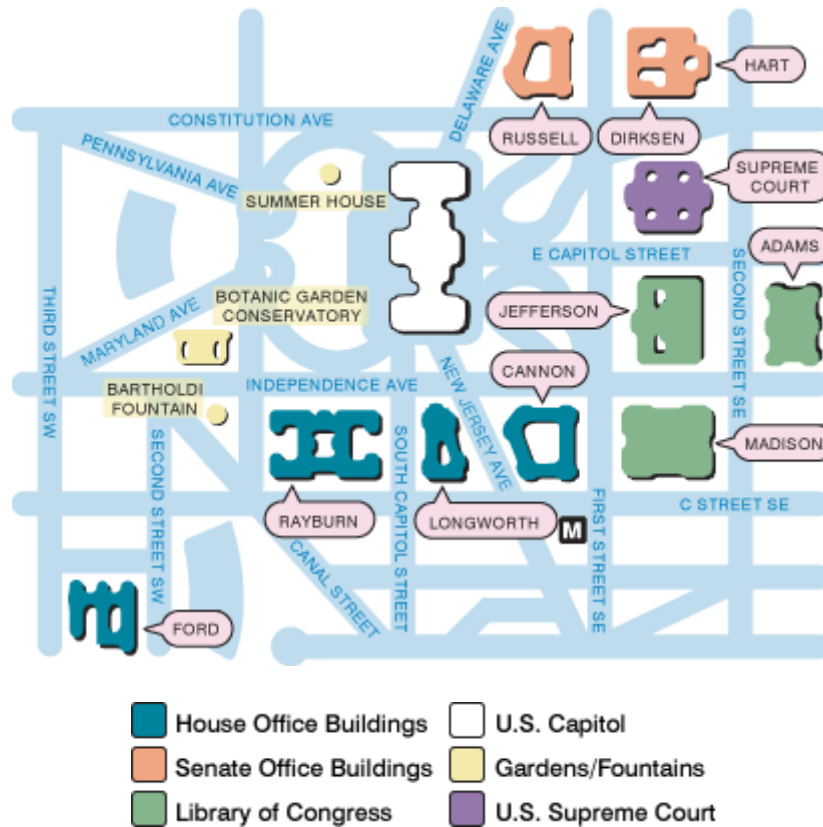




Field Trip!

The Capitol Complex

Not all legislative business takes place in the Capitol building! There are many points of interest located on Capitol Hill. Use the Capitol Complex map to see all the different buildings and landmarks!



Capitol Hill

Formerly known as Jenkins Hill, Capitol Hill was named in 1800 and describes the collection of legislative and judicial buildings surrounding the U.S. Capitol. Capitol Hill also encompasses many homes and businesses east of the U.S. Capitol. This neighborhood was developed in the early 19th century to serve legislators and their families, and continues to do so today.



United States Capitol

The Capitol was built in various stages between 1793 and 1963. Based on the original design for the Capitol by William Thornton, the building is constructed of sandstone and marble in the neoclassical style. The original structure included the Capitol rotunda, a wood and copper dome, and the House and Senate wings. Congress quickly outgrew the space as the country expanded westward. In 1857 two new chambers were added onto the original House and Senate chambers to accommodate the additional Members. A larger, cast-iron dome was completed in 1863 and the *Statue of Freedom* was placed on top. In 1963, the east front of the Capitol was extended 35 feet.



Cannon House Office Building

The Joseph G. Cannon House Office Building, the first House office building, is made of white marble and limestone. Edward Clark designed the Cannon in the Beaux Arts style. Prior to the completion of the Cannon building in 1908, representatives worked at their desks on the House Floor, borrowed space in committee rooms, or rented offices near the Capitol. The new building boasted forced-air ventilation systems, steam heat, individual bathrooms, telephones, and electricity.



Longworth House Office Building

The Nicholas Longworth House Office Building was completed in 1933 and named after Speaker Longworth. The neoclassical revival style building has a rusticated granite base and a white marble façade. During the renovation of the House Chamber (1949-1951), the House of Representatives met in the Ways and Means Committee room in the Longworth building.



Rayburn House Office Building

The Sam Rayburn House Office Building was the last House office building to be constructed on Independence Avenue. The simplified, classical building was completed in 1965. The structure's design is a modified "H" plan with a pink granite base and a white marble façade. Named for Speaker Sam Rayburn, the building includes a subway to the Capitol.



