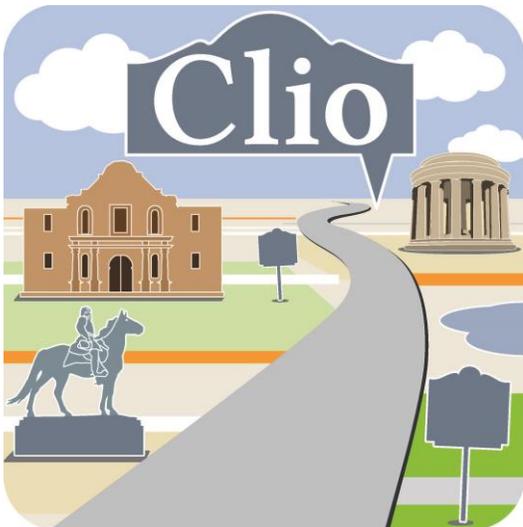


Capitol Complex/Culture Center/Governor's Mansion



<https://www.theclio.com/web/tour/summary?id=142>

<http://publicartcharleston.org/east-art.html>

Holly Grove Mansion - Ruffner Mansion



Holly Grove Mansion, also known as the Ruffner Mansion, is the oldest home in the city of Charleston, WV. The home was built in 1815 by Daniel Ruffner, son of David Ruffner who was largely instrumental in bringing a thriving salt industry to the Kanawha Valley. The Ruffner Mansion served as the home for the family who helped develop the Kanawha Valley while also being a center of industry and commerce during the early 19th Century. Holly Grove Mansion was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

West Virginia Executive (Governor's) Mansion

The West Virginia Governor's Mansion symbolizes the state's distinguished past and present. The Georgian Revival mansion, completed in 1925 at a cost \$200,000, was designed by Walter Martens, a Charleston architect who designed several other buildings in Charleston's East End.



Union Soldier

The statue is a memorial to the Union Soldiers and Sailors from West Virginia who fought in the Civil War. Funded by the State of WV and placed on the Capitol grounds in 1930.

The monument has four plaques affixed to its base. One commemorates the dedication of the memorial and contains the names of the members of the Union Soldiers and Sailors Commission who erected the memorial. The second plaque contains the words from Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The third plaque commemorates the admission of the State of West Virginia to the Union on June 20, 1863, as follows: "The Act of Congress admitting West Virginia as a separate state was approved by President Abraham Lincoln. June 20, 1863." The final plaque is inscribed: "In Memory of the thirty-two thousand soldiers, sailors and marines, contributed West Virginia to the service of the Union during the Civil War. 1861 - 1865."

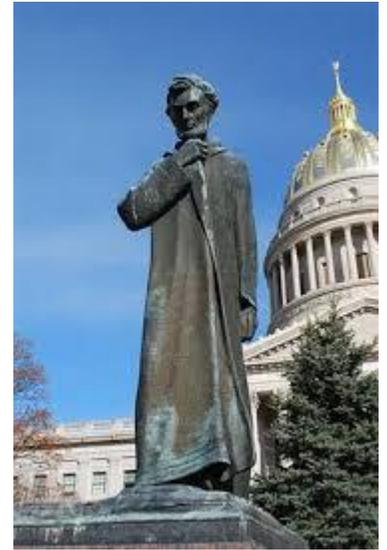


"Lincoln Walks at Midnight"

Fred Torrey was a sculptor from West Virginia known for his monuments and architectural sculpture. He created a model of a contemplative 16th president, Abraham Lincoln, in 1935, known now as "Lincoln Walks at Midnight." The statue is located in front of the south portico of the West Virginia State Capitol overlooking the Kanawha River.

Lincoln Walks at Midnight portrays Abraham Lincoln walking the streets of Springfield, Illinois, during one of his many sleepless nights. In 1974, Charleston artist Bernard Wiepper created a nine-and-a-half foot bronze casting of the original statue. The statue is placed in front of the West Virginia State Capitol to portray Lincoln contemplating the creation of

West Virginia as the 35th state in the Union. It was placed facing south so that light would always be on the face.



Zero Milestone

The 37,270 miles of public roads in West Virginia originate from a 48-inch stone pillar that sits on Kanawha Boulevard across from the state Capitol. The monument, known as the zero-milestone, represents the starting point for all the mileage calculated on roads that wind throughout the Mountain State.

The marker rests within millimeters of where the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey originally placed it in 1934, said Ray Lewis, a planning and research engineer for the state Division of Highways. The hollow marker has been moved multiple times in the past six decades.



