



Architecture

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United States Capitol Building

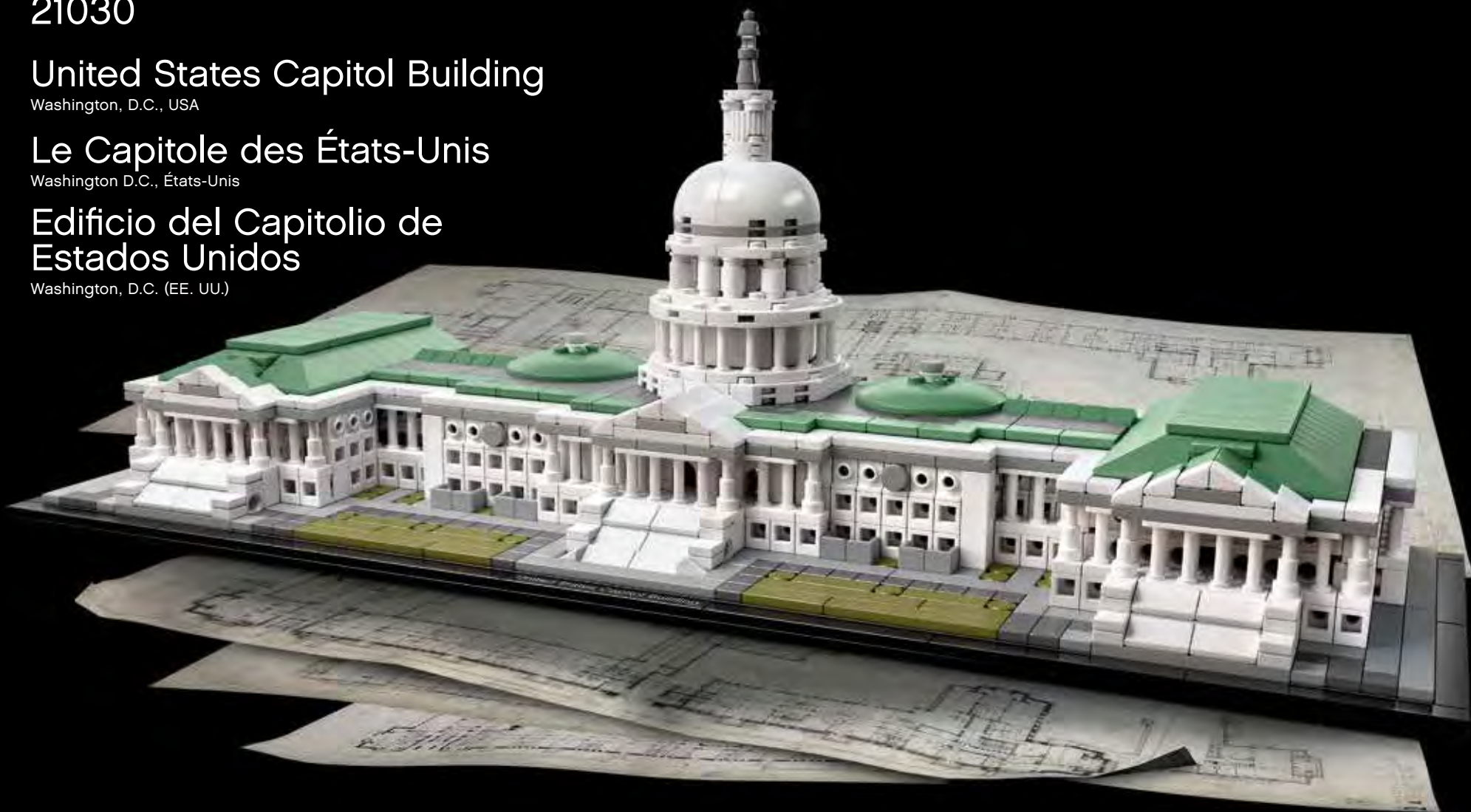
Washington, D.C., USA

Le Capitole des États-Unis

Washington D.C., États-Unis

Edificio del Capitolio de Estados Unidos

Washington, D.C. (EE. UU.)



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The United States Capitol Building

The United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. is a symbol of American democracy and the meeting place of the nation's government. As well as housing an important collection of American art and being an architectural achievement in its own right, the Capitol is still a working office building and a

tourist attraction visited by millions every year. The building has been at the heart of the country's history since it was first completed in 1800.

*[We have built no temple but the Capitol.
We consult no common oracle but the Constitution]*

Rufus Choate, Congressman & Orator





History

On September 18, 1793, President George Washington laid the cornerstone of the U.S. Capitol Building at the southeast corner of its foundation. The ceremony was carried out with great pomp and celebration as it marked the building of the young nation's most symbolically important and architecturally impressive building.

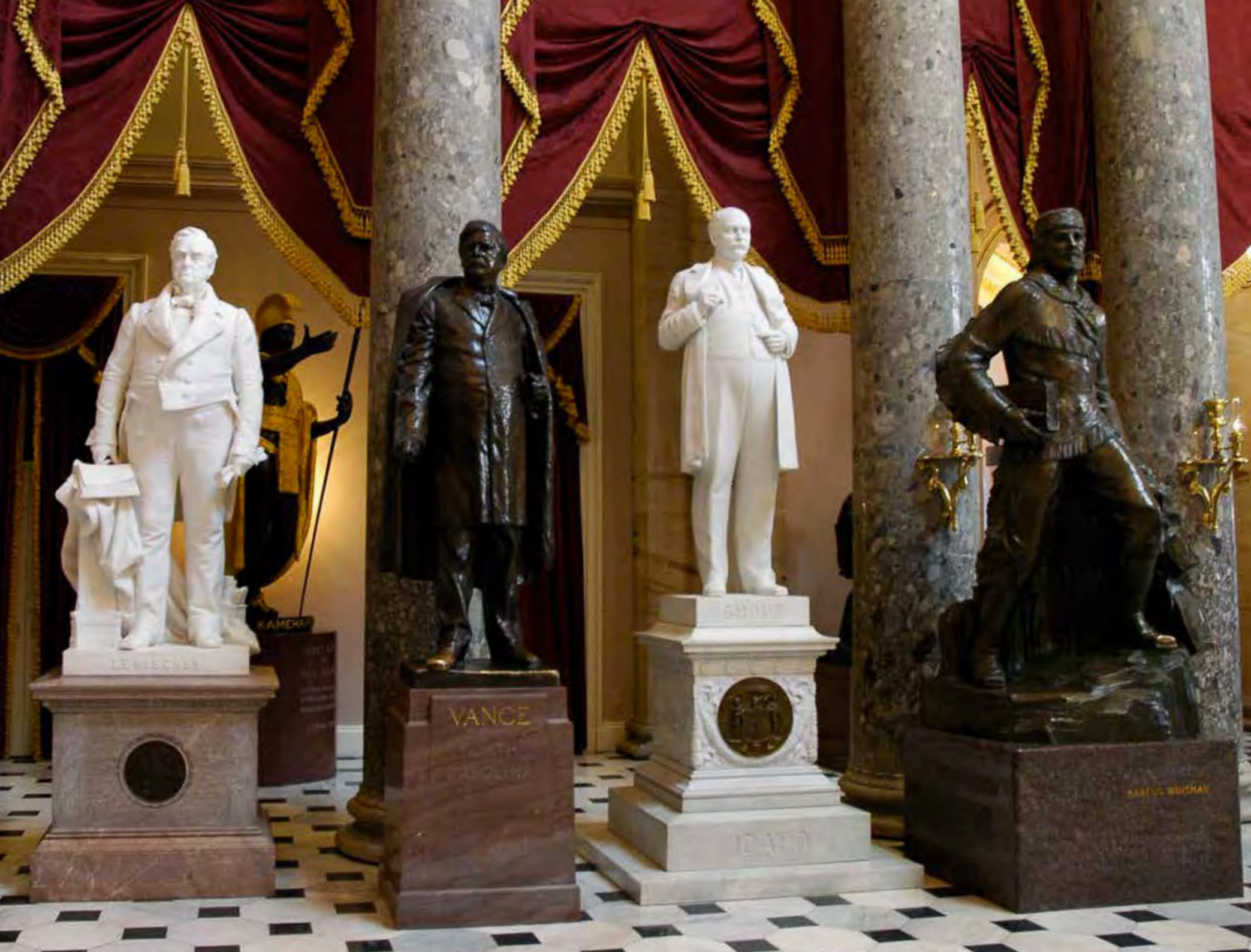
The building was to be the centerpiece in the creation of Washington, D.C. as the nation's new capital. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who created the plan of the city, selected the site and laid out the wide boulevard leading up to it, but was dismissed before he could draw the building itself.

In the democratic spirit that the building represented, the then U.S. Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson announced a public competition to design the new Capitol Building.

An idea submitted by the amateur architect William Thornton was selected and received praise from President Washington for its "Grandeur, Simplicity and Beauty". Three renowned architects of the time, Stephen Hallet, George Hadfield and the designer of the White House, James Hoban, were asked to realize Thornton's plan. After seven years and many changes to Thornton's original drawings, the first stage was completed in 1800.

After being partially burned down by the British in 1814, the U.S. Capitol Building was rebuilt and the first dome at the center of the building was added in 1818. By the 1850s it was clear that the building could no longer accommodate the growing number of states joining the union and the Capitol was expanded to become the building we recognize today.





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The United States Capitol Building Today

The U.S. Capitol Building continues to be the working heart of the nation's government and the 435 Representatives and 100 Senators still sit in the two houses of Congress within the building. Here they debate legislation, hold hearings and conduct investigations as the voice of the American people.

But the U.S. Capitol Building is also an attraction in its own right and houses some of the nation's greatest art treasures. The heart of the Capitol is the rotunda, a 96 ft. (29 m) diameter circular hall crowned by an inner dome. Visible through the eye of the dome, 180 ft. (55 m) above the floor is a massive fresco painted by Italian artist Constantino Brumidi. The 4,664 sq. ft. (433 m²) mural, entitled The Apotheosis of George Washington, consists of a portrait of the nation's first president rising to the heavens. Brumidi also designed the frieze at the top of the walls below the rotunda depicting famous events and people in American

history. Eleven statues currently encircle the rotunda and include former U.S. Presidents such as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

To accommodate the ever-increasing number of visitors to the U.S. Capitol Building, a new Visitor Center was opened in 2008. At nearly 580,000 sq. ft. (54,000 m²), the Visitor Center was the largest project in the Capitol's more than two-century history and is approximately three quarters the size of the Capitol itself. The entire facility is located underground on the east side of the Capitol so as not to detract from the building's appearance.

[Here, sir, the people govern]

Alexander Hamilton



The Architects

The U.S. Capitol Building has become a landmark of 19th century neoclassical architecture, but the history behind its design and construction is full of controversy and drama.

The amateur architect William Thornton (1759-1828) was born in the British West Indies and became an American citizen in 1787 after completing a medical degree in Scotland. While his design for the Capitol won him praise from the President (as well as \$500 and a building lot in the city), the professional architects employed to oversee the construction were less impressed and tried to alter his design at every turn.

Stephen Hallet (1755-1825) was a professionally trained architect from France. He arrived in the U.S. around 1790 and submitted at least five designs of his own for the Capitol building. Placed in charge of the construction process in 1793, Hallet revised the floor plan of the two wings before being dismissed a year later for insubordination.

The English born architect George Hadfield (1763-1826) took over from Hallet and straightaway suggested major alterations to the original plan. Before his dismissal in 1798, he designed the first office buildings for the cabinet departments.

James Hoban (1758-1831) had supervised both Hallet and Hadfield and now took over the day-to-day supervision. Born in Ireland, he had moved to the U.S. in 1785 after studying architecture in Dublin. Hoban supervised the completion of the north wing and designed its interior, while also overseeing the building of the White House.

The 1850 expansion of the U.S. Capitol was carried out by the American architect Thomas U. Walter (1804-1887). The construction of his two new wings more than doubled the length of the Capitol. As the original dome of 1818 no longer matched the bigger building, Walter replaced it with the larger dome that still stands today.

*[...the Capitol "ought to be upon
a scale far superior to anything
in this Country"]*

George Washington to Thomas Jefferson, 1792



Facts about the United States Capitol Building

Location: Washington, D.C., USA

Construction Periods: 1793, 1815, 1850, and 2000

Architectural Style: 19th century Neo-Classical

Dimensions: 751 ft. (229 m) by 350 ft. (106 m)

Height: 288 ft. (87 m)

Building Footprint: 175,170 sq. ft. (16,258 m²)



Le Capitole des États-Unis

Le Capitole des États-Unis, à Washington D.C., est un symbole de la démocratie américaine et le lieu où se réunit le gouvernement de la nation. En plus d'héberger une importante collection d'art américain et d'être une grande réussite architecturale, le Capitole est aussi un immeuble

de bureaux et une attraction touristique visitée par des millions de personnes chaque année. Le bâtiment est au cœur de l'histoire du pays depuis qu'il a été terminé en 1800.

*[Nous n'avons pas construit un temple mais le Capitole.
Nous ne consultons pas un oracle mais la Constitution.]*

Rufus Choate, membre du Congrès et orateur





Histoire

Le 18 septembre 1793, le président George Washington posa la première pierre du Capitole des États-Unis dans le coin sud-est de ses fondations. La cérémonie fut menée en grande pompe, car elle marquait la construction du bâtiment à l'architecture la plus impressionnante et au symbolisme le plus important de la jeune nation.

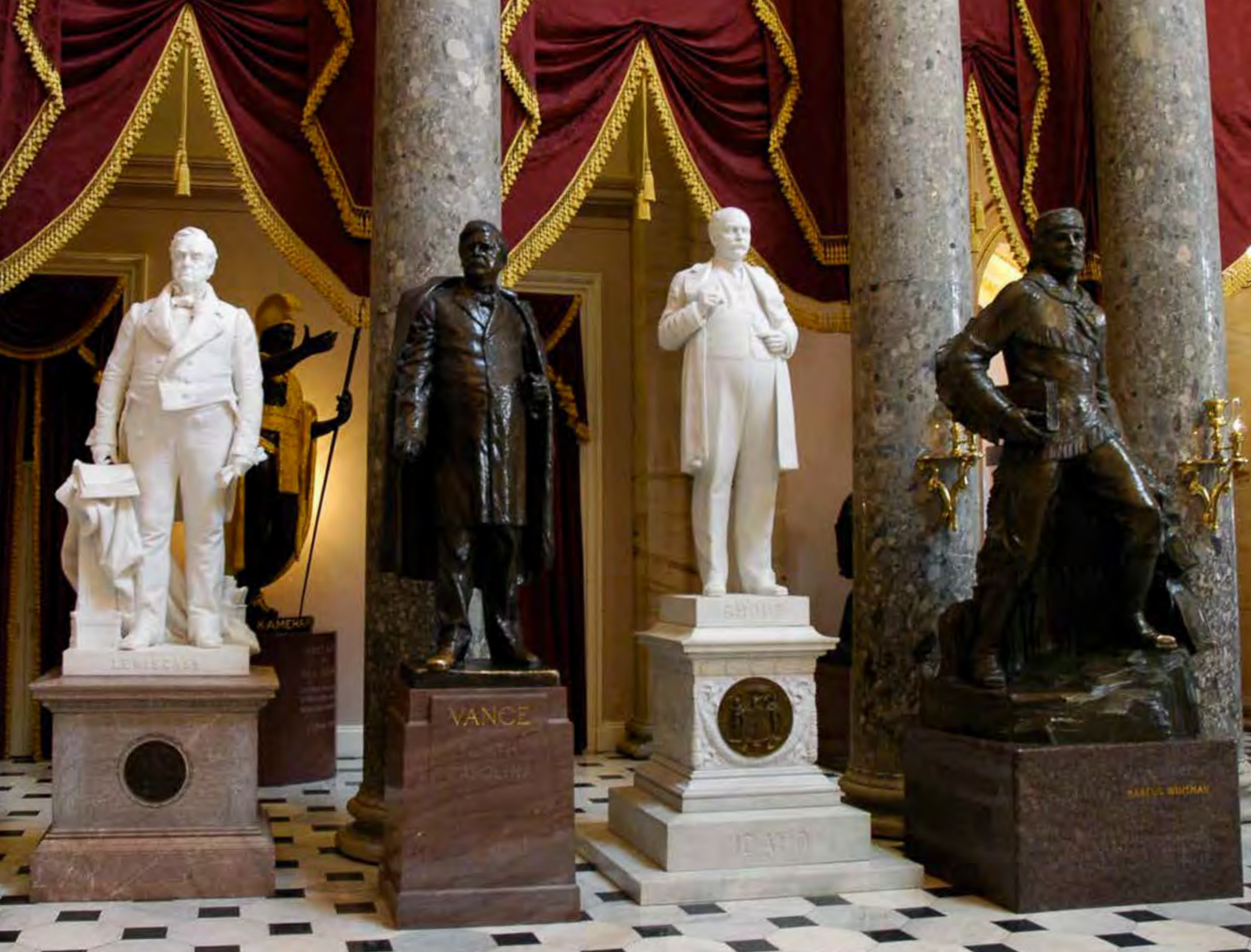
Le bâtiment devait être le centre de la création de Washington D.C. comme nouvelle capitale de la nation. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, qui créa le plan de la ville, sélectionna le site et conçut le large boulevard qui y mène, fut renvoyé avant de pouvoir dessiner le bâtiment lui-même.

Conformément à l'esprit démocratique que le bâtiment représentait, le secrétaire d'État américain de l'époque, Thomas Jefferson, annonça un concours public pour la conception du nouveau Capitole.

Une idée soumise par l'architecte amateur William Thornton fut sélectionnée et louée par le président Washington pour « sa grandeur, sa simplicité et sa beauté ». Trois architectes célèbres de l'époque, Stephen Hallet, George Hadfield et le créateur de la Maison-Blanche, James Hoban, furent chargés de réaliser le plan de Thornton. Après sept ans et de nombreux changements aux dessins originaux de Thornton, la première phase s'acheva en 1800.

Après avoir été partiellement brûlé par les Britanniques en 1814, le Capitole des États-Unis fut reconstruit et le premier dôme au centre du bâtiment fut ajouté en 1818. Il devint clair dans les années 1850 que le bâtiment ne pouvait plus accueillir le nombre croissant d'États rejoignant l'Union et le Capitole fut agrandi pour devenir le bâtiment que nous connaissons aujourd'hui.





Le Capitole des États-Unis aujourd'hui

Le Capitole des États-Unis continue d'être le cœur du gouvernement de la nation. Les 435 représentants et 100 sénateurs siègent toujours dans les deux chambres du Congrès à l'intérieur du bâtiment. C'est là qu'ils débattent des lois, tiennent des audiences et mènent des enquêtes en tant que voix du peuple américain.

Mais le Capitole des États-Unis est aussi une attraction de plein droit et héberge certains des plus grands trésors artistiques de la nation. Le cœur du Capitole est la rotonde, une salle circulaire de 29 mètres de diamètre couronnée par un dôme intérieur. Une immense fresque peinte par l'artiste italien Constantino Brumidi est visible à travers l'œil du dôme, à 55 mètres au-dessus du sol. La murale de 433 m², intitulée *L'Apothéose de George Washington*, est un portrait du premier président de la nation s'élevant vers le ciel. Brumidi a également conçu la frise en haut des murs sous la rotonde, représentant des événements

et des personnages célèbres dans l'histoire américaine. Onze statues entourent actuellement la rotonde et incluent des anciens présidents dont George Washington, Abraham Lincoln et Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Afin d'accueillir le nombre croissant de visiteurs au Capitole des États-Unis, un nouveau centre d'accueil a ouvert ses portes en 2008. Avec près de 54 000 m², le centre d'accueil est le plus grand projet au cours de l'histoire de plus de deux siècles du Capitole, et sa taille représente environ les trois quarts de celle du Capitole. Le centre est situé dans son intégralité sous terre, sur le côté est du Capitole, afin de ne pas gêner l'aspect du bâtiment.

[Ici, monsieur, le peuple gouverne]

Alexander Hamilton



Les architectes

Le Capitole des États-Unis est devenu un symbole de l'architecture néo-classique du XIX^e siècle, mais l'histoire de sa conception et de sa construction est pleine de controverse et de drame.

L'architecte amateur William Thornton (1759-1828) est né dans les Antilles britanniques et est devenu citoyen américain en 1787 après avoir terminé ses études de médecine en Écosse. Alors que son projet pour le Capitole lui valut les éloges du président (ainsi que 500 \$ et un terrain à bâtir dans la ville), les architectes professionnels engagés pour superviser la construction étaient moins impressionnés et essayèrent à la moindre occasion de modifier sa création.

Stephen Hallet (1755-1825) était un architecte professionnel français. Il arriva aux États-Unis vers 1790 et soumit au moins cinq projets pour le Capitole. Chargé du processus de construction en 1793, Hallet révisa le plan des deux ailes avant d'être renvoyé un an plus tard pour insubordination.

L'architecte d'origine anglaise George Hadfield (1763-1826) remplaça Hallet et suggéra immédiatement des modifications importantes au plan original. Avant son renvoi en 1798, il conçut les premiers bâtiments de bureaux pour les départements du cabinet.

James Hoban (1758-1831), qui avait supervisé Hallet et Hadfield, reprit alors la supervision quotidienne. Né en Irlande, il s'était installé aux États-Unis en 1785 après avoir étudié l'architecture à Dublin. Hoban supervisa la construction de l'aile nord et conçut son intérieur, tout en supervisant la construction de la Maison-Blanche.

L'extension du Capitole des États-Unis en 1850 fut réalisée par l'architecte américain Thomas U Walter (1804-1887). La construction de deux nouvelles ailes a plus que doublé la longueur du Capitole. Comme le dôme original de 1818 ne correspondait plus au bâtiment agrandi, Walter le remplaça par le dôme plus grand qui est toujours là aujourd'hui.

[... le Capitole « doit être à une échelle bien supérieure à toute autre chose dans ce pays »]

George Washington à Thomas Jefferson, 1792



Informations sur le Capitole des États-Unis

Lieu : Washington D.C., États-Unis

Périodes de construction : 1793, 1815, 1850 et 2000

Style architectural : Néo-classique du XIX^e siècle

Dimensions : 229 m sur 106 m

Hauteur : 87 m

Superficie du bâtiment : 16 258 m²



El edificio del Capitolio de Estados Unidos

El Capitolio de Estados Unidos, situado en Washington, D.C., es el símbolo histórico de la democracia americana y el punto de reunión del gobierno de la nación. Además de albergar una importante colección de arte americano y ser una proeza arquitectónica de pleno derecho, el Capitolio

es también un edificio de oficinas y una atracción turística visitada por millones de personas cada año. Asimismo, ha sido el corazón de la historia del país desde que finalizó su construcción en 1800.

