

- **BRONZE FORUM DOORS**—The 22 bronze doors leading into the auditorium, designed by Lee Lawrie, depict “Man’s Creative and Recreative Occupations.” Here are depicted the Fable, the Circus, Mythological tales, and the arts of Poetry, Music, Drama, and Abstract Science and Philosophy.
- 19 FORUM BUILDING**—The Forum Building, designed by William Gehron and Sydney Ross of New York City, was completed in 1931. It houses the Pennsylvania State Library, the State Law Library, and the offices of several departments of state government. Just below the outside cornice of the building are carved the names of 35 educators, philanthropists and statesmen who have rendered outstanding services to education in Pennsylvania. The most outstanding feature of the Forum Building is the auditorium, a performing arts facility influenced by the classical architecture of Greece and Rome. Highlighting the auditorium is its magnificent artwork which includes a ceiling depicting the celestial bodies of the universe with more than 1,000 stars, and maps and chronological tables on the rear wall tracing the history of civilization.
- 20 SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL BRIDGE (also known as the State Street Bridge)**—Completed in 1930, the bridge was designed by Gehron and Ross, and was authorized as a memorial to the citizens of Pennsylvania who served in all of the nation’s conflicts. Crowning the pylons at the entrance of the bridge are monumental eagles sculptured by Lee Lawrie.
- 21 SOLDIERS’ GROVE**—An important element of the Brunner Plan executed by Gehron and Ross, this tree-lined quadrangle was dedicated in the 1930s by Governor John S. Fisher, for whom the approach to the adjacent bridge is named. By Act 75 of 1987, this area was designated as “Soldiers’ Grove,” in honor of war veterans.
- 22 PENNSYLVANIA MEDAL OF HONOR MEMORIAL**—The name of each Pennsylvania Medal of Honor Recipient is carved onto a granite memorial stone and placed in the arc that represents the war or conflict where the individual’s act of heroism occurred. The existing arcs form a timeline that begin with the Civil War (1861-1865). On the eastern edge of the memorial are the “Shores of Peace,” that look back over “The Tides of War.” Granite benches in this area have the word “Remember” carved into each of them.
- 23 PENNSYLVANIA WAR VETERANS’ MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN**—Dominating the approach to the East Wing addition to the Capitol on Commonwealth Avenue, the polished black granite circular fountain is computerized to create various floodlit water displays including a “dome of water.”
- 24 CAPITOL EAST WING**—Designed in the “post modern” style by Celli-Flynn Associates/H.F. Lenz Company, the 950,000 square-foot addition contains legislative office space and underground parking. Completed in 1986, it compliments the Italian Renaissance style of the Capitol and provides the long-missing focal point called for in Brunner’s 1916 master plan. The entrance plaza evokes Bernini’s colonnade semi-circling Vatican Square. The Capitol East Wing was dedicated on December 2, 1987.
- 25 FINANCE BUILDING**—Designed by Gehron and Ross and completed in 1939, this seven-story classical style building is U-shaped in plan. A frieze, by sculptor C.P. Jennewein, encircles the building. A series of medallions in this frieze present a symbolic record of economic achievements in the Commonwealth. In addition, there is carved a series of moral precepts as well as the names of Pennsylvania cities, each with a medallion suggesting an outstanding activity of that

city. The famous Carl Milles’ bronze doors represent Pennsylvania industries on the north side of the building and Pennsylvania agriculture on its south side. (Facing Soldiers’ Grove). The Lee Lawrie sculpture, on the north facade, shows natural products of the Commonwealth on the left, and products used in the daily lives of its citizens on the right of the State Seal.

