infiltration is occurring at this location.



Figure C176. Cracking near roofline between backup masonry wall and roof framing to the south of main high truss.



Figure C177. Cracking near roofline between backup masonry wall and roof framing to the north of main high truss.



Figure C178. Significant cracking of integral masonry pier supporting main low truss. Also, note the spalling, flaking and efflorescence of the backup masonry wall.

The specific framing locations and element descriptions for the east and wing roofing structures are included in the drawings “Replacement of the East and West Wing Roofs, Rehabilitation of State Capitol Building,” as completed by H.J. Fernandes and Associates in March 1970, included in Appendix B.

North and South Wings

The roof framing above the north wing Senate chambers consists of four wrought iron trusses as seen in Figures C179 and C180. The trusses are built up members’ 1 as described as Truss XX in the original specifications. The purlins consist of 15WI and the subpurlins are 6WI members, alternating with steel subpurlins. The roof decking consists of precast concrete panels. The trusses supporting the roofing of the north wing, as well as the ceiling of the Senate Chambers are similar to those of the south wing above the House Chambers.



Figure C179. Close up view of wrought iron trusses above Senate Chambers in the north wing.



Figure C180. Close up view of wrought iron trusses above Senate Chambers in the north wing.

The roof framing of the north wing Mansard roof is supported by two wrought iron trusses spanning in the east-west direction, as well as 6WI purlin, hip, ridge and rafter beams, also supporting precast concrete panels. The ridge beam at each end is comprised of a built up members with a deviator bracket to strengthen the member. Modifications have been made to the mansard roof framing, as evidenced by the steel framing coated with a red primer. These modifications will be discussed in the alterations section.

The structural framing for the North portico consists of equally spaced 8WI purlins, at 7’-3” on center. A series of 3/8” diameter sag rods exist between the adjacent purlins. Installation of an additional 8B10 purlins at each of the north and south ends of the portico roof, removal of the existing wood decking and replacement with pre-cast concrete panels, which are cut to fit the existing framing configuration, and installation of new plates welded to the purlins to hold down the concrete planks, were completed as part of the 1970 roofing repair campaign. The roofing drawings included in Appendix B, indicate the joints were to be grouted where perfect fits between precast panels did not exist.

The roof framing above the south wing House of Representative chambers consists of five trusses as seen in Figures C181 and C182. These trusses consist of built up members, as shown in Figure C183. The built up member sections are outlined in the Engineers Collaborative Report, as well as described in the specifications. The truss sections and locations are included in the roof framing plan created by H.J. Fernandes and Associates in 1969 “Roof Framing Plan, Structural Framing State Capitol Building.” The purlins consist of equally spaced 9WI I-beams 6WI subpurlins. Two new steel subpurlins (6B12) were added at the north and south ends of the roof near the load bearing masonry wall. The roof decking consists of precast concrete panels.



Figure C181. View of wrought iron trusses supporting roofing above House Chambers (south wing) prior to renovation.



Figure C182. View of wrought iron trusses supporting roofing above House Chambers (south wing) during renovation.



Figure C183. Close up view of wrought iron truss connections supporting roofing above House Chambers (south wing) during renovation.

The roof framing of the south wing mansard roof is supported by two wrought iron trusses spanning in the east-west direction, as well as 6WI purlin, hip, ridge and rafter beams, also supporting precast concrete plank decking. See Figures C184, C185, and C186. The ridge beam at each end is a built up member. See Figures C187. Modifications have been made to the mansard roof framing, as evidenced by the steel framing coated with a red primer. These modifications will be discussed in the alterations section.



Figure C184. Overall view of mansard roof framing of south wing.



Figure C185. Close up view of wrought iron truss and steel retrofits of south wing mansard roof framing.



Figure C187. Close up view of deviator bracket between wrought iron framing and steel retrofits of south wing mansard roof framing.

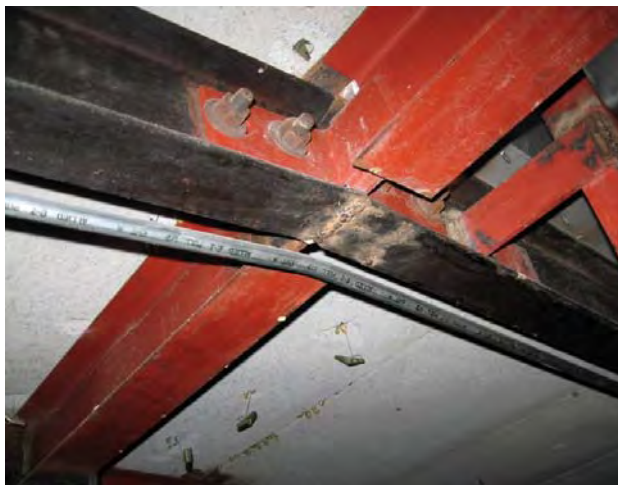


Figure C186. Close up view of connections between wrought iron framing and steel retrofits of south wing mansard roof framing.

The backup masonry of the exterior walls of the north and south wings was not observed as the attic spaces are finished spaced. Little or no evidence of water infiltration was present on the drywall finishes, of the north and south walls.

Dome Structure

The dome portion of the structure consists of three interrelated elements including the stone portion of the drum, the iron framing and precast panel sheathing of the outer dome and the iron framing and sheet metal skin of the inner dome.

Stone Portion of Drum

The masonry drum below the iron-framed dome is clad with limestone, which is keyed into the backup brick walls; portions of the limestone can be seen from the interior of the dome. See Figures C188. The battered base of the dome, also clad in limestone, the framing consists of on a system of wrought iron I beams framed at the batter of the stone with structural clay tile infill between framing members. Retrofit of the stone attachment has occurred at the battered portion of the drum. The stone is anchored to the regularly spaced wrought iron framing. A contemporary anchoring system was observed as seen in Figure C189. The old angle iron anchors, as referenced in the specifications appear to have been cut off and in some cases used as shims for the new anchoring system. The battered base of the drum transitions to vertical walls, which are

supported by large transfer girders located below the masonry. Masonry infill exists below the transfer girders, and rests atop a double wrought iron truss. See Figure C190.

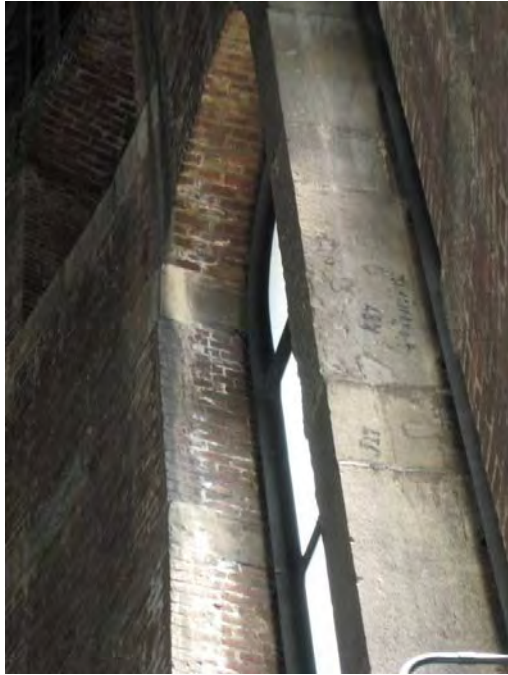


Figure C188. Masonry portion of the drum of the dome, showing limestone units keyed into brick masonry.



Figure C189. Retrofit anchorage at stone portion of the battered base of the dome, showing wrought iron framing and clay tile infill between framing.



Figure C190. Transfer girder supporting the stone battered base of the dome.

During the course of our field investigation, we observed that the transfer girders described above are located directly above two adjacent wrought iron trusses, and that the space between the transfer girder and trusses is in-filled with brick masonry. Based on our field observations, it appears that the original design intent was for the two adjacent trusses to support the loads from the transfer girder and brick above. However, it appears that during construction it was determined that the two adjacent trusses were not able to carry these loads, subsequently large square cast iron columns were added beneath the ends of each transfer girder. Two added columns exist at both the east and the west wing of the building.

This is evidenced in the attic spaces, as seen in the following Figures C191 and C192. As seen in this historic image, Figure C193, these columns appear to have been added early in the life of the structure, most likely during construction, as based on field conditions. The placement of the cast iron columns in the finished space is prevalent on the third floor, in the west wing near the grand stair as seen in Figure C194 and in the east wing corridors leading to the gallery spaces of the house and senate chambers as seen in Figures C195. Historic drawings indicating the placement of the cast iron columns were not reviewed, as many of the early drawings of the building have been lost over the years. However it has been noted that the original architect raised the height of the dome and made it wider in 1871 after the foundations had been laid. These columns were probably added as a necessity to address these changes to this heavy structure.



Figure C191. Square cast iron column, between double truss elements, added to support the transfer girder and loading of the battered base of the dome, showing load-bearing masonry above column.



Figure C192. Square cast iron column, between double truss elements, added to support the transfer girder and loading of the battered base of the dome.



Figure C193. Historic photograph showing added cast iron column.

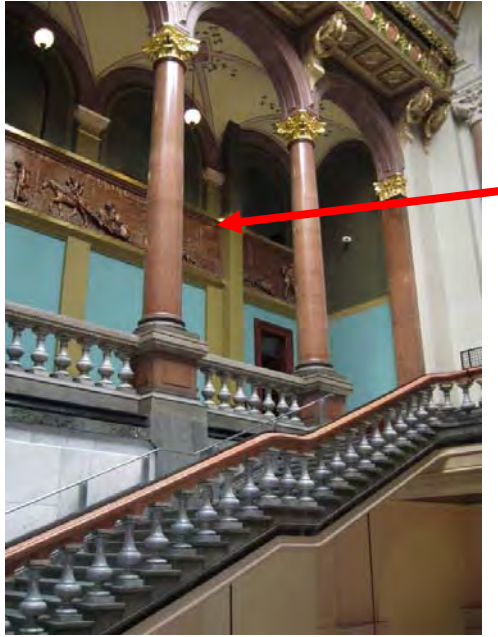


Figure C194. Contemporary view of added cast iron column at west wing third floor.



Figure C195. Contemporary view of added cast iron column at east wing third floor, at corridors leading to Senate and House Chambers.

The exterior stone portion of the drum atop the battered base consists of 4 large porches at each of the principal facades, each of these porches have six limestone columns, which are approximately 44 ft high and 3'-6" diameter at the base and tapering to 2'-11" at the top, as indicated by the original specifications. This condition exists at each of the primary facades, as shown in Figure C196. The limestone

columns support the upper balconies, i.e. ceiling of the porches. Large limestone corbels, which are constructed integral with the interior brick walls of the dome structure, support the porches and columns, as shown in Figure C197. Brick arches spanning between the large limestone corbels support the interior colonnade floor between the exterior porches and interior columns supporting the inner dome, Figure C198. The 24 equally spaced interior brick columns, at the circumference of the dome support the circular masonry wall that supports inner dome structure, as seen in Figure C199.



Figure C196. The exterior stone portion of the dome consists of 4 large porches at each of the principal elevations, each of these porches have six stone columns.

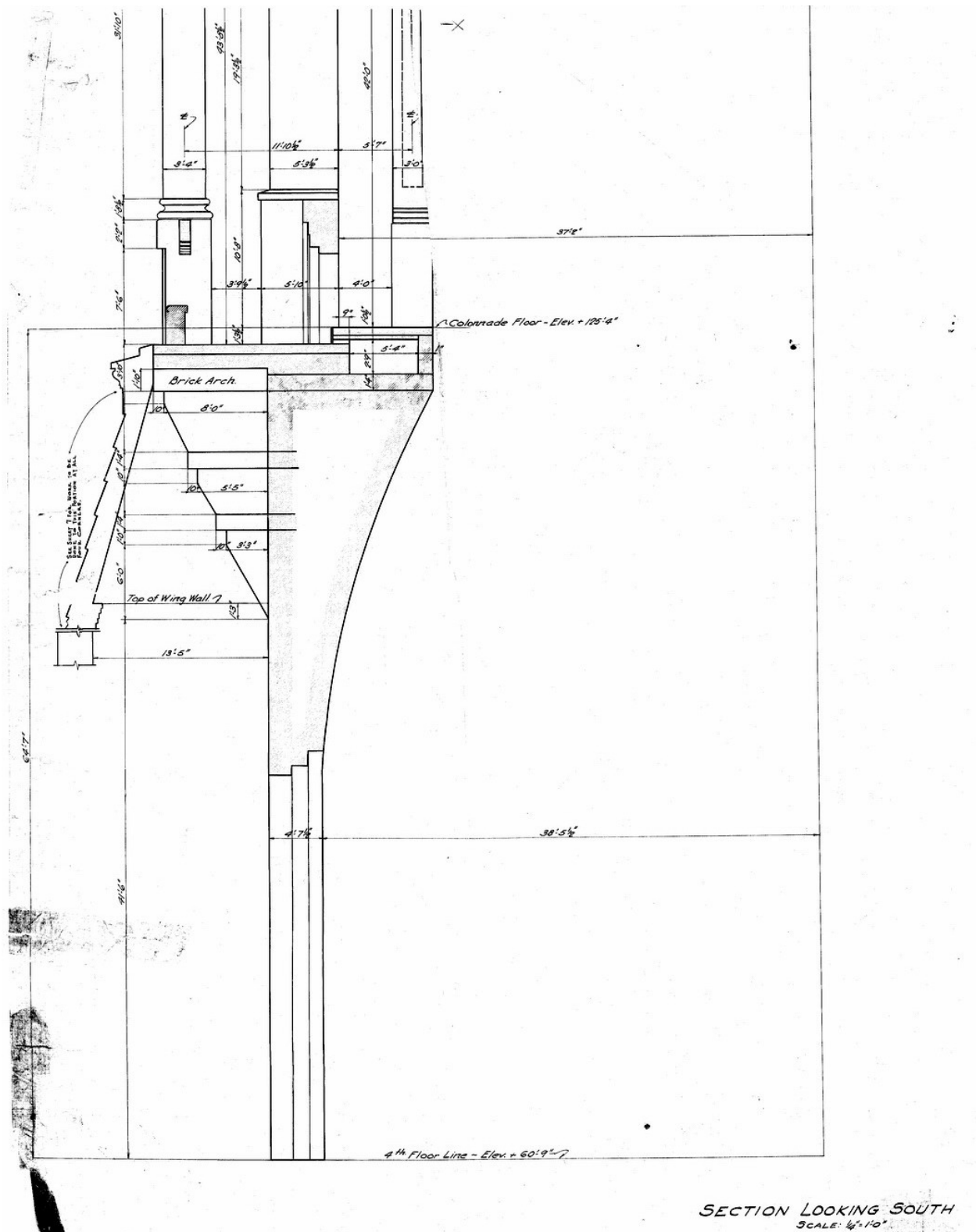


Figure C197. Section of dome supports for porches and balconies, including corbelled brick masonry toward interior of dome and large stone corbels to support exterior stone porches and columns (Taken from 1932 Dome Repair Drawings as completed by Frank Randall).



Figure C198. Large limestone corbels constructed integrally with the brick masonry of the dome drum, support the exterior limestone porches and columns and the colonnade level.



Figure C199. Interior brick columns at colonnade level of dome, supporting inner dome structure.

The floors of the balconies, supported by the stone columns of the exterior porches, were originally constructed of cast iron, as indicated in the

specifications.⁷ The cast iron extended 4 inches into the wall and to the center of the railing, remnants of the cast iron framing exist in the load bearing masonry drum of the outer dome structure, as seen in Figure C200. Balcony floors were reinforced as part of the 1932 dome repairs, and clad with sheet metal, as seen in Figure C201.



Figure C200. Slightly corroded remnants of cast and wrought iron framing elements of the porches and balustrades clad in sheet zinc.



