# Capitol Quest

## An Architectural Journey through the Arkansas State Capitol

# Explorer's Log

Name: _____

School: _____

Date: _____

Presented by

Mark Martin Secretary of State

7.2014

# Capitol Quest

You are about to embark on an explorer's journey through the Arkansas State Capitol. It has been the center of state government for 100 years! There are lots of interesting things about the building to discover on your quest. Your teacher will guide you through the building and read information that contains clues you'll need along the way. Follow instructions very carefully and use your compass, the things you see and your glossary words (in **BOLD**) at the back of this log to find your answers.

Hint! Pay special attention when you see either of these two explorers in your log:

**Stop & Listen!** Your guide is reading very important information that contains answers you'll need to complete your quest.

**Look It Up!** Check the glossary at the back of this guide for terms you'll need to answer correctly.

Good luck and enjoy your journey!

Arkansas Secretary of State
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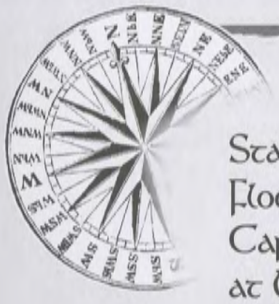


# The Quest Begins

Start your journey through the passages of time in the First Floor Rotunda. Your guide will tell you a little about the State Capitol, then lead you outside where the curved **SIDEWALK** begins at Woodlane Street and Capitol Avenue. Look toward the Capitol steps and listen to your guide to answer the following questions.

## ON THE GROUNDS

**1.** What type of stone was used for this **BUILDING'S** outside walls? _____

**2.** What is the Capitol's architectural style? _____

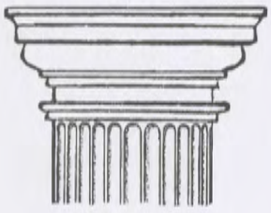
**3.** How many triangle shapes (known as **PEDIMENTS**) do you see across the **FAÇADE** of the building? _____

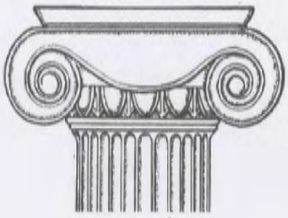
**4.** How many **DOORS** do you see across the **FAÇADE** of the Capitol? _____

**5.** How many free-standing **COLUMNS** are across the front of the Capitol? _____

**6.** What function do the columns serve? _____

**7.** Circle the type of column that you see:


Doric

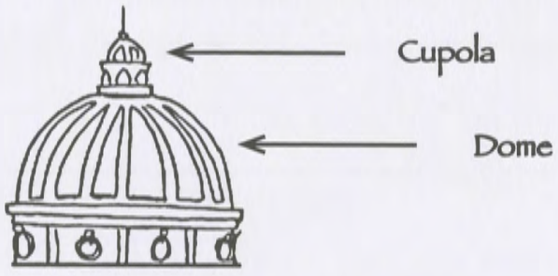

Ionic

Corinthian

**8.** How many **DOMES** do you see? _____

**9.** What material was used to make the center Capitol dome? _____

**10.** At the very top of the Capitol dome is a **CUPOLA** (cyoo'-puh-luh), which is a small decorative "cap" that sits on the roof of a building. The top of the cupola is covered in **GOLD LEAF**.



What is another word for **GOLD LEAF**?_____

**11.** Start with the **GRANITE** step and count the number of **LIMESTONE** steps to the front doors of the Capitol.
How many steps are there? _____

**12.** Look down Capitol Avenue from the top step. In the space below, draw how the front sidewalk looks from the Capitol down to Woodlane Street:

Woodlane Street

**13.** Why do you think the sidewalk was built this way?

**14.** Find the tunnel driveway. Where is it? _____

**15.** Why do you think this tunnel was built? _____

**16.** Who were the two **ARCHITECTS** of this Capitol? _____

**17.** What is this building's purpose? _____

## First Floor

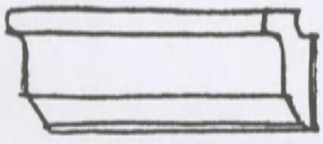
*Proceed into the Capitol through the* **TUNNEL** *Entrance and enter the center glass doors. Continue through the Capitol Police's security checkpoint and assemble in the center of the building in the open space surrounded by columns.*

**18.** Look up the definitions of **MARBLE** and **TERRAZZO**.

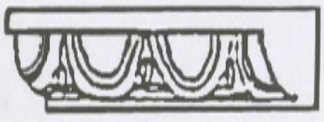
**a.** Are these materials used on the first floor?_____