Stonewall Jackson

On the grounds of the WV State Capitol stands a statue to Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, The artist, Sir Moses Jacob Ezekiel, was commissioned by Daughters of the Confederacy to cast the high-plinth bronze sculpture while living in Rome. Ezekiel was a former Confederate soldier and VMI graduate.

The Stonewall Jackson Statue was constructed in 1909 by Moses Ezekiel and was the first statue on the old capitol grounds in downtown Charleston. It moved to its current location after the original Capitol burned in 1921.





Mountaineer Soldier

In response to dedication of a statue honoring Clarksburg native and Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson at the old State Capitol in downtown Charleston, WV, veterans of the Union side received an equivalent statue by Henry Kirke Bush-Brown in 1912. The bronze statue depicts a pro-Union citizen militiaman carrying a flag, while the two reliefs on the base depict Mountaineer home life:

The figure stands on a bronze base that is adorned with two reliefs depicting mountaineer home life. The relief on the northwest side depicts a log cabin interior with two women, a man, and a girl. The man is lying in bed and appears to be sick. One woman offers him a cup, while the other woman sits on a chair beside the bed. A girl sits on a bench beside the man's pillow. There is also a chest of drawers and a basket in the room. The relief on the southeast side of the base depicts the interior of a house with an old man, a woman, and a child. The child sits on a pillow, facing the

woman, and holding out a spoon. The woman sits on a low bench, clutching a utensil with both hands into which the child is pouring. Between them is a shallow pot with a handle and legs, which sits over a small fire. Behind the woman is a spinning wheel. The old man has long hair, a beard, and a cane, and sits in a wooden chair. Behind him is a fireplace with an arched opening.

The Mountaineer Soldier statue was unveiled at the old State Capitol on Capitol Street in downtown Charleston on December 10, 1912. The guiding force for this monument was Col. William Seymour Edwards, speaker of the WV House of Delegates in the 1890s. Edwards personally helped raise funds for the project. The Mountaineer Statue was a symbol of the men of Western Virginia who formed themselves into Home Guards and responded to President Lincoln's call to arms in 1861. By their actions they helped to save Western Virginia for the Union.



Liberty Bell Replica

This replica of the American Liberty Bell is meant to inspire passion for individual freedom, one of the principles on which America won its independence. The bell is displayed on large steel supports with a descriptive plaque on closer inspection.

The plaque states several facts about the replica bell. It outlines that the bell was presented to the West Virginian public as part of the United States Savings Bond Independence Drive. For this purpose, it was displayed in every part of the state. Fifty-three of these replica Liberty Bells were cast in France to the exact dimensions and tone of the Liberty Bell itself. To help inspire American pride, the top of the plaque reads, "Dedicated to you, a free citizen in a free land."