- 26 PENNSYLVANIA JUDICIAL CENTER**—Designed by the Philadelphia architecture and engineering firm Vitetta, the 438,000 square-foot limestone and granite building was completed in 2009. It connects a five-story building housing courtrooms and judges’ chambers and a nine-story office building.
- 27 HEALTH AND WELFARE BUILDING**—Cornerstone ceremonies took place on August 25, 1955, and state offices moved into this modern 10-story building, designed by Lacy, Atherton and Davis, in 1957.
- 28 LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING**—Designed by Lacy, Atherton and Davis, this 18-story building with an elliptical convex facade was dedicated in 1956. It is the first post-war building in the Capitol Complex “northern extension area,” planned in 1947 by William Gehron.
- 29 NORTH OFFICE BUILDING**—This building exactly balances the Irvis Office Building. Following the original design by Arnold W. Brunner, it was completed in 1929. The large bronze doors by C. P. Jennewein contain symbols depicting the construction of highways and various forms of travel. In the main lobby floor, at terrace level, is a map of Pennsylvania, showing highways of the state and seals of the cities of the Commonwealth.
- 30 COMMONWEALTH KEYSTONE BUILDING**—Originally designed by Bohlin Cywinski Jackson of Philadelphia, the building was completed in 2001. The building is granite with a limestone facade. It stands 10 stories high on Forster Street and eight stories high at Commonwealth Avenue, North Street and The State Museum Plaza. Among its 969,000 square feet of space is a rooftop helipad.
- 31 NORTHWEST OFFICE BUILDING**—Designed by Verus T. Ritter of Philadelphia, this seven-story building houses the offices of the Liquor Control Board. The building was occupied in 1904. Of interest at the east entrance are two sculptured eagles by Louis Milione.
- 32 THE STATE MUSEUM OF PENNSYLVANIA**—Replacing the old State Museum in 1964, this six-story modern circular museum building houses the state’s most treasured artifacts and historical documents. Also designed by Lawrie and Green, the museum contains the William Penn Memorial Hall, a hall of natural history, a fine arts gallery, a planetarium, major historical exhibits, and a small auditorium and classroom for educational museum programs.
- 33 LIBERTY BELL REPLICA**—Exact full-sized replica of the original at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, it was specifically cast for the Pennsylvania exhibit at the 1965 New York World’s Fair.
- 34 NORMANDY TREE**—The citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania planted this tree on June 6, 1984, in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Allied Invasion of Normandy.
- 35 THE GATHERING AT THE CROSSROADS**—Sculptured by Becky Ault, this monument honors the neighborhood of the 8th Ward and pays tribute to the Constitution’s 15th and 19th amendments, which secured voting rights for African Americans and women.

1 *Knowledge is the only foundation on which republics can stand.*

—Thaddeus Stevens

About the Capitol Complex

The Pennsylvania State Capitol Complex is comprised of the buildings owned by the Commonwealth and are centered around the capitol in Harrisburg.

The Pennsylvania Capitol Grounds, officially named Capitol Park, comprises more than 45 acres. Originally comprising 15 acres, from the lands of John Harris Jr. and U.S. Senator William Maclay, the remaining 29 acres were added when the state bought Harrisburg’s Eighth Ward. Architect Arnold Brunner designed the current layout which includes the North Office Building, Irvis Office Building, Forum and Finance buildings and Soldiers’ Grove.

The State Capitol Building is often referred to as a "Palace of Art" because of its many sculptures, murals and stained-glass windows, most of which use Pennsylvania themes or were made by Pennsylvanians. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 14, 1977. In 1982, the Capitol Preservation Committee was created "to supervise and coordinate the historic preservation of the State Capitol Building." The capitol was declared a National Historic Landmark on September 20, 2006, during its centennial.



Free guided tours of the Capitol are offered regular weekdays, every half-hour 8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Weekends and most holidays, free tours are offered at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Schedule a free tour of the Capitol online at www.pacapitol.com

Schedule subject to change without notice.

Groups require advance reservations.

For your safety and the safety of others, tours are limited to 40 people total per tour. Groups with more than 40 people will require multiple tour times. Please schedule accordingly.

The interactive Welcome Center is open 8:30 a.m. through 4:30 p.m. regular weekdays and is located in the East Wing.