**b.** If so, where? _____

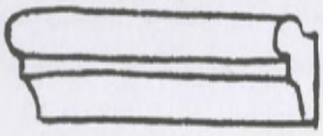
**19.** Look along the ceiling above you. Circle the kind of moldings you see:



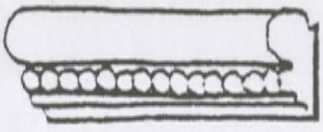
Craftsman



Egg and Dart



Colonial



Bead

**20.** You have seen three different types of stone used in the construction of the Capitol. Which stone would be classified by **GEOLOGISTS** as:

**IGNEOUS**? _____

**METAMORPHIC**? _____

**SEDIMENTARY**? _____

**21.** The **MARBLE** in the Capitol came from three different states — Vermont, Colorado and Alabama. Name their capital cities:

Vermont _____

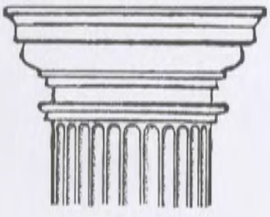
Colorado _____

Alabama _____

**22.** On the diagrams below:

**a.** Circle the type of **COLUMNS** you see on the first floor.

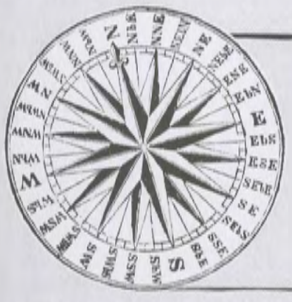
**b.** Draw a square around the type of columns you see on the second floor:



Doric

Ionic

Corinthian



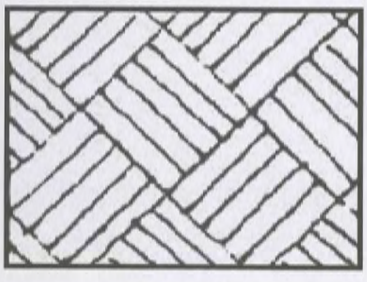
## Compass Time!

Find NORTH, then go up the stairs at the NORTH end of the First Floor. At the top of the stairs, pause to listen for more clues from your group leader.

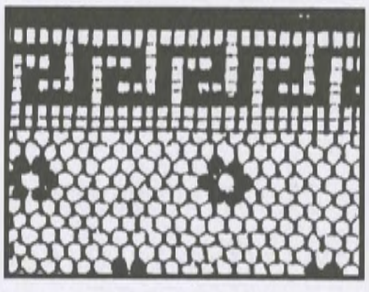
# Second Floor

## GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM

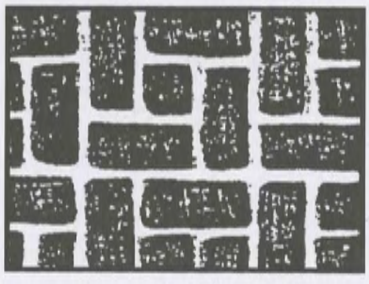
**23.** Circle the style of **FLOOR** that you see in this room:



Parquet



Hexagon Tile



Brick

**24.** How many **COLUMNS** can you see in this room? _____

**25.** What is the paint design on the **CEILING** and along the walls called? _____

**26.** In the space below, draw the ceiling design:

**27.** Look at the **WINDOWS** in this room. Are these windows different from the windows in your house? _____

How are they the same or different? _____

_____

_____

_____

**28.** What kind of wood was used to make the table in the center of the room? _____

**29.** Why was the table made of this type of wood? _____

_____

_____

_____

**30.** Find the large **CHANDELIER**, **CANDELABRAS** and **SCONCES**.

From what metal are they made? _____

**31.** Where are the carved faces of the Europeans and the Native Americans in this room? _____

**32.** Why do you think their faces were placed here? _____

_____

_____

## Compass Time!

Find SOUTH, then walk in that direction through the EAST hallway. As you walk down the hall, write down the number of the Secretary of State's office _____

Enter the **ROTUNDA** and go to the marble rail around the hole in the center of the room.

# THE ROTUNDA

**33.** How many **ARCHES** do you see in the **ROTUNDA**? _____

**34.** How many **BALCONIES** do you see in the **ROTUNDA**? _____

**35.** How many **GALLERIES** do you see in the **ROTUNDA**? _____

**36.** How many glass globes or bowls are in the outer ring of the **CHANDELIER**? _____

## Compass Time!

Find the EAST side of the rotunda. Gather in the area by the bronze doors, which were created by the Tiffany Company of New York.