*[No hemos construido más templo que el Capitolio;
no consultaremos más oráculo que la Constitución]*

Rufus Choate, congresista y orador





Historia

El 18 de septiembre de 1793, el presidente George Washington puso la primera piedra del edificio del Capitolio de Estados Unidos en su esquina sudeste. La ceremonia tuvo lugar con gran pompa y celebración, ya que representaba la construcción del edificio más emblemático y arquitectónicamente impresionante de la joven nación.

La obra estaba destinada a ser el eje en torno al que giraría la creación de Washington, D.C. como nueva capital del país. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, responsable del diseño urbanístico de la ciudad, eligió el punto en el que se encuentra y trazó el amplio bulevar que conduce a él, pero fue despedido antes de que pudiera diseñar el propio edificio.

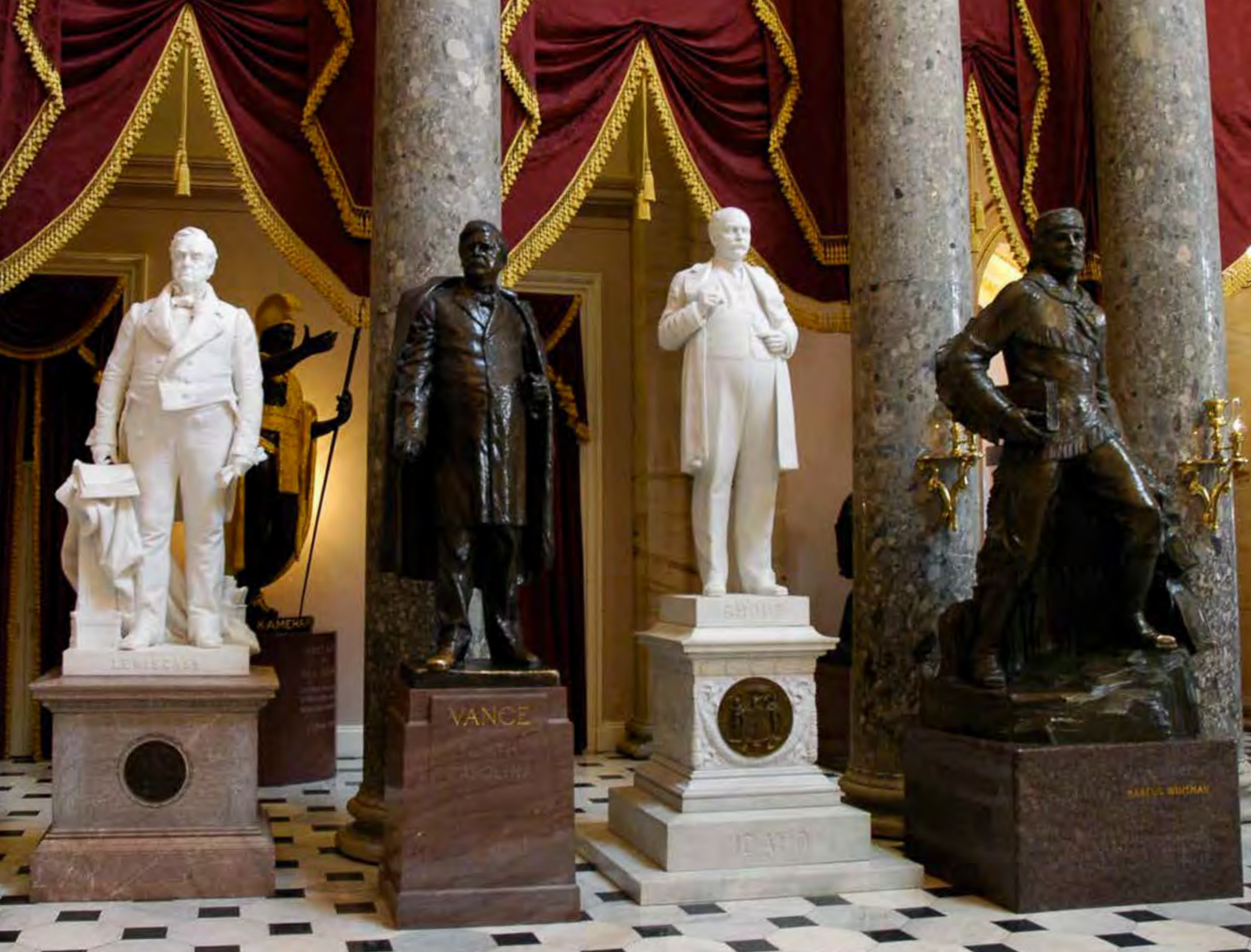
Con el espíritu democrático que merecía la ocasión, Thomas Jefferson, entonces secretario de estado de Estados Unidos, convocó una competencia para dar con el diseño del edificio del Capitolio.

La idea ganadora, presentada por el arquitecto aficionado William Thornton, recibió las alabanzas del presidente Washington por su «grandeza, sencillez y belleza». Tres célebres arquitectos de la época, Stephen Hallet, George Hadfield y James Hoban (diseñador de la Casa Blanca), fueron los encargados de hacer realidad el concepto de

Thornton. Tras siete años y numerosos cambios sobre los planos originales de Thornton, la primera etapa llegó a su fin en 1800.

Después de ser parcialmente reducido a cenizas por los británicos en 1814, el edificio del Capitolio de Estados Unidos fue reconstruido, inaugurándose la primera cúpula central en 1818. En la década de 1850, la incapacidad del edificio para dar cabida al creciente número de estados que se estaban incorporando a la Unión era evidente, por lo que el Capitolio se amplió para convertirse en el edificio que hoy conocemos.





El edificio del Capitolio de Estados Unidos en la actualidad

El edificio del Capitolio de Estados Unidos sigue siendo el corazón del gobierno de la nación: 435 representantes y 100 senadores se sientan en las dos cámaras que alberga la estructura. En ellas se debaten leyes, se celebran audiencias y se realizan investigaciones en nombre del pueblo americano.

Pero el Capitolio es también una atracción en sí mismo y contiene algunos de los tesoros artísticos más valiosos del país. El centro del Capitolio es la rotonda, una sala circular de 29 m de diámetro coronada por una cúpula interior. Visible a través del ojo de la cúpula, a 55 m del piso, hay un enorme fresco pintado por el artista italiano Constantino Brumidi. El mural, de 433 m² y titulado «La apoteosis de George Washington», consiste en un retrato del primer presidente de la nación ascendiendo a los cielos. Brumidi diseñó también el friso de las paredes bajo la rotonda, que representa eventos célebres y personalidades de la

historia americana. Once estatuas circundan la rotonda en la actualidad, algunas de las cuales pertenecen a presidentes como George Washington, Abraham Lincoln y Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Con el fin de recibir al siempre creciente número de personas que visitan el edificio del Capitolio de Estados Unidos, en 2008 se inauguró un nuevo centro de visitantes. Con casi 54.000 m², fue la mayor ampliación del Capitolio durante sus más de dos siglos de historia y posee un tamaño equivalente, aproximadamente, a tres cuartas partes del edificio. Las instalaciones se encuentran bajo tierra, en el lado oriental del Capitolio, para no desvirtuar el aspecto del edificio.

[Aquí, señor, gobierna el pueblo]

Alexander Hamilton



Los arquitectos

El edificio del Capitolio de Estados Unidos es hoy una monumental obra de arquitectura neoclásica del siglo XIX, pero la historia de su diseño y construcción es un compendio de dramas y controversias.

El arquitecto William Thornton (1759 – 1828) nació en las Antillas británicas y se convirtió en ciudadano americano en 1787, tras estudiar medicina en Escocia. Aunque su diseño del Capitolio le valió las alabanzas del presidente (además de 500 dólares y un terreno edificable en la ciudad), los arquitectos profesionales contratados para supervisar la construcción no quedaron tan impresionados y trataron de alterar los planos por todos los medios.

Stephen Hallet (1755 – 1825) era un arquitecto profesional nacido en Francia. Llegó a Estados Unidos alrededor de 1790 y presentó al menos cinco diseños para el edificio del Capitolio. Puesto a cargo del proceso de construcción desde 1793, Hallet revisó los planos de las dos alas antes de ser despedido un año después por insubordinación.

El arquitecto inglés George Hadfield (1763 – 1826) tomó el relevo de Hallet y no tardó en sugerir importantes

modificaciones sobre los planos originales. Tras su despido en 1798, diseñó el primer edificio de oficinas para los departamentos del gabinete.

James Hoban (1758 – 1831) había supervisado los trabajos de Hallet y Hadfield y fue el responsable de la construcción a partir de entonces. Nacido en Irlanda, se mudó a Estados Unidos en 1785, tras estudiar arquitectura en Dublín. Hoban dirigió la construcción del ala norte y diseñó su interior mientras se ocupaba también de la construcción de la Casa Blanca.

La expansión que recibió el Capitolio en 1850 fue llevada a cabo por el arquitecto americano Thomas U. Walter (1804 – 1887). La construcción de sus dos nuevas alas extendió la longitud del Capitolio en más del doble. Dado que la cúpula original de 1818 no encajaba ya con las dimensiones del edificio, Walter la sustituyó por la actual, más grande.

[... el Capitolio «tiene que poseer una escala muy superior a la de cualquier otra estructura del país»]

George Washington a Thomas Jefferson, 1792



Ficha de características del edificio del Capitolio de Estados Unidos

Situación: Washington, D.C. (EE. UU.)

Construcción Períodos: .. 1793, 1815, 1850 y 2000

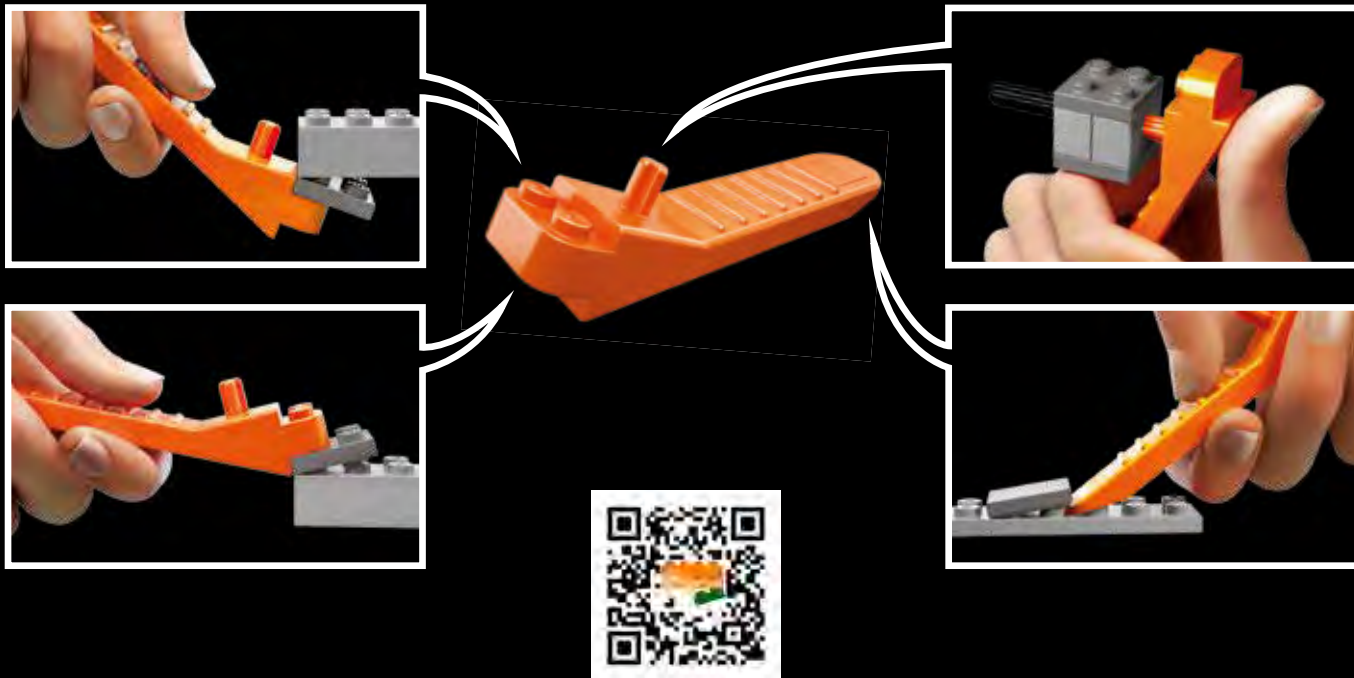
Estilo arquitectónico: Neoclásico del siglo XIX

Dimensiones: 229 m x 106 m

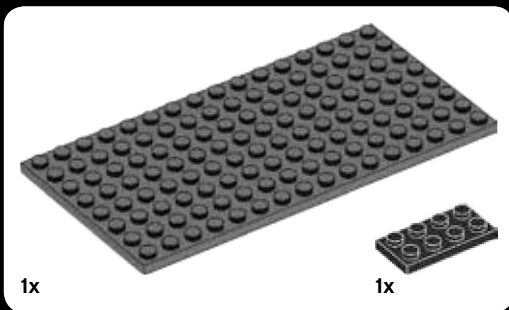
Altura: 87 m

Ocupación en superficie: 16.258 m²

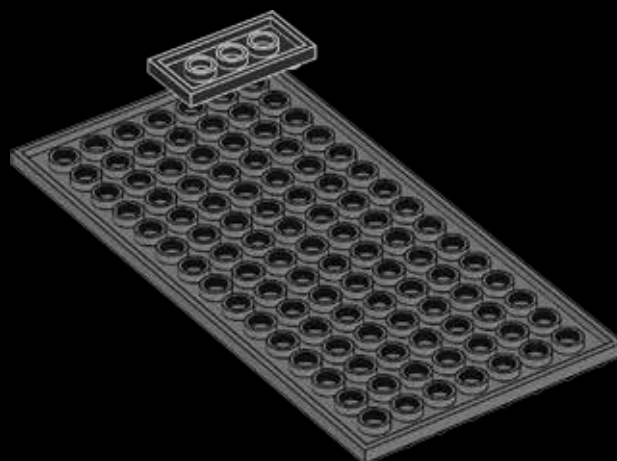


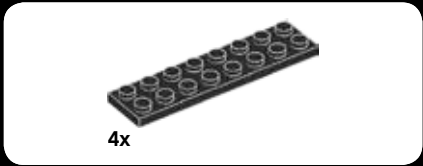


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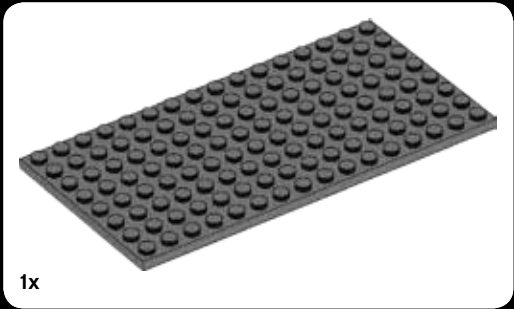
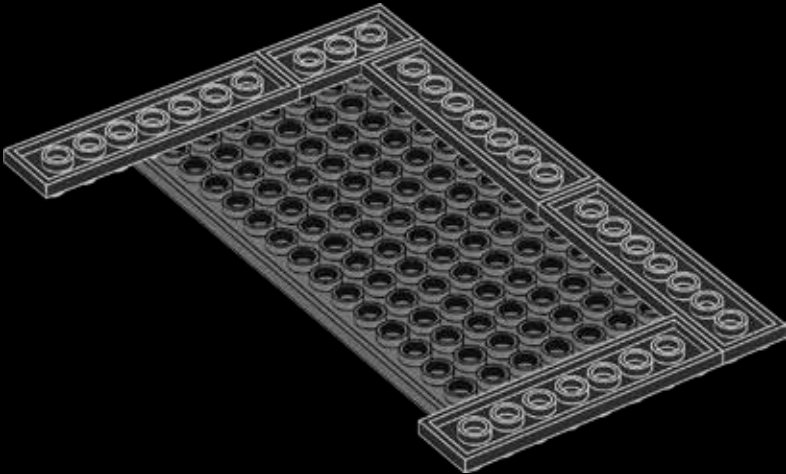


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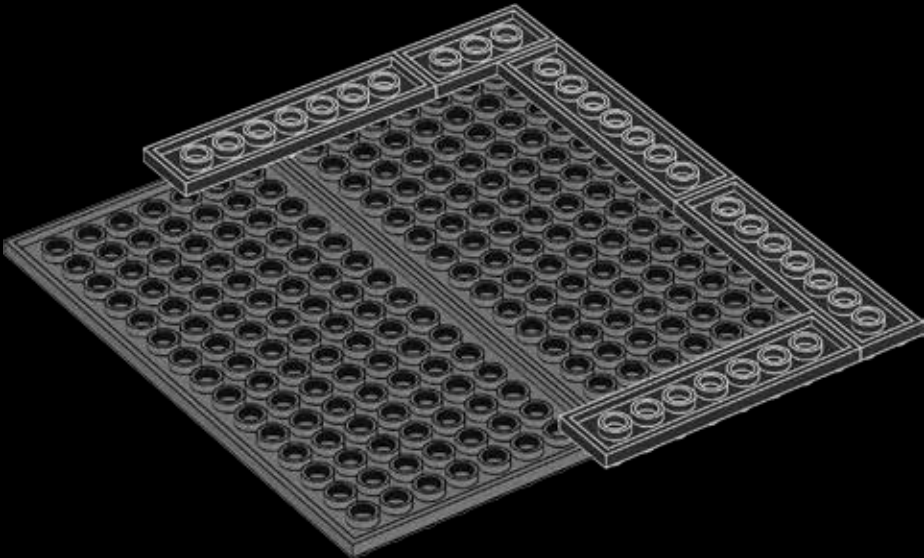




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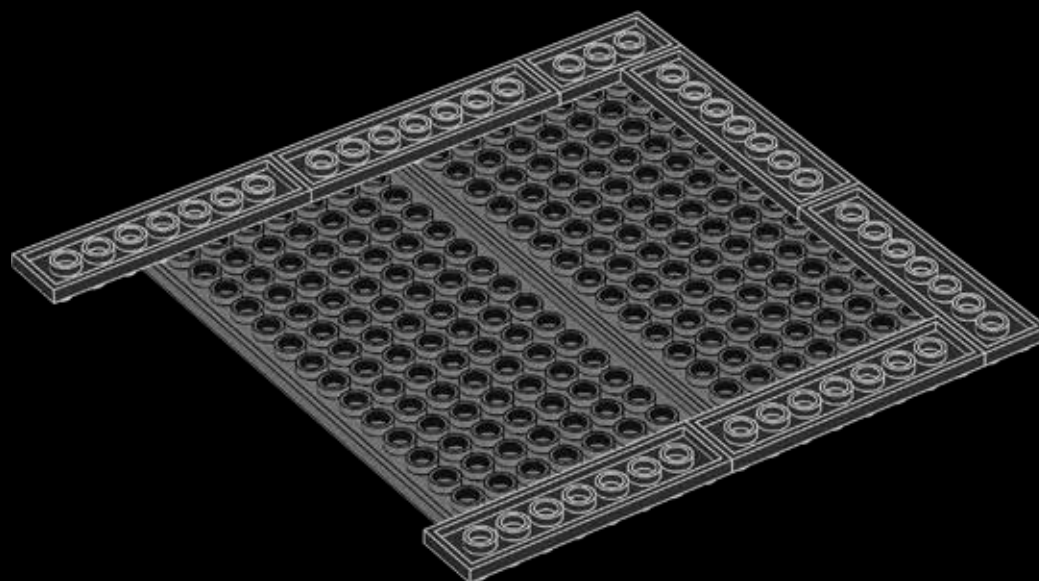
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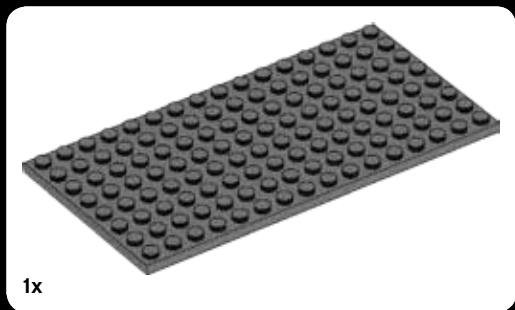