Figure C201. Exterior porches clad in sheet metal, framed into masonry drum of the outer dome structure.

⁷ Specifications section Outside Work of Dome pg 49.

The interior portion of the dome drum beneath the brick columns of the upper colonnade drum is a continuous load bearing masonry wall with large archways above each of the four wings, as seen in Figure C202. The masonry is approximately three to four wythes thick beneath the corbel of the plaster frieze. The majority of the depth of the arch is constructed out of plaster and wood lath and suspended from a steel I-beam, as seen in Figure C203. The load bearing masonry of the archways in turn transfer the dead load of the dome structure to the large load bearing masonry piers located the four corner of the intersection of the wings surrounding the rotunda.



Figure C202. Large archways on fourth floor transferring loading from the dome to the four massive masonry piers (elevator coves).



Figure C203. Topside of fourth floor plaster archway, as viewed from the catwalk surrounding the interior dome drum.

Inner Dome

The inner dome is constructed of carbon steel sheet metal panels, fastened to iron framing. The main ribs consist of 4 inch deep wrought iron I beams with iron tie rods fastening the ribs to the metal panels (Figure C204). The decorative carbon steel sheet metal panels as seen from the interior rotunda are suspended from the wrought iron ribs, which are fastened with bolts and rivets to 11 inch deep iron channels bearing on the perimeter bearing wall (Figure C205). The brick columns, supporting the perimeter walls have been are finished with plaster. The column bear on brick corbels, which is extending outward from the load bearing masonry wall supporting the outer dome structure.



Figure C204. Interior dome structure connection to channel iron atop circular masonry wall supported by interior columns.



Figure C205. Interior dome space frame like structure, with main ribs consisting of 4" wrought iron I-beams.

A steel catwalk structure surrounds the load bearing masonry walls and stone corbels supporting the upper dome. The catwalk is a steel frame structure, which bears on the load bearing masonry wall of the inner dome drum above the large arches defining the four wings of the third and fourth floors, and the load bearing masonry of the outer dome. See Figures C206 and C207.



Figure C206. Steel framing of cat walk structure, showing limestone corbel in background.



Figure C207. Underside of steel framing of the cat walk structure, bearing on back up masonry of outer dome.

Outer Dome

The main structure of the outer dome consists of vertical (longitudinal) trusses acting as ribs which rest on the circular load bearing masonry wall of the drum and circular trusses (circumferential) between ribs constructed of wrought iron. The iron framing is sheathed in precast concrete panels. The dome cladding consists of sheet metal roofing panels anchored to the precast panels. The circular load bearing masonry wall of the dome, supporting the vertical trusses is constructed with solid brick masonry back up with limestone units keyed into to the backup wall. Arches existing in the masonry beneath the space between the wrought iron ribs and allow for openings in the masonry

for arched windows. Metal shoring has been added at the stone windowsills of the arched windows of the drum.

As indicated in the specifications, the dome has a semi-elliptical section, the arcs of which are 76' and 100'. The framing of the dome consists of 48 wrought iron longitudinal trusses coupled in pairs having the form of a segment of an ellipse (Figures C208 and C209). These trusses are connected to circumferential trusses, with nine equal distant circular plans and by means of truss rods (Figures C210 and C211). The circumferential trusses consist of two curved T beams with the webs riveted to truss rods (plates) 1/2"x 1/2" at an angle of 45 degrees with the tangent to the curve, i.e. diagonals (Figure C212). The circumferential trusses are riveted to the longitudinal trusses (ribs) and welded to leg of the angle to create the bottom chord of the vertical truss (Figure C213). The circumferential trusses divide the vertical trusses (ribs) into eight sections. The longitudinal trusses are coupled in pairs spaced approximately 18 inches apart and connected by truss rods (plates) 1/2"x1/2" as described previously. The intersection between the vertical and circular are connected by round rods 1 1/4" diameter (Figure C214). The compression ring is a cast iron circle fitted with twenty-three 10 1/2 inch deep wrought iron I beams connected at the center by a cast iron hub. Each built up wrought iron column, between the compression and tension ring aligns with the longitudinal trusses below and the lantern columns above (Figures C215, C216, and C217). A spiral stair constructed of wrought and cast iron elements extends from the colonnade level to the lantern. The stair is suspended, with a series of flat plate rods, from the compression ring above as well as the floor of the lantern. Noticeable movement and vibration exist when climbing the spiral stair, despite the steel tie rods bracing the spiral staircase (Figure C218).



Figure C208. Close up view showing base of vertical truss framing outer dome.



Figure C209. Close up view showing vertical truss elements framing outer dome.

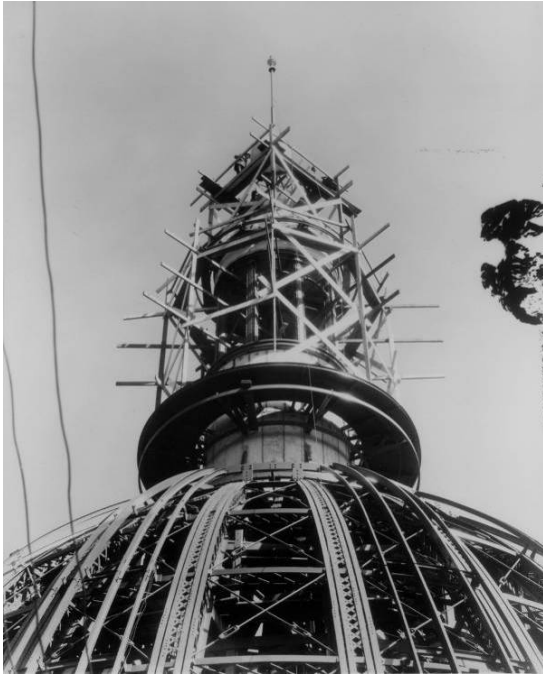


Figure C210. 1930s photograph showing repairs to the outer dome structure and lantern, including the removal of all wood sheathing.



Figure C211. View of structural elements of outer dome, showing vertical trusses, circular trusses, cross bracing and window framing.



Figure C212. View of structural elements of outer dome, showing vertical trusses, circular trusses, cross bracing and precast concrete panel sheathing.



Figure C213. Close up view of connection between vertical and circular trusses.



Figure C214. Overall view of connection between vertical and circular trusses.



Figure C216. Built up wrought iron vertical trusses tying into the compression ring, aligning with the wrought iron columns above.



Figure C215. Close up view of the compression ring.



Figure C217. Built up wrought iron lantern columns fastened to the compression ring, aligning with the vertical trusses below.



Figure C218. Interior view showing outer dome structure system and spiral staircase suspended from the compression ring and braced with metal tie rods.

The lantern framing consists of four semi elliptical curves and is constructed of 6-inch deep I-beams. The top of the beams are riveted to wrought iron plates, the bottom ties into the existing built up columns, as shown in Figure C219. The ball on top of the lantern and flagpole is supported by mast consisting of two 2.5" x 5" T-bars riveted together and bolted at bottom to the iron floor of the lantern. See Figure C220. The lantern is supported by eight built up columns. The floor of the lantern is constructed steel plates resting on steel I-beams connected to the existing cast iron built up columns, as seen in Figure C221. The steel framing as seen in Figure C222 was installed as part of the 1930s dome repairs based on the recommendations listed in Frank Randall's dome report, as further explained later.



Figure C219. Structural framing of the roofing above the dome lantern consisting of semi-elliptical curved framing elements.



Figure C220. Structural framing of the roofing above the dome lantern, showing framing for the flagpole in the foreground.



Figure C221. Close up view of built-up wrought iron column supporting the lantern.



Figure C222. Steel framing of the lantern floor, surrounding wrought iron columns.

The floor of the attic space of the lantern roof contains two reinforced concrete decks separated by approximately two feet. The steel reinforcing bars in the reinforced concrete flooring slabs of the lantern attic space are significantly corroding. Spalling of the underside of the concrete decks has also occurred at these locations. Figure C223.



Figure C223. Underside of the attic floor, showing corroded reinforcing steel and spalled concrete.

Interior Architectural Spaces

The results of this comprehensive survey are included on a room by room basis in Appendix A.

As a map to the interior finishes of the building interior, reflected ceiling plans of floors one through four that depict remaining decorative plaster ceiling features are included in Figures A4.1-A4.4 at the end of Section C. In addition there are chronological floor plans showing all partition editions included in Appendix A.

Light Fixtures

A lift was used to observe isolated fixtures up-close; some of the fixtures observed contained areas of missing and peeling coating. All of the fixtures view up-close contained soiling in the form of dust.

At the time of the survey, all lighting fixtures were removed from the first floor south corridor due to a painting campaign.

Nine different types of lighting fixtures were observed in the main corridor spaces of the Illinois State Capitol building as shown in Appendix A. Several fixture types such as pendants, small chandeliers, large chandeliers, and sconces are used throughout the corridor spaces. Certain fixture types such as double pendants, first floor stair posts, second floor stair

posts, second floor rotunda posts, and third floor rotunda posts are unique to their location. All of the existing corridor fixtures have similar opaque white glass globes with vertical delineations. The globes on the pendant fixtures are spherical and the globes on all the other fixture types are ellipsoid.

Although a historic lighting plan has not been discovered, it is believed that the Capitol currently contains larger light fixtures in more locations than when the building was originally designed. However, an area located under the central staircase in the west wing has what appears to be six abandoned lighting mounts. It is assumed that these locations were abandoned when a modified lighting design included more pendant lights above the corridor in this wing.

Doors

There are a few typical distress conditions that were observed to the doors including:

- Numerous hinges missing the finials at the end of the hinge pin.
- Dutchman or holes from precious hardware
- Scratches, dents, and impact damage,
- Loss and flaking of the clear coat finish
- Damage to hardware when modified for a modern door
- Tarnished door hardware

Materials Conservation Analysis

Exterior Masonry

Selected samples of masonry materials were removed from the Illinois Capitol for preliminary petrographic analysis to generally assess the composition and properties of selected masonry material. The methodology and complete results are provided in Appendix A.

Stone

Joliet limestone is a fine grained, light drab dolomitic limestone from Will County, Illinois. This limestone was commonly used as a building stone throughout the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Illinois. The limestone can be worked smooth but does not take a polish. While it can be carved, it typically cannot be

carved with high relief. The stone contains fine seams of clay that often lead to distress through weathering. When quarried the stone is uniform buff in color but upon weathering it changes into a light orange brown color from the oxidation of iron containing minerals. Distress of Joliet limestone is most often related to it being set with its natural bedding planes parallel to the face of the wall (face bedded) and the clay seams.

A detailed examination of Sample 12 revealed natural bedding planes that were oriented perpendicular to the plane of delamination. The fragments contained obvious planes of weakness that were seen to contain concentrations of clay minerals. Pyrite was detected in association with the thin clay layers. The body of the stone is composed of fine-grained interlocked calcite and dolomite. When viewed at higher magnification, well distributed angular particles of quartz and feldspar were observed. Textural features suggest that these angular siliceous particles may be authigenic, that is, they formed in place. The thin nature of the fragment indicated that the stone substrate from which it was removed had suffered from freeze-thaw distress.

Bedford or Indiana limestone is a uniform, gray to buff, fine-grained oolitic stone quarried near Bedford Indiana. Indiana limestone is one of the most common American building stones and has been commonly used on other monumental buildings including the Nebraska, Georgia, West Virginia, and Kentucky Capitols.

Bedford or Indiana limestone was used extensively for decorative carving and is present at the north portico and on the drum of the dome. Bedford limestone is a uniform, gray to buff, fine-grained oolitic stone quarried near Bedford Indiana. Indiana limestone is one of the most common American building stones. At some high exposure areas Indiana limestone was used in lieu of Joliet limestone. In addition, selective Joliet limestone units likely deteriorated have been replaced with Indiana Limestone. No analysis was conducted of the Indiana limestone.

White sandstone was used on the south facade of the south wing. The sample was composed of

friable and highly porous fine-grained sandstone. Individual quartz and feldspar particles contained in the sandstone were angular. When viewed at higher magnification, concentrations of clay were seen to fill some of the pores. Some of the adjacent angular sand particles appeared to be “fused”. The sample was friable and weak.

Other building stones included a granite primarily at the portico areas on the east and north facades. The columns are a polished red granite. The window surrounds within the entry areas incorporate a fine grained red sandstone which exhibits no significant distress. During one the previous repair programs, deteriorated Joliet limestone appears to have been replaced with a buff colored limestone and travertine dutchman.

Cast Stone

Referred to in the historical documents as molded cement or *cyma recta*, cast stone gained popularity in the United States in the 1860s as an economical alternative for natural stone. The cast stone at the roof baluster is firm and contains coarse sand aggregate. The sand contained in the mortar was sound and intact and composed primarily of rounded quartz. The matrix appears to contain Portland cement from two different sources. The water to cement ratio was judged to be low, even by modern standards. No evidence of deterioration was detected on a micro-scale.

Cast in Place concrete

The cornice at the top of the main facades of the building incorporates a two course cast in place concrete cornice. Portland cement from two distinct sources of manufacture was observed in the concrete and the composition was similar to the cast stone elements. No evidence of deterioration was detected on a micro-scale.

Terra Cotta

Terra cotta is a fired ceramic material used since ancient times as architectural ornament. Molded terra cotta units for architectural applications

were first introduced in the United States in the late 1840s.

The body of the terra cotta was soft and could be scratched with a copper probe. The matrix was porous and readily and rapidly absorbed water. This is consistent with inadequate initial firing or subsequent hydrolysis of ceramic material (during normal weathering) that formed during initial firing. The terra cotta contained an unusual rounded particle that had textural features similar to hydrated hydraulic lime. When viewed at higher magnification, rhombohedral crystals were detected within the lump. This suggests that the material may not have been adequately fired during manufacture. Examination of the thin section revealed the presence of ceramic bodies (grog) that were two distinctly different colors. Very fine angular quartz sand filler was also present as filler. Thin elongate voids that formed as a result of shrinkage during normal manufacture were detected throughout the full body of the sample. The condition of the fragments suggested that the body of the terra cotta from which the samples were removed had suffered from freeze-thaw distress.

Brick

The stone masonry is built with red clay back-up brick. Brick from the basement was analyzed and tested. The body of the brick was very soft and could easily be scratched with a copper probe. The body of the brick contained angular quartz sand filler with likely particles of hydrated lime (now carbonated). The brick had a high water absorption rate.

Mortar

Eight mortar samples likely representing the original setting and pointing mortar from the limestone facade and the brick foundation were selected for analysis. Mortar samples that were examined represented a number of different formulations. Of particular interest were samples that contained features consistent with the presence of hydrated lime, hydraulic lime, natural cement, and portland cement representing the development in mortar formulations during the 1870s.

Interior Stone Wainscot

Throughout the first and second floors are decorative stone wainscot. The wainscot primarily consists of various polished limestone breccias. The original quarry for the breccias is unknown and is likely varied. At some locations, the stone has been coated with a clear coat. Typically, the polished stone should be left uncoated. Limestone breccias are sensitive to acids and care should be taken to clean the stone with a neutral pH cleaner so as not to damage the polish. A protective microcrystalline wax could be applied to the stone. No specific distress was observed.

Metals

Metal samples of the structural framing, architectural metals, and roofing material were obtained from various portions of the building to determine their specific material composition by a means of laboratory analysis. The architectural ornamental metal and roofing materials samples were removed using tin snips, as the samples were composed of sheet metal. All structural metal framing samples were removed using a reciprocating saw and vice grips. Each sample was carefully removed in a location, which would not affect the load carrying capacity of the members, the appearance of the ornamental element or allow any water infiltration. In each instance, photos of the location of removal were taken for each sample. Photographs for sample removal of samples S1-S8 are provided in Figures C224 and C225. They show the locations of the removed samples. The complete analysis is provided in Appendix A.