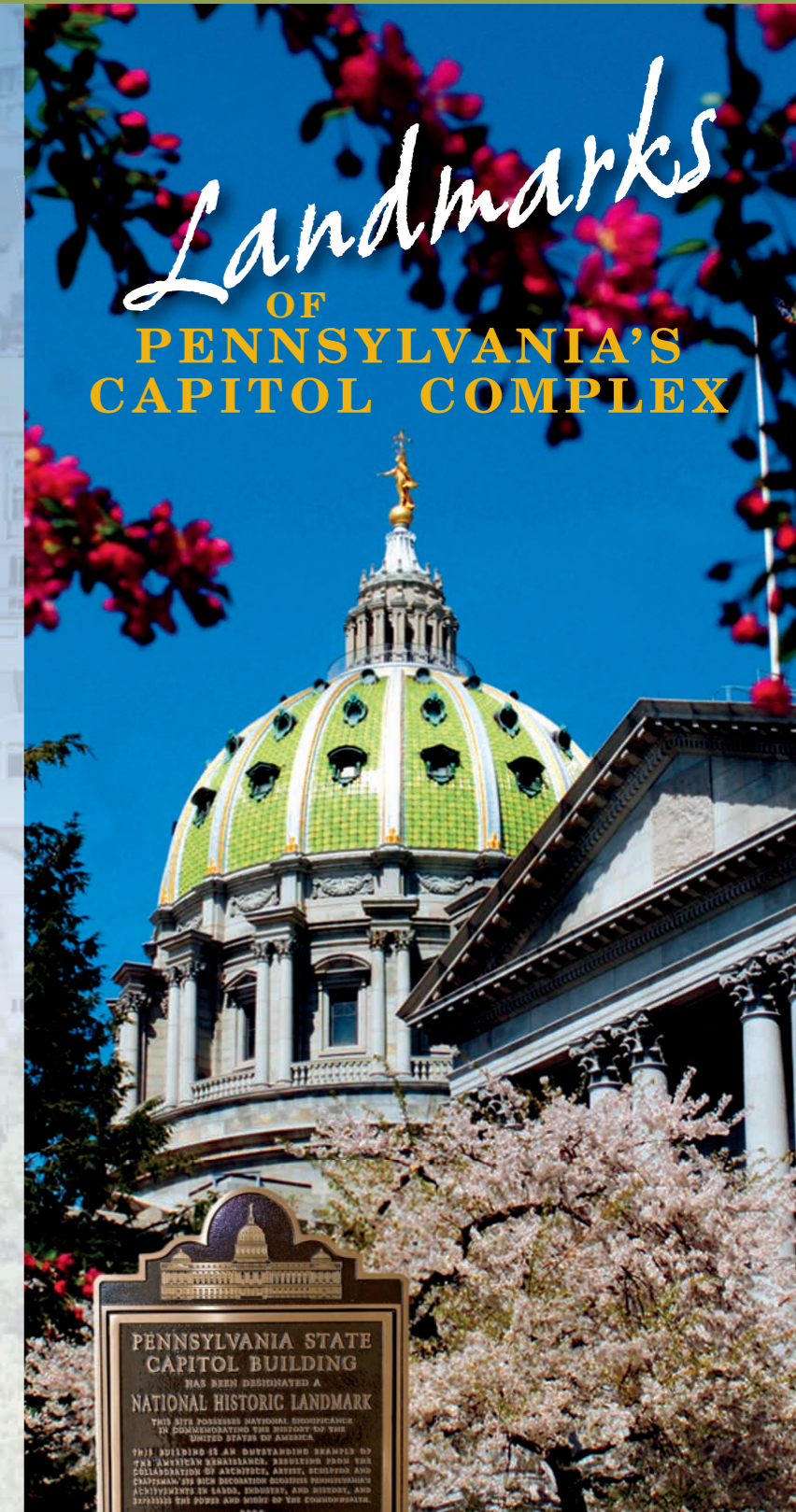
The Capitol Shop is open regular weekdays 9:30 a.m. through 3:30 p.m.