**37.** The front doors are made of what metal? (circle one)

a) gold  b) brass  c) bronze  d) copper

**38.** Why would there be a **REVOLVING DOOR** here? _____

_____

_____

## Compass Time!

Go back to the rotunda. Find SOUTH and go down the EAST hallway to the Old Supreme Court Chamber. Which constitutional office do you pass on the way?

_____

Enter the Old Supreme Court Chamber and sit on the WEST side of the room.

# THE OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER

**39.** How many **COLUMNS** are in this room? _____

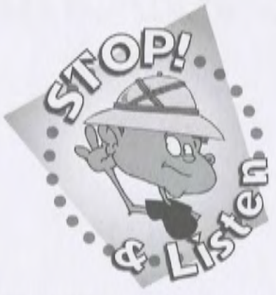
**40.** Circle the type of column that you see:

Doric

Ionic

Corinthian

**41.** How many **PILASTERS** are in this room? _____




**42.** Look at the **DECORATIVE PLASTER** moldings along the top of the walls. How many different symbolic designs can you see? _____

**43.** What does the lamp shape represent? _____

**44.** What does the plain shield represent? _____

**45.** How many **JUSTICES** serve on the court at one time? (Hint — look behind the bench.) _____

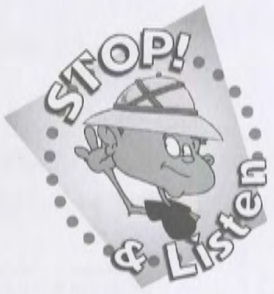
**46.** How many **DOORS** does this room have? _____

**47.** What is the name for the decorative triangle shapes above the doors? _____

**48.** Which **DOORS** (compass!) have this feature? _____

## Compass Time!

As you leave the Supreme Court Chamber, stay on this floor and walk NORTH down the hallway. Find the marble stairs that go UP to the Third Floor. Go up these stairs, then walk down the EAST hallway. Turn right and find the iron-and-marble stairs that go UP to the Fourth Floor. **Notice the tile floor at the bottom of the stairway.** Go up these stairs and into the Senate Gallery and sit down. Check your directions — if you've kept track, you'll be sitting in the EAST Gallery.




## ARKANSAS SENATE

**49.** What happens in this room? _____

**50.** Who presides over the meetings in this room? _____

**51.** Where does that person sit? _____

**52.** How many senators sit in the chairs that face the south front of the chamber? _____

**53.** How many globes or bowls are in the **CHANDELIER'S** outer ring? _____

**54.** Who sits in the **GALLERIES** under the **ARCHES** on the Fourth Floor? _____

### Compass Time!

Stay on the Fourth Floor. Find NORTH and walk past the iron-and-marble stairs to a large corridor. Turn right and walk down the EAST hallway. Stop in this hallway where you will see "composites," or groups of portraits of past Arkansas legislators.

**55.** How many composites do you count in this hallway? _____

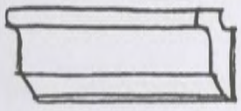
**56.** How many are of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**? _____

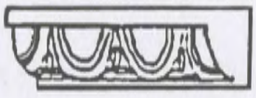
**57.** How many are of the **SENATE**? _____

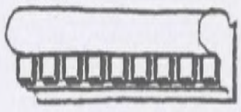
**58.** Are there any composites of groups other than the House and Senate? _____

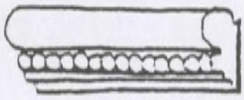
**59.** If so, of whom? _____

**60.** Stop at the **BALCONY** on your left, midway down the hallway. Circle the kinds of **MOLDINGS** you see on the ceiling above the balcony:

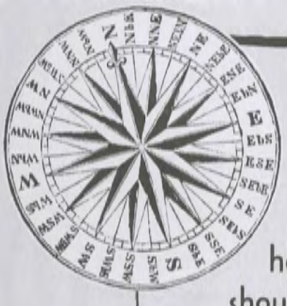

Craftsman


Egg and Dart


Dentil

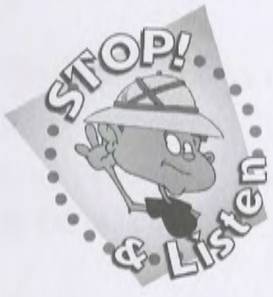

Bead

**61.** Where is the eagle on the big **ROTUNDA CHANDELIER**? _____



## Compass Time!

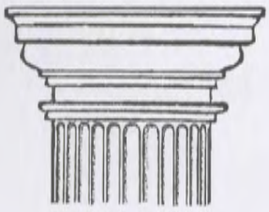
Find NORTH again and continue down the EAST hallway. When you reach the end of the hall, turn left, then turn right down the first hallway you find. Check your location at the end of the hallway — you should be standing in front of the door to the EAST gallery of the House of Representatives. Go into the Gallery to the center section of red chairs and sit down.




# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**62.** Are the **COLUMNS** made of marble or made to look like marble? _____

**63.** Circle the style of **COLUMNS** you see in this room:


Doric

Ionic

Corinthian

**64.** How many **COLUMNS** are in this room? _____

**65.** How many **PILASTERS** are in this room? _____

**66.** What is this room used for? _____

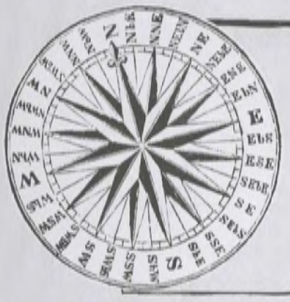
**67.** Is there another room that is used for the same purpose as this one? _____

**68.** If so, what is the name of the other room? _____

**69.** Why does this **GALLERY** have the clear divider in front of it? _____

**70.** Why do you think the **SKYLIGHT**, or glass ceiling, was made of stained glass? _____

**71.** Why do you think the curtains are there? _____



## Compass Time!

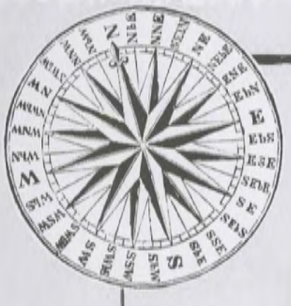
As you leave the gallery, head SOUTH down the hall to the iron-and-marble stairs. Stop at the top of the stairs and look at the floor design.

**72.** What material was used for this floor? _____

**73.** Is this type of floor used anywhere else in the building? _____

If so, where? _____

_____

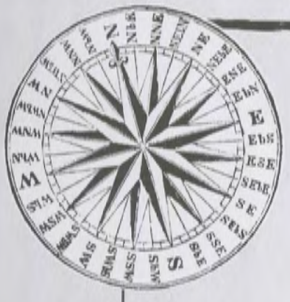


## Compass Time!

Go down the stairs to the Third Floor. Turn right and then turn right again and walk NORTH toward the House Chamber. Stop halfway down the hall and stop at the **RAILING** overlooking the marble stairs. Look up at the **MURALS** in the ends of the **BARREL VAULT**.

**74.** Using your compass, which direction is the mural that represents War? _____

**75.** What is one symbol for War used in the mural? _____

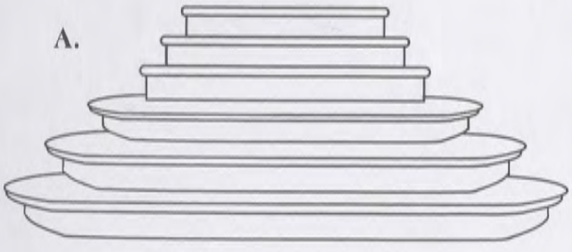


## Compass Time!

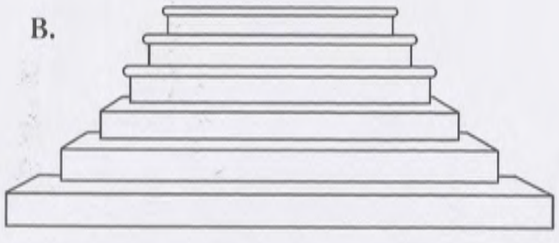
Continue walking NORTH down the hallway and turn left. If the House of Representatives chamber doors are open, you can pause to look inside. Walk down the grand marble **STAIRCASE** and stop at the bottom. Turn around and look back at the stairs.

**76.** Circle the letter of the stairs that look most like the staircase before you:

A.



B.