Figure C224. S1 removal location attic of east wing above room 400.



Figure C225. Removal of sample S1 from top flange of 9" deep wrought iron attic floor framing beam.

Table 1. Metals Analysis

Sample	Location of Sample Removal	Material
S1	Attic above 4th floor room 400	Wrought Iron
S2	Attic above 4th floor room 400	Wrought Iron
S3	Base of inner dome	Wrought Iron
S4	Slanted portion of dome drum	Wrought Iron
S5	Top of curved stair , lowest circular truss	Wrought Iron
S6	Interior lantern column of outer dome	Wrought Iron
S7	Floor framing of lantern, above column	Carbon Steel
S8	Attic above 4th floor near dbl truss of east	Wrought Iron
R1	Interim Balcony Level	Copper
R2	Roof	Copper
R3	Mansard Roof	Copper
R4	Interim Balcony Level	Zinc
A1	Interior Dome	Carbon Steel
A12	Interim Balcony Level	Zinc

Plaster

WJE performed analysis of the plaster finish in the Senate Chambers to determine the cause of finish plaster pop-outs to determine the components in the plaster identified as Carton Pierre. The report dated August 30, 2000 is included in Appendix A.

Additionally, the plaster paste consists of lime (calcium oxide) compounds and appears to have been made from a dolomitic quicklime material. Cement-like material is occasionally present, suggesting that it may be a hydraulic lime or a lime made from clayey limestone. It contains brucite, and occasional microscopic inclusions of periclase (MgO) were detected. In addition, cinder was tentatively identified in the plaster.

Carton Pierre

Throughout the Capitol, highly decorative finish known as Carton Pierre was used. Carton Pierre is described as a plaster material with a papier-mâché like base that was used to make highly ornamental or sculptural plaster units that could set into interior plaster applications. It was said to be composed of fine plaster mixed with paper pulp, whiting, and glue. The dough-like mixture was to be hand pressed into plaster piece molds seasoned with linseed oil, shellac, or other oils as a debonding agent. The hollow units, when they are removed from the molds, are finished by sandpapering to remove rough edges. The end product was said to be very hard.⁸

Different specific recipes are as listed below:

- whiting, resin and size
- glue, paper pulp, whiting
- glue, flour, paper pulp
- glue, flour, alum, paper, whiting
- glue, paper pulp, whiting, “plaster” (CaSO₄ 1/2 H₂O)

The Carton Pierre material contains calcite and small amounts of calcium hydroxide. Microscopic, relict structures of calcium oxide,

now entirely replaced by calcium hydroxide or secondary calcite, are frequent. It appears to have been made with a quicklime material. No evidence of magnesium compounds was detected. A minor amount of white fibrous material was also detected. Infrared spectroscopy identified a long chain hydrocarbon, and a drying oil, likely representing a “sizing” and wax added as a binder to the plaster. The WJE report dated August 30, 2000 is included in Appendix A.

Decorative Painting Analysis

The Illinois Capitol had a high level of decorative finishes. Over the last approximately ten years, selected finishes have been preserved or analyzed throughout the building. Typically, the original finishes have been analyzed and replicated based on that analysis. In some cases, where original murals or specific decorative finishes remain, a conservation approach has been used to preserve the historic material of the finishes. At some locations there has been insufficient finishes identified during the analysis. At those areas, a period redecoration based on the available information has been conducted. At a few isolated areas, a new decorative painting sympathetic to the original style have been implemented. The following is a summary of the known work conducted to date. Complete documentation, when available, is attached in the Appendix A.

First Floor Corridor

Analysis of the 1st floor corridors of the Capitol were completed in July 2003 by Evergreene Painting Studios (Evergreene). The analysis was in general intended to document the presence and extent of decorative finishes including murals, stenciling, and metallic leaf. Full documentation, necessary for recreating the decorative finishes was completed as part of the restoration of finishes also completed by Evergreene.

Much of the ornament on the first floor was designed and installed under Boyington. The style of the first floor is more in the French

⁸ William Millar, *Plastering, Plain & Decorative*, 1897 and reprinted in 1998. Shaftbury, UK: Donhead Publishing Company

Renaissance style rather than the French Beaux Arts Style found elsewhere in the capitol.

The first floor corridor uses stone wainscoting, scagliola wainscoting and pilasters, ornamental plaster work, woodwork and painted decorative finishes. Specifically the painted decoration identified by Evergreene includes stenciling, hand painted designs, trompe l'oeil, glazing, faux painting and metal leafs. Each corridor was painted similarly with some variation. Evergreene identified the paint medium of the original paint as distemper, likely based on field observations.

East Corridor - On the east corridor the ceiling is broken into four large panels which retain their original paintings depicting Charity, Hope and Faith as well as one panel that has four cherubs supporting the United States coat of arms. Since these murals are original intact painted surfaces they are among the most significant decorative finishes in the capitol. These murals should be conserved.

The EPS finishes analysis identified very ornate and complex stencils and hand painted decoration surrounding the murals and on the walls of the east corridor with warm earth tones and dark red and brown accents. The flat plaster ceiling on the north alcove is painted blue-green with a thin yellow geometric perimeter band surrounded by a dark red band.

The upper frieze of the cornice contains an orange rosette stencil on a red base. Below the rosette stencil is a tan swag scroll pattern. The upper section of the corner pilasters to the alcove contains a medium gray stylized swag and leaf stencil on a tan background. The lower panel of the pilaster is painted with a bronze paint and glaze. The face of the beam to the alcove contains a leaf and scroll stencil. On the upper wall panels in the alcove are large tan hand painted scroll designs on a flesh colored background. The arch soffit has leaf stencil which connects to the swag design on the adjacent walls.

West Corridor - The west corridor contains a variety of alternating designs using warm grays, red brown, and other earth tones with light and medium greens.

The ceiling panels have varied stencil patterns. Representative panels are described below. Exposures were not conducted of each ceiling panel. Two of the ceiling panels have two designs with the outer design being a stylized medium gray red anthemion and swag stencil on a light red field. The interior of the panel is painted with a medium grey-green swag design on a light grey green field. The center ceiling panel has a simple stylized medium ochre leaf stencil on a light green field. The ceiling north of the stairs to the basement is a dark tan rosette stencil on a tan field. The ceiling panel east of the basement stairs is similar to the panel north of the basement stairs.

The upper frieze has a stylized orange rosette stencil on a red base. The wall panels below the upper molding do not have the swag scroll design identified on the east corridor. The face of the beam is similar to the design on the east corridor. The decorative paint on the pilaster is the same as observed in the east corridor.

North and South Corridors - The north and south corridors have similar designs.

The panels in the south corridor were decorated with hand painted renaissance style motifs in subdued grays and tans. The ceiling panels are divided into three flat panels with an ornamental plaster perimeter molding. Inside the ceiling panel there is a an alternating rosette two color stencil earthen red and light orange on a flesh color base along the perimeter of each of the panels. Within the stencil perimeter is an arabesque and swag hand painted design that fills the pattern. No decoration was identified on the ceiling of the north corridor. The ceiling has been replastered possibly after the 1886 fire.

In the upper frieze of the arched wall is a dark green leaf stencil. Below the frieze is another leaf stencil pattern. No design was identified under the arch to the stair and the stair soffit.

The inner arch soffit to the corridor has a leaf stencil and the outer arch soffit to the rotunda has a complex hand painted swag and scroll motif.

The walls are divided into individual panels separated by plaster moldings. Inside the panels are hand painted arabesque-swag motif in a golden color over a red field. In the center of the panel is a painted plaque with president's names. Adjacent to the panels with president's names are panels with similar painted decoration with a center medallion of a portrait of the presidents.

Large pictorial murals are located on the walls. The ornate wall panels in between the murals were painted with a bronze paint with a glaze. The smaller flat panels in the south corridor had decorative designs with medallions containing the names and portraits of the United States presidents.

The finishes in the south corridor were replicated by EPS in 2008. Corridors 115D and 115F off the south corridor were restored by EPS in 2008. The murals were conserved and the field and cornices were replicated.

Rotunda - The first floor ceiling of the rotunda has a hand painted trompe l'oeil design of branches and leaves with a light green field. The soffit of the perimeter beam has a complex anthemion and scroll stencil design on a light tan field. The wall surfaces are clad with scagliola wall panels. The finishes in the rotunda were replicated by EPS in 2006.

Elevator Vestibule - Exposures were conducted on the southeast elevator lobby. The ceiling has a predominately red scroll and shelf motif on a tan field. The arch soffit has a four color leaf stencil. The side elevator vestibules painted with floral wall motifs. The lower wall of the inner vestibule immediately outside the elevator lobby is painted monochromatically with a brown horizontal line at wainscot height. Above the wainscot line is a large arabesque and flower red brown stencil pattern on a tan field.

The decorative paintings on the first floor corridor were executed by the Philipson Decorative Company of Chicago under the direction of William Philipson. (Evergreen Painting Studios, Inc., 2003).

South Staircase - The walls on the south staircase were stenciled. The work was not implemented by EPS and may represent either replicated stencil or a period decoration.

Room 115A - The Civil War themed frieze in the room was replicated on canvas by EPS in 2001.

Room 114 - The north half of the hearing room was replicated in 2006 by EPS. The south half of the room was replicated in 2008 by EPS.

Second Floor Spaces - As part of the HSR, WJE engaged Evergreen Studios to complete a preliminary paint analysis of selected spaces. The work included narrow strips of exposures as well as analysis of extracted samples. Rooms selected for analysis included 201G203, 207, 207D, 207E, 207F, and 215. In the rooms the cast ornamental plaster was composed of carton Pierre while the moldings were plaster. The historic stencil pattern in the Governor's suite and the Secretary of State's office have earlier paint layers beneath them indicating the stencil pattern was not the original decoration. The decoration was likely added early in the history of the building since it appears in historic pictures.

The stained and varnished wainscoting, doors, and casings were originally decorative painted and stenciled. The triangles in the spandrels above the doors in the Governor's reception area and the double cyma molding above the doors are scagliola that has been over painted. The horizontal band that has the name plate for the room also is scagliola. Similar elements of the door surrounds are likely scagliola throughout the second floor.

Room 212 Supreme Court Chambers - Evergreen Painting Studios, Inc. performed analysis and restoration of the decorative finishes in Room 212, the former Supreme Court Chambers. The murals were conserved and the decorative painting was replicated. Room 212 was among the most elaborate rooms in the building and built between 1873 and 1876. Reportedly the design of the room is based on a room in Doge's Palace in Venice, Italy.

The plaster ceiling is a three coat system on wood lathe. A coal ash additive was identified in the plaster that caused pop-outs. The ceiling ornament was either cast plaster or Carton Pierre. The flat plaster was repaired by removing the pop-outs and skim coating the spalls. The flat plaster surfaces were then lined with a muslin canvas. The canvas was pre-painted with a stencil design. The ornamental plaster work was stable after a repair and stabilization program in 1993. Loose ornament both plaster and Carton Pierre was reattached primarily using stainless steel screws.

The level of decorative painting in the Supreme Court Chambers was higher than other rooms in the capitol. The ceiling is primarily painted a grayish yellowish pick and yellowish gray with stenciling, bronze paint, and a glaze. The ceiling has painted panels of rosettes with swag designs, large chandelier bosses with brackets, and a mural of Lady Justice painted by Miragoli and Moretti. The painted had previously been restored but did not stabilize the deteriorated plaster substrate that required consolidation. Conservation intervention included reattachment of flaking paint with an acrylic adhesive, stabilization of loose plaster, cleaning the surface, removing non-original surface coating and overpaint and in-painting with reversible paints after the application of an acrylic isolation layer.

The "Eagle and Flag" mural were presumed to be painted by Miragoli and Morretti at the same time as the justice mural. The condition and treatment of this mural was similar to the Justice mural except that an acrylic coating was applied

following conservation to integrate the painted areas with the original paint surface.

The walls are painted with a stenciled wall pattern of the symbol and word "Justice." The field color is light brown with a reddish brown stencil and gold leaf highlights. The two rear wall panels have a hand painted Renaissance style arabesque and swag design. The window and door pediments have a faux painted mahogany wood grain.

Scagliola columns and a pediment at the original entrance on the south wall. The scagliola was conserved by removing the darkened shellac, patching damaged areas, consolidated delaminated areas, and honing the surface. The polished surface was protected with a microcrystalline wax.

The wainscot consists of mahogany wood panels. Surround the wainscot is a composition (compo) appliqué scroll pattern frieze. As part of the restoration, Evergreen cleaned the wood work and reattached loose panels and compo ornament. Areas of varnish loss were touched up with a thinned shellac solution.

Third Floor Spaces - As part of the HSR, WJE engaged Evergreen Studios to complete a preliminary paint analysis of selected spaces. The work included narrow strips of exposures as well as analysis of extracted samples. Room 309 was selected for analysis. In historic pictures, decorative paint scheme was observed in Room 309. Examination of the surface revealed that there was a canvas applied to the ceiling, cove and some of the wall surfaces. The decorative paint scheme observed in the historic photos was not observed on the canvas or the plaster beneath the canvas at areas analyzed.

The period restoration of the House and Senate Chambers were completed by Evergreen in 1999 and documented in their report dated February 2001.

House of Representative Chambers - The House Chambers were renovated between 1934 and 1936 following a series of fires in the south

wing. During this work ceiling and ornament was reconstructed. The Carton Pierre was replaced with cast plaster during the reconstruction. Delaminated plaster was consolidated using an acrylic emulsion. Cracks were superficially repaired. Damaged ornament was replicated with plaster from molds of original ornament. Painted surfaces were primed and decoratively painted based on the analysis. Since the ornament in the chamber largely dates from the post fire, the coatings were largely oil based coatings and remained more intact than the distemper coatings described in the Senate Chambers. The restored finishes therefore more accurately reflect the 1934 to 1936 period; however, it is likely that the colors used during this restoration were similar to the original colors. The new finishes represent a period redecoration rather than a restoration of the finishes.

Senate Chambers - The senate chambers have had six to ten previous decorative campaigns. The chamber was decorated in French Beaux Arts style. Unlike the house chambers, it retains a relatively high degree of integrity. The flat plaster is a three coat lime system largely on wood lath. The brown coat has the addition of ash, relatively unusual in plaster but specifically specified by Piquenard. The coal ash additive has caused “coal popping” of the flat plaster. Specifically, the coal ash includes trace amount of pyrite (iron sulfide mineral) that oxidizes and causes the finish coat of plaster to become dislodged.

Metal lath has replaced much of the wood lath. The plaster ornament was cast with a fiber reinforced plaster and attached by various techniques. The moldings were both bench run and run in situ. Much of the most elaborate ornament in the ceilings is carton Pierre. The Carton Pierre was designed by French sculpture Paul Bedeau. In 1999 visible cracks and falling pieces of the Carton Pierre led to the installation of a safety net and stabilization followed in 2000.

The original coatings were water based distemper or calcimine which have a glue or casein binder. Some decorative elements were likely painted with a drying oil based paint. The paintings used a variety of decorative techniques including glazing, metallic leaf, stenciling faux marble painting, and hand figurative painting. Some of the paintings were likely completed on canvas and installed and subsequently removed.

The coal popping in the flat plaster was repaired by installing repairs of isolated spall locations and the application of a skim coat, acrylic coating, and fiberglass mesh. Applied Carton Pierre and plaster ornament was reinforced using screws embedded with epoxy and consolidation with acrylic. Delaminated plaster was consolidated using an acrylic emulsion. Cracks were superficially repaired. Damaged ornament was replicated with plaster from molds of original ornament. Painted surfaces were primed and decoratively painted based on the analysis. Since the original finishes were largely water based coatings that likely were removed prior to subsequent decorative schemes, the current restored decorative scheme is based on limited information identified in the analysis, historic photographs. The new finishes represent a period redecoration rather than a restoration of the finishes.