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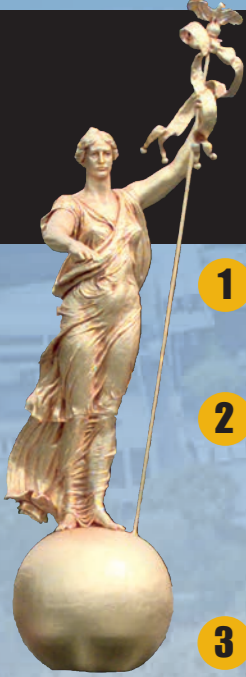
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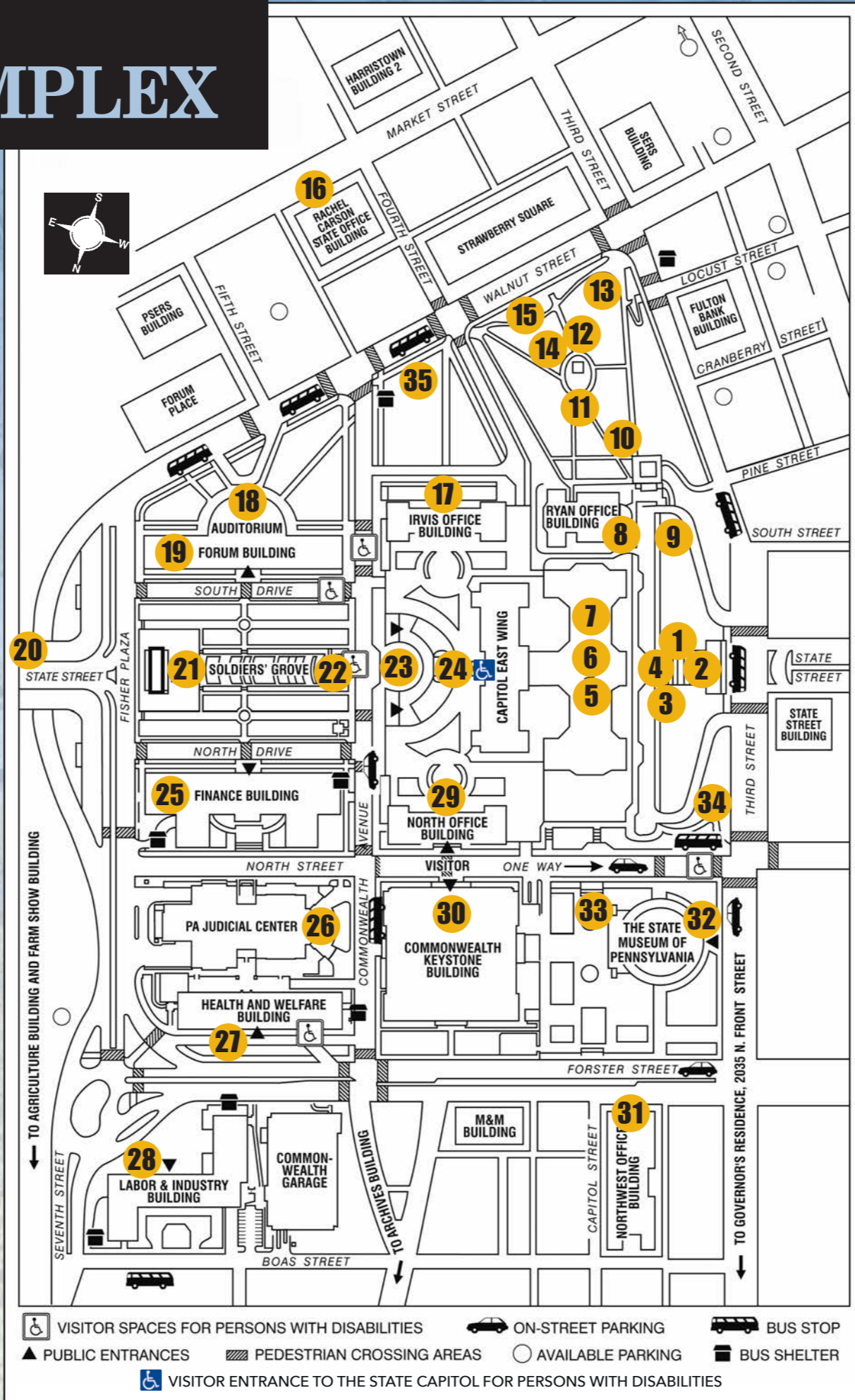
Landmarks
OF
PENNSYLVANIA'S
CAPITOL COMPLEX



Pennsylvania's CAPITOL COMPLEX



- 1 QUOTES FROM NOTABLE PENNSYLVANIANS** can be found around the complex. This quote—*“Knowledge is the only foundation on which republics can stand”*—by Thaddeus Stevens, is carved into the granite bench on the front plaza.
- 2 KEYSTONE**—*Keystone* is an architectural term for the central, wedge-shaped stone in an arch which holds all other stones in place. The term “Keystone State” refers to the strategic geographical location of Pennsylvania among the 13 original colonies, as well as Pennsylvania’s key position in the economic, social and political development of the United States. The mosaic granite keystone decorates the Capitol steps which were rebuilt in 1928.
- 3 BARNARD STATUES**—Flanking the main entrance of the Capitol are two groups of statuary by the Pennsylvania sculptor, George Grey Barnard: *“Love and Labor/The Unbroken Law,”* on the north face or the left side, and *The Burden of Life/The Broken Law,”* on the south face or right side. Sculpted in France, the statuary was unveiled on October 4, 1911. Barnard, a native of Bellefonte and originator of New York’s Cloisters, a museum of medieval art and architecture, died in 1938 and, at his request, was buried in Harrisburg, near his most famous work.
- 4 CAPITOL BRONZE DOORS**—Each door at the Capitol’s main entrance weighs one ton. Each was poured as a single unit into a wax mold by the process known as “cire perdue,” or lost wax. This accounts for the intricate details of the relief. The molds were prepared by Otto Jahnsen and the casting was done by Henry Bonnard Bronze Company. The heads are of politicians and contractors responsible for the Capitol’s construction.
- 5 DOME STATUE**—The 14’6” high gilded bronze statue atop the Capitol Dome, pictured above, is a work entitled “Commonwealth” by Roland Hinton Perry. Nicknamed “Miss Penn,” she holds a garlanded mace in her left hand upholding the standard of statehood. The right hand is extended in benediction.
- 6 DOME**—Inspired by the Cathedral of St. Peter’s in Rome, the magnificent Capitol Dome, designed by Huston, continues to dominate Harrisburg’s skyline. Towering to a height of 272 feet and weighing 52 million pounds, it is a combination of two shells, an inner dome and an outer dome.
- 7 MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING**—Dedicated on October 4, 1906, with keynote address by President Theodore Roosevelt, this richly ornamented Capitol building was designed by Joseph M. Huston in the classic style adapted from the architecture of the Italian Renaissance. The five-story exterior is of Vermont granite, and the roof is of green-glazed tile. The building measures 520 feet long and 254 feet wide and covers two acres of ground.