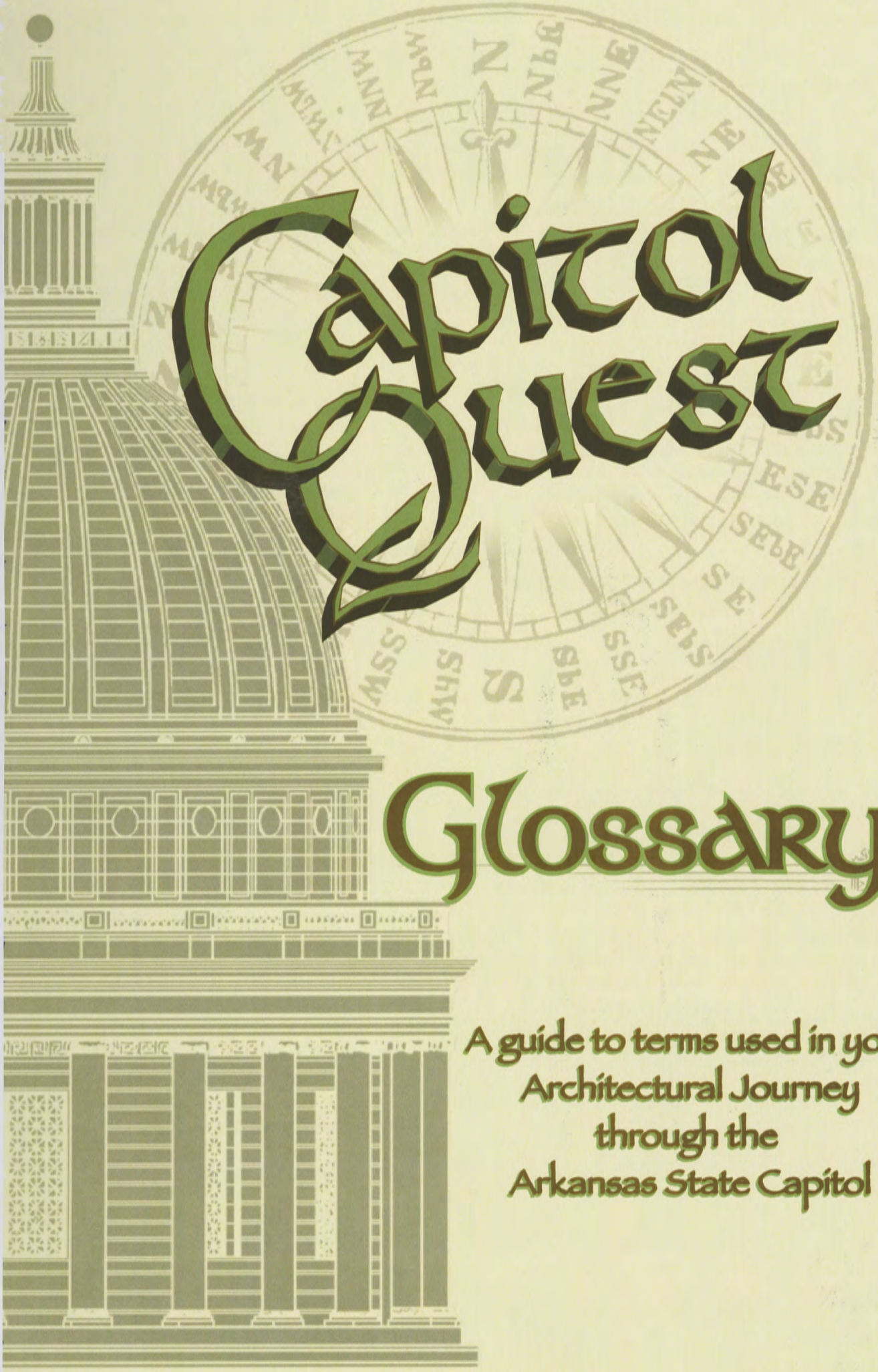


## Compass Time!

Walk NORTH down the EAST hallway toward the Governor's Office. Go down the stairs to the stairs to the First Floor. Stop and gather with your group by the information center.

Congratulations!!! You have successfully completed Capitol Quest! Your guide will now give you further instructions.

Thanks for exploring the Arkansas State Capitol!



# Capitol Quest

## Glossary

A guide to terms used in your Architectural Journey through the Arkansas State Capitol

Presented by

Mark Martin Secretary of State

# Capitol Quest Glossary

As you explore the Arkansas State Capitol, you may encounter terms that you haven't studied before. Use the terms and illustrations below to help you complete the questions in your Explorer's Guide.

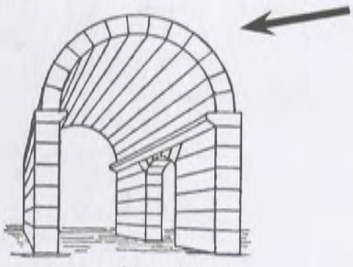
**ARCH(ES)** — a curved structure that supports the weight over an open space.

Arch

**ARCHITECT** — a person whose profession is drawing up plans for buildings, bridges, etc., and generally supervising construction.