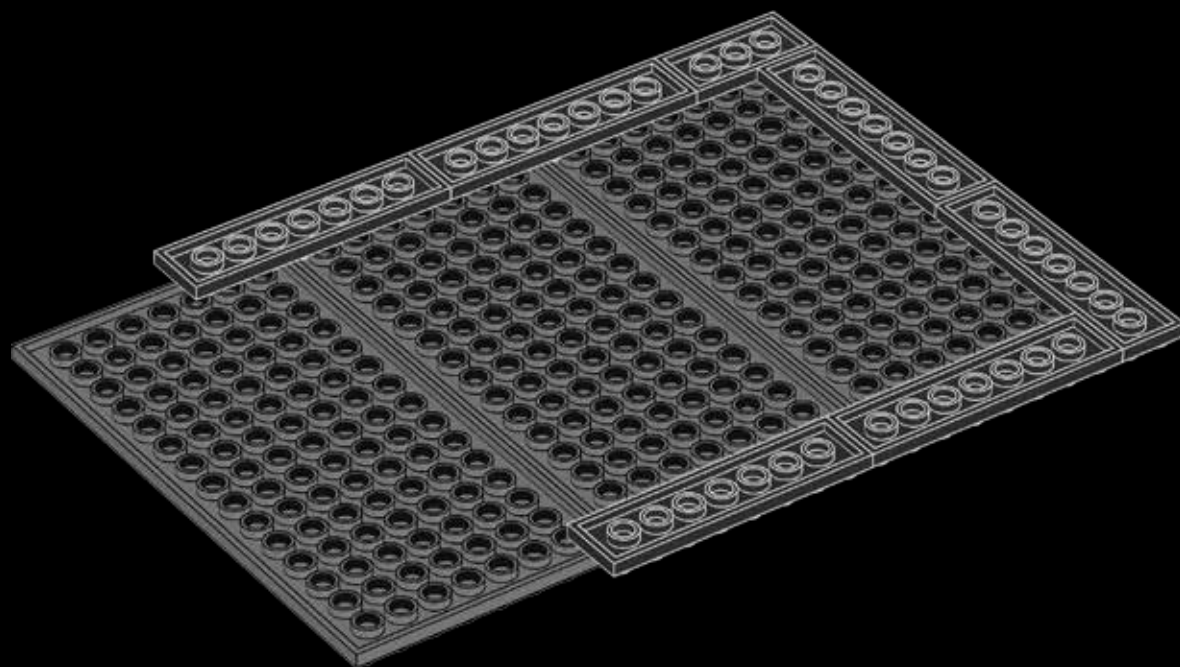
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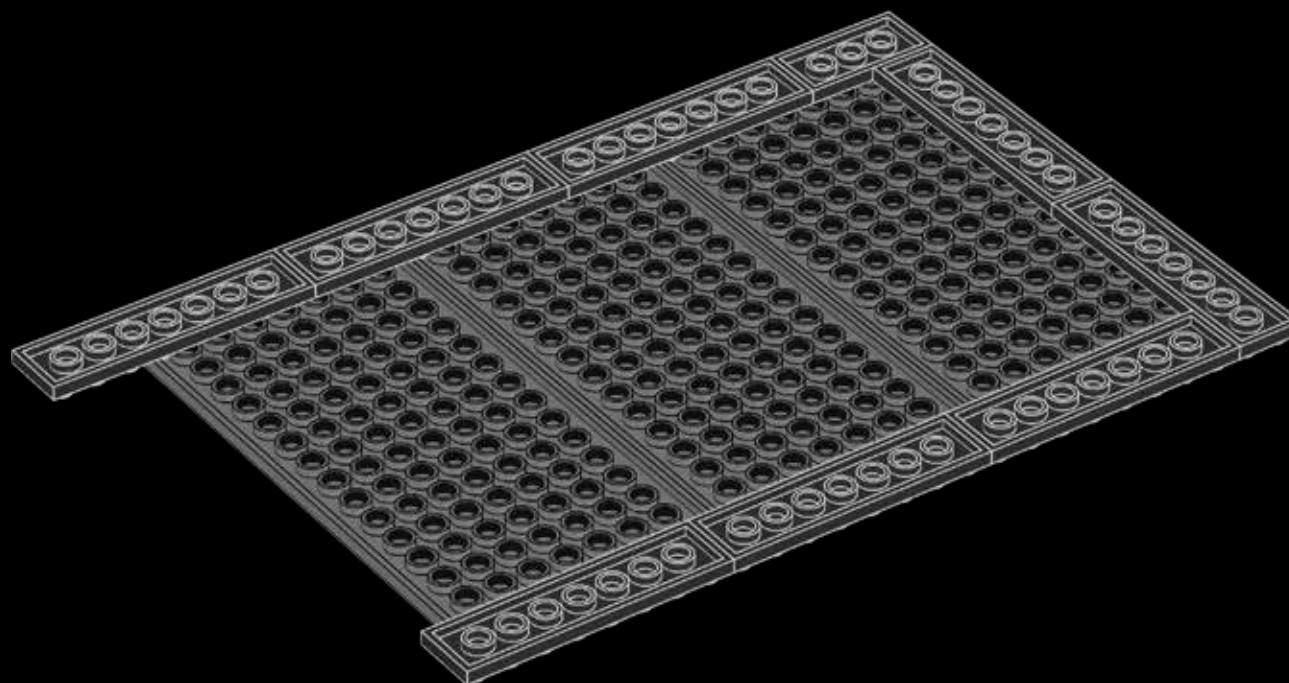
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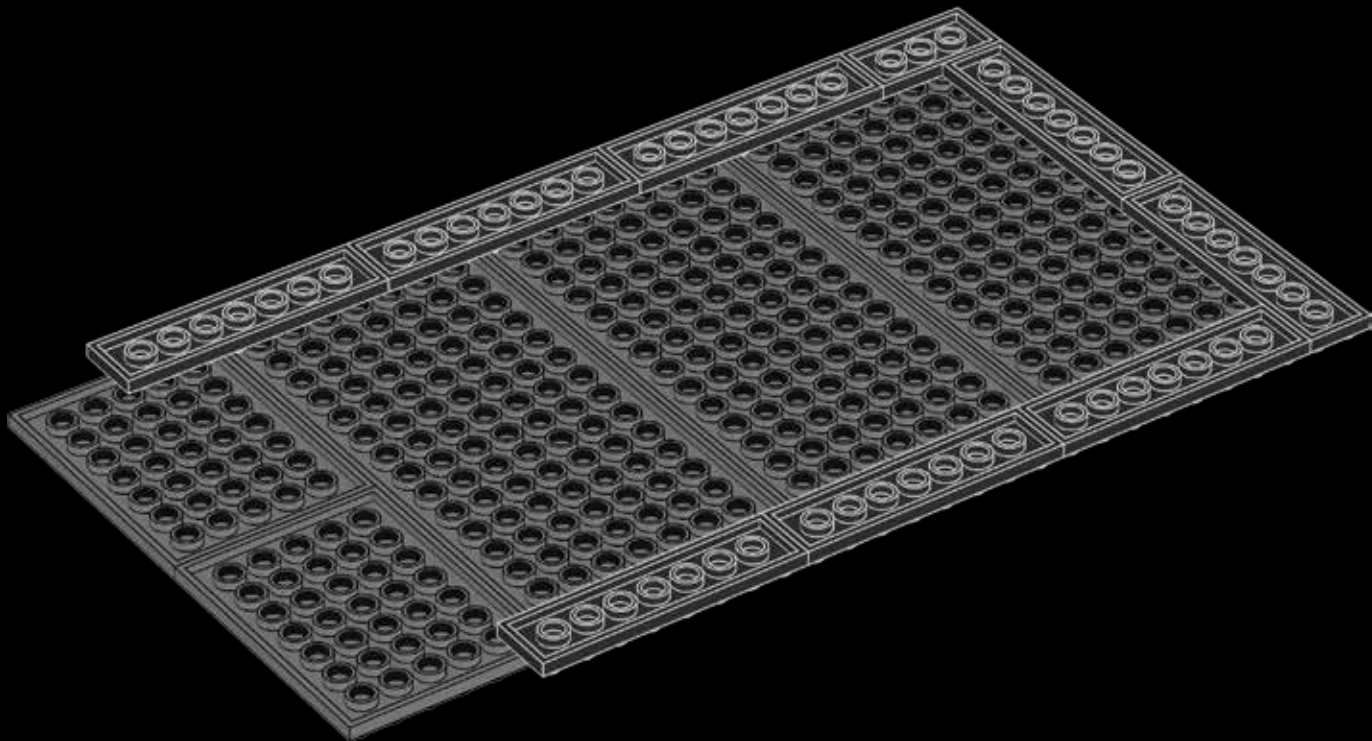
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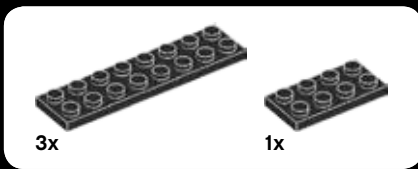
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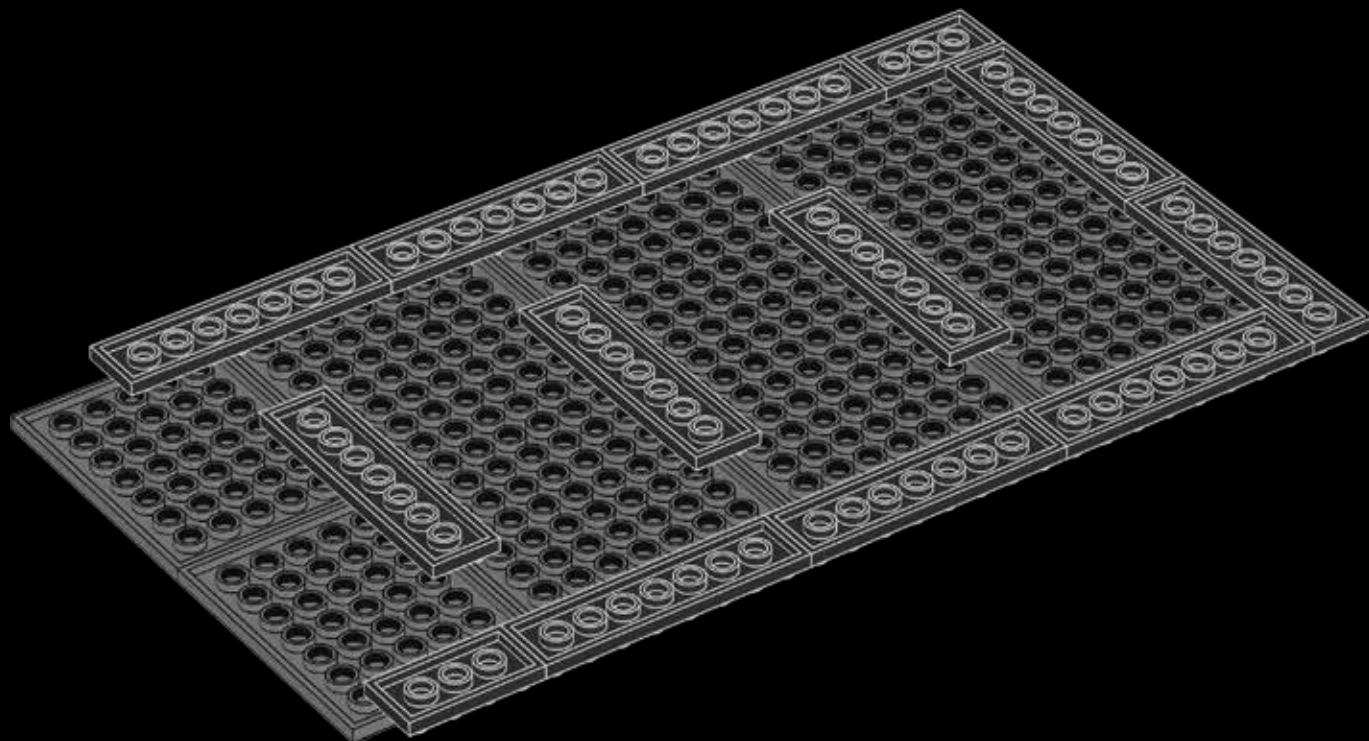


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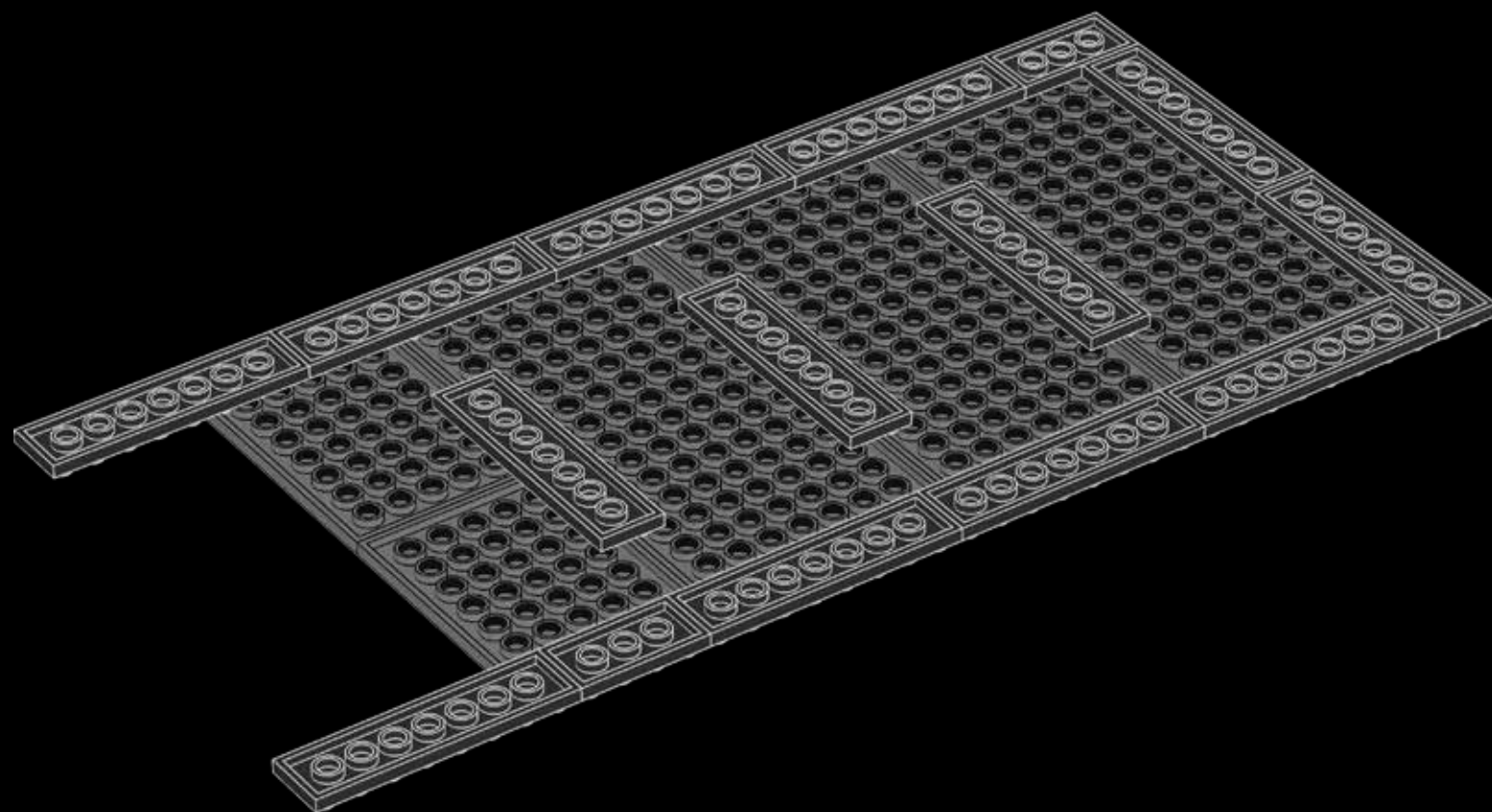
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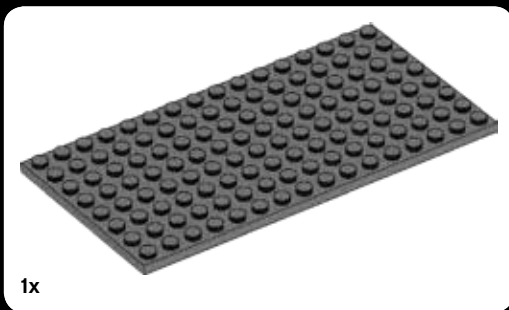




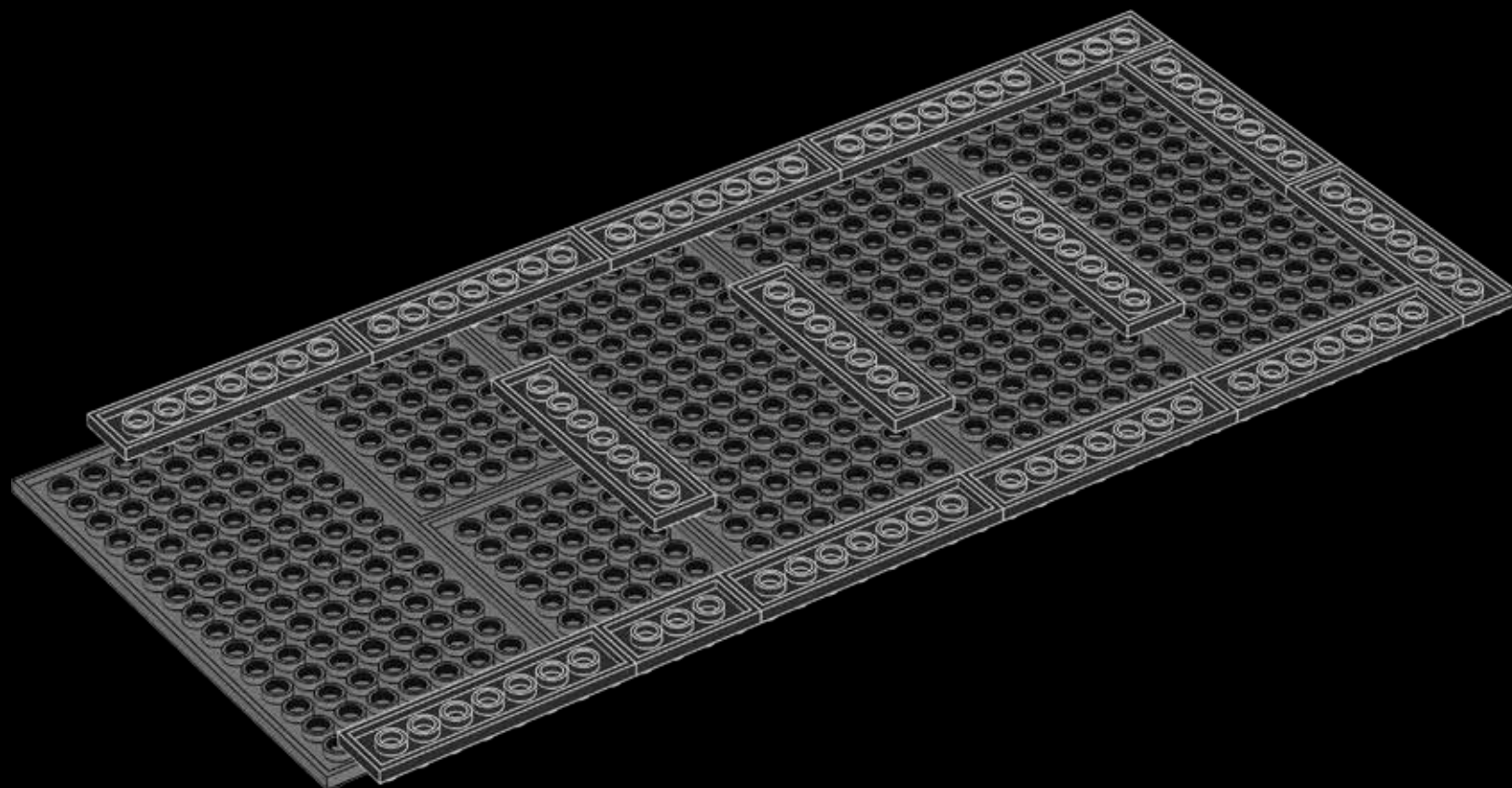
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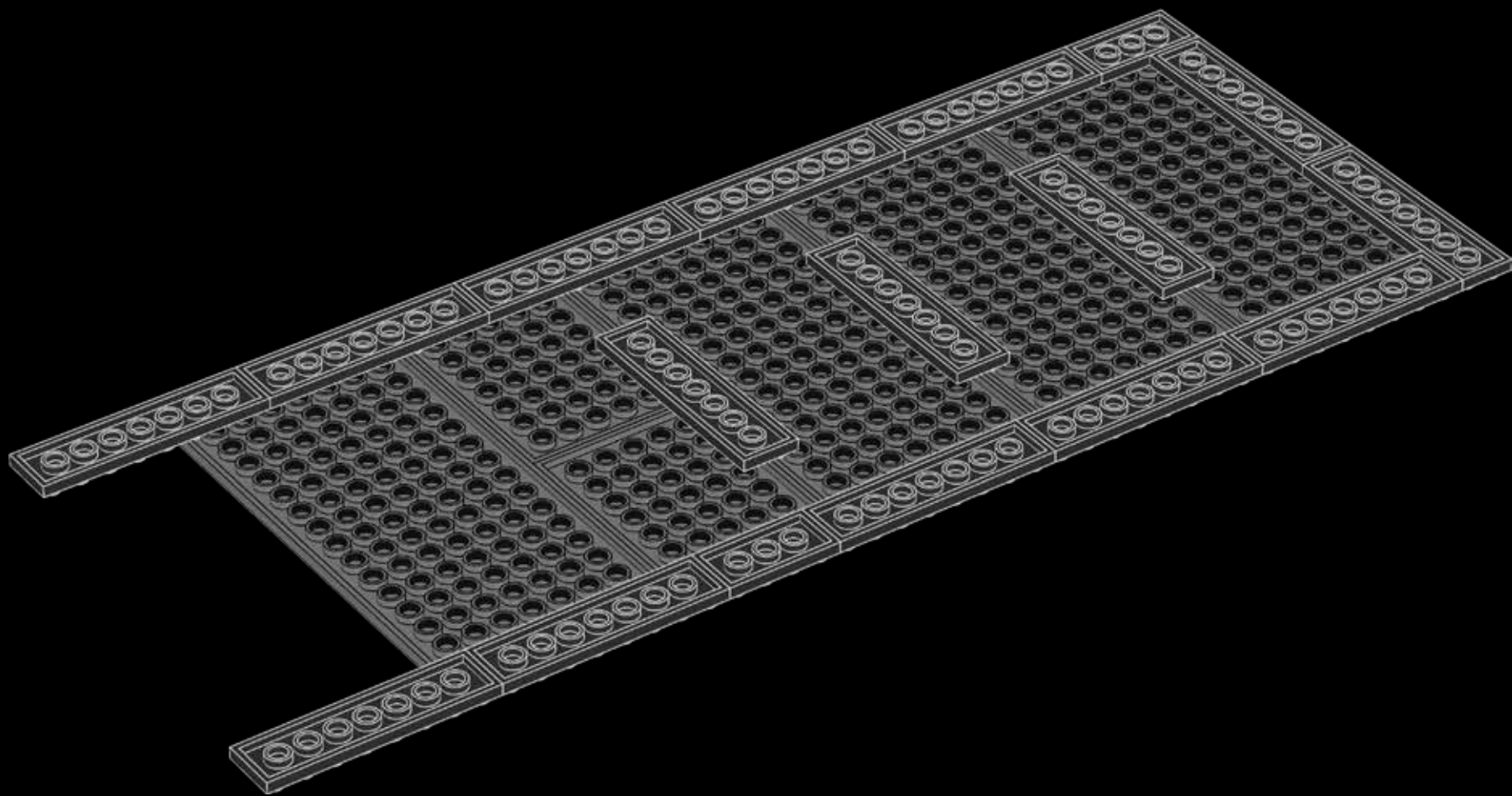
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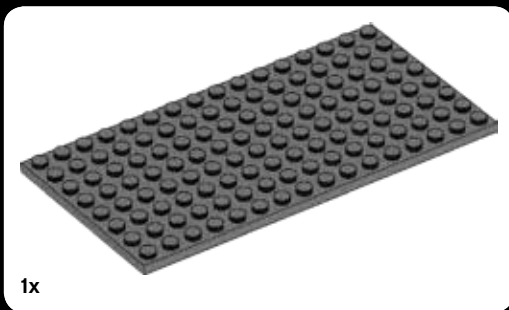