- 8 THE SPEAKER MATTHEW J. RYAN LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING**—This restored Italian Renaissance style two-story building, was previously known as the Executive, Library and Museum Building. Designed by John T. Windrim, architectural hallmarks include a staircase modeled after the 15th century Senators’ Courtyard of the Doges Palace in Venice, Italy. In what was known as the “museum room” located at the top of the grand staircase, Peter Rothermel’s famous 1870 painting, *The Battle of Gettysburg*, has been photographically replicated slightly smaller than the original painting, which is at the State Museum.
- 9 HARTRANFT STATUE**—The equestrian statue, sculpted by F.W. Ruckstuhl in 1897, of General John F. Hartranft (Governor 1873-1878) was placed in front of the Capitol in 1899, and later moved to its present location. A hero of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Bull Run, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.
- 10 MEMORIAL TREE**—This tree was dedicated in honor of the citizen heroes who resisted terrorism on September 11, 2001, in Somerset, Pennsylvania.
- 11 REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. TREE**—This tree was dedicated January 15, 1984, in commemoration of the late civil rights leader’s 55th birthday. A nationwide tree-planting took place in the capital city of each state at Mrs. Coretta Scott King’s request.
- 12 COASTAL SURVEY**—This sandstone astronomic station pier was monumented in 1877 and includes the latitude (40° 15’ 44’) & longitude (76° 52’ 56”) of its location in Degrees/Minutes/Seconds.
- 13 BOIES PENROSE STATUE**—Sculpted by Samuel Murray and dedicated in 1930, the statue is located at the foot of Capitol Park and welcomes the just and unjust. Penrose, quite a character in Pennsylvania history, served two years in the State House, 10 years in the State Senate, and then as a U.S. Senator, from 1897 until his death in 1921.
- 14 MEXICAN WAR MONUMENT**—Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1868 to commemorate her citizens who lost their lives during the war with Mexico from 1846-48. It is the focal point of Capitol Park and the oldest structure standing in the Capitol Complex, predating the 1894 Speaker Ryan building and the 1906 Main Capitol. At the time the monument was erected, the original Capitol, erected in 1822 and destroyed by fire in 1897, was in use.
- 15 EDISON TREE**—This tree was dedicated in Thomas A. Edison’s memory by the Engineers Society of Pennsylvania. Dedicated on February 11, 1947, the 100th anniversary of Edison’s birth.
- 16 RACHEL CARSON STATE OFFICE BUILDING**—Designed by Hayes, Large, Suckling and Fruth, this 420,125 square-foot, 16-story office building houses the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. This project represents the first venture in extending the traditional Capitol Complex directly into the downtown area.
- 17 SPEAKER K. LEROY IRVIS OFFICE BUILDING**—In 1916, architect Arnold W. Brunner and landscape architect Warren H. Manning were commissioned to prepare comprehensive plans for the further development of the Capitol Complex. Completed in 1921, and originally named the South Office Building, it was the first step toward the fulfillment of the Brunner Plan. This seven-story, simply designed building has colorful murals by Edward Trumbull on its main floor. In 2003, the building was renamed the Speaker K. Leroy Irvis Office Building after the first African-American to serve as a Speaker of the House in any state legislature in the United States.