**BALCONY** — a platform coming out of the wall of a building that is enclosed by a railing. Balconies may be seen both inside and outside buildings.

**BARREL VAULTING** — a vault shaped like a half-cylinder.



Barrel Vaulting

**BASEBOARD** — wooden or other molding found at the meeting point between the floor and wall.

**BEAUX ART** (boze-Art) — French term that means "fine arts." The style flourished between 1885 and 1920 when it was the favored style for public buildings in America. It combines ancient Greek and Roman forms with Renaissance ideas of decoration. Beaux Arts buildings are usually large and highly ornamented with carved garlands, flowers or shields and feature columns, pilasters, balconies and galleries.

**BRICK** — a block made from molded clay that is baked to hardness and used in construction.

**BRONZE** — a metal consisting mainly of copper and tin that is noted for its reddish—golden brown tint.

**BUILDING** — anything that is built with walls and a roof, as a structure like a house.

**CANDELABRA** — large branched candlesticks or an electric lamp fixture that imitates this design.

**CAPITOL** — the building in which the state legislature meets. In Arkansas, the executive branch and the legislative branch are both located in the building.

**CEILING** — the inside top part or covering of a room, opposite to the floor.

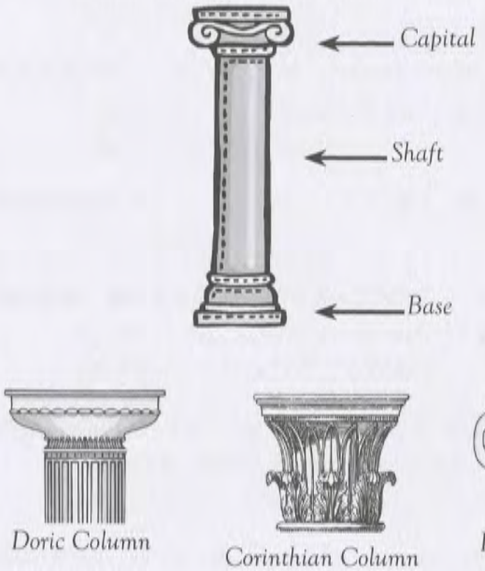
**CHANDELIER** — a lighting fixture hanging from the ceiling with branches for candles or light bulbs.

**CLASSICAL DESIGN** — architectural design that relies on ideas, designs, and plans that originate in the classical cultures of Greece and Rome. This includes the use of arches, domes, and columns.

**COLONNADE** — a series of columns that are evenly spaced, usually supporting arches.

Colonnade

**COLUMN** — a slender upright structure that generally consists of a shaft, a base and a capital. A column may be a supporting or an ornamental element in a building. The three styles of columns used in the Arkansas Capitol are Doric, Ionic and Corinthian.

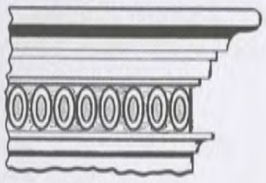



Column

**CONSTITUTION** — the system of fundamental laws and principles of a government, state or society.

**CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS** — The officers of state government that are required by the constitution of the state. Their offices usually reside in the capitol with the legislature. In Arkansas, the seven constitutional officers are elected, not appointed.

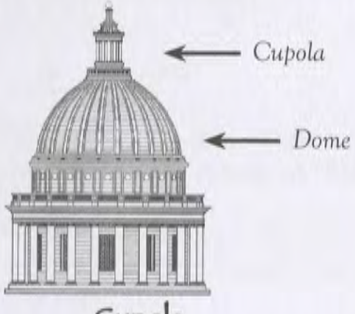
**CORNICE** — a molding that runs along the top of a wall and stands out from it.



Cornice

**COURTROOM** — a room in which a court of law is held.

**CUPOLA** (Cyoo' puh-luh) — a small ornamental structure on a roof. This structure may resemble a small lantern and is often lit from within.




Cupola

**DECORATIVE PLASTER** — Plaster surfaces or moldings added to a structure or wall that add an artistic touch to the area, rather than serving a practical purpose.

**DOME**— a rounded roof created by a series of arches or vaults rising from a round base.

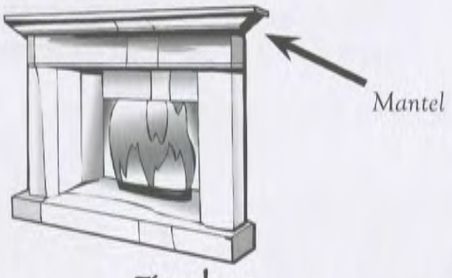
Domes

**DOOR** — An entrance to a room, building or other enclosure, or the movable structure used to close off such an entrance.