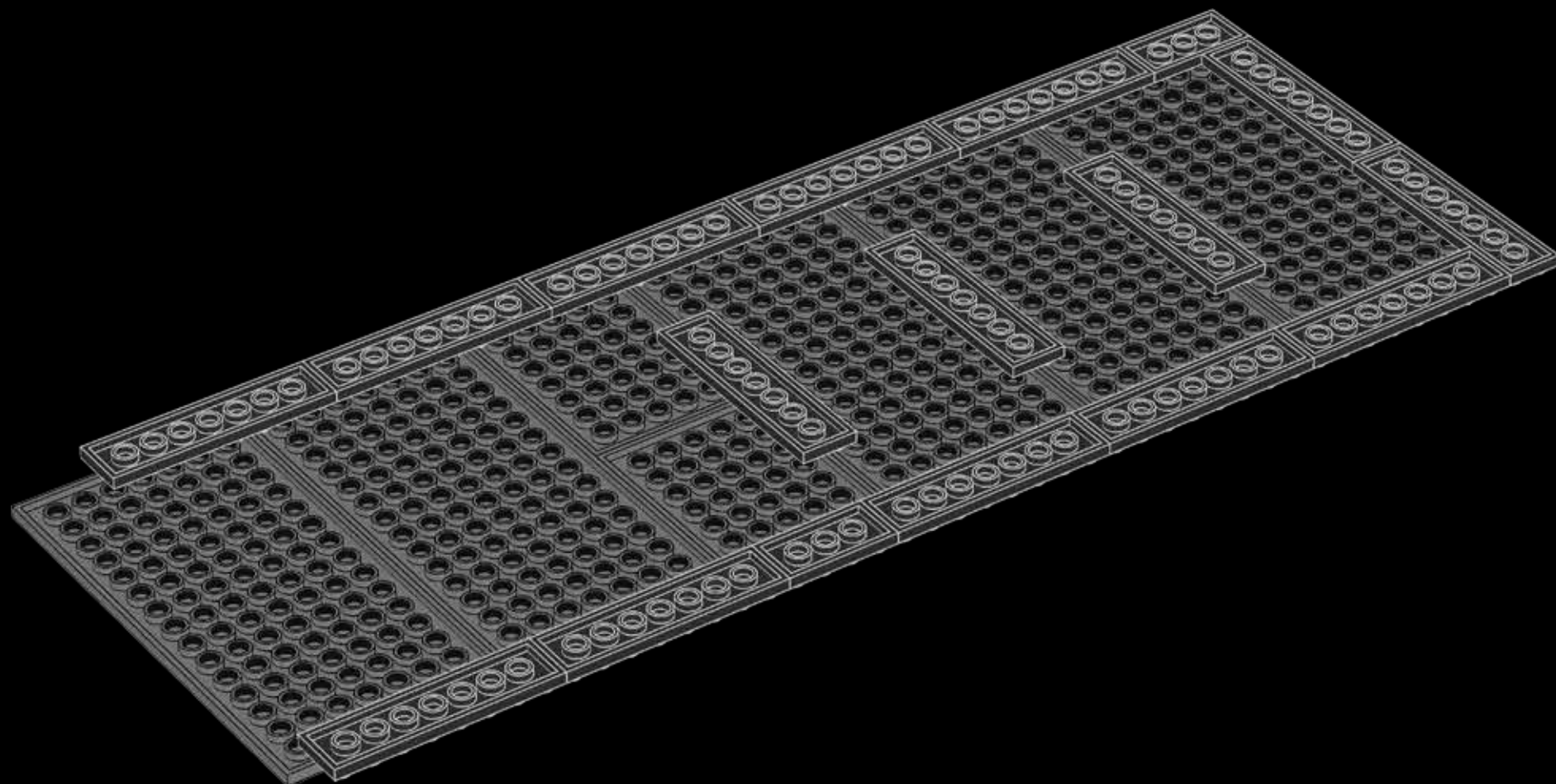
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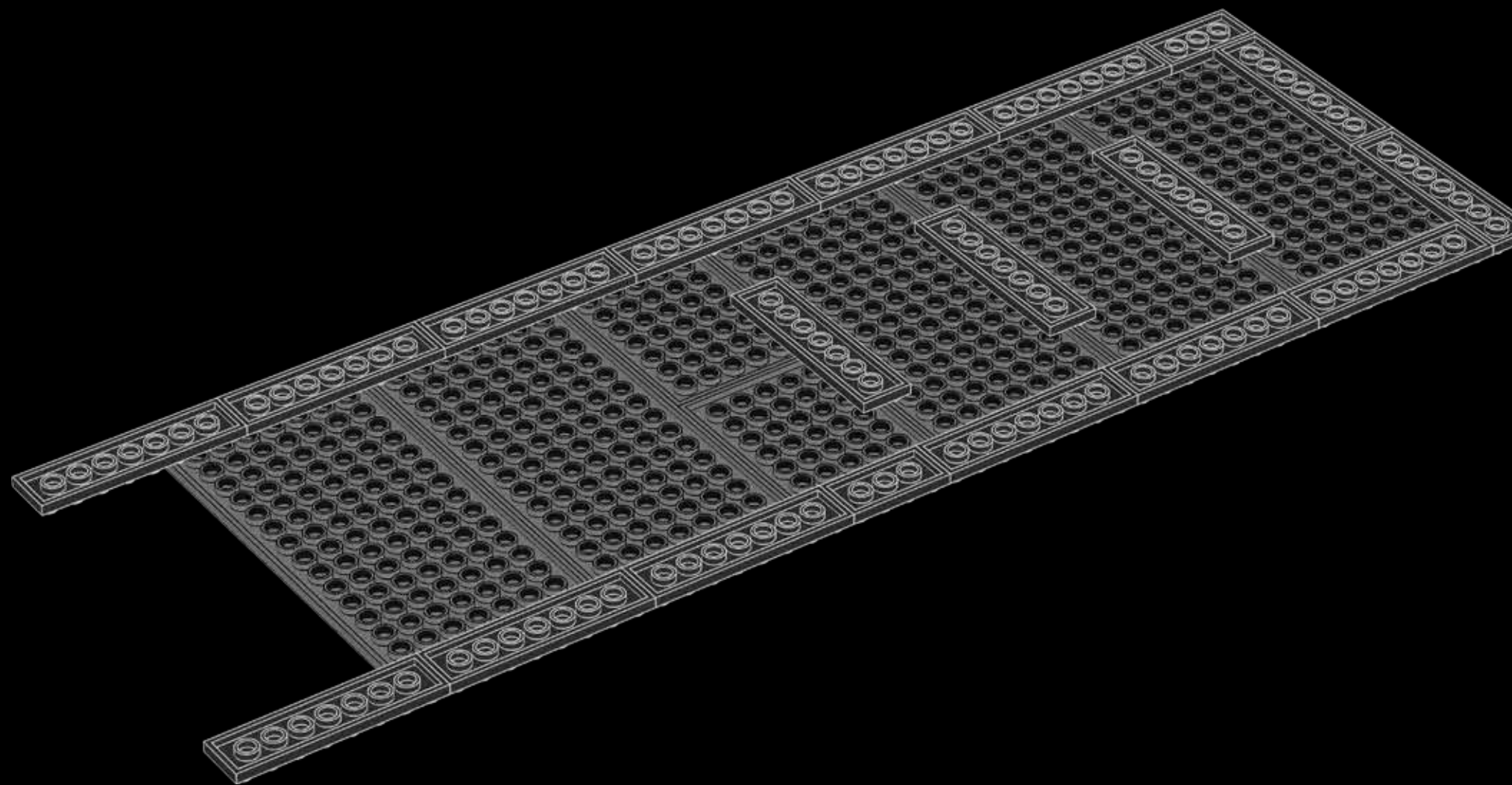
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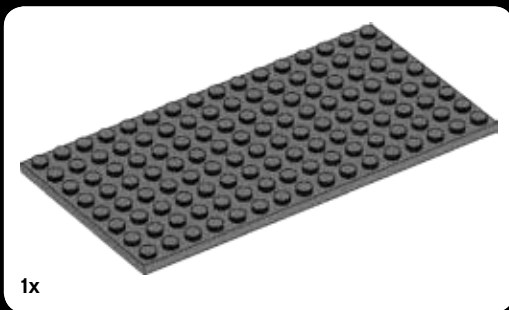




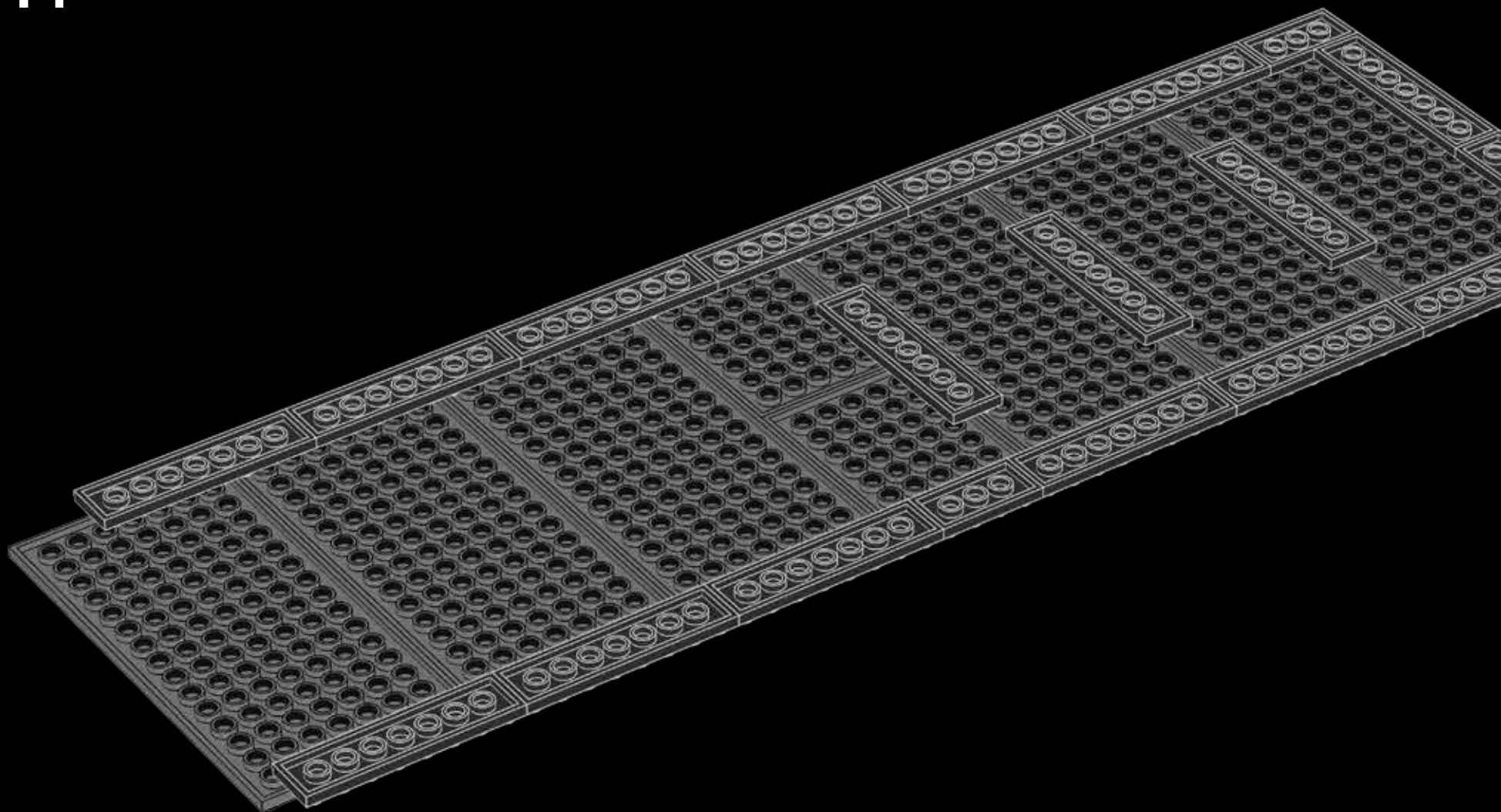
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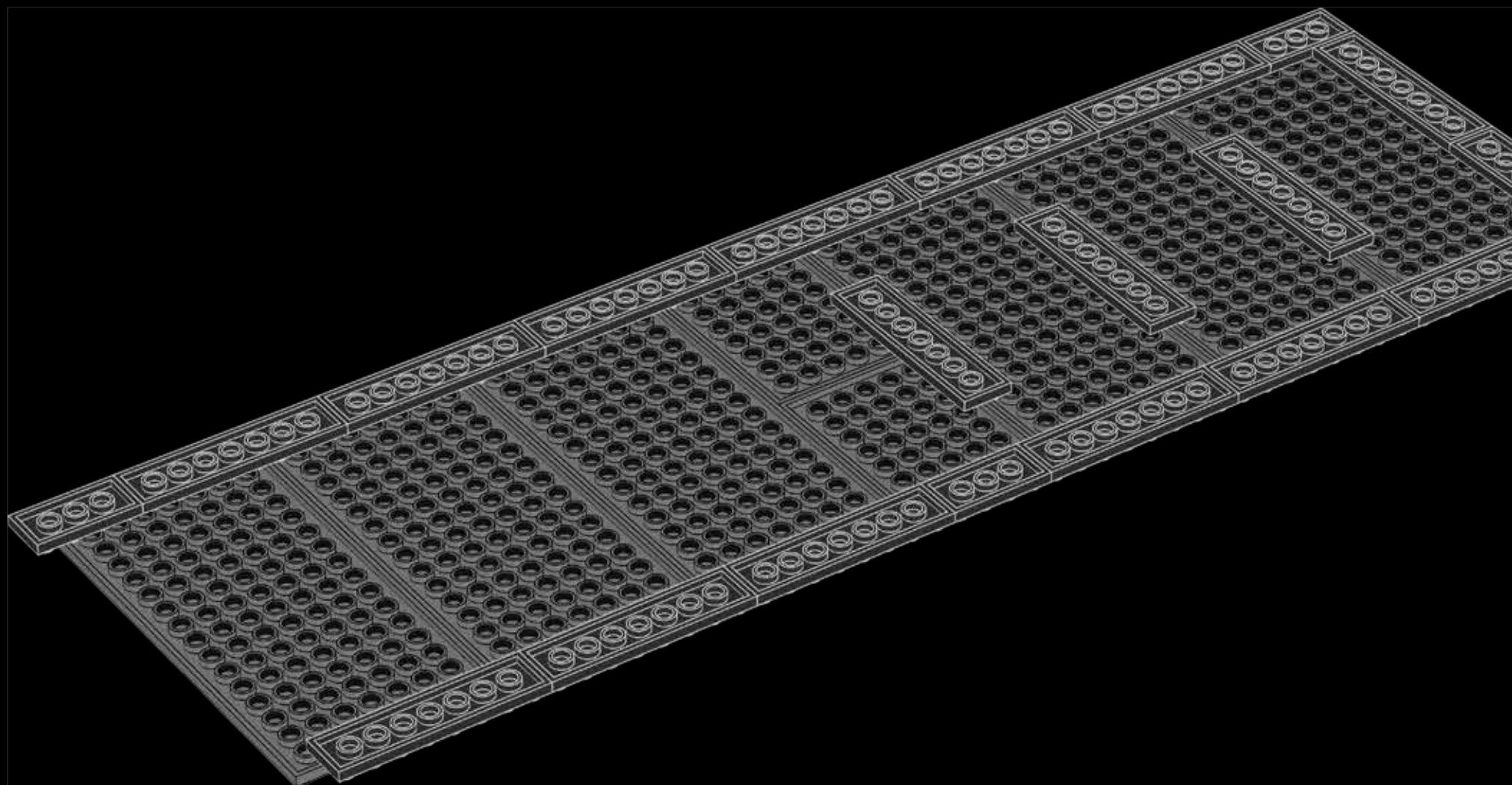
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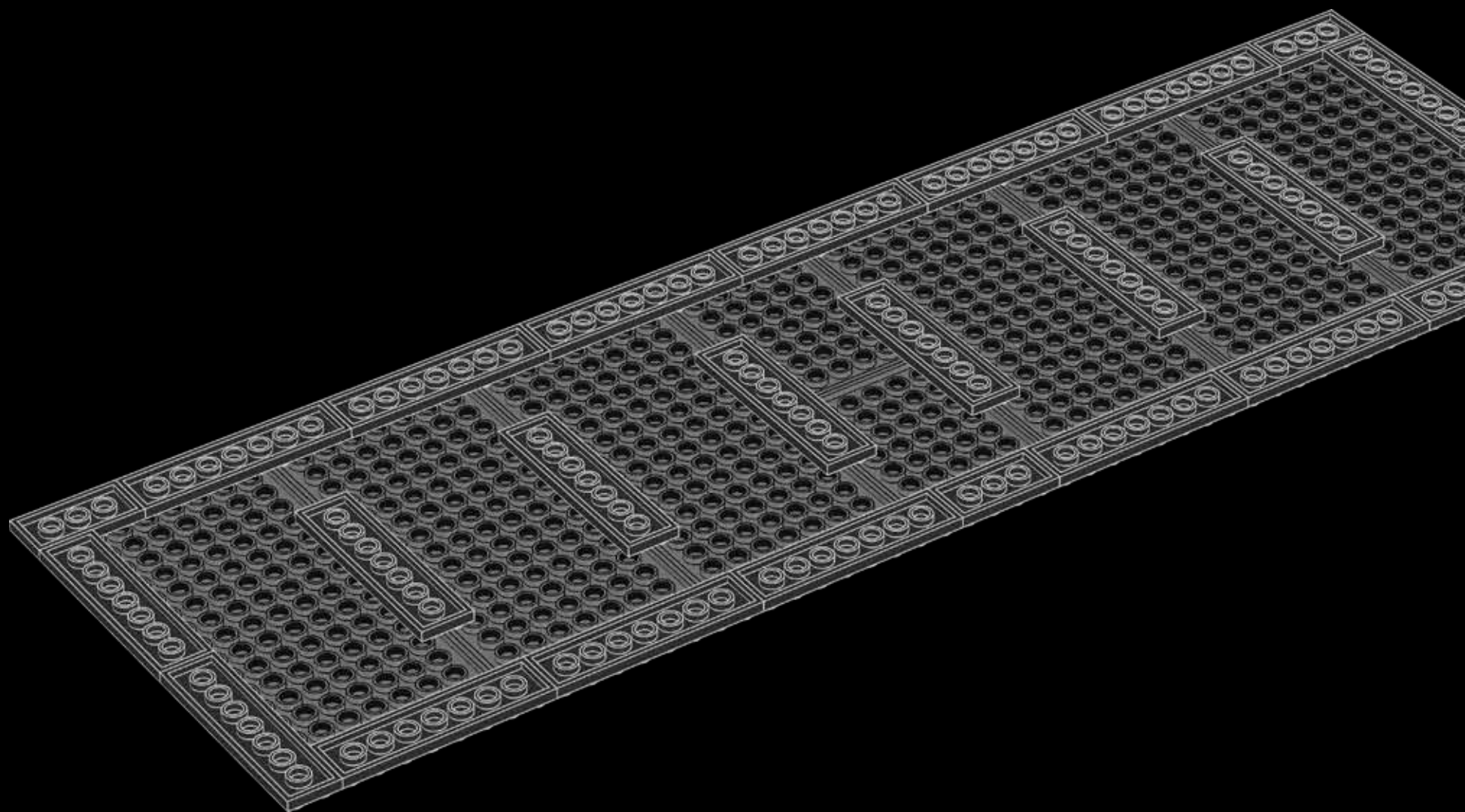
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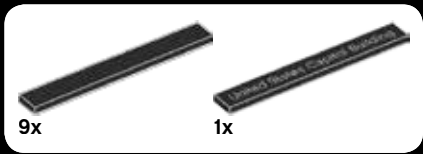




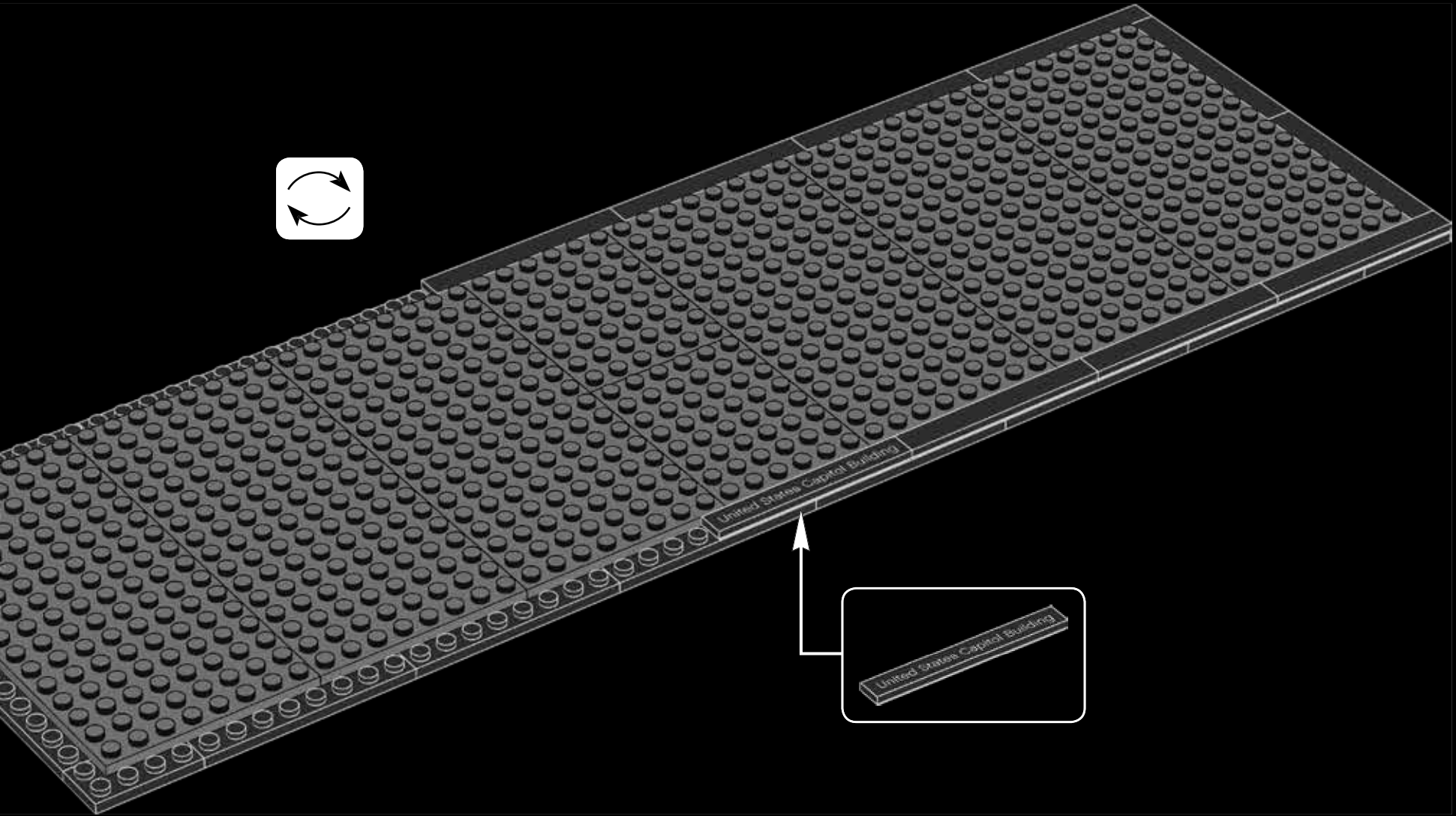
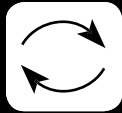
5x