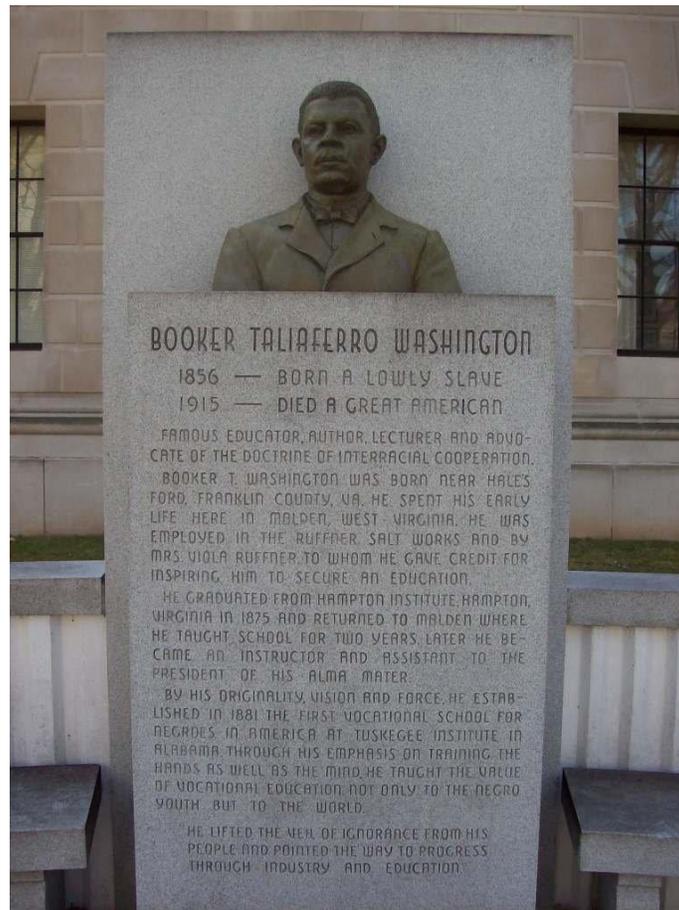


Booker T. Washington Memorial

This memorial on the grounds of the West Virginia State Capital grounds pays tribute to Booker T. Washington, one of the most influential educators in American history. Washington was born into bondage just prior to the end of slavery and later moved to West Virginia with his father who worked in the salt mines around Malden. Washington accompanied his father into the mines where he also labored as a young child. Upon learning of a nearby school, young Washington secured a deal with his father whereby he could work mornings and nights and attend school in the daytime. This ambition and thirst for knowledge became the hallmarks of Washington's life.

Booker T. Washington was born a slave in Virginia in 1856. After the Civil War, his family resettled in West Virginia. He worked his way through his early school years and supported himself during his years at Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. After graduation,

Washington attended college at Wayland Seminary. In 1881 he was named as the principal of a one-room school in Tuskegee Alabama. Washington labored to turn this school into the Tuskegee Institute and later a fully-accredited university. A replica of his boyhood cabin may be seen at Malden, a few miles east of Charleston.



“Spirit of West Virginia”

A figure of a woman who appears to be a goddess stands in the center of a relief on a blue background. She wears a two-piece white garment with orange trim. Both of her arms are bent at the elbow and her hands are at shoulder level. In her proper right hand she clutches a cape that hangs behind her and drapes over her left shoulder. She wears an orange helmet and has dark, curly, shoulder-length hair. Gold rays radiate from the top half of her body. She stands in front of a blooming Rhododendron bush and on top of a narrow banner.

On each side of the central figure are three scenes in a vertical row. To the proper right of the figure are depictions of, from top to bottom: a farm scene with a barn, silo, and trees; a bulldozer and trailer carrying logs and representing the timber industry; and a man with a bull and a cow. To the proper left of the figure are depictions of, from top to bottom: a chemical factory with round tanks and smoke coming out of the smokestacks; a steel factory with large vats collecting melted metal; and a man standing in front of a carload of coal that a mule is harnessed to.





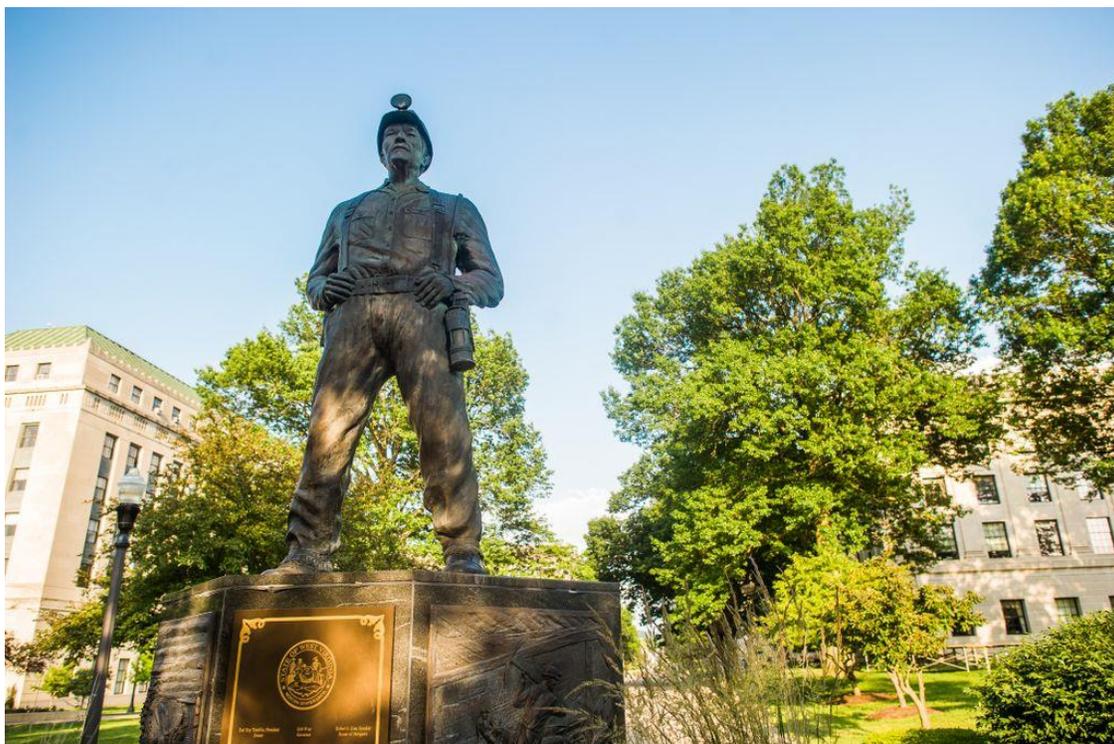
DMV “Winged Tire”