**FAÇADE** — front part of a building, facing the street or courtyard, often highly decorated.

**FAUX GRAINING** - Finishing common wood or other surfaces in imitation of more expensive and highly-figured wood.

**FIREPLACE** — a place for a fire to burn, recessed into a wall. A chimney or other vent passage rises from the fireplace to draw smoke and gases up and out of the building.




Fireplace

**FLOOR** — the inside bottom surface of a room on which one stands or walks.

**FOUNDATION** — the base on which something is built. The supporting part of a wall or house that is made of masonry or concrete. Some part of the foundation is usually underground.

**GALLERY** — a platform or projecting upper floor that is attached to a back wall and supported by columns.

**GEOLOGIST** — a person who specializes in the science of the physical nature and history of the earth.

**GILBERT, CASS** — a well—known New York architect who finished the construction of the Arkansas State Capitol.

**GOLD-LEAF** — gold beaten into very thin sheets. When gold-leaf or imitation gold paint are applied to a surface, the process is known as gilding and the object is termed gilded.

**GOVERNOR** — the elected head of any state in the United States.

**GRANITE** — a very hard, coarse-grained rock that varies from gray to pink in color and consists of many different minerals.

**HARDWARE** — the hinges, handles, locks on doors and windows.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES** — lower house of the legislature of state government. In Arkansas, it has 100 members.

**IGNEOUS** — the type of rock that is formed from solidified molten magma at or below the surface of the earth. (i.e., granite)

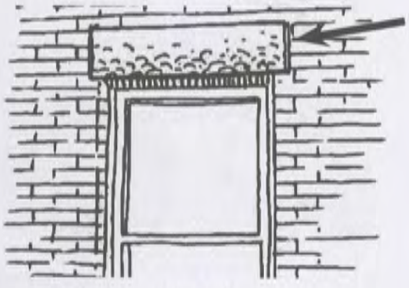
**JUSTICE** — the quality of fairness or equity; also a synonym for Judge, the presiding officer of a court of law.

**LEGISLATURE** — a body of persons given the responsibility for making laws for a nation or state.

**LIGHT FIXTURE** — a stationary object, attached to wall or ceiling, which produces or casts artificially-produced light. Chandeliers and wall-sconces, candelabras and torchieres are examples of light fixtures.

**LIMESTONE** — a rock containing calcium carbonate which comes from the remains of sea animals that were deposited in the rock. When it is subjected to great heat and pressure, it becomes marble.

**LINTEL** — the frame around an opening like a door or window that supports the weight of the structure above it.



Lintel

**MANN, GEORGE** — a St. Louis architect who was the first architect for the Arkansas State Capitol.

**MANTEL** — the facing stone of a fireplace that may include a shelf or slab projection above it. (See Fireplace illustration.)

**MARBLE** — a hard, grainy rock that is made of limestone, transformed by high heat and pressure. It is white or variously colored, often with a streaked or mottled appearance, and can be highly polished. It is used often in building and sculpture.

**METAMORPHIC** — a rock that has changed in its physical and chemical make—up due to extreme heat and pressure (i.e., marble).

**MOLDING** — an element of construction used to create varieties of surfaces on walls and ceilings. It is also used to mark the boundary between two different features in a building.

**MONUMENT** — an object set up to keep alive the memory of a person or event, such as a tablet, statue, pillar, or building. It can also be a structure surviving from a former period in history.

**MURAL** — a picture, especially a large one, that is painted directly on or hung to mainly cover a wall or ceiling.

**NEO-CLASSICAL** — a style of architecture that represents the revival of classical styles or themes, often combining elements of Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders.

**OLD STATE HOUSE** — Arkansas' first state capitol building, located on Markham Street in downtown Little Rock.

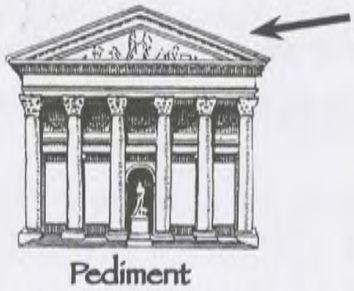
**PARLIAMENTARIAN** — a person skilled in parliamentary rules, practice, or debate.

**PARQUET** — flooring made from wood, inlaid in geometric forms.

*Herringbone Pattern* *Traditional Pattern; Individually laid*

Parquet

**PEDIMENT** — a low, wide gable at the front of a building built in the Grecian style, or any triangular piece used as decoration over a doorway or fireplace.



