

During Clark's tenure, steam heating was gradually added throughout the Capitol. Electrical lighting was installed beginning in 1885. In 1874, the first elevator was installed. By 1894, modern plumbing had been installed throughout the building, and, by 1902, following a gas explosion and fire in the original north wing, fireproofing of the old House and Senate wings was completed. The Library of Congress moved to its new quarters, now the Thomas Jefferson Building, in 1897, and the Supreme Court moved to its new building in 1935. The designation, duties, and relationship to Congress of the architect of the Capitol developed during this period; formal control over the Capitol was transferred by Congress to the architect in 1867.

It was during Clark's tenure as well that landscape designer Frederick Law Olmsted, creator of New York City's Central Park, Brooklyn's Prospect Park, and many other public and private spaces, was commissioned to design the Capitol grounds. The project was carried out between 1874 and 1892. In addition to landscaping, Olmsted's plan included terraces for the north, west, and south sides of the Capitol building, and a grotto and other structures on the grounds.

The U.S. Botanic Garden has been located on the Capitol grounds since 1850; it moved to its current site in 1933. The Bartholdi Fountain, created for the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, was moved to the Capitol grounds in 1877 and to its current location at Independence Avenue and First Street, SW, in 1932. Its surrounding gardens are associated with the U.S. Botanic Garden. The Peace Monument, commemorating naval deaths at sea during the Civil War, was erected during 1877 and 1878 at the foot of Capitol Hill at Pennsylvania Avenue and First Street. The James A. Garfield Monument at Maryland Avenue and First Street, SW, was unveiled in 1887. The massive, expressive Ulysses S. Grant Memorial, on First Street at the foot of Capitol Hill, was dedicated on April 27, 1922, the 100th anniversary of Grant's birth. The Robert A. Taft Memorial, a bell tower northwest of the Senate side of the Capitol and on the Capitol grounds across Constitution Avenue, was dedicated in 1959. Senator Taft, R-OH, served from 1939 until his death in 1953; he served as Senate majority leader in 1953. In addition, before construction began on the Capitol Visitor Center, there were ninety-nine "memorial trees" commemorating people, organizations, and events,

§ 6.11

The Lantern and Flags

The Capitol Dome is topped by twelve columns encircling a lantern. The lantern is lit when one or both houses of Congress meet in night session. Although there is not a legal requirement for the night lighting or a record of when the lighting began, it is believed that the practice started in about 1864, when members lived in boarding-houses and hotels near the Capitol.

Moreover, when either the House or Senate is in session, a flag flies over the respective chamber. If a chamber recesses rather than adjourns, the flag remains flying until the next adjournment.

Flags also fly over the East and West Fronts twenty-four hours a day, a tradition that started during World War I. They are lowered and removed only when they are worn. *(For information on flags flown over the Capitol that may be obtained through the office of a member of Congress, see § 3.112, Constituent Services and Courtesies.)*