The entrance on the east side of Building 3 is topped by another ceramic plaque created by Paul Jennewein. It depicts the winged tire symbol of the Division of Motor Vehicles. Although other agencies also had offices in the building, it was known to many people as the DMV Building, because the agency had its customer service windows on the ground floor. *Photo by Jim Wallace.*

WV Coal Miners Memorial

This memorial, designed by sculptor Burl Jones, features a statue of a coal miner. It commemorates the hard-working men and women who have toiled in the difficult work of mining coal. The memorial served as a gathering place during the Upper Big Branch mine disaster in 2010, and continues to be the location where people come to remember the 29 men who lost their lives in that explosion, as well as the countless other sacrifices West Virginia miners have made over the years.



Compare the miners' stances in these statues:



Charleston



Beckley

"Fallen Firefighter"

Dedicated to West Virginia Firefighters Who Died in the Line of Duty. Erected by West Virginia Firemen's Association.



“Fallen Partner”

This monument is raised to honor all law enforcement officers of West Virginia. Every day, police courageously place themselves, as living shields between the public and danger. We especially honor and commemorate those officers who have suffered injury or death while protecting us from harm, upholding our laws, and preserving the peace of our society. This memorial funded through the West Virginia Chapter of the Fraternal Order of Police.

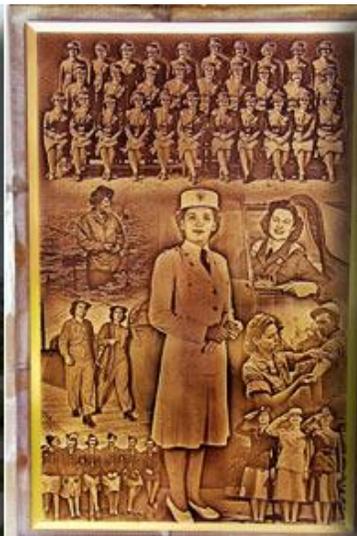


West Virginia Female Veterans' Memorial

Located at the State Capitol Complex, this statue is the first memorial to honor West Virginia's female soldiers. It is also the only sculpture on the Capitol grounds depicting a woman. The work was sculpted by artist Joe Mullins to represent a female veteran of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, yet her attire does not represent any particular branch of the service. The statue is symbolic of the sacrifices and commitment of all the women who have served in the US Armed Forces. Veterans took issue with the design and argued the woman should be in dress uniform as opposed to the relaxed military fatigues.

From the birth of the United States to the present, women have played invaluable roles in the country's military efforts. Women have been important assets from their support roles as cooks and nurses in the Revolutionary War to serving in direct combat roles in current

engagements. Today there are few roles left in the US military that a woman cannot fill (submarine duty, SEALs, etc.)