16





17





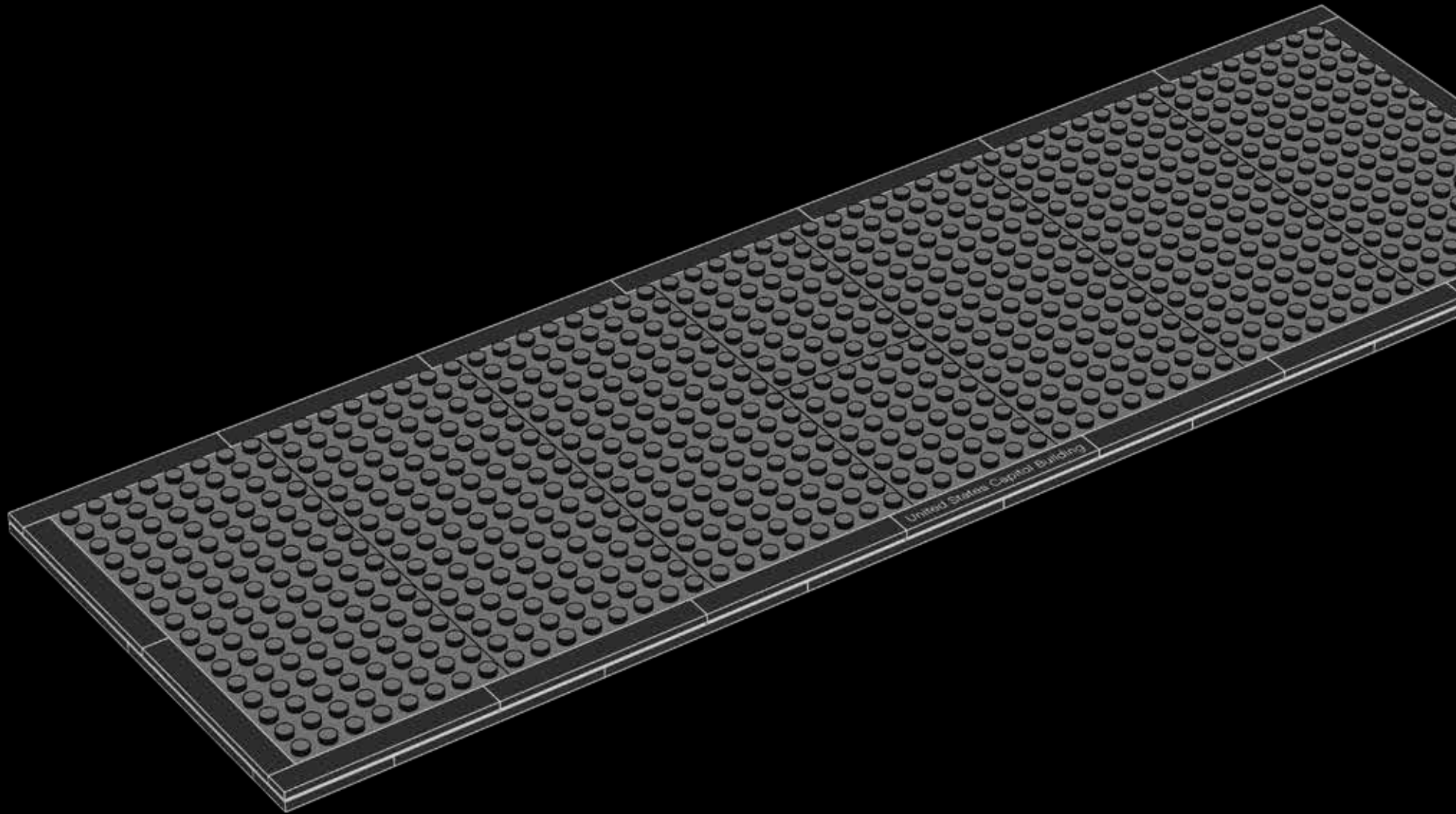
8x

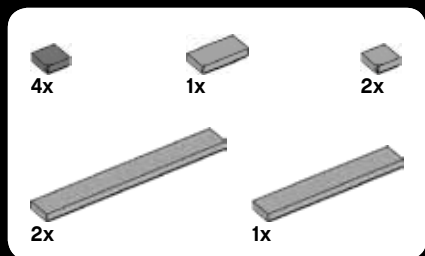
18

The Capitol's architect William Thornton's design was inspired by the east front of the Louvre in Paris, France.

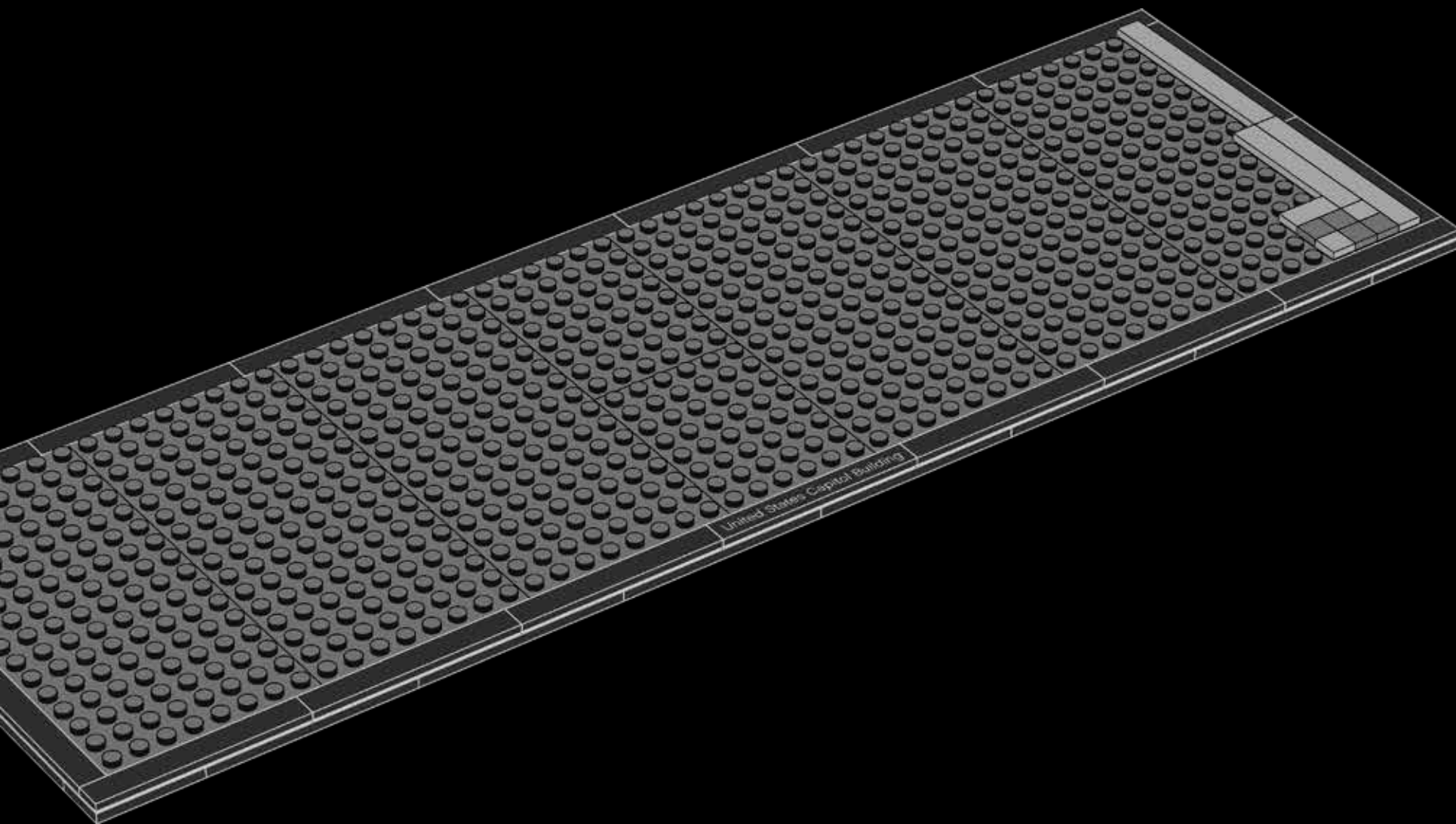
Le projet du Capitole de l'architecte William Thornton fut inspiré par la façade est du Louvre à Paris, en France.

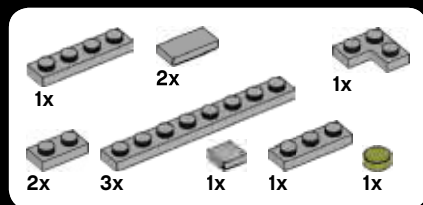
El arquitecto William Thornton basó su diseño del Capitolio en el frente oriental del Palacio del Louvre de París (Francia).



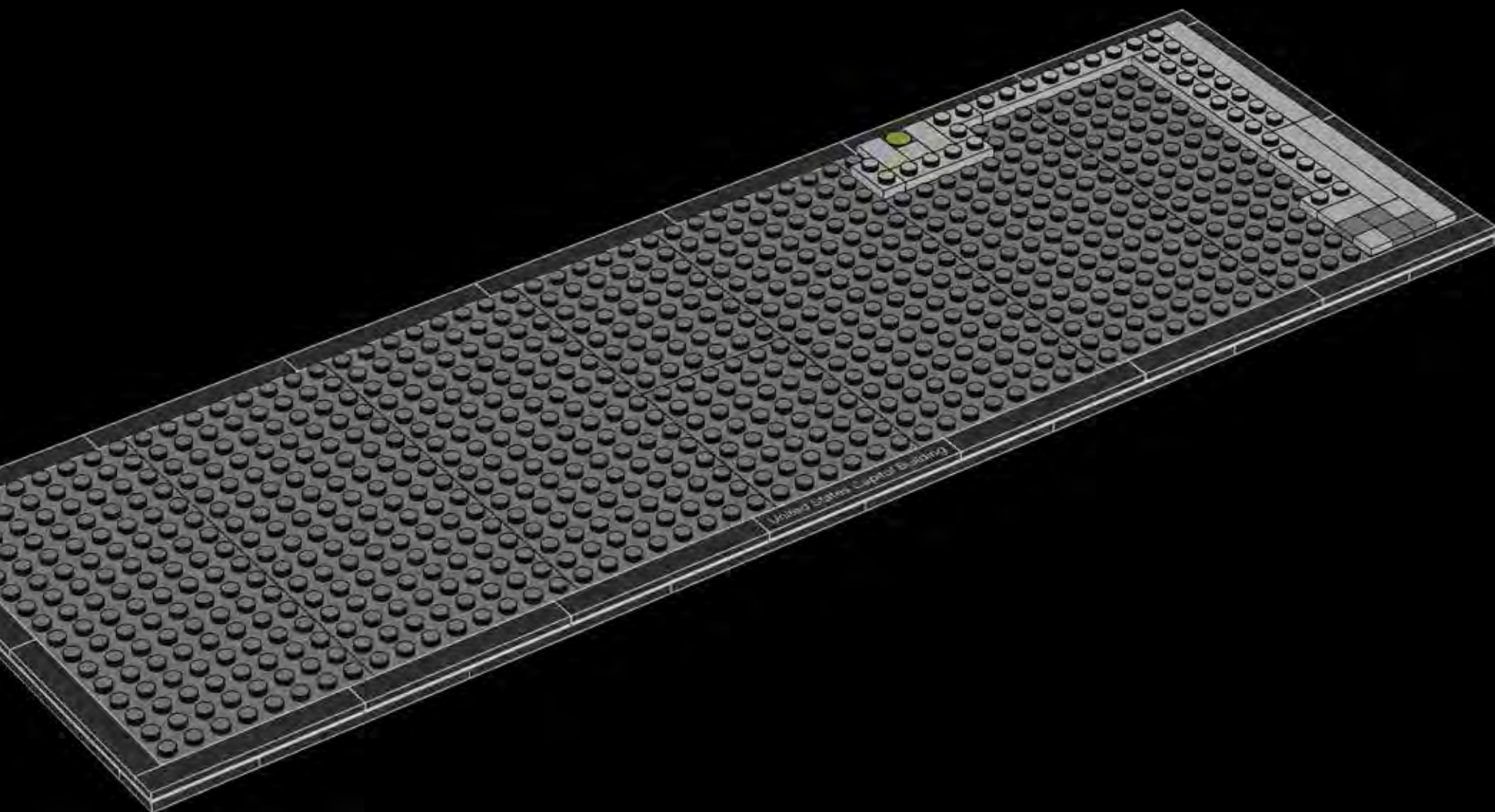


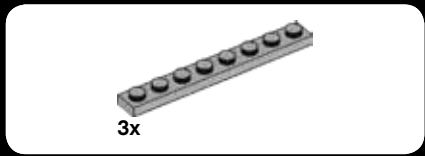
19



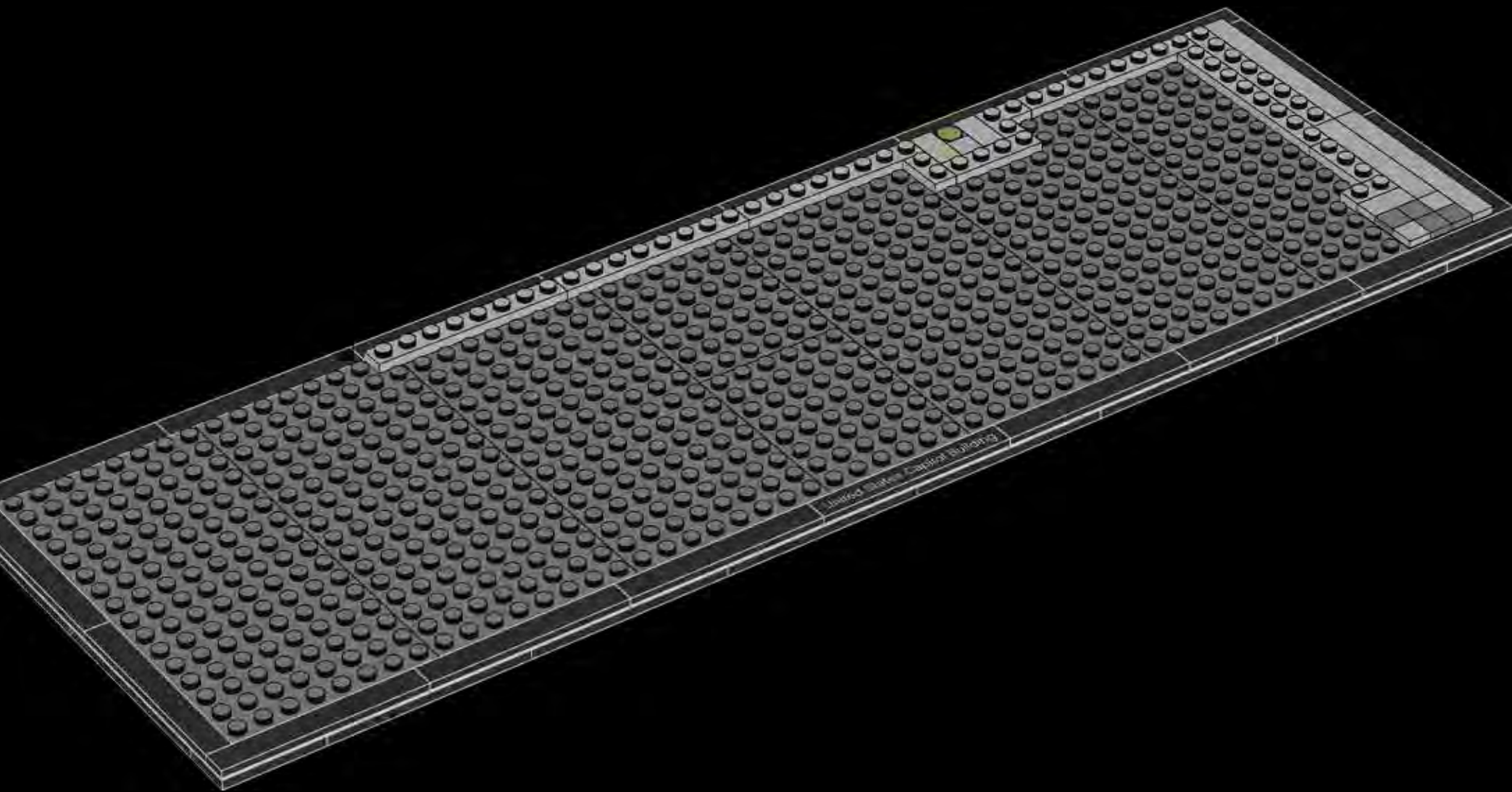


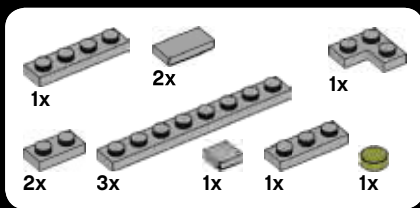
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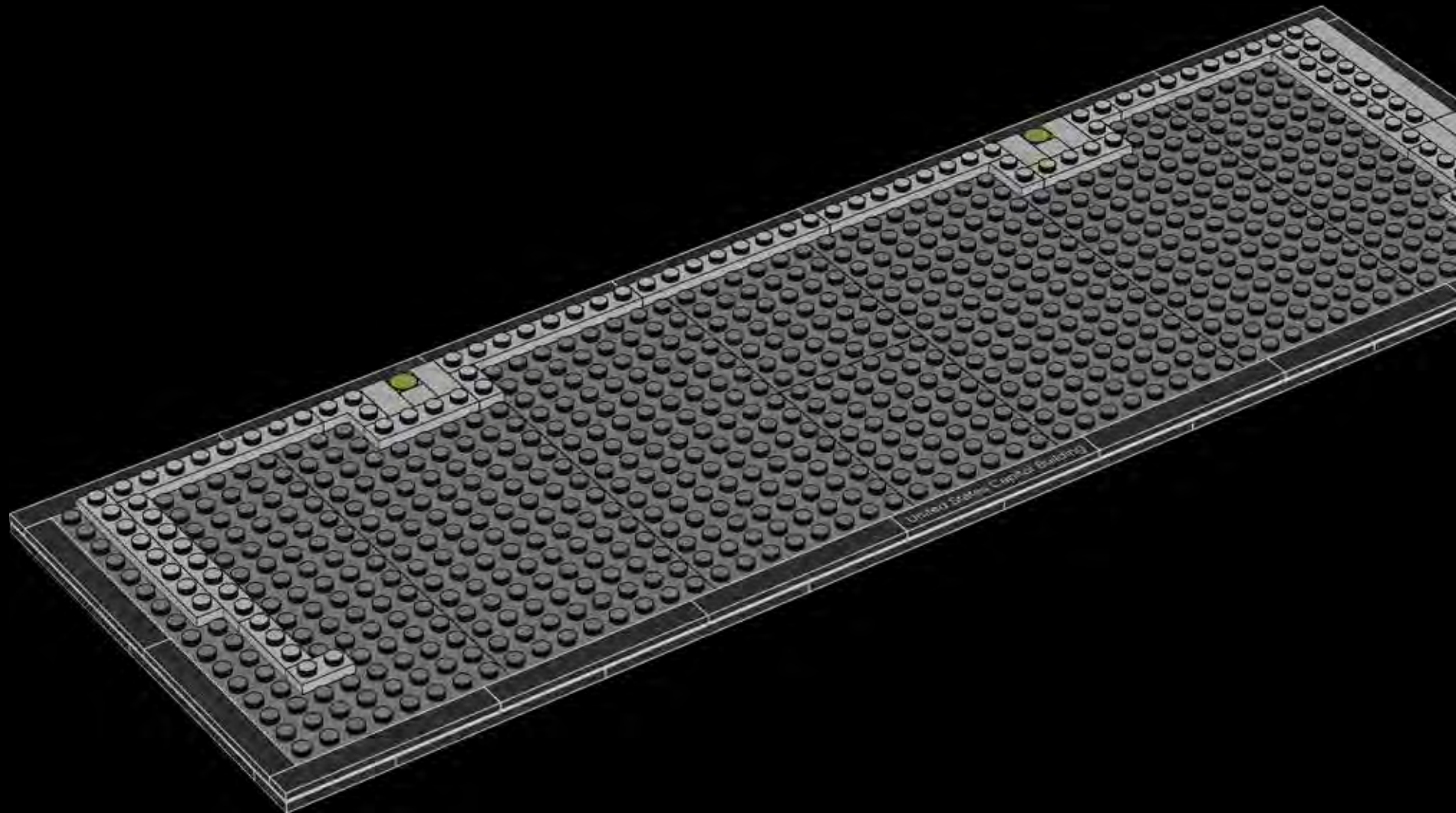