Decorative panels were executed on muslin canvas and adhered with a clay adhesive.

The corridors surrounding the chambers area combination of replication and period restoration completed by Evergreene in 2002.

Fourth Floor Corridors - The mural and lunettes in the west corridor were conserved by EPS. The barrel vault ceiling in the west corridor was replicated by Evergreene.

Room 400 - Evergreen performed an analysis of the walls and ceiling of Room 400. Room 400 was originally a two story space and known as Memorial Hall. The low portion of the room (now Suite 300) contained walnut cases containing flags, the upper portions of the walls depict Civil War images including General Grant, Abraham Lincoln, and a union soldier. The original painter was E. S. Maragoli of St. Louis. In addition to the murals, the flat areas of the wall were hand painted with a Etruscan-Renaissance swag panels. The cove contains a leaf and medallion design, The outer ceiling flag is an intertwining lead and stem design. The room was replicated by Evergreene.

Room 409 - EPS conducted paint analysis in Room 409 but no decorative finishes was identified. EPS painted the room with a period redecoration in 2006.

Future Priorities - Based on the existing analysis and previous work, preservation of the finishes in the primary public spaces including those unrestored finishes on the first and second floor corridors should be considered high priority. Following the primary public spaces, the finishes in the most significant offices should be restored including the Governor's suite, the Secretary of State's suite, and the Comptroller's suite.

Fine Arts Survey

A fine arts survey was conducted by Evergreene Paint Studios and is provided in Appendix A.

Mechanical, Electrical, Fire Protection Systems

The report entitled *Upgrade for Life Safety and Security Illinois State Capitol* was prepared by ARCON Associates, Inc. and is dated November 3, 1999. In this report it is recommended that all interior spaces protected by either wet suppression or detection systems. It is also recommended that systems be installed for smoke evacuation and stairwell pressurization. Furthermore it is recommended that the emergency electrical distribution system be extended to all floors, fire alarms be brought

into compliance with ADA, and the emergency diesel generator be replaced. There was concern about travel time from some spaces within the capitol to the exits which could be addressed with automatic sprinklers.

The report entitled **Illinois State Capitol Building Accessibility Study** was prepared by Schirmer Engineering Corporation and is dated July 5, 2007. This report denotes accessibility deficiencies with the capitol and discusses where platform lifts may be appropriate.

The report entitled *Illinois State Capitol HVAC Upgrade Ceiling Survey* was prepared by by FWAI Architects and dated 20 February 2005. The intent of this survey was to locate all areas where either decorative plaster finishes are extant or decorative painted surfaces are possible so that care can be taken to retain these historic surfaces prior to any HVAC or Life Safety upgrade.

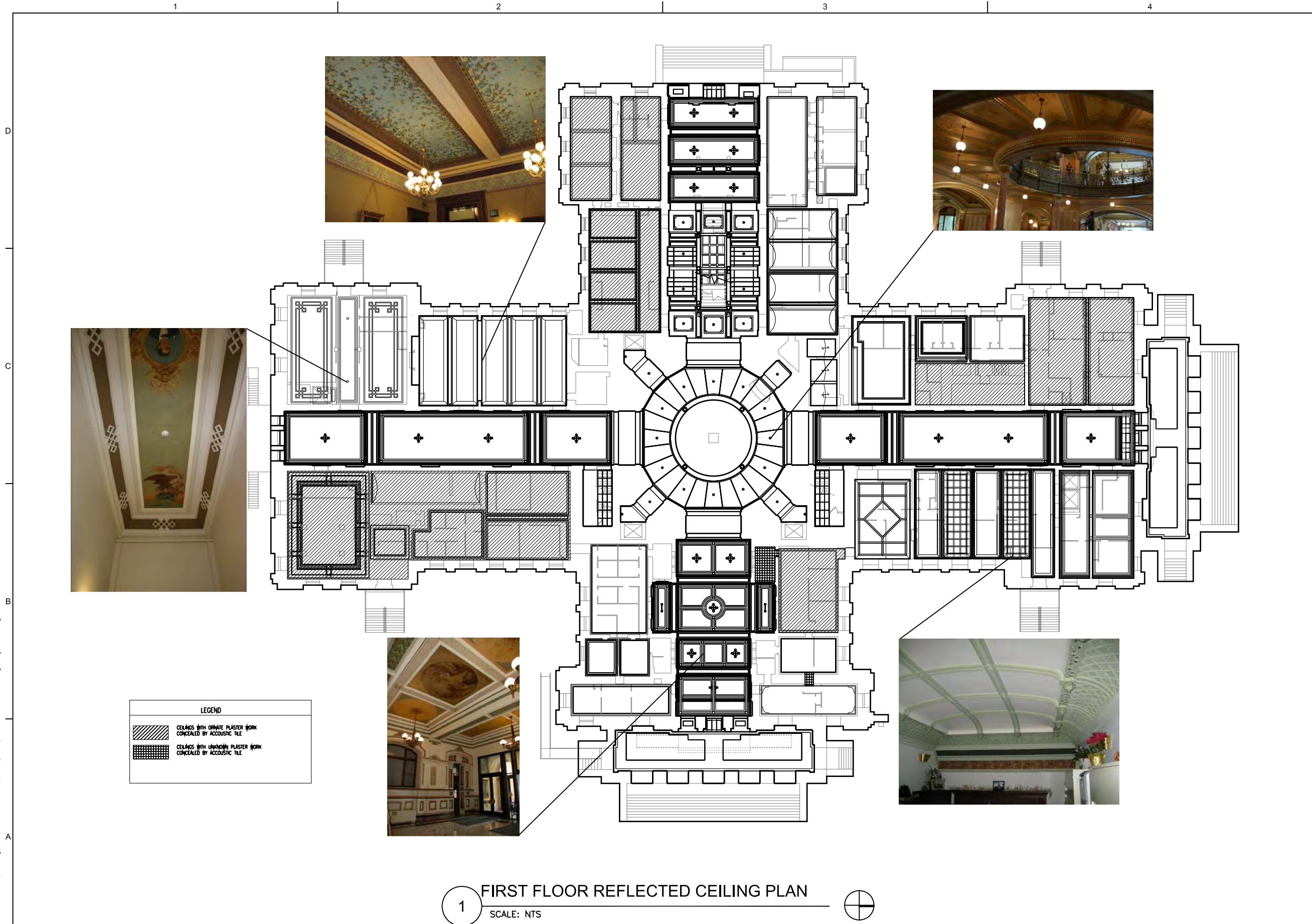
The report entitled *Life Safety Analysis Including Fire Protection and Alarm of the Illinois State Capitol Building* was prepared by Schirmer Engineering Corporation and is dated July 5, 2007. This report is presently in draft form and is not conclusive.

All of these reports can be found in their entirety in Appendix B.

The mechanical and electrical systems are being replaced under the direction of Hennemen Engineers. This work has addressed the Supreme Court and Both Chambers. Work is ongoing at the time of the writing of this report.

The Life Safety and Security was studied by Arcon in 1999. Life Safety including Fire Protection was again studied by Schirmer Engineers in 2007.

Accessibility was also studied in 2007 by **Schirmer** Engineering. These studies are included in Appendix B.



WJE

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Honolulu | Houston | Los Angeles | Minneapolis | New Haven | New York

Princeton | San Francisco | Seattle | Washington, D.C.

Seal

Consultant

Project

Illinois State Capitol

Historic Structure Report

Appendix A4

Client

Architect of the Capitol

602 Straton Building

Springfield, IL 62706

Mark	Date	Description
Project No.	2007.0701	
Date	30 JUNE 2008	
Drawn	TWW	
Checked	SJK/JDF	
Scale	NTS	
FIRST FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN		
Sheet Title		
Sheet No.		

A4.1

Plotted: 6/25/2008 2:03 PM by Will, Rachel File Name: P:\2007\2007.0xxx\2007.0701 - Illinois State Capitol HSR.sjk\Drawings\Reflected Ceiling Plans\Ceiling Plan_1st Floor.dwg

Seal

Consultant	
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Project	
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Illinois State Capitol
Historic Structure Report
Appendix A4

Client	
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Architect of the Capitol
602 Straton Building
Springfield, IL 62706

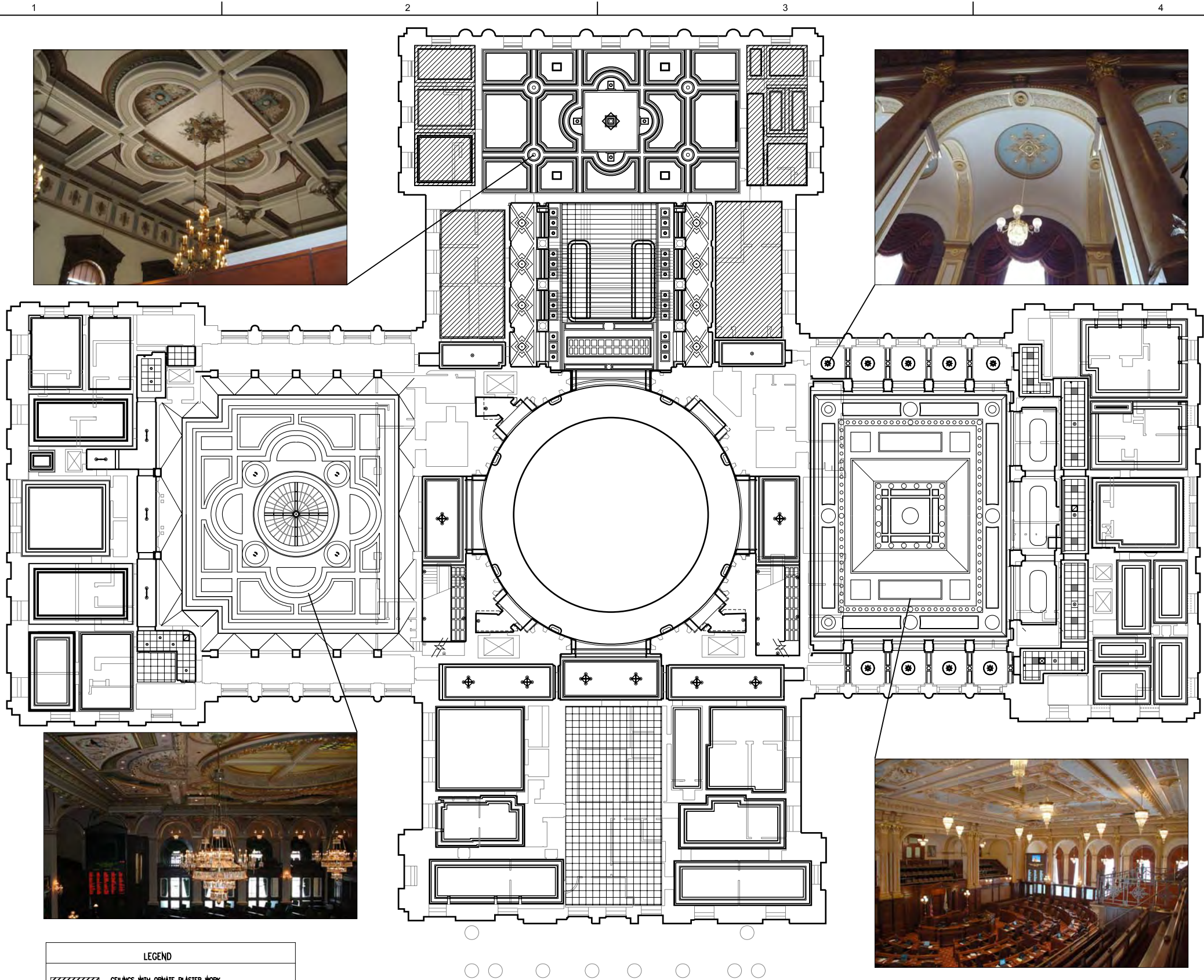
Mark	Date	Description
Project No.	2007.0701	
Date	30 JUNE 2008	
Drawn	TWW	
Checked	SJK/JDF	
Scale	NTS	

SECOND FLOOR
REFLECTED CEILING
PLAN

Sheet Title

Sheet No.

A4.2



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Illinois State Capitol

Historic Structure Report

Appendix A4

Client

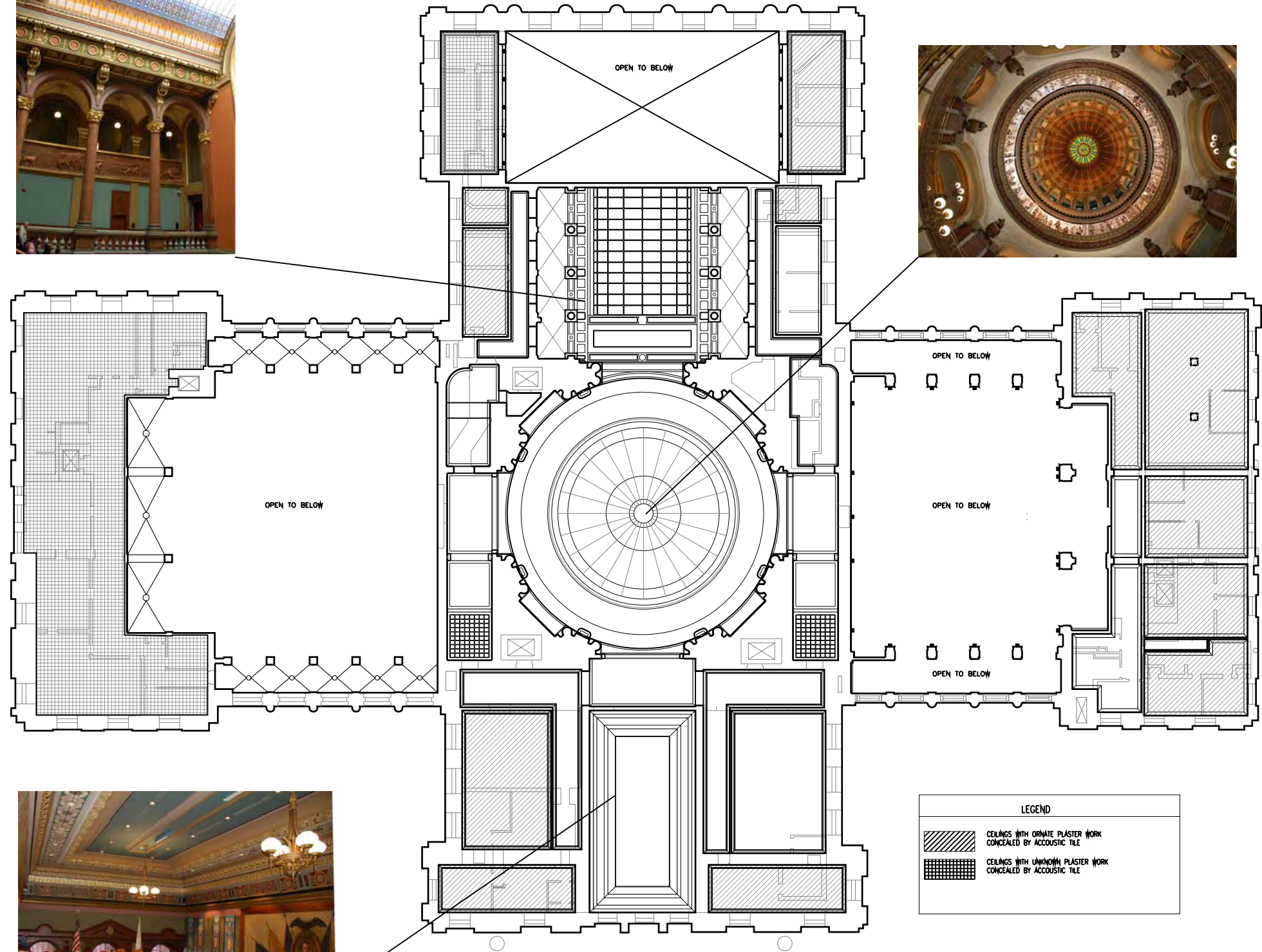
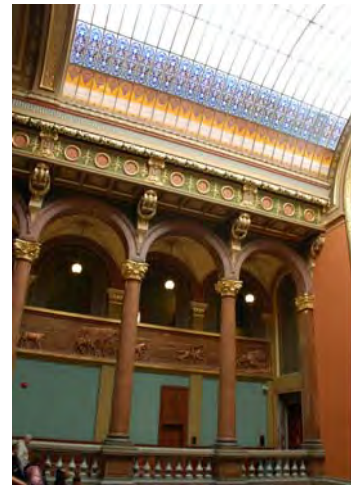
Architect of the Capitol

602 Straton Building

Springfield, IL 62706

Mark	Date	Description
Project No.	2007.0701	
Date	30 JUNE 2008	
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THIRD FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN		
Sheet Title		
Sheet No.		