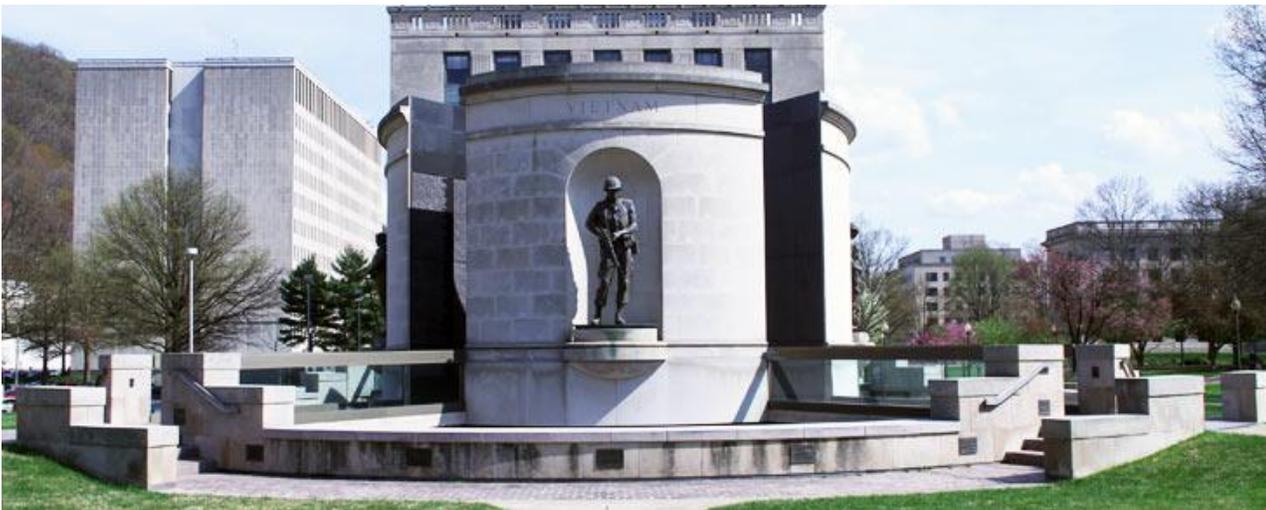
West Virginia Veterans Memorial

The West Virginia Veterans Memorial was designed by P. Joseph Mullins, and constructed from 1990-1999 to honor the lives of over 10,000 West Virginian soldiers who passed away during the 20th century. The construction of the Memorial took nine years partially because it was originally a privately funded project. In 1994 legislature provided for supplemental funding that greatly increased the speed of construction. It is estimated that the memorial's total costs are higher than four million dollars.

The monument contains four sculptures. These sculptures include a World War One Army doughboy, a World War Two Navy sailor, a Korean Conflict Air Force aviator, and a Vietnam Marine Corps marine.

In addition to the West Virginia Veterans Memorial, the project also includes a virtual Archives Database that contains information about those 10,000 that honored by the memorial itself. This portion of the project is constantly being updated as new information is discovered about the Veterans.

This memorial is a two-story monument honoring more than 10,000 West Virginians that made the ultimate sacrifice in fighting for our Nation's freedom. It is for the twentieth century conflicts because it is almost impossible to determine the total number of West Virginians that were in the American Revolution, War of 1812 and Mexican War with the state still being a part of Virginia at the times these wars were fought. The memorial is made of four limestone monoliths with each of the interior walls faced with polished black granite which has the names of these men and woman that gave their all. This Memorial for the brave men and women that served in West Virginia was dedicated on Veterans Day 1995.





The Culture Center:

West Virginia State Museum, Archives and History, Library, Theater

The Culture Center is home to the West Virginia State Museum which offers a variety of programs and exhibits that preserve and share the culture and history of the Mountain State and its people. The complex is also home to the state's Archives and History Library, the State Historic Preservation Office, and offices of the West Virginia Library Commission. The complex also holds the Norman L. Fagan West Virginia State Theater which hosts Mountain Stage and other cultural and educational events throughout the year.

During the 1970s, the state funded the construction of a separate building for its Division of Culture and History. Completed in 1976 largely due to the support of then-governor Arch Moore, the Culture Center and other buildings on the capitol complex replaced a city block that had been home to several restaurants and retail outlets. The project was controversial at the time, as many residents opposed the cost of the construction project while others questioned the efficacy of the state using eminent domain. Still others questioned the wisdom of expanding the size of the capitol complex and questioned the benefit of an expanded museum and cultural center.

In addition to exhibits, the museum offers a gift shop on the entry floor that features art, jewelry, food, and assorted baubles produced by West Virginia natives. The Culture Center complex also holds the West Virginia State Archives and History Library, also available to residents and visitors at no cost.





The Center's great hall, with its white Alabama marble walls accented by West Virginia oak, a red Tennessee marble floor, gold and wood coffered ceiling, and two large dodecahedron-shaped bronze and crystal chandeliers, welcomes visitors. The 468-seat theater, behind the great hall, hosts West Virginia's performing artists, dance, theater, jazz, and film festivals, affairs of state, and performance broadcasts of West Virginia Public Broadcasting's "Mountain Stage."



State Museum Shop – operated by Tamarack



West Virginia Archives Library / Reading Room



Norman L. Fagan Theatre



West Virginia State Museum

The museum is located on the lower level of the Culture Center which was dedicated in 1976 and adjacent to the state capitol, where the museum had been located from the time of the capitol's construction until the completion of this dedicated facility. The museum is open without charge to all visitors. Guests can choose a guided tour or walk at their own pace through the museum's twenty-six rooms of exhibits. The museum rotates some of their exhibits, displaying different items from its collection of 60,000 items.

The museum's collections date back to 1890 with the formation of the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society. The state museum first opened in 1894 and was located in the old state capitol building in downtown Charleston. The museum's collection was later moved to a separate annex-a decision that may have saved the archives from destruction in the 1921 capitol fire. When the current state capitol was completed in 1932, the museum and archives were located in the basement. Starting in 2001 and completed in 2008, the museum underwent major renovations that modernized, improved, and expanded the exhibits.