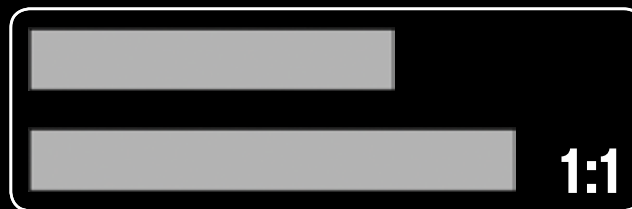
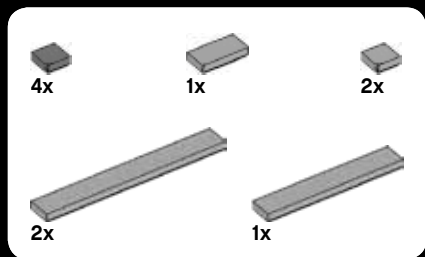
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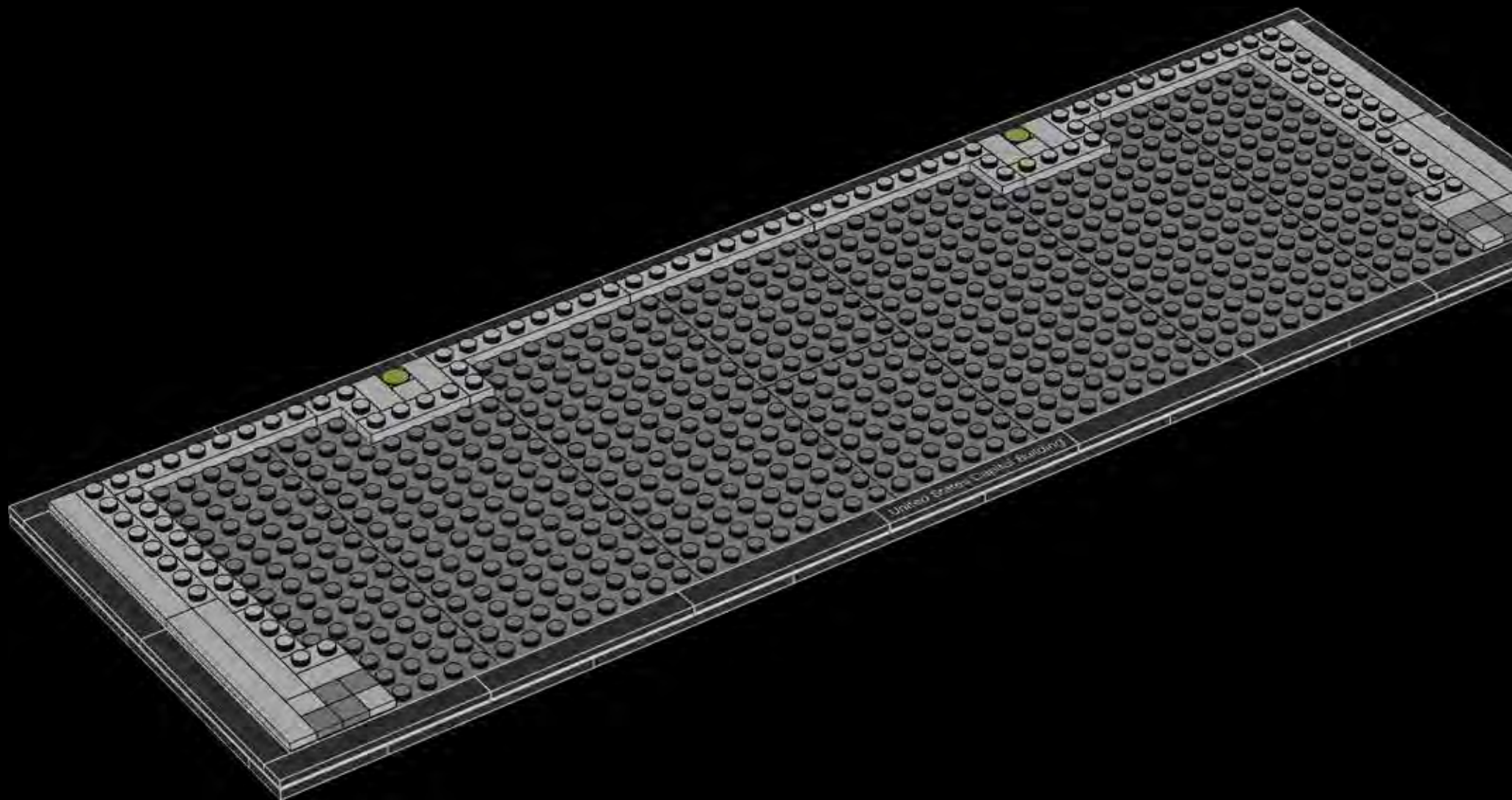