A4.3



1 FOURTH FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
SCALE: NTS

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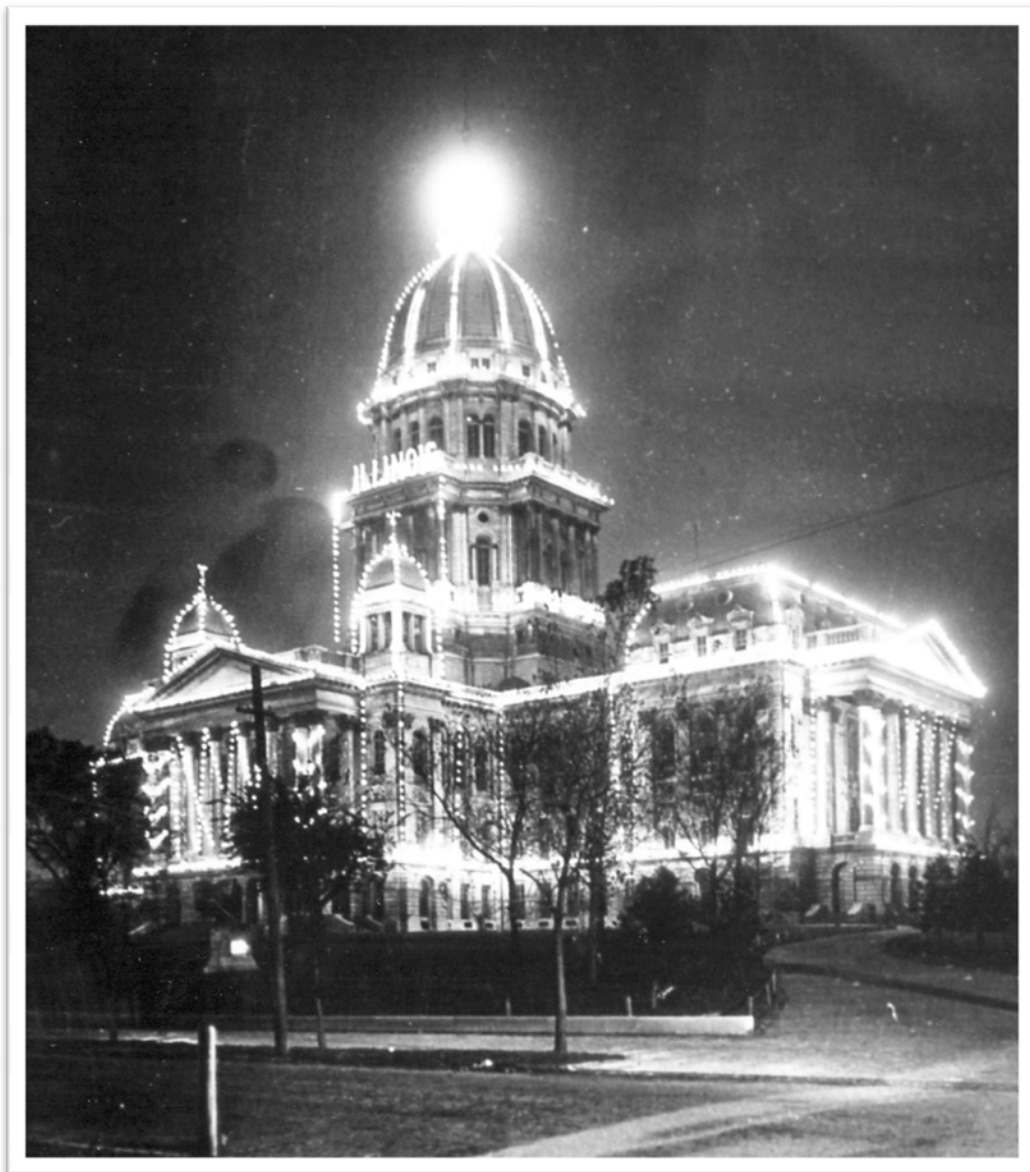
Illinois State Capitol
Historic Structure Report
Appendix A4

Client

Architect of the Capitol
602 Straton Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Mark	Date	Description
Project No.	2007.0701	
Date	30 JUNE 2008	
Drawn	TWW	
Checked	SJK/JDF	
Scale	NTS	
FOURTH FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN		
Sheet Title		
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Illinois State Capital Historic Structures Report

Part D: Historical Preservation Objectives

PART D - HISTORIC PRESERVATION OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study is to identify a recommended scope of repairs to address existing deterioration and future maintenance of the Illinois State Capitol in accordance with established preservation guidelines and to provide a rational framework for preservation planning.

All recommendations provided in this report have been developed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.¹ The National Park Service has identified four treatments for historic properties, with separate standards for each of these treatments: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. The *Standards for Preservation*; *Standards for Rehabilitation*; and *Standards for Restoration* are used as the basis for the development of the specific treatment recommendations.

The selection of a treatment depends on a number of factors, including the relative importance of the property in history, the physical condition of the property, the proposed use, and code requirements.

The architectural character and physical integrity of the capitol are important for several reasons. First, the exterior of the capitol retains its appearance at the time when construction was completed. Second, the capitol contributes to the setting of Springfield's government area and maintains its relationship to nearby downtown Springfield. In an area where some modern buildings have been added since the period when the capitol was constructed, the Illinois State Capitol is an important remaining component of the historic period and setting.

The physical condition of the Illinois State Capitol includes many elements and systems that are generally in good condition and can be repaired and conserved. Where replacement of particular elements is necessary due to severe deterioration, the architectural character of the building should be maintained by replicating the form, materials, and style of these elements. Some historic elements have been extensively altered, replaced, or removed; these elements should be restored as part of the overall program for the building. Finally, other elements, such as the building mechanical systems, are not original to the historic period and do not help establish the historic character of the building. These elements can be replaced in order to meet new program requirements.

The building will continue in its historic use as the center of the Illinois State government, housing the State Senate and House of Representatives. Therefore, modifications to accommodate new uses are not necessary at this time. In the future, modifications that may be required to accommodate proposed new or additional uses should not jeopardize the historic character of the building. In addition, modifications will be required to meet code requirements. For example, code-mandated changes will require structural repairs to meet load capacities. Any alterations made to meet code or program requirements should minimize material loss and visual changes to the historic character of the Illinois State Capitol as much as possible.

Treatment Zones

For the purposes of this report we have chosen two of these treatments—Restoration and Rehabilitation—in order to develop a three zoned map of treatment work for the Illinois State Capitol. (A third category, Zone 3, pertains to Renovation as further discussed below.) Since work at the Capitol is ongoing, Restoration Zones where restoration has already been completed in the appropriate period of significance should be preserved rather than restored once again.

¹Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Historic Preservation Services, 1995).

Zone 1 – Restoration

Restoration primarily involves returning a space to its original appearance. This level of effort is generally reserved for spaces of primary architectural importance (restoration zones). Within the Illinois State Capitol Zone 1 includes the corridors (existing as well as those that were captured as office space), the offices of the Executive and Legislative Branches, the House and Senate Chambers, and the “lost” room 400 . The entire facade, roof, and dome also fall under Zone 1. Restoration for this project should include removal of added partitions and mezzanines wherever possible, repairing original materials in kind, replacing features that have been removed, and repainting surfaces in historic colors, and.

The *Standards for Restoration* are as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property’s restoration period.
2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.

7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
9. Archaeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Zone 2 – Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation primarily involves retention of original materials and features in place in spaces deemed to be of secondary architectural importance .Some alterations will be necessary to meet current codes and ensure a building's continued utility. A rehabilitation approach accommodates necessary changes with minimal intrusion to original materials, so that if the alterations are removed in the future, the essential form of the original space or feature remains intact. Within the interior of the Illinois State Capitol, Zone 2 includes the first, second, third, and fourth floor offices (excluding bathrooms and previously defined Zone 1 offices) .Rehabilitation work includes, but is not limited to, minimizing penetration of historic fabric; abandoning ornamental features in place that cannot be reused; and archiving original features that cannot be retained in place. For instance, historic spaces that require subdivision should be divided in a manner that permits the volume and related design elements to be interpreted as a whole.

The ***Standards for Rehabilitation*** are as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.²
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic

materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.³

Zone 3 – Renovation

Renovation involves free modification of spaces having little architectural significance such as some bathrooms, closets and ducts, attic spaces, and the fifth floor office space.

² Distinctive features are the character-defining elements of the building, as described in Preservation Brief 17: *Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character*, by Lee H. Nelson.

³ *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings.*

Guidelines and Standards for Treatment

Guidelines and requirements for treatment have been defined based on the preservation objectives outlined above for the Capitol. The treatment and design guidelines and recommendations for the Capitol include specific near-term recommendations as well as guidance for future efforts. All treatment guidelines and recommendations were developed in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards.

With regard to prioritization of recommended repairs, the basic requirements outlined below are in general order of descending importance. Because the building will continue to be occupied and used for government business and visitors, issues of safety will need to be given a high priority.

Exterior Envelope Weatherproofing. Perform exterior repairs and continuing maintenance to prevent water infiltration and deterioration of building envelope materials, and to address conditions that may lead to continued deterioration and loss of historic fabric.

Interior Repairs. Perform interior repairs and maintenance. Examples of this type of repair include repairs to cracked plaster on walls and ceilings, window repairs and repainting, maintenance of interior woodwork and trim, etc.

Modifications for Reuse. Perform repairs and modifications to the building interior and systems to permit continued use and meet program requirements. These types of repairs and modifications include work required to meet code, for disabled access, for egress, for structural capacity upgrades, and to upgrade the mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and safety systems to permit building occupancy and use.

Cyclical Inspection and Maintenance. In addition to the specific repairs recommended, cyclical maintenance tasks such as inspection, painting of exterior wood elements, pointing of mortar joints in masonry, and other ongoing

maintenance tasks must be continually implemented to avoid damage to the historic building fabric and to reduce the need for large-scale repair projects.

It is extremely important that all work be documented through written notes, photographs, measured drawings, and/or sketches. Such documentation should reflect conditions before, during, and immediately after the work. The record-keeping process should be incorporated into the day-to-day management of the site, and the records should be permanently archived for future reference. This documentation program will assist site personnel in maintaining the building, provides a basis for future decision making about additional repairs as needed, provide assessment of the effectiveness of repair methods over time, and allow future observers to identify which materials are historic.

REQUIREMENTS FOR WORK

Roof

Visual inspection indicates that the roofing is in fair to good condition. However, cracked solder joints located in areas where water runs off and ice and snow accumulate leave the roofing vulnerable to water penetration. An investigation should be conducted to determine the extent of damage related to these opening joints. If little to no water-related damage is found, the failed joints should be repaired. If deterioration of the structural deck or adjacent assemblies is observed, replacement of selected areas should be considered.

- An investigation should be conducted to determine the extent of water below the batten seam roofing on the north, south, east, and west wings and the effect the trapped water may have had on the structural deck.
- Failed solder joints should be repaired by properly cleaning the substrate and applying a flux and the appropriate solder.
- Failed sealant should be removed and replaced.

- Sealant and lead coated copper sheet metal over joints at the east and west wing gables should be removed, and new sealant and lead Ts installed.
- The deteriorated concrete spillways at the east and west wing gables should be repaired.
- New fasteners or a new concealed cleat should be installed at the apron flashing at the south side of the north tower on the west wing.
- Standing seams on the west wing tower roof levels should be folded over and sealed.

Dome

Installation of the lead coated copper and zinc sheet dome components is inconsistent and varied. Numerous repairs have been performed, which have included installation of various exterior anchors and supplemental components that penetrate the dome. Generally the cladding materials were installed without properly accommodating thermal movements of the cladding. As a result, numerous areas exhibit buckling, tearing of the sheet metal at anchors, and enlarging of anchor holes. While the cladding is still serviceable, the interior of the dome should be monitored regularly for water leakage. Due to the architectural and visual significance of the dome, the existing cladding should be replaced with a properly detailed and installed metal cladding.

- A comprehensive interior protection system should be installed prior to removing the existing dome cladding.
- The existing galvanized components should be removed to the precast concrete substrate.
- Any repairs that may be necessary to the existing substrate should be performed prior to priming the substrate for installation of a membrane roofing system.
- A membrane roofing system should be installed on the existing primed precast concrete panels. The membrane roofing should be integrated into the existing portion of the zinc ornament that will remain or will be removed and reinstalled.

- A new lead-coated copper sheet metal roof should be installed over the membrane roofing system.
- The new sheet metal roof should be detailed to accommodate thermal movements.
- All fasteners should be materially compatible with the sheet metal.
- The cast iron railing at the perimeter of the lantern should be removed, repaired, repainted and reinstalled. Painting of the rail should be performed as described in the cast iron recommendations.
- Careful attention should be given to the railing anchorage details to ensure a watertight installation.

Drum Metal Components

In general the zinc cornice is in fair condition, with some repair work necessary to address the distress conditions observed. Care should be taken during future maintenance to minimize incidental contact to the ornament, which has caused various ornamental pieces to be damaged or dislodged from the base.

- Severely damaged and missing sections should be replaced in kind with new sheet zinc ornament.
- Loose ornamental pieces that are in serviceable condition should be removed, repaired and reinstalled with stainless steel fasteners.
- Failed solder joints should be repaired by properly cleaning the substrate and applying a flux and the appropriate solder.
- Some of the joints will require pop riveting along the length of the joint to properly mate adjacent sections.
- Exposed accessible fasteners should be removed and replaced with stainless steel fasteners.
- Supporting framing for the cornice should be assessed to determine the condition of the anchorage and support members.

Exterior Walls

To establish and maintain the original mortar color, a mortar specification should be established that standardizes the appropriate mortar properties, aesthetics, and composition. This standard specification should be followed when repointing of the mortar joints is required.

Joliet Limestone

In general the Joliet limestone is weathered with some areas of significant surface erosion and loss of decorative detail. Face-bedded units are the most significantly deteriorated, with areas of exfoliation approaching one inch below the original surface. Separation of the stone into its bedding layers is a typical phenomenon of Joliet limestone and this decay mechanism is expected to continue.

Limited spalling of the stone has occurred at embedded anchor locations, but in general the anchors have not caused visible distress to the stone. A few of the lintel units that span window openings have vertical cracks. These cracks are likely the result of slight overall building movement which will cause brittle materials to crack. These cracks likely occurred shortly after construction was completed.