Ford House Office Building

The Ford House Office Building contains committee offices and support offices for the House of Representatives. The Ford House Office Building is named after former President Gerald R. Ford, who served as a Representative in thirteen successive Congresses before his resignation from the United States House of Representatives December 6, 1973, to become the fortieth Vice President of the United States. Ford was sworn in as the thirty-eighth President of the United States, August 9, 1974, when President Richard M. Nixon resigned, and served until January 20, 1977.



Russell Senate Office Building

The Richard B. Russell Senate Office Building was completed in 1903. Almost identical to the Cannon House Office Building, the Russell was also designed in the Beaux Arts Style. The U-shaped building had a gray granite base and terrace and a façade made of white marble and limestone. In 1933 a fourth side was added to the Russell building to accommodate the growing Senate staff. The Russell was the first congressional building to include a subway to the Capitol.



Dirksen Senate Office Building

The Everett M. Dirksen Senate Office Building was built between 1954 and 1958. The simple, seven-story structure included modern amenities for its era, such as an auditorium with radio, television, motion picture, recording and broadcasting facilities. A subway track connects the Dirksen building with the Capitol.



Hart Senate Office Building

Completed in 1982, The Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building is a modern nine-story structure. A mobile, *Mountains and Clouds* by sculptor Alexander Calder, hangs from the ceiling of the building's atrium.



U.S. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court Building is across the street from the Capitol. The classical Corinthian structure was completed in 1935. Previously, the Supreme Court met in six different locations in the Capitol. The Supreme Court Building includes the Supreme Court chamber and offices for the justices and their staff.



Jefferson Building, Library of Congress

Like the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress was originally housed in the Capitol. The first building, the Jefferson Building, was completed in 1897. It was considered the safest library building in the world. As the library grew, two new buildings were constructed; the Adams Building (1938) and the Madison Building (1981). The Jefferson Building is named after Thomas Jefferson, whose extensive collection of books was the foundation for the Library of Congress.



Adams Building, Library of Congress

The Adams Building (1938) is named after John Adams, who approved the law creating the Library of Congress.



Madison Building, Library of Congress

The Madison Building (1981) is named after James Madison, who suggested a list of books that would be useful to legislators during Continental Congress.



U.S. Botanic Garden

Congress established the U.S. Botanic Garden in 1820. The complex includes the conservatory, the Bartholdi Fountain, and the site of the National Garden. The Conservatory opened in 1933 and features the Palm House and Orangerie. The Botanic Garden underwent major renovation, and reopened in the year 2001. The official USBG website (<http://www.usbg.gov/>)

provides information on the improvements made during renovation. The National Garden includes an Environmental Learning Center, the Rose Garden, the Water Garden, and the Showcase Garden.



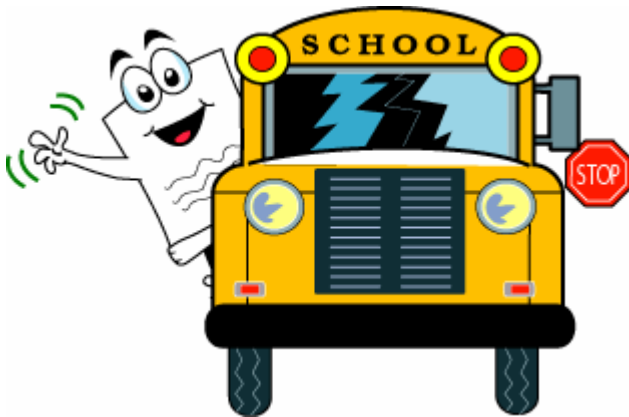
Bartholdi Fountain

The Bartholdi Fountain was created for the International Centennial Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, who also designed the Statue of Liberty. The fountain was later purchased by the U.S. government and installed on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol. In 1932, the Bartholdi Fountain was moved to its present location in Bartholdi Park, which includes examples of urban and suburban gardens.



Summer House

The Summer House was designed by famed landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. The red brick structure houses a small fountain which once provided water from a spring, and stone benches where visitors can rest. Its archways provide splendid views of a waterfall, the Capitol, and the National Mall.



Visit the **Kids in the House** Web site (<http://clerkkids.house.gov>) to view the interactive Capitol Complex map, to play games, and to learn more about the U.S. House of Representatives!