Pediment

**PILASTER** — a support or ornamental feature, usually rectangular, that partially projects from a wall and resembles a column.

Pilaster

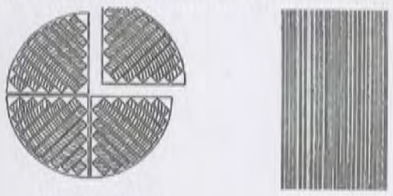
**PLASTER** — a pasty mixture of minerals, water, and sand that hardens on drying and is used for coating walls, ceilings, and partitions.

**PLASTER OF PARIS** — a type of plaster that is noted for its heavy white consistency and its ability to set quickly.

**PORTRAIT(S)** — an image of a person that has been painted, sculpted, photographed, or drawn.

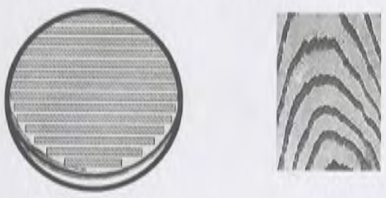
**PUBLIC ROOM** — a room that is used in an official capacity or for the benefit of all, as opposed to private affairs.

**QUARTER—SAWN** — lumber cut from the center of the tree to the outside, so that the grain runs at right angles to— the face. This process results in less warping than plane-sawing and produces a handsome grain pattern favored for high-quality cabinets, furniture and paneling.



*Cross section* *Grain*

Quarter-sawn log



*Cross section* *Grain*

Plane-sawn log

**RAILING** — a bar of wood, metal, etc., placed horizontally between upright posts to serve as a barrier or support.

**REPRESENTATIVE** — One who serves as an elected delegate in a legislative assembly.

**RIB** — a long curved piece in an arch; also, where arches of a vault intersect.

**REVOLVING DOOR** — a door consisting of several panels attached to a vertical central axis and moved by pushing one of the panels.

**ROTUNDA** — a round hall or room, especially one with a dome.

**SCAGLIOLA** (scall-YO-lah) — an imitation marble finish (sometimes referred to as "plaster marble") with stone chips or dust set into a selenite gesso, stabilized with glue or other media, then carefully polished and waxed to imitate more expensive stone.

**SCONCE** — a bracket attached to a wall for holding a candle, gas jets or electric lights.

**SEDIMENTARY** — rocks formed by the deposit of sediment. (i.e., limestone)

**SENATE** — the upper house of the legislature in the state government. The Arkansas state Senate is made up of thirty-five members.

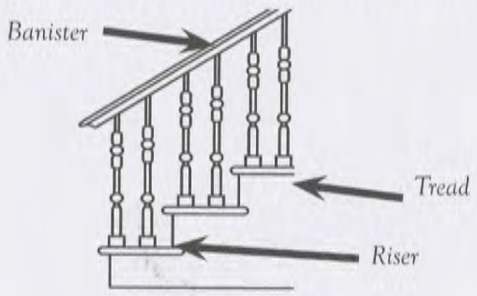
**SIDEWALK** — a paved path for pedestrians, usually along the side of a street.

**SKYLIGHT** — a weatherproof window in a roof or ceiling.

**SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE** — presiding officer of the House of Representatives.

**STAINED GLASS** — glass colored by burning pigments into its surface. It is then arranged in a pattern or picture, the pieces joined by soft metal connecting strips, called "leading."

**STAIRCASE** — a series of stairs built for access between various floors of a building. A staircase is made up of risers, bannisters, and treads.




Staircase

**STENCILING** — paint applied through a cut—out pattern ('stencil') to create a repeated decoration.

**STATE PENITENTIARY** — State prison for persons convicted of serious crimes.

**SUPREME COURT** — the highest law court in the State, usually deciding cases involving the Constitution.

**SURVEYOR** — a person who determines the area, boundaries, and elevations of land or structures on the earth's surface.

**TERRAZZO** — A floor made or marble or other stone chips, set in mortar, then polished smooth.

**TUNNEL** — a series of vaults that creates a semicircular passageway.

**VAULT** — an arched roof, ceiling, or chamber.

**WALL** — a structure forming the side or inner partition of a building. It can serve to enclose, divide, support, and protect.

**WALNUT** — a dark brown hardwood, favored for furniture and gun stocks.

**WINDOW** — an opening in a building for allowing light or air into the structure. It is usually framed and spanned with glass or other materials to permit opening and closing, ventilation and protection from weather.