- Monitor selected representative cracks to assess if the cracks are static or active. Based on the random pattern of cracking and lack of systemic crack patterns, it is likely the cracks observed are static. These non-moving cracks, if greater than hairline in width, pointed with a cementitious mortar. Moderate or wide cracks may need to be ground out and pointed. If cracks are found to be dynamic or related to cyclic thermal movement, consideration should be given to installing sealant, or backer rod and sealant, in the crack. Alternatively, mortar could be installed with the understanding that the joint will require a shorter maintenance cycle.
- Loose areas of stone exfoliation should be removed.
- Previously patched areas corresponding to embedded anchors should be repaired by

removal of the existing patch, cutting of the corroded anchor flush with the backup wall, and installation of a dutchman at the anchor locations.

- A regular inspection program should be implemented to identify and remove loose pieces of the limestone from areas over public sidewalks and entrances. The pieces will likely be relatively small since the weathering of the stone is manifested in exfoliation of thin planes of face bedded units or gradual disilusion of the exposed surface.

Indiana Limestone

In general the Indiana limestone is in fair condition. Biological growth on the surface of the limestone is a common phenomenon of Indiana limestone, particularly as it begins to weather and the increased surface areas provides surfaces for the airborne biological organisms to collect and grow during repeated wetting and drying cycles.

- Areas of limestone exhibiting biological growth should be treated with a biocide. Trial applications of various biocides should be installed and the effectiveness monitored over a period of at least one year to determine the most effective treatment.
- The coating on the arch units on the north and east porticos should be evaluated and removed in the least aggressive effective method, without damaging the stone.
- The joint sealant at the perimeter of the replacement granite wash course above the limestone water table should be monitored and replaced as necessary.

Granite

The granite was found to be in good condition. Mortar between the granite units should be maintained to minimize water penetration. The slight loss of polish from the columns is expected for stone that has been exposed to the elements for more than 125 years.

Backer rod and sealant should be installed in the joints between the granite stair treads and risers to

minimize water infiltration. The sealant should be self-leveling and finished flush with the surface of the adjacent granite.

Sandstone

The various sandstones were found to be in fair condition. Mortar between the sandstone units should be maintained to minimize water penetration. The slight surface erosion is expected for stone that has been exposed to the elements for more than 125 years.

Cast Stone

The majority of the cast stone was found to be in fair condition. Mortar between the cast stone units should be maintained to minimize water penetration. The slight surface erosion is expected for cast stone that has been exposed to the elements.

Consideration could be given to applying a clear penetrating sealer to the surface of the cast stone units to minimize water infiltration. Trial applications should be performed to assess the effectiveness of the treatment as well as any potential aesthetic changes.

Terra Cotta

The original terra cotta units appear to have significant variability in the quality. Visible cold joints between layers of the clay tend to indicate that some of the units were not well packed during original fabrication. Embedded steel anchorage, though not observed, likely is corroded to varying degrees. The subsequent accumulation of corrosion scale has caused some of the units to crack, particularly the hung units.

- Cracked terra cotta units should be removed, repaired and reinstalled. If the cracked units are above windows, the units should be replaced with matching terra cotta. The supporting steel should be cleaned and painted or replaced if significantly corroded. New anchorage components should be stainless steel.

- Hung lintel units which had been previously epoxy injected should be removed and replaced as described above.
- Significantly deteriorated terra cotta units or units with numerous loose portions should be replaced with new units anchored with stainless steel components.

Cast-in-Place Concrete

In general the cast-in-place concrete was found to be in fair condition given the age of the concrete and the presence of embedded unprotected steel. Minor surface erosion of the fines from the concrete matrix at the exposed face of the concrete exists throughout the areas with exposed concrete. Thermal cracking typically occurs at approximately the midpoint of individual runs of the cornice and regularly spaced shrinkage cracking exists throughout the cornice. A few areas do not appear to be well consolidated. At few locations, exposed reinforcing bars have caused limited distress to the concrete due to the corrosion of the steel.

- The limited areas of exposed reinforcing steel should be repaired by cutting the exposed portion of the bar and treating the exposed edge of the bar with a rust-inhibitive coating.
- Previous patches should be assessed to determine if they are anchored and well bonded to the substrate. If the previous patches are not well bonded, they should be removed and replaced with a new patch that is keyed into the substrate with stainless steel pins.
- Consideration could be given to applying a coat penetrating sealer to the surface of the cornice to minimize water infiltration. Trial repairs should be performed to assess the effectiveness of the treatment as well as any potential aesthetic changes.

Cast Iron Railing (Porticos)

The cast iron railings require repair to address areas of significant deterioration. Repairs to the base of the railings, which bear directly on the granite walkways, should include removing the

base portion of the posts and installing a new replacement section anchored to the granite walkway with stainless steel fasteners.

- A color analysis of the finishes on original areas of cast iron should be conducted to determine the color stratigraphy. Similar to the window color analysis, care should be taken in the interpretation of the findings.
- Once the original color has been determined, the existing coatings should be completely removed. The surface of the cast iron should be prepared in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations for the new coating system.
- The new coating system should include a primer, corrosion-inhibiting epoxy intermediate coat, and urethane topcoat.

Windows

Wood Windows

The remaining original sash of the wood windows are fabricated from old growth wood—which is characterized by tight grain, greater mass, and the absence of knots—and tends to be very durable. Therefore, although weathering-related decay has occurred, the sash are repairable and should provide many years of further service if they are properly maintained. Distress conditions including deteriorated paint, paint build-up, and deteriorated wood at sills and the lower portion of frames can be addressed by repair.

The replacement sash are in serviceable condition, but are exhibiting distress consistent with aging of new growth wood and improper treatment of end grains of the wood. The sash will require more diligent maintenance.

Repair and maintenance of these windows should include the following:

- Replacement of putty and glazing points.
- The wood stops at the basement and the first and second floors should be removed and replaced with a rot resistant wood stop that is fastened with stainless steel nails or staples.

- Perimeter sealant at all windows should be removed and replaced with a non-staining silicone sealant.
- A color analysis of the existing window frames should be performed to determine the color stratigraphy. It is likely that the original paint was previously stripped. As such, the analysis should be focused on areas that appear to have the most paint layers, but careful interpretation of the results is necessary.

Since the arch-topped dormer windows are less than fifteen years old and many are severely deteriorated, replacement of these windows should be considered in a phased approach based on condition of facade area. The new windows should be constructed of wood and match the sight lines of similar sized windows on the building. Due to the exposure of the windows, a high quality custom window should be considered that is fabricated from a naturally rot resistant wood such as mahogany. The replacement work would include removing the existing windows, frames, and moldings and replacing with new windows and moldings.

Steel Windows at Drum

The steel windows are generally in fair condition. Regular maintenance of the windows is necessary to minimize corrosion of the frame and within the glazing pocket, which will eventually cause the wired glass to crack.

- A maintenance program to clean and paint the steel should be established such that the windows are painted on a ten to fifteen year cycle.
- Glazing components should be evaluated during the painting cycles and deteriorated areas should be repaired.
- The perimeter sealant joints should be included in the maintenance program and sealant replaced as necessary. Limited replacement at specific windows is not recommended. The sealant at the entire perimeter of an individual window should be

removed and replaced rather than spot replacement.

Cast Iron Windows and Soffits at East and North Porticos

The cast iron window frames and portico soffits are generally in good condition. A maintenance program similar to that described for the steel windows should be implemented. These windows are more protected than the steel windows on the drum and therefore the maintenance cycle can be extended.

- A maintenance program to clean and paint the cast iron should be established such that the windows are painted on a fifteen to twenty year cycle.
- Glazing components should be evaluated during the painting cycles and deteriorated areas should be repaired.
- The perimeter joint sealant should be included in the maintenance program and replaced as necessary. Limited replacement at specific windows is not recommended. The sealant at the entire perimeter of an individual window should be removed and replaced rather than spot replacement.

Structure

Through laboratory analysis of material composition, much of the structural framing was confirmed to be wrought iron, as initially expected from previous documentation including the original specifications and repair documents. The wrought iron framing for the inner dome structure is the original structural framing, thus the repairs made to the dome did not include alteration of the main structural framing repairs.

The cracking of the upper portion of the west wall is most likely attributed to the moment induced in the west wall by the load created by the large concrete gutter, and should be monitored in the long term. Based on the results of monitoring, an appropriate intervention can be determined.

Further investigation, including inspection openings at the cracking of the interior plaster at the masonry arches surrounding the rotunda on second floor, should be completed to determine the extent and cause of the cracking. The cracks should be monitored to determine an appropriate intervention.

Further investigation, including inspection openings at the cracking of the interior plaster on the fourth floor surrounding the arches of the east wing, should be completed to determine the cause and extent of cracking. Based on the monitoring a repair program to address the cracking plaster can be implemented.

Cracking that is present in walls radiating outward from the rotunda space, is most likely caused by the differential settlement of the dome and drum relative to the load bearing masonry walls. Steel tie rods have been introduced but are neither clearly documented in the historic drawings or specifications, nor are they referenced in any of the repair drawings. The tie rods were most likely introduced after the installation of the steel catwalk, as the rods are threaded through openings in the steel framing of the catwalk. A crack monitoring program should be implemented to determine if the cracks existing in the wing walls are active or dormant, and if further stabilization beyond the existing steel tie rods is warranted.

Noticeable vibrations occur on the second floor in the main corridors and near the rotunda space when movement of even a small group of people is occurring. Based on the Engineers Collaborative Report, the corridors are rated for 40 psf live load. Further strengthening of the second floor framing may be considered, but it would be intrusive to historic fabric and would require removal of the existing floor tiles, installation of new steel members attached to existing wrought iron members, and reinstallation of the stone tile.

Noticeable movement and vibration occur in the hanging spiral stair leading to the lantern above the inner dome exists, indicating that further strengthening may be warranted to provide adequate serviceability.

The added cast iron columns beneath the transfer girders and double truss configurations at the east and west wings should not be removed. The drum of the battered portion of dome of the east and west wings is partially supported by the large transfer girder that bears on the double wrought iron truss and added cast iron columns.

The concrete floor should be repaired in lantern area. The steel reinforcing bars and concrete surface should be properly prepared prior to placement of concrete repairs.

Further investigation including inspection openings should be conducted in order to ensure that the remnants of iron framing at the masonry walls supporting the outer dome structure are not corroding and inducing excessive stress in the masonry. The iron I-beams with a plate on top were initially part of the framing of the balconies extending from the drum of the dome. If significant water infiltration occurs at these balconies, this will induce corrosion in the framing remnants, which can in turn cause cracking and diminished strength of the backup masonry of the dome drum.

Further investigation of welds that exist at wrought iron framing, such as at dome trusses, rotunda floor framing, and other strengthening efforts, should be carried out due of the unreliability of welding to wrought iron.

Interiors

The greatest challenges of the capitol interior are the addition of elevators and stairwells, as well as mezzanines that have been added above the second and third floors .A study of the remaining portions of the decorative plaster ceilings, both apparent and hidden, have provided clear

guidance as to how many of the spaces original appeared.

Of course, the added stairwells and elevators have altered the volumes of the spaces where they have been located and the decorative ceiling plaster compositions were consequently removed. It may not be reasonable to consider removal of these means of vertical egress due to building code and practical considerations.

However, any master planning that includes the replacement or expansion of the adjacent Stratton Building should include plans to relocate the legislative offices in the added mezzanines and the removal of these mezzanines.

If it is needed to subdivide historic spaces into smaller spaces then this should be accomplished in a manner that the space can still be envisioned as a single whole. To achieve this appearance, partitions should not extend to the ceiling, and architectural treatments such as friezes, window surrounds, door surrounds, wainscots, and fireplaces should not be compromised.

Light Fixtures

Remove existing deteriorated coatings and recoat to match historic appearance.

Guardrails

All coated metal should be recoated at areas of coating deterioration. New metal elements should be fabricated to replace missing decorative elements such as the rosettes. Consideration can be given to replacing the steel screen guardrail with a more sympathetic modification.

Miscellaneous Metals

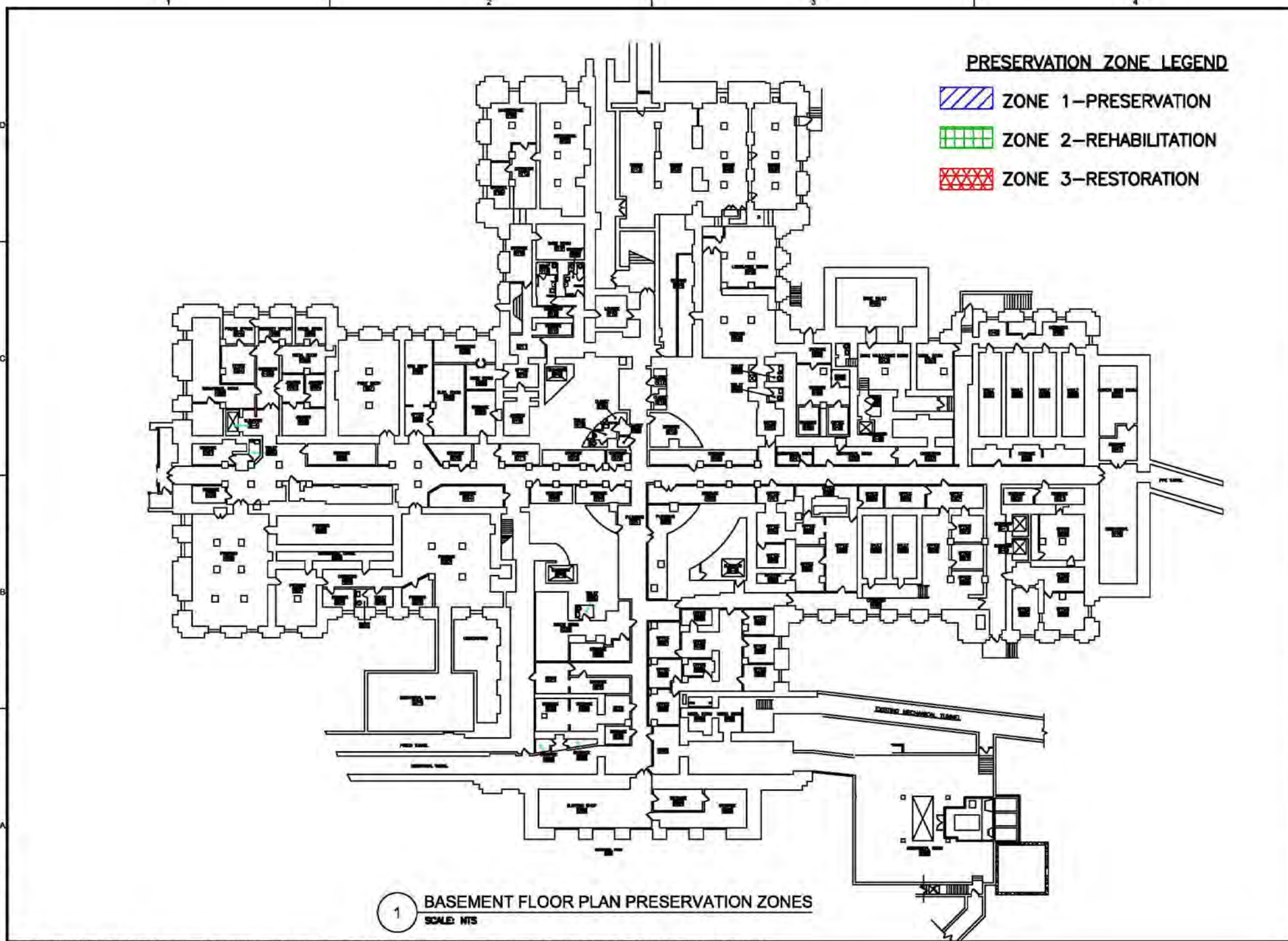
The decorative plaques should be maintained by periodic cleaning including dusting and the use of pH neutral detergents when necessary. Refinishing and protecting with clear coats and/waxes can also be implemented as needed. Painted elements including the rosettes, coping, and radiator covers should be maintained and recoated when the existing coatings become deteriorated.