22



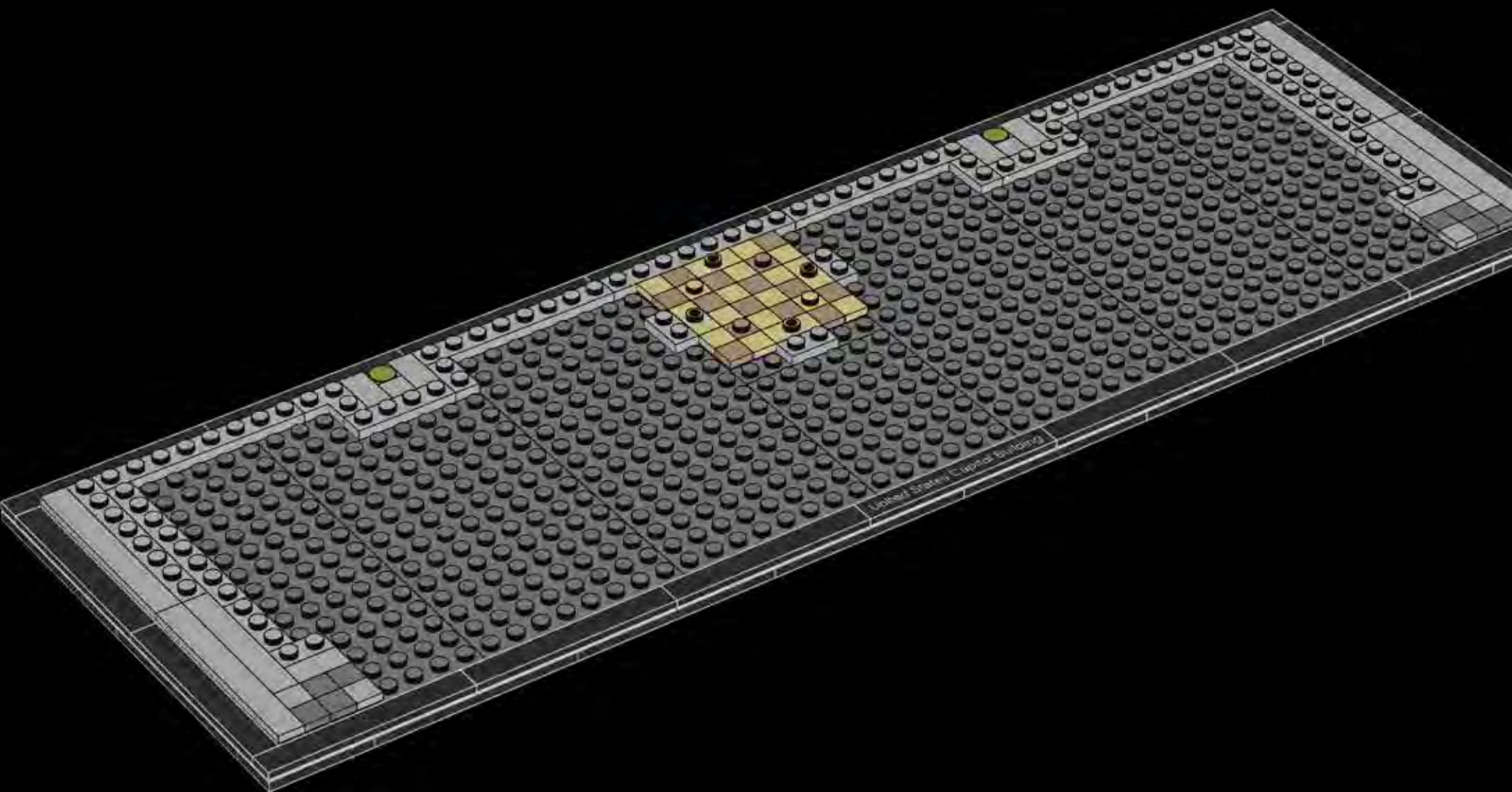


23





24

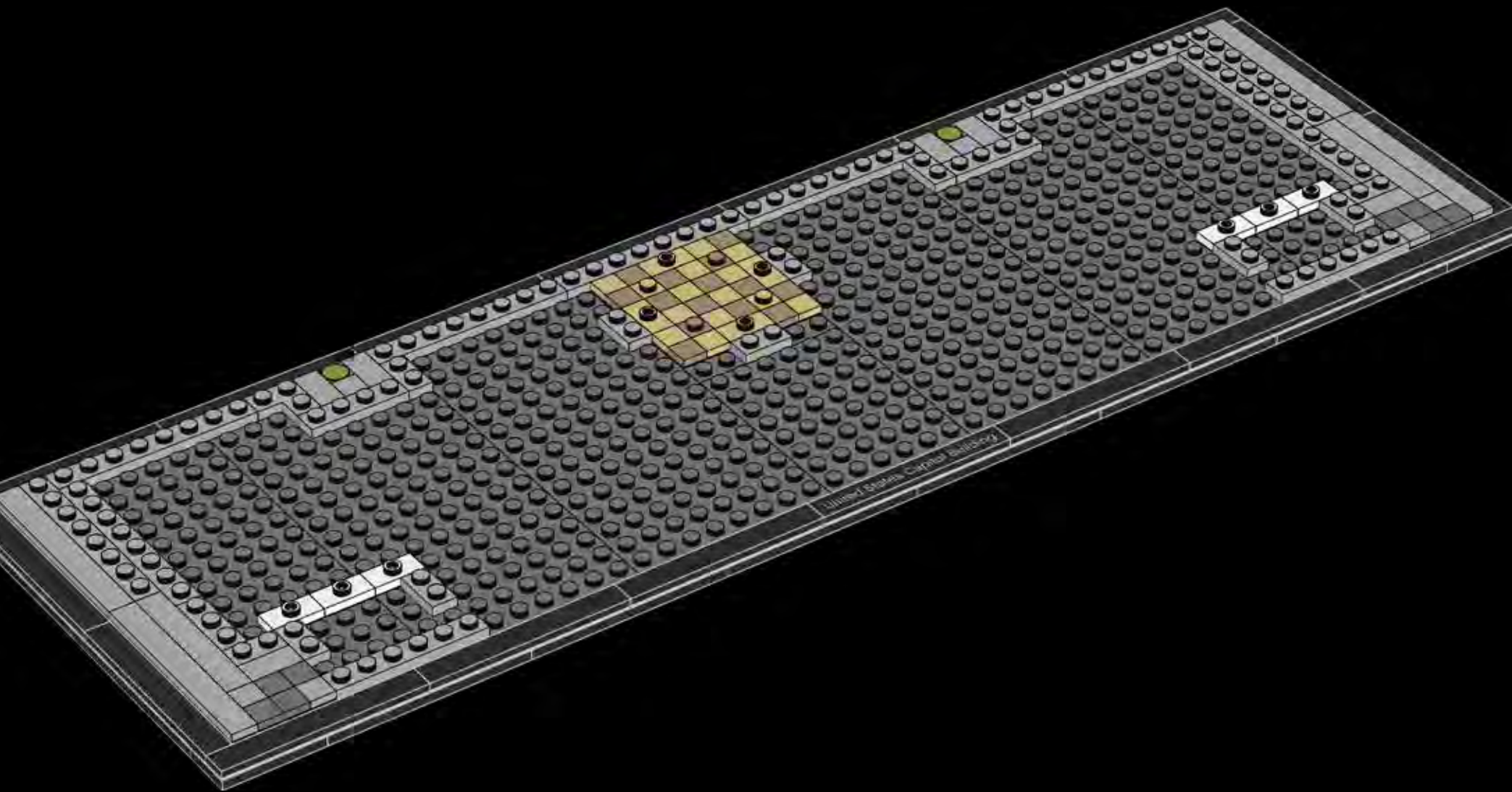


4x

2x

6x

25

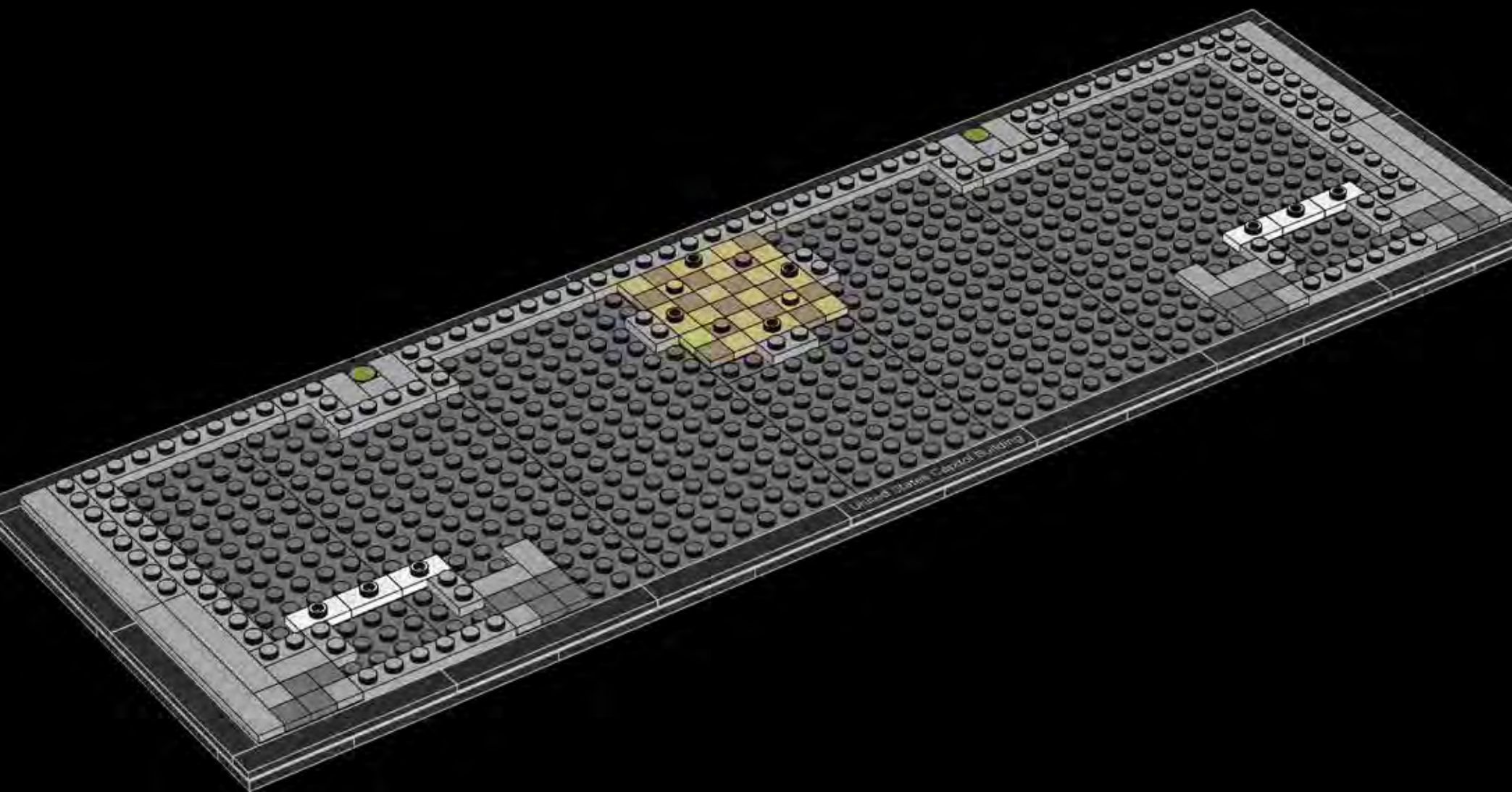


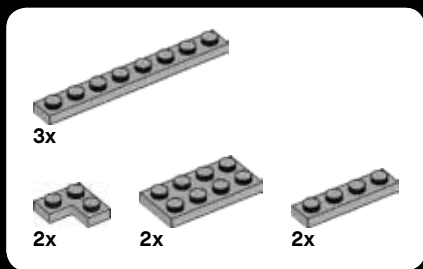
10x

4x

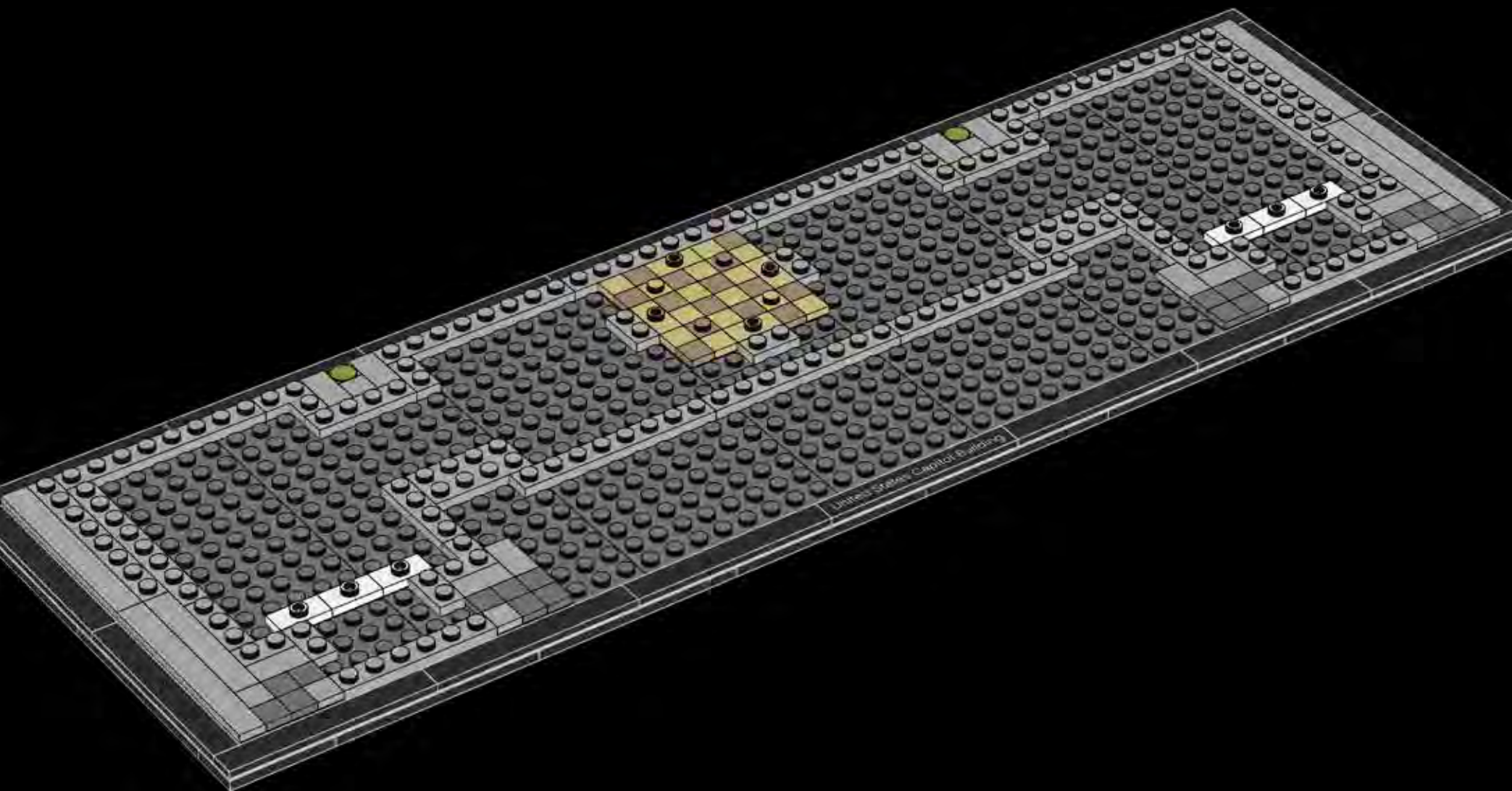
2x

26





27





2x

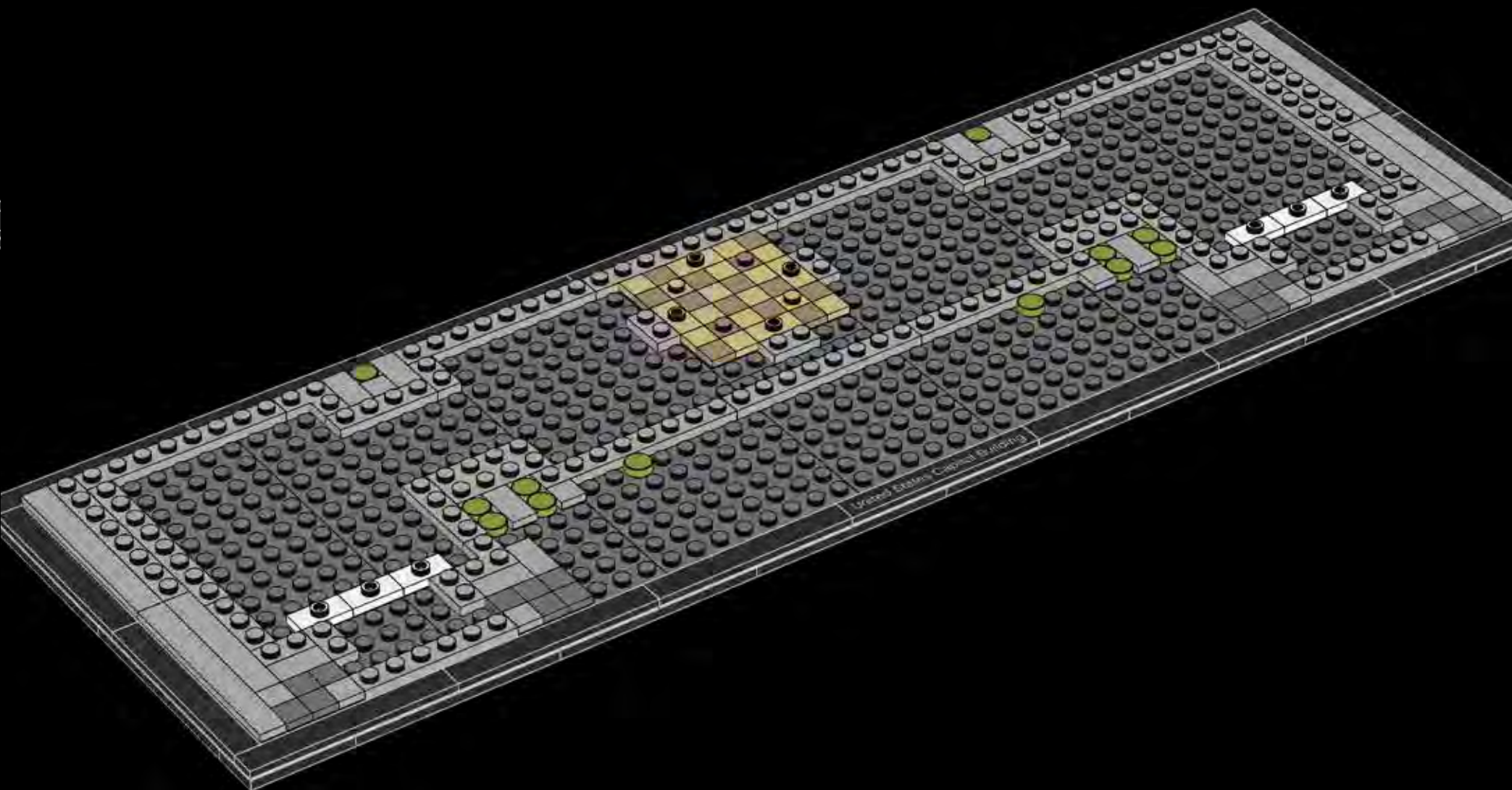


2x



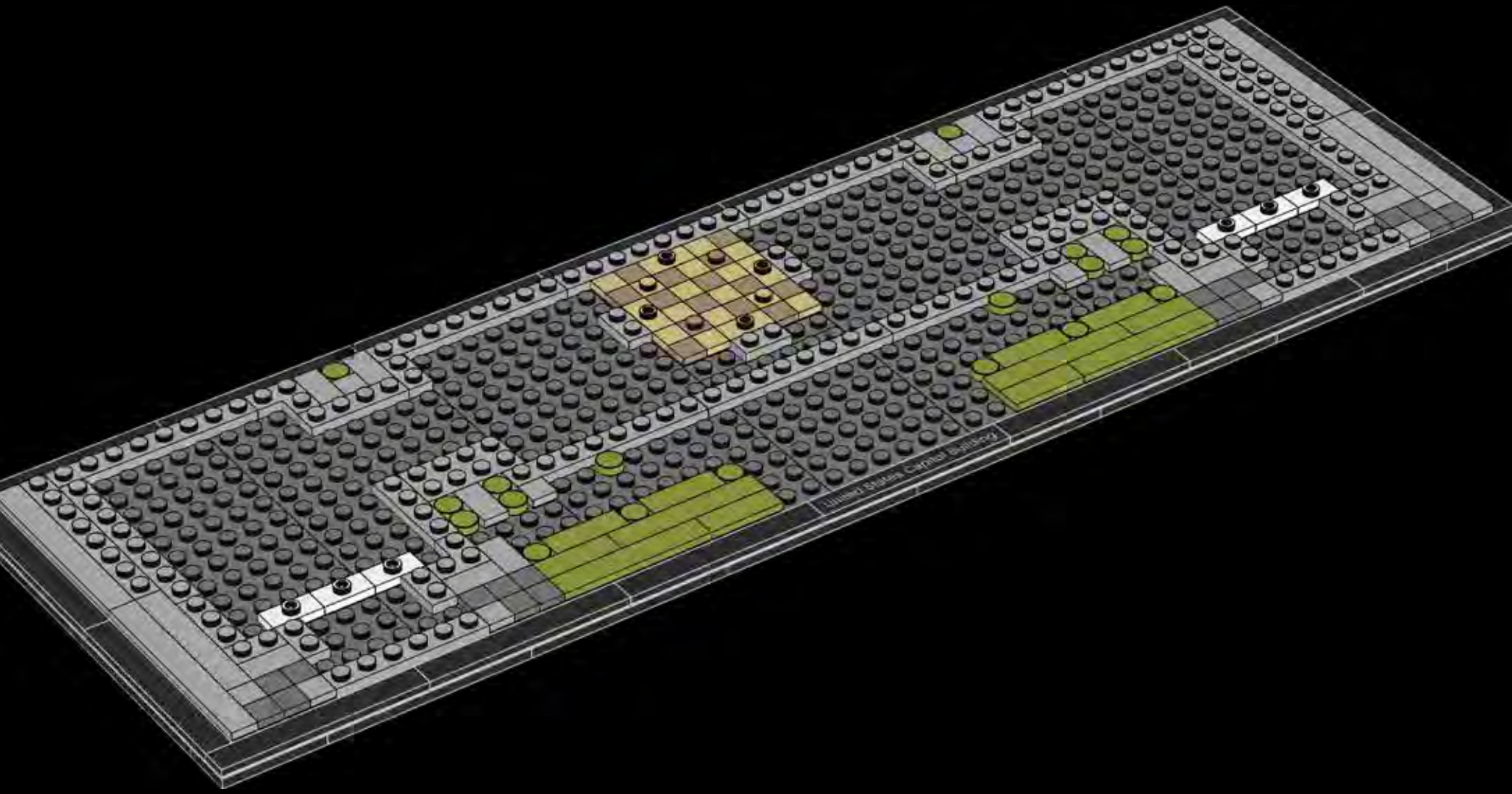
10x

28



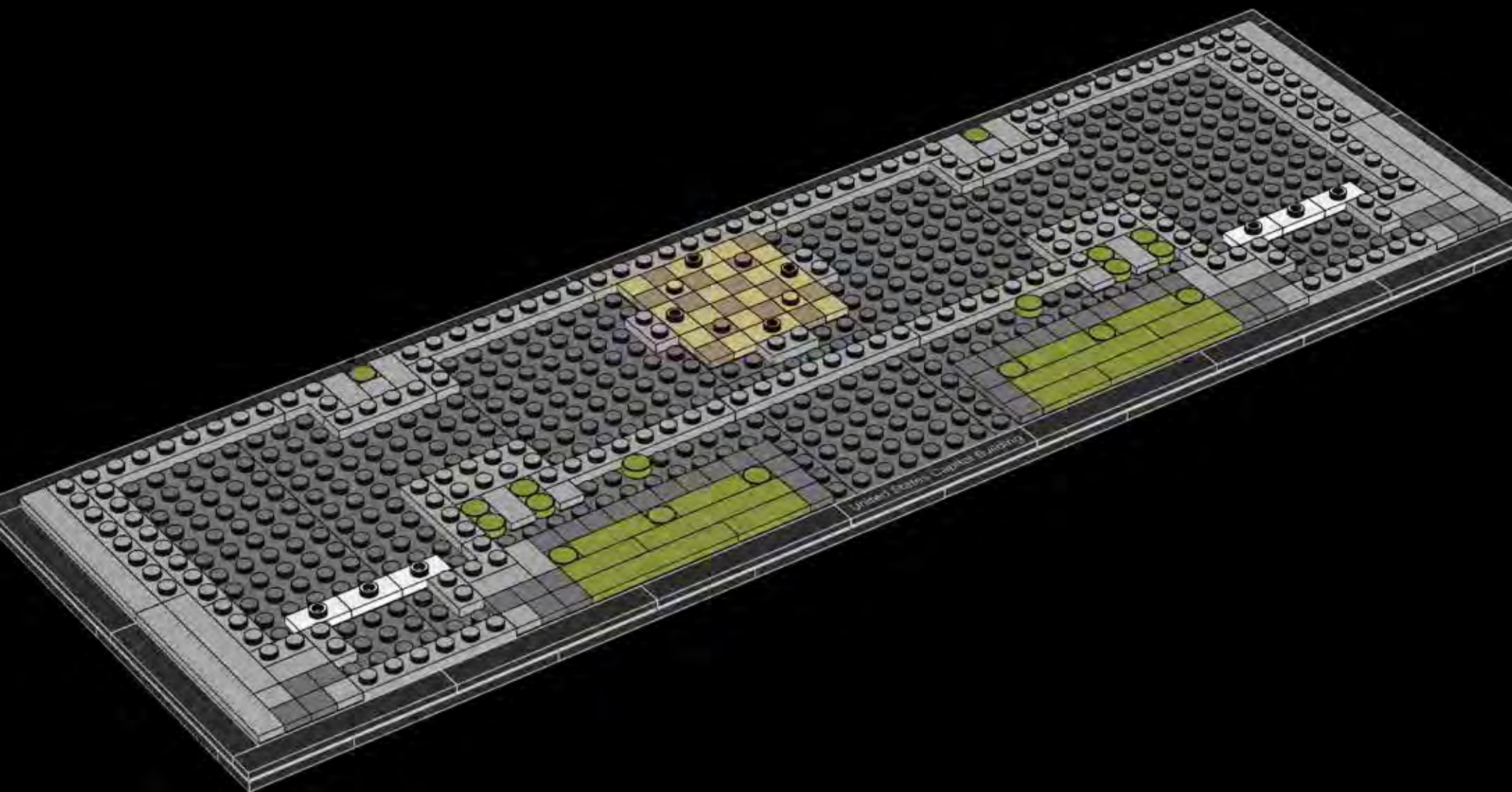
4x 8x 6x

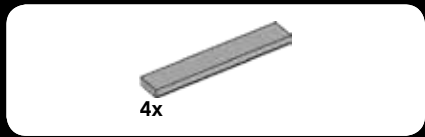
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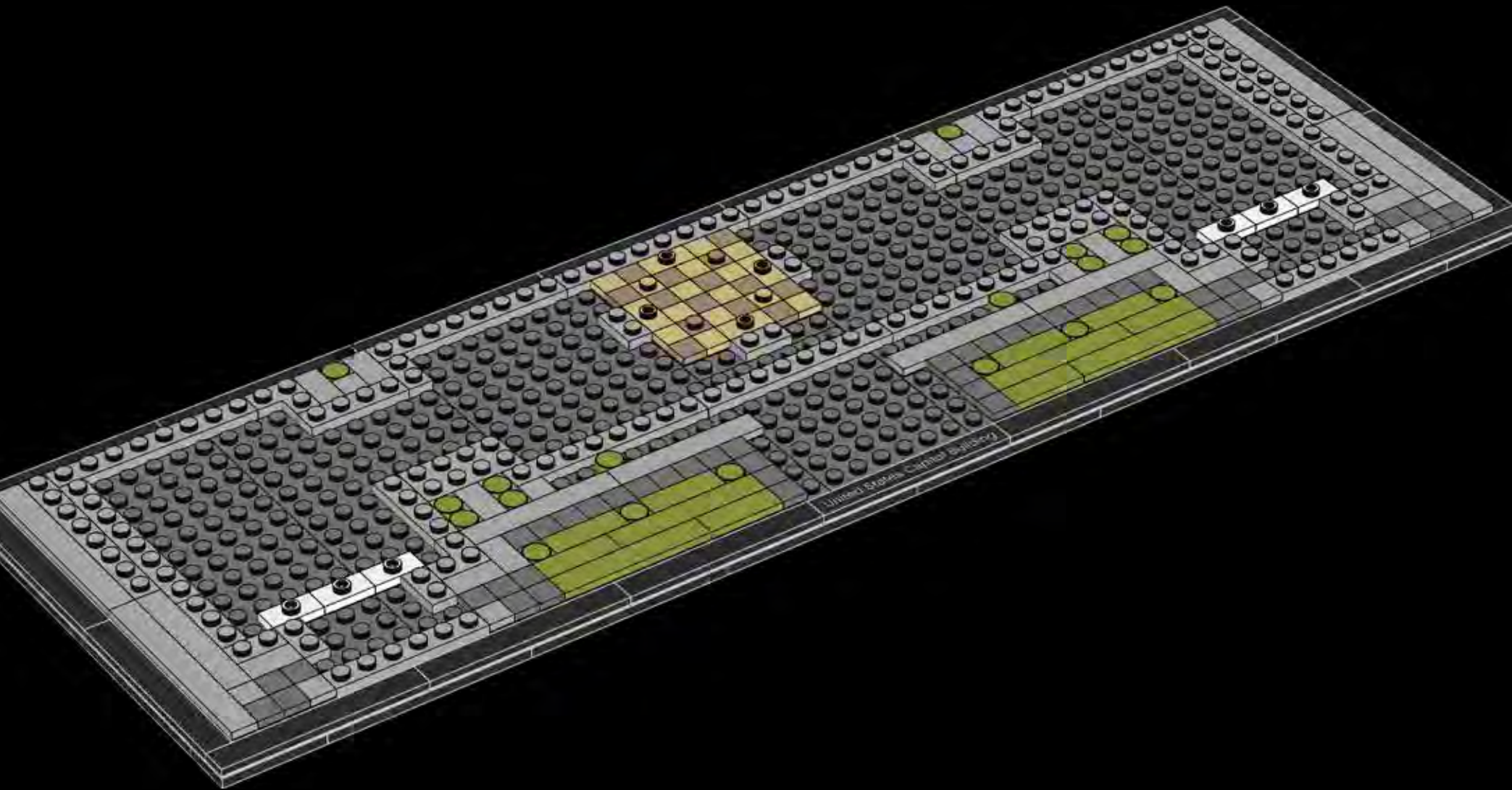
26x

30





31



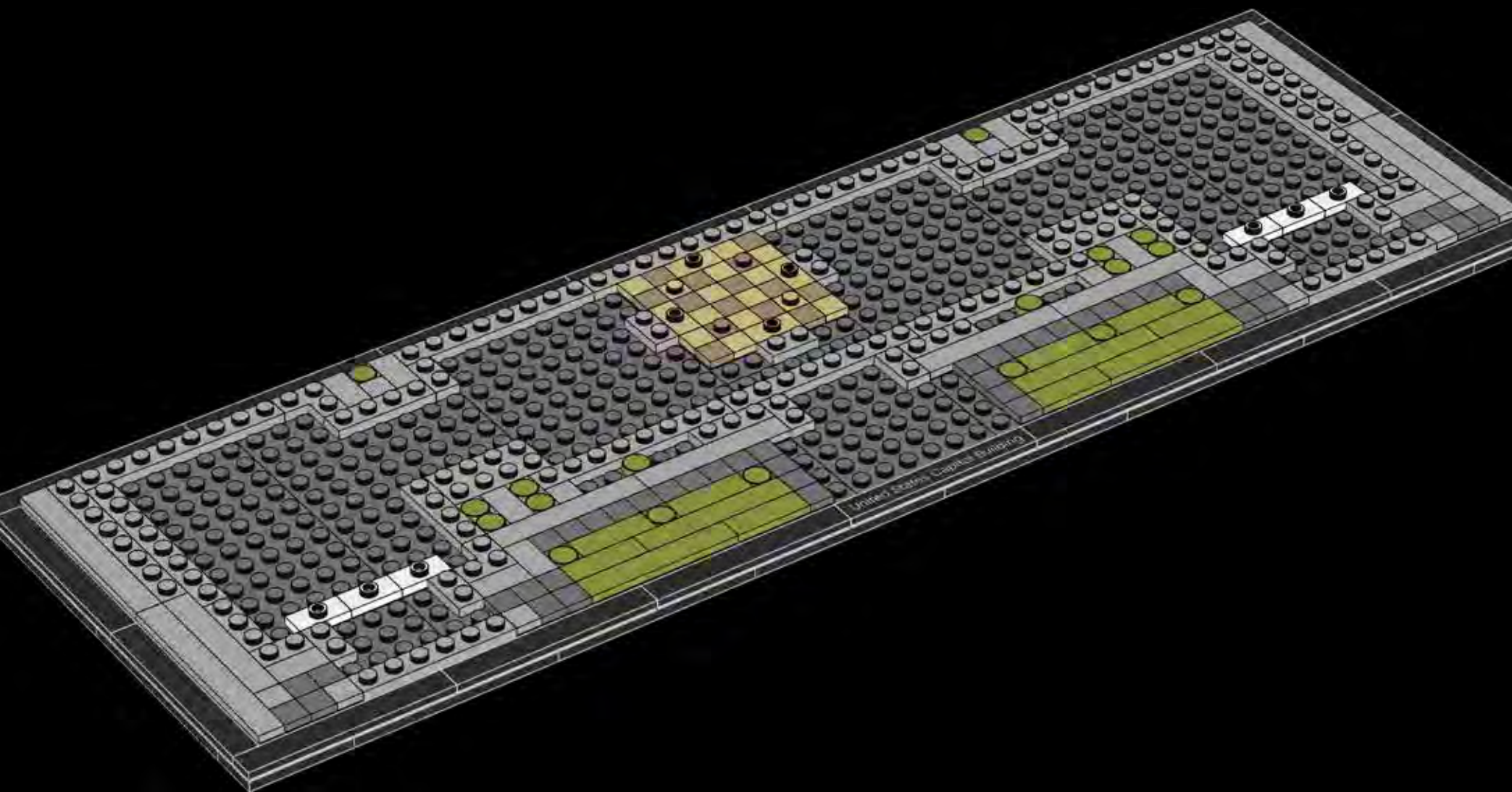


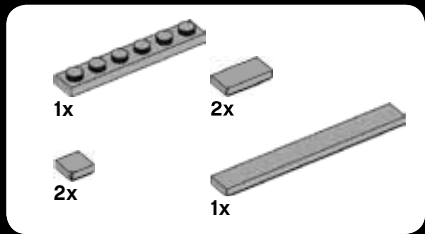
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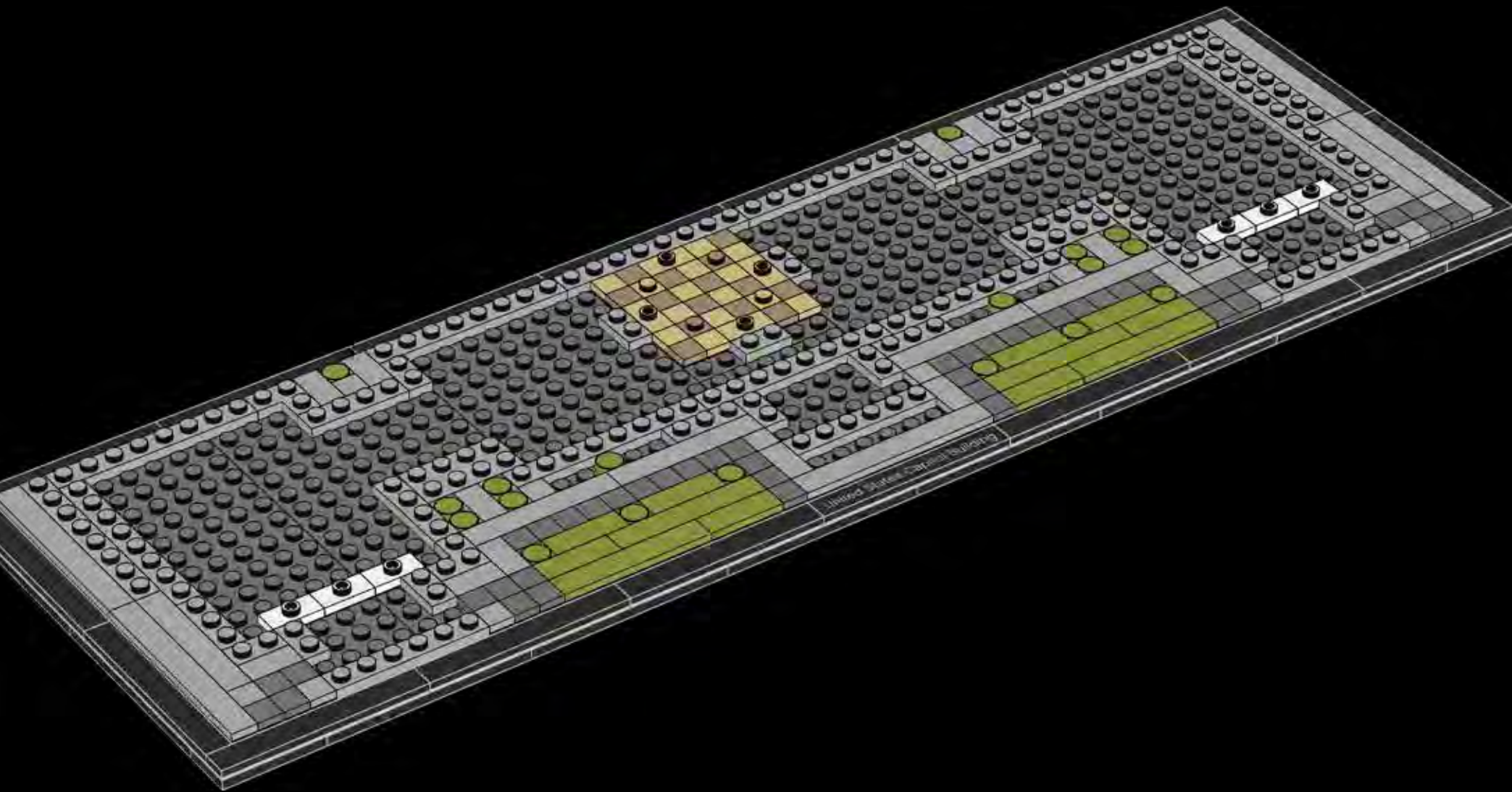
2x