Doors

While many of the doors may not be original to the building, they typically do not distract from the historic character of the building. The following preservation treatments of the interior doors are recommended:

- Clean and maintain existing doors.
- Replace modern doors with historically-appropriate reproduction doors.
- Fabricate and replace missing finials for hinges.
- Establish maintenance program to maintain the clear coats.
- Replace non-historic door hardware with historic replica hardware.

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Structure Report
Springfield, IL 62706

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Springfield, IL 62706

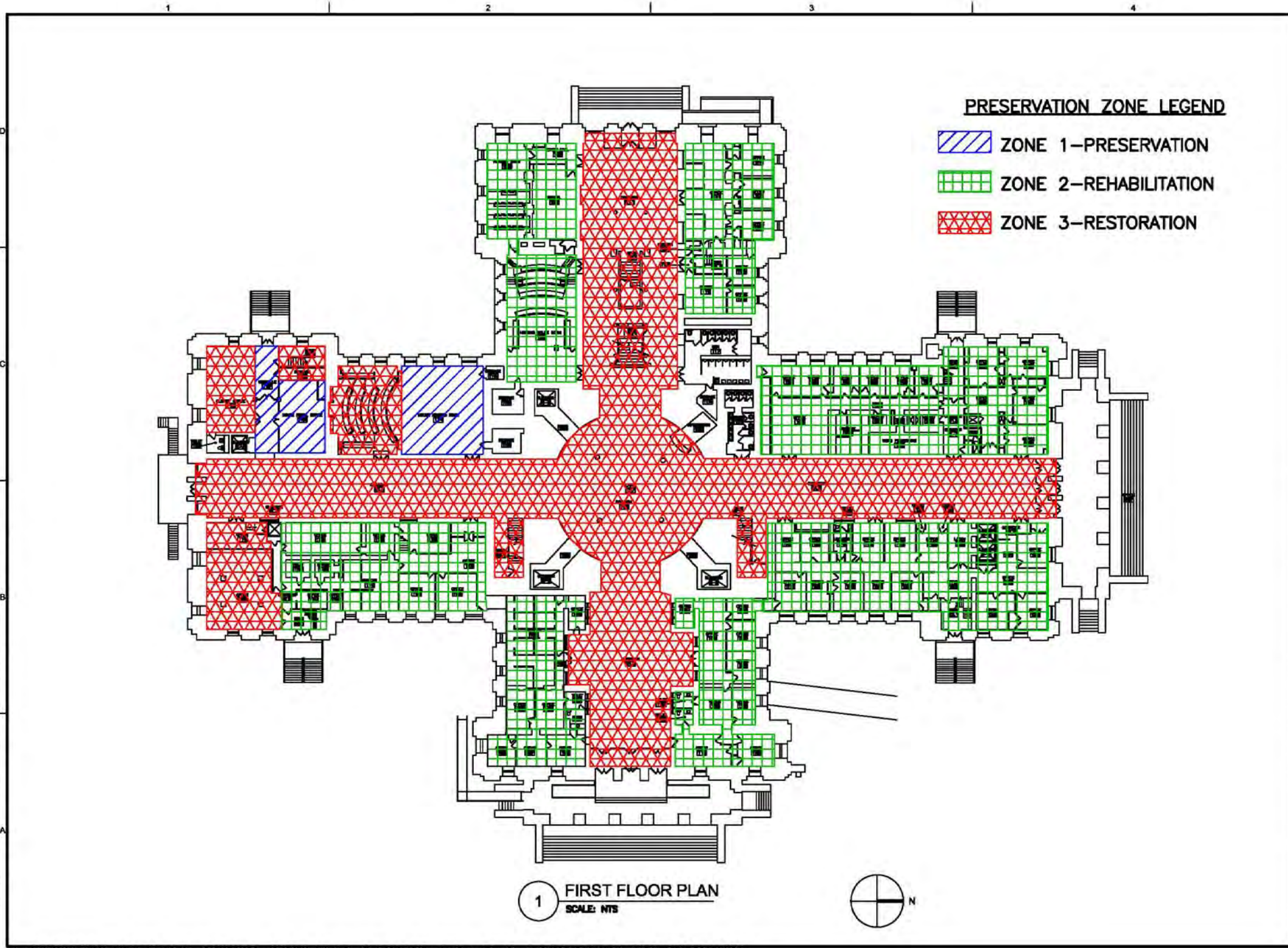
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BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
PRESERVATION ZONES

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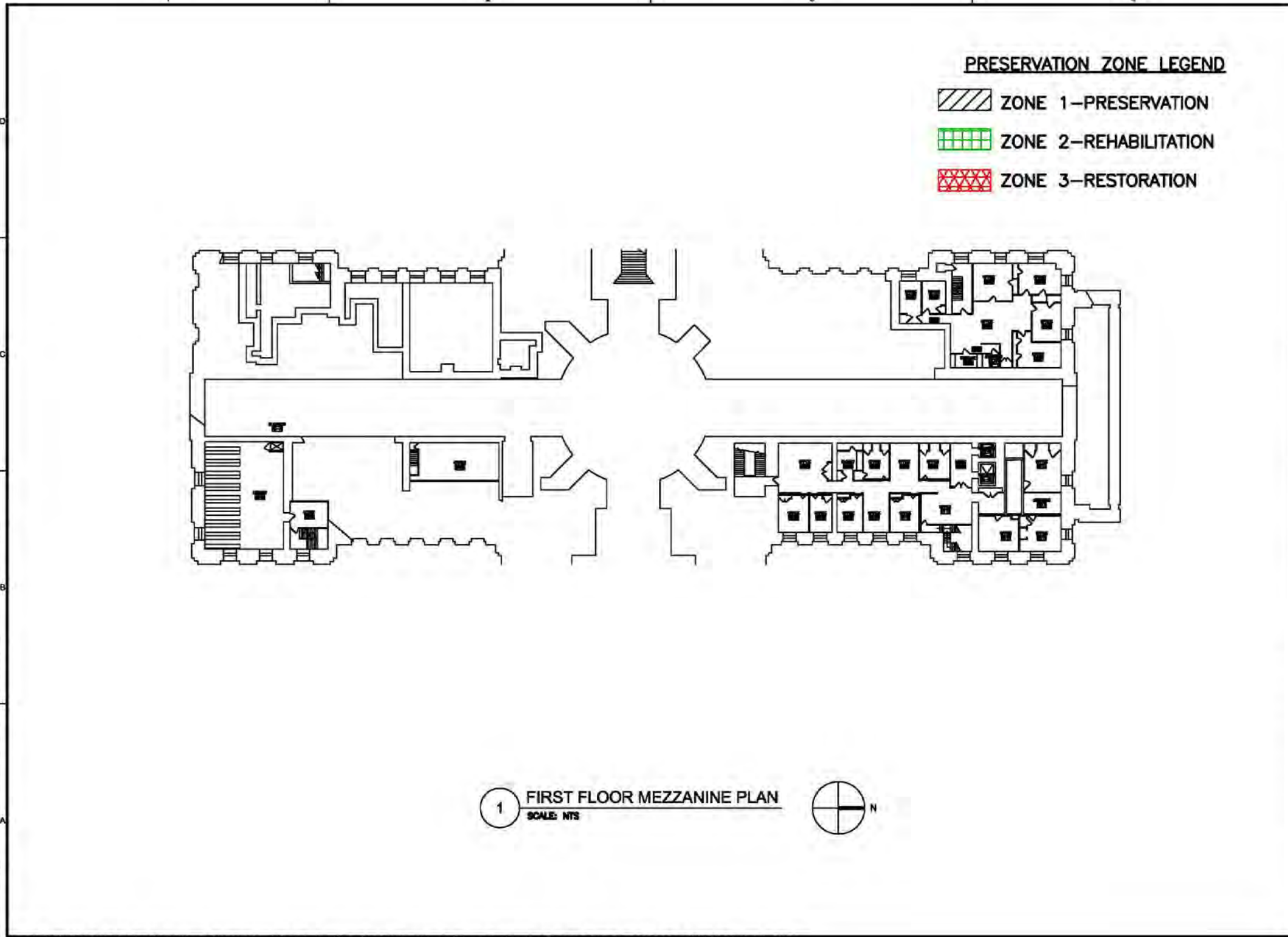
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
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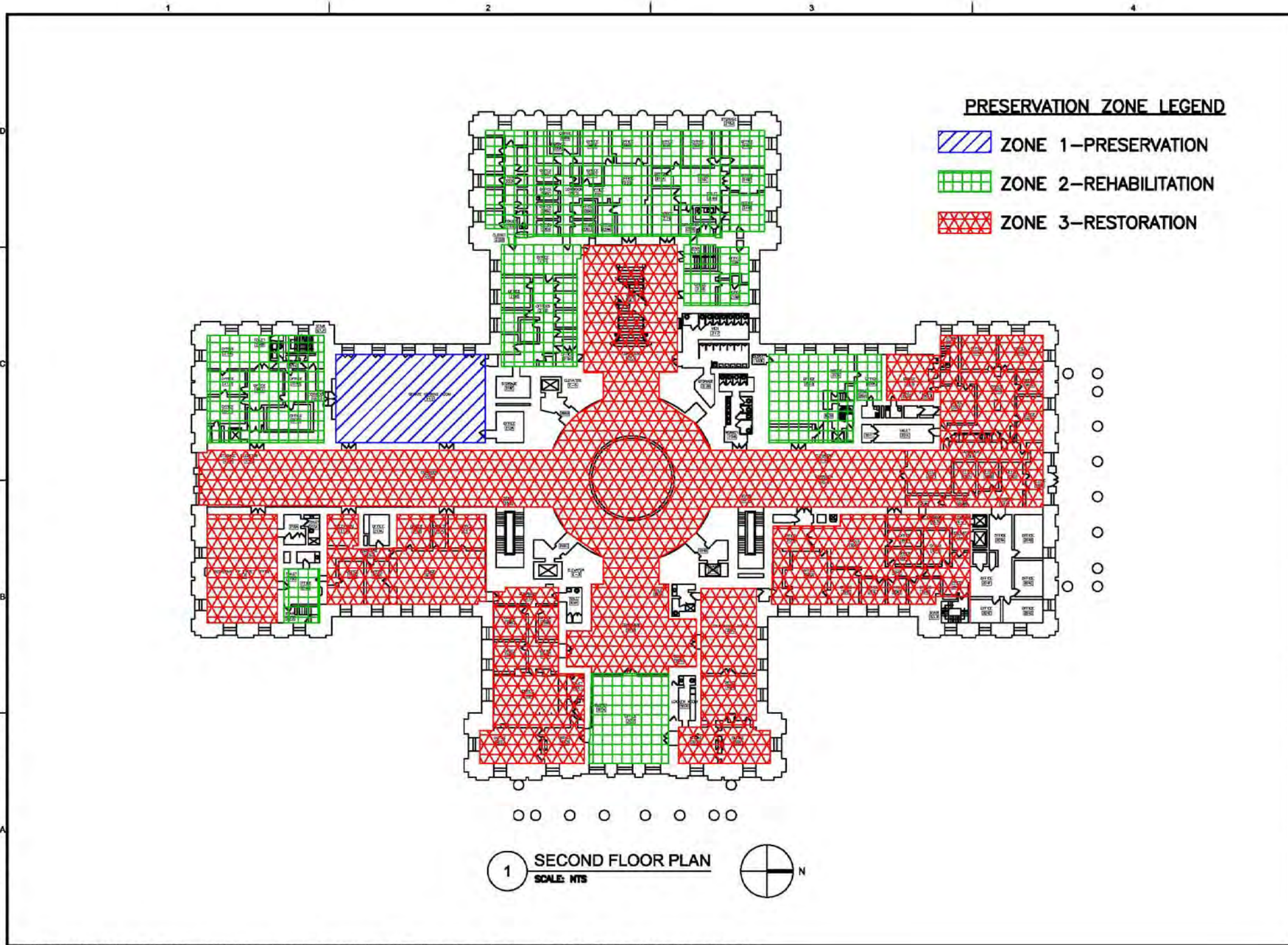
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FIRST FLOOR MEZZANINE
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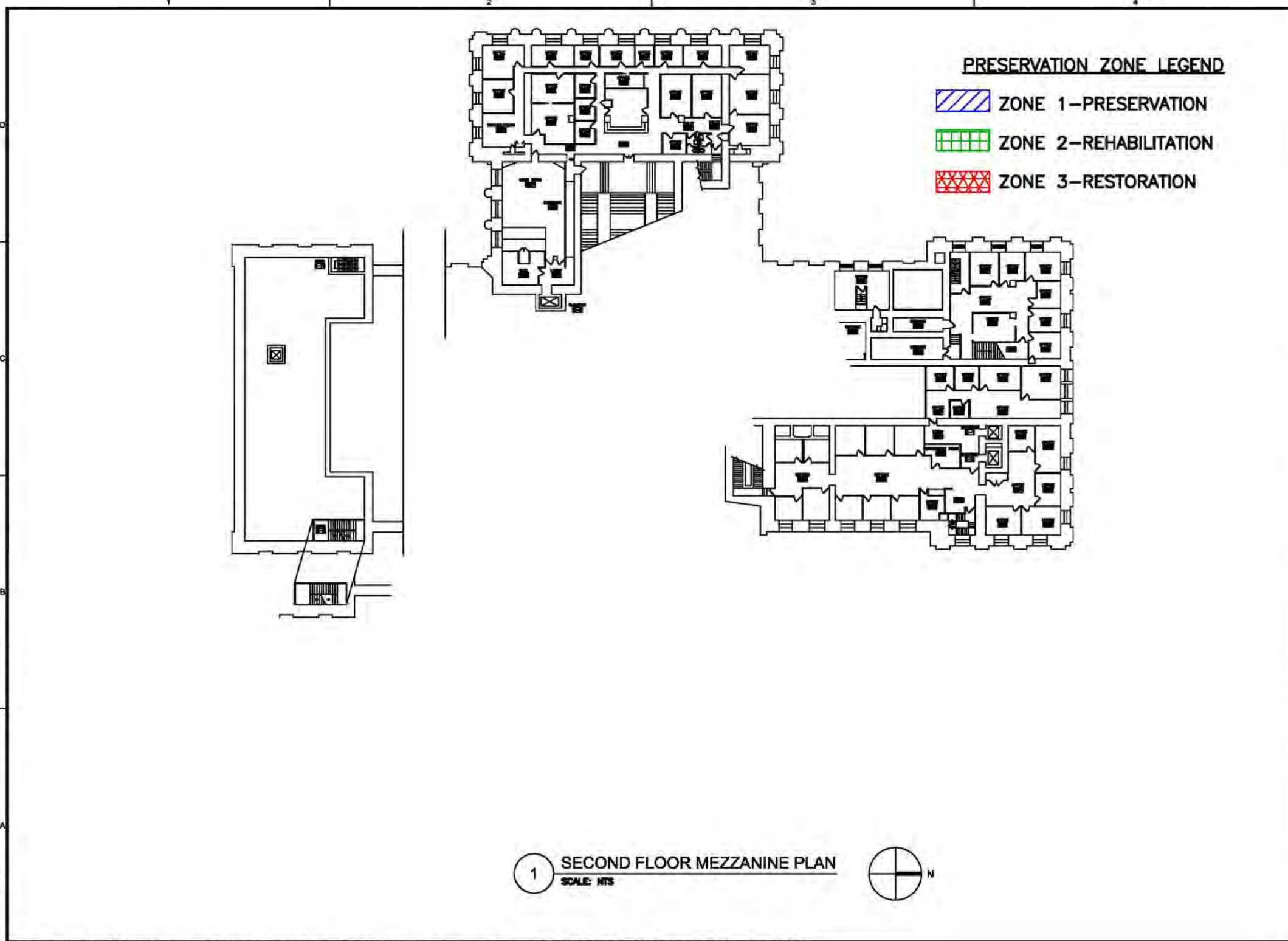
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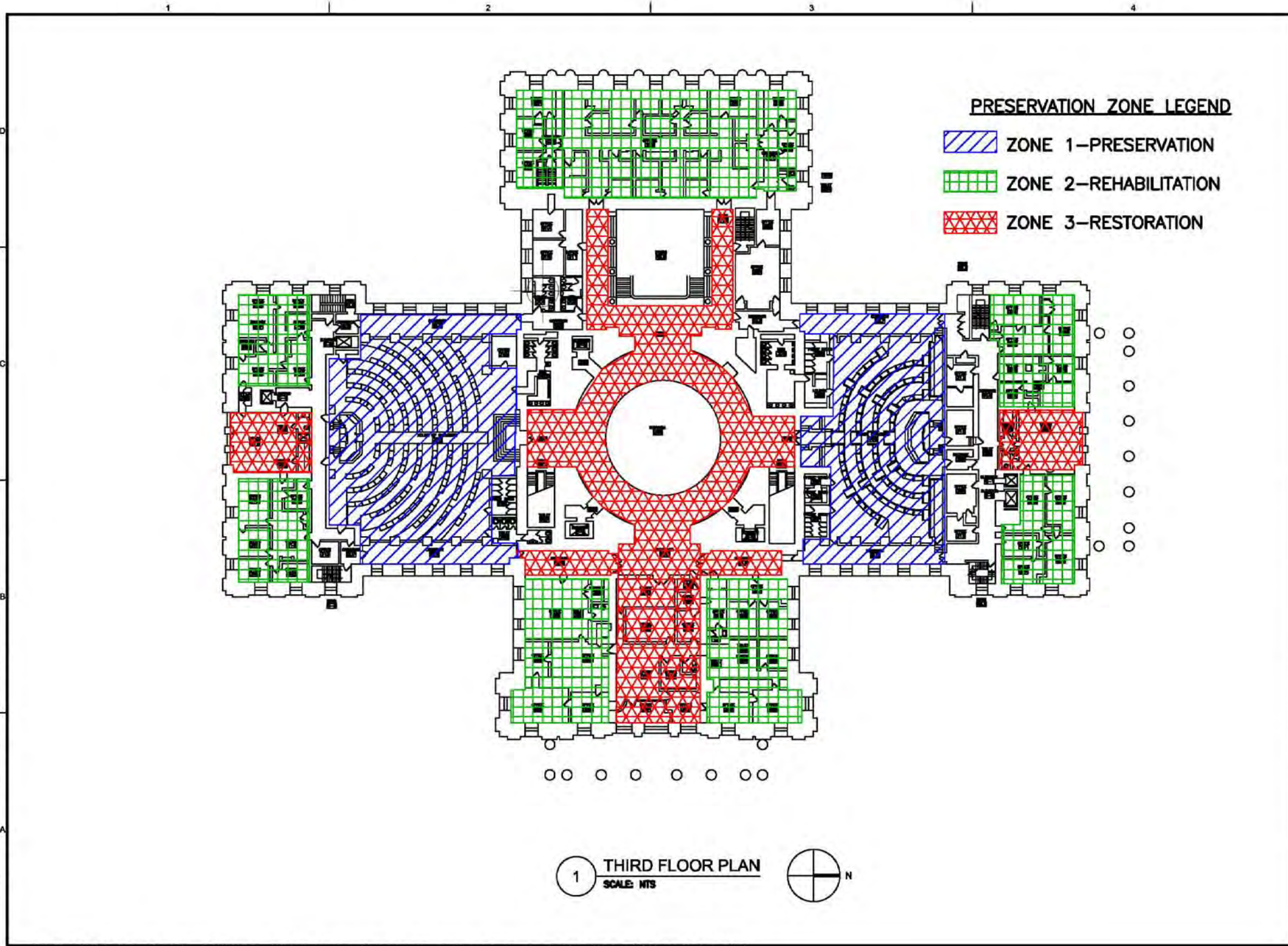
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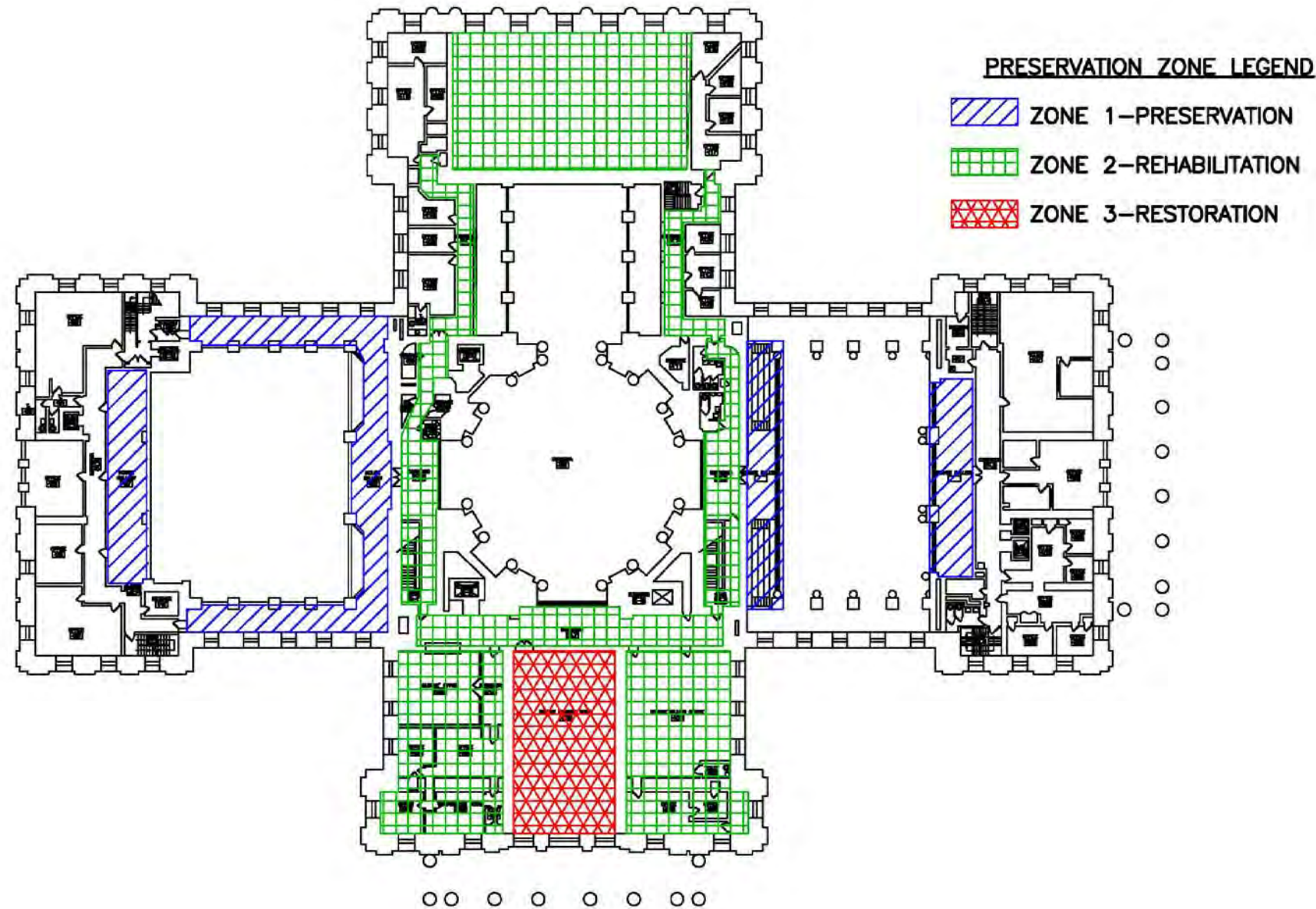
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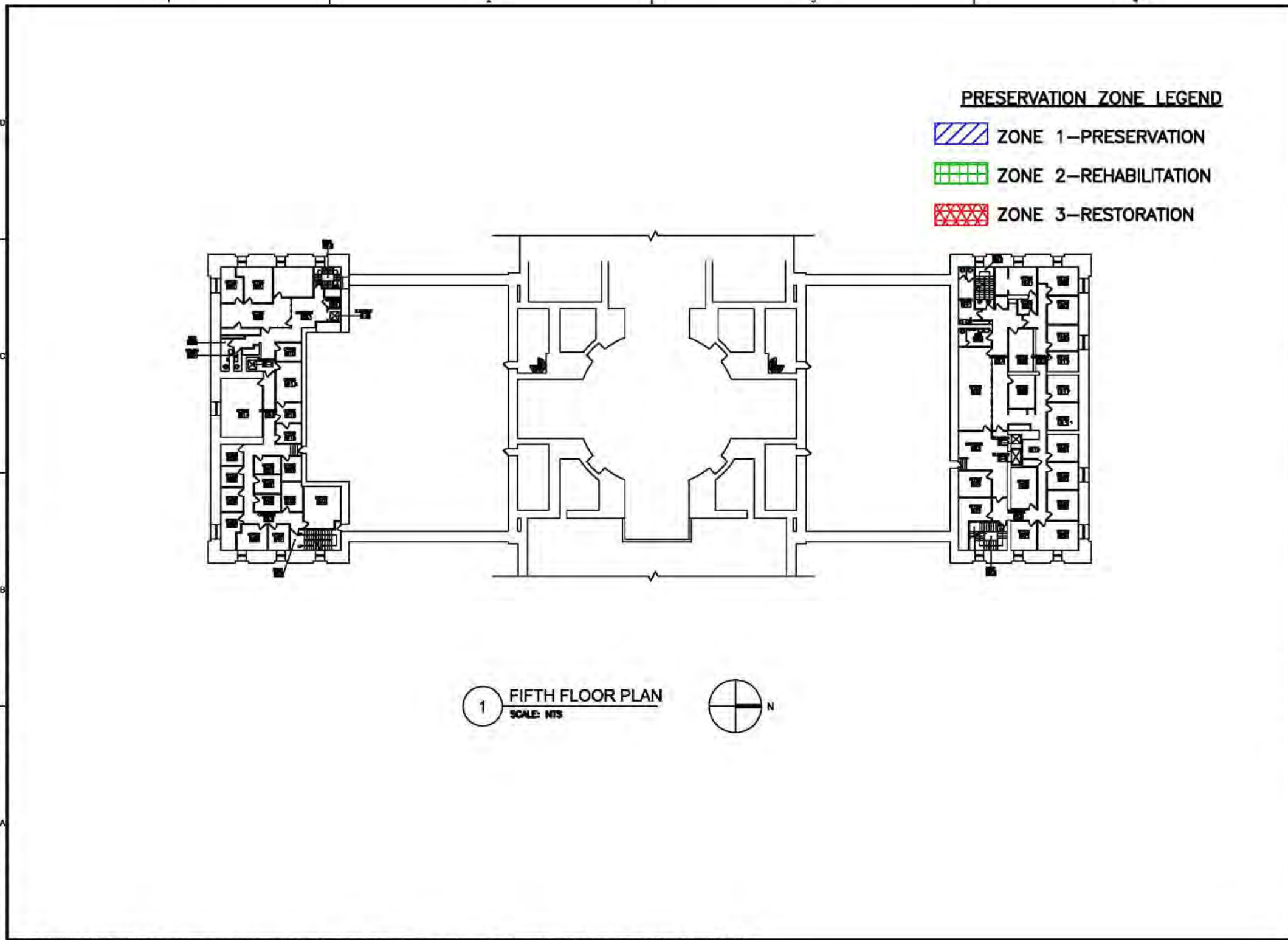
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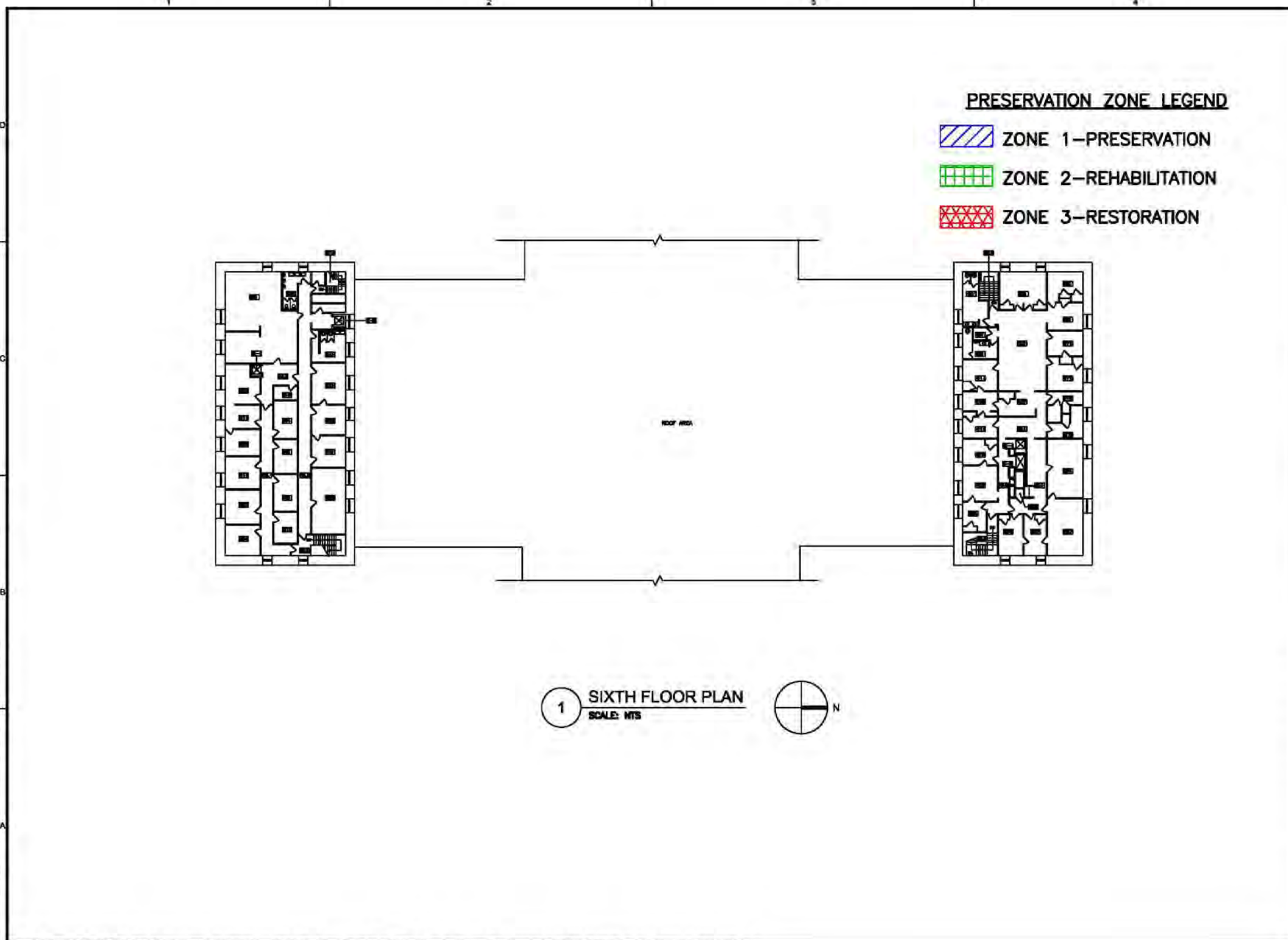
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SIXTH FLOOR PLAN
PRESERVATION ZONES

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Illinois State Capital Historic Structures Report

Part E: Bibliography

PART E - BIBLIOGRAPHY

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