32





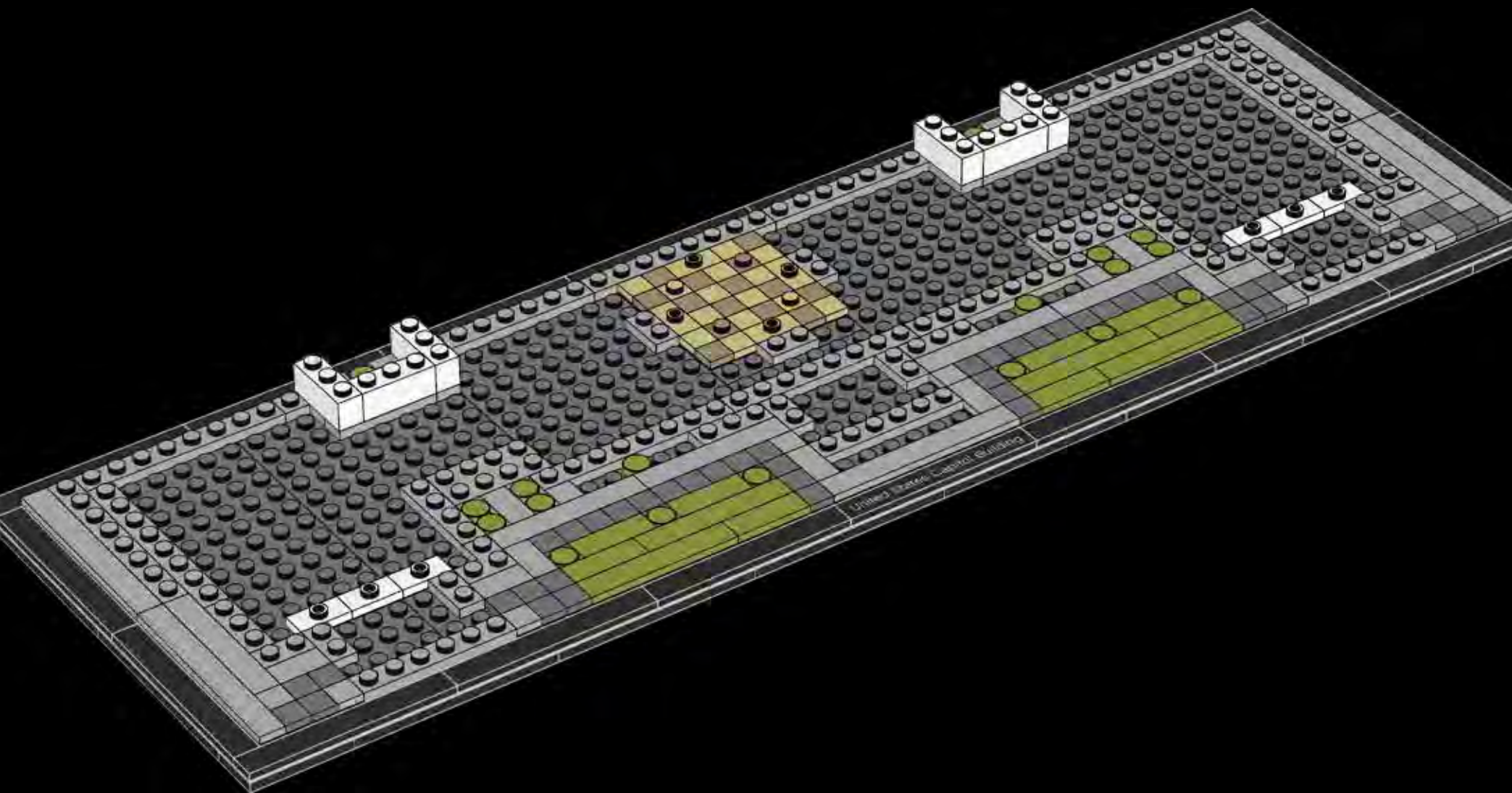
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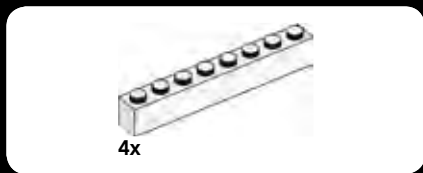




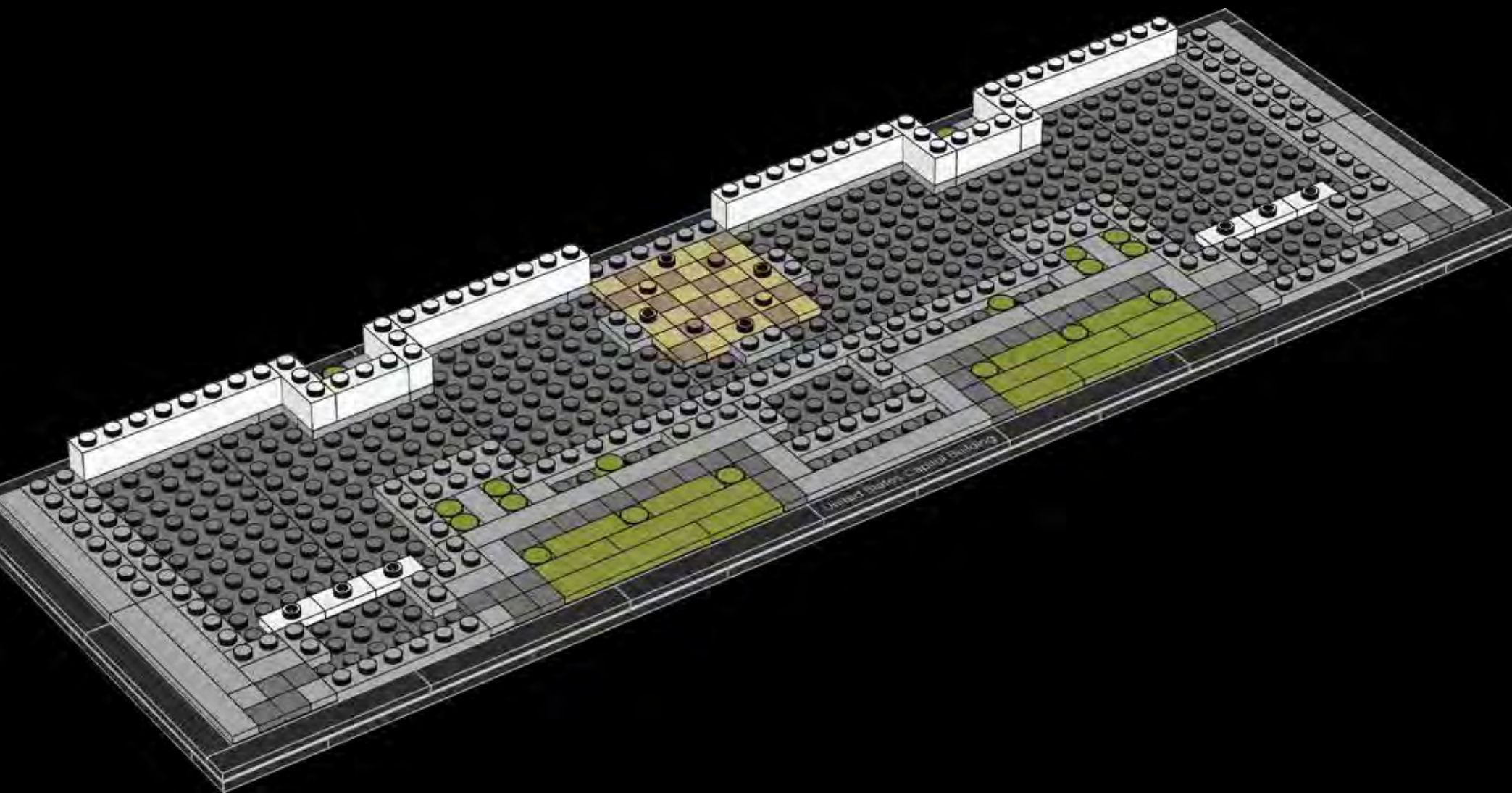
6x

34





35





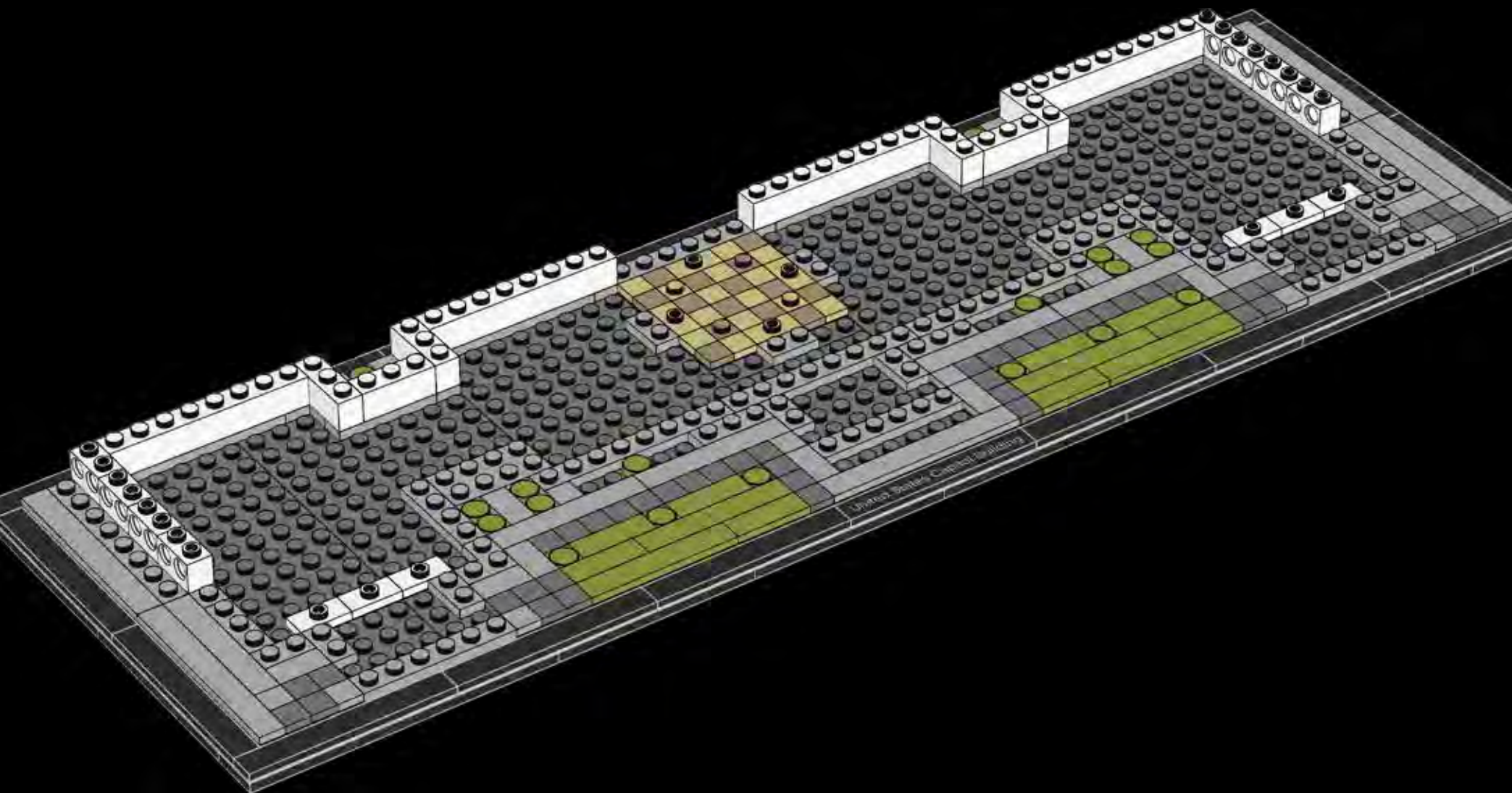
8x

36

The building contains approximately 540 rooms, has 658 windows and approximately 850 doorways.

Le bâtiment comprend environ 540 pièces, 658 fenêtres et environ 850 portes.

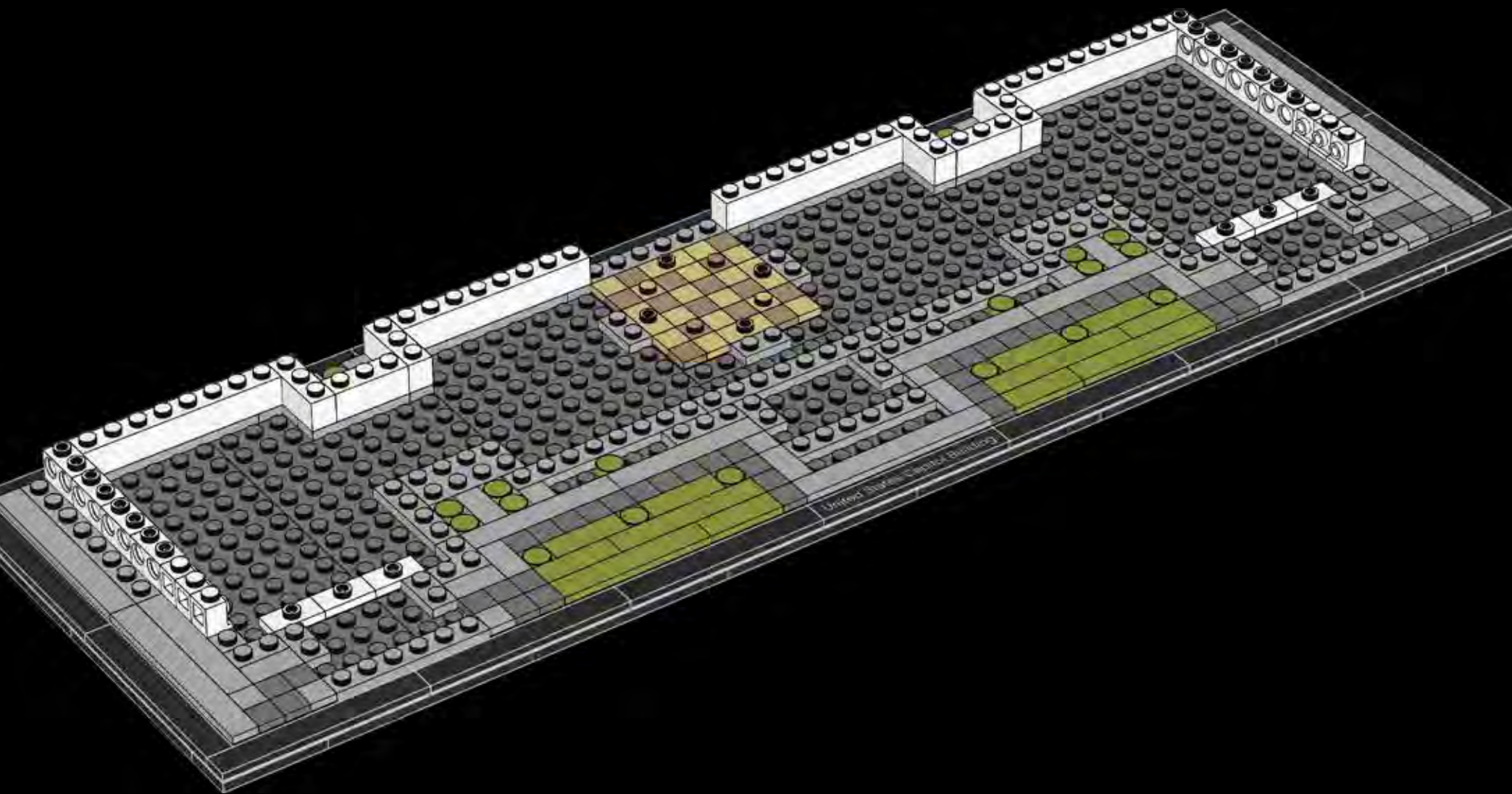
El edificio contiene unas 540 salas, posee 658 ventanas y cuenta con, aproximadamente, 850 pasillos.





6x

37

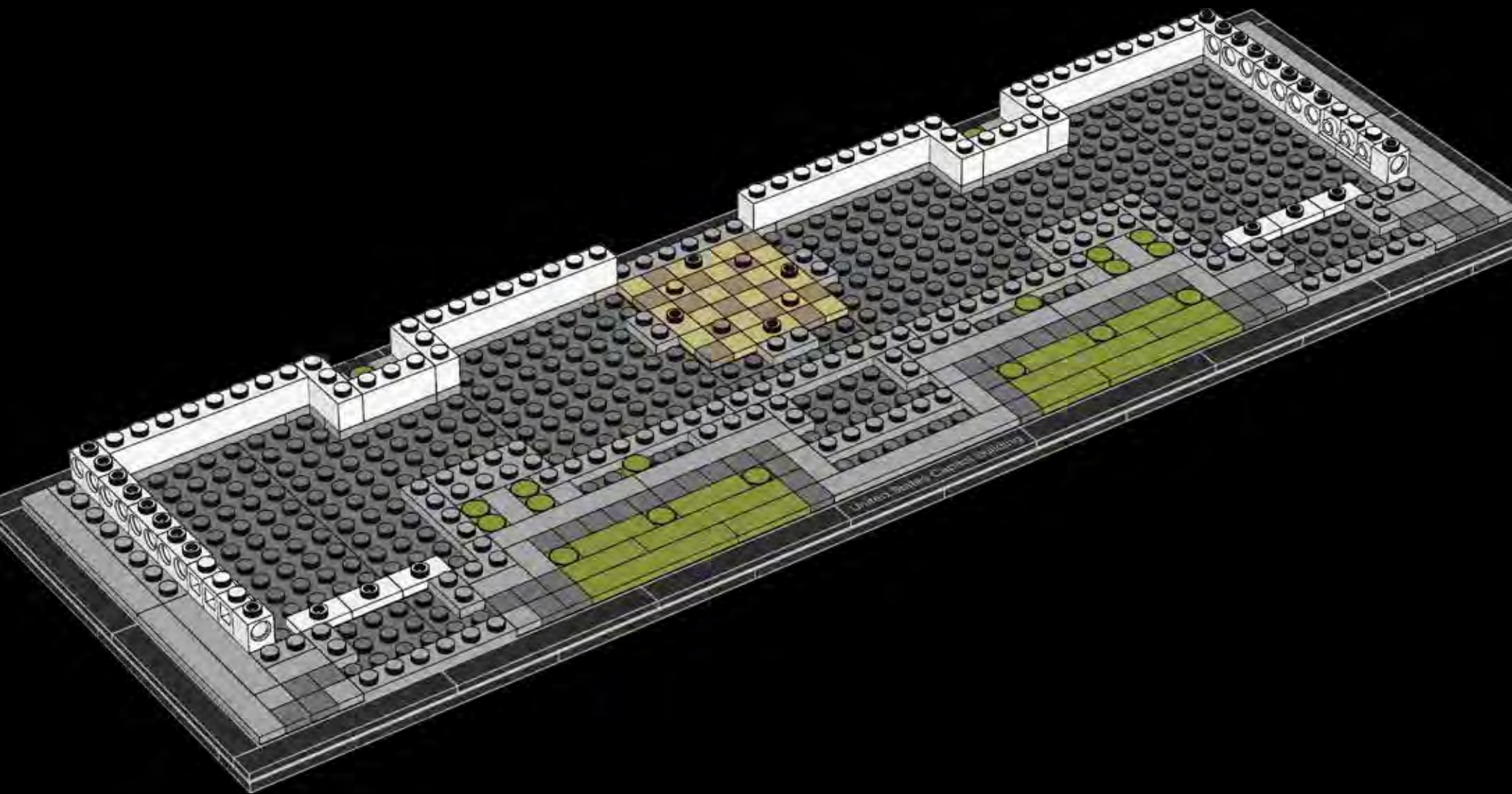




2x



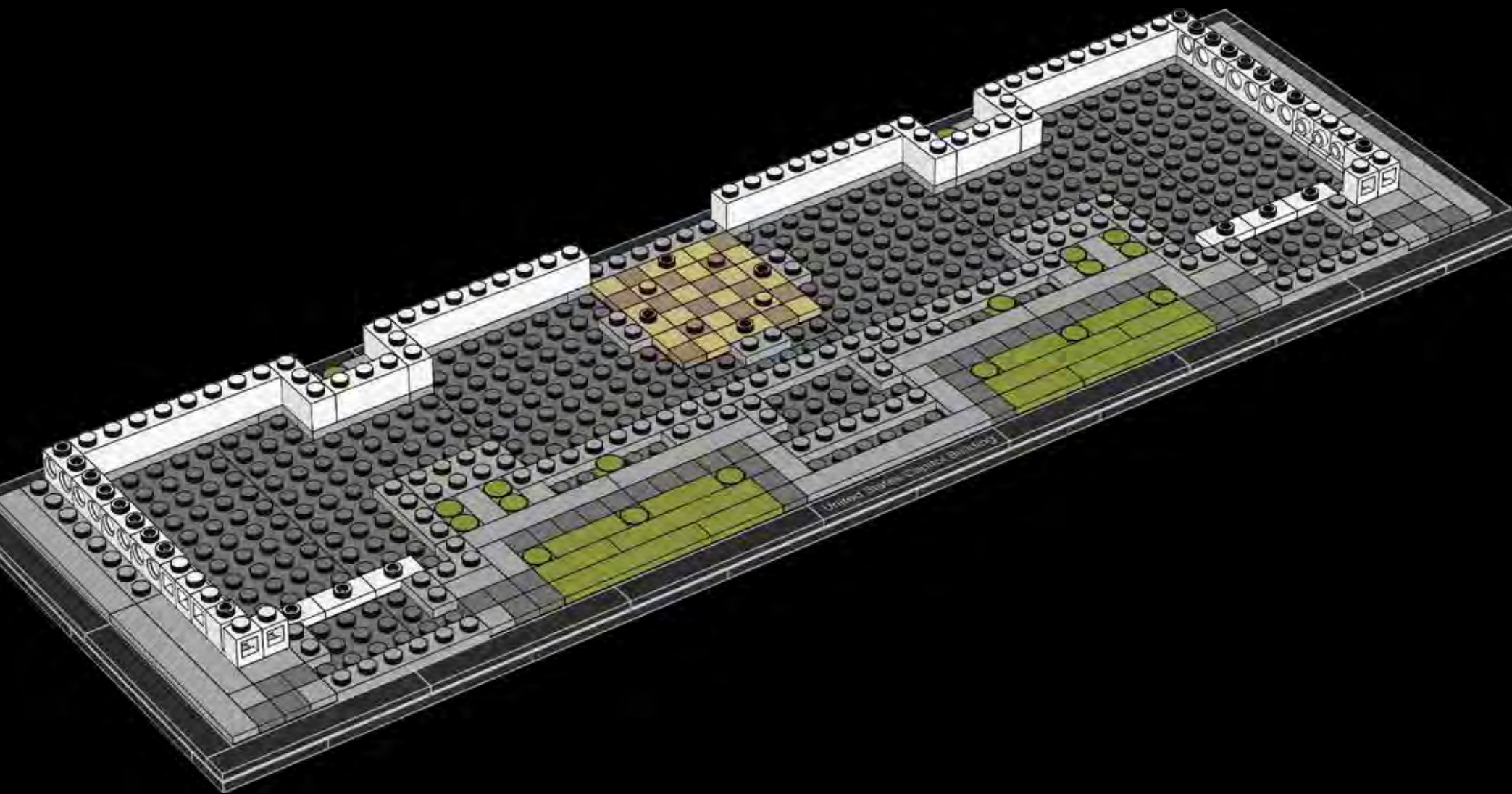
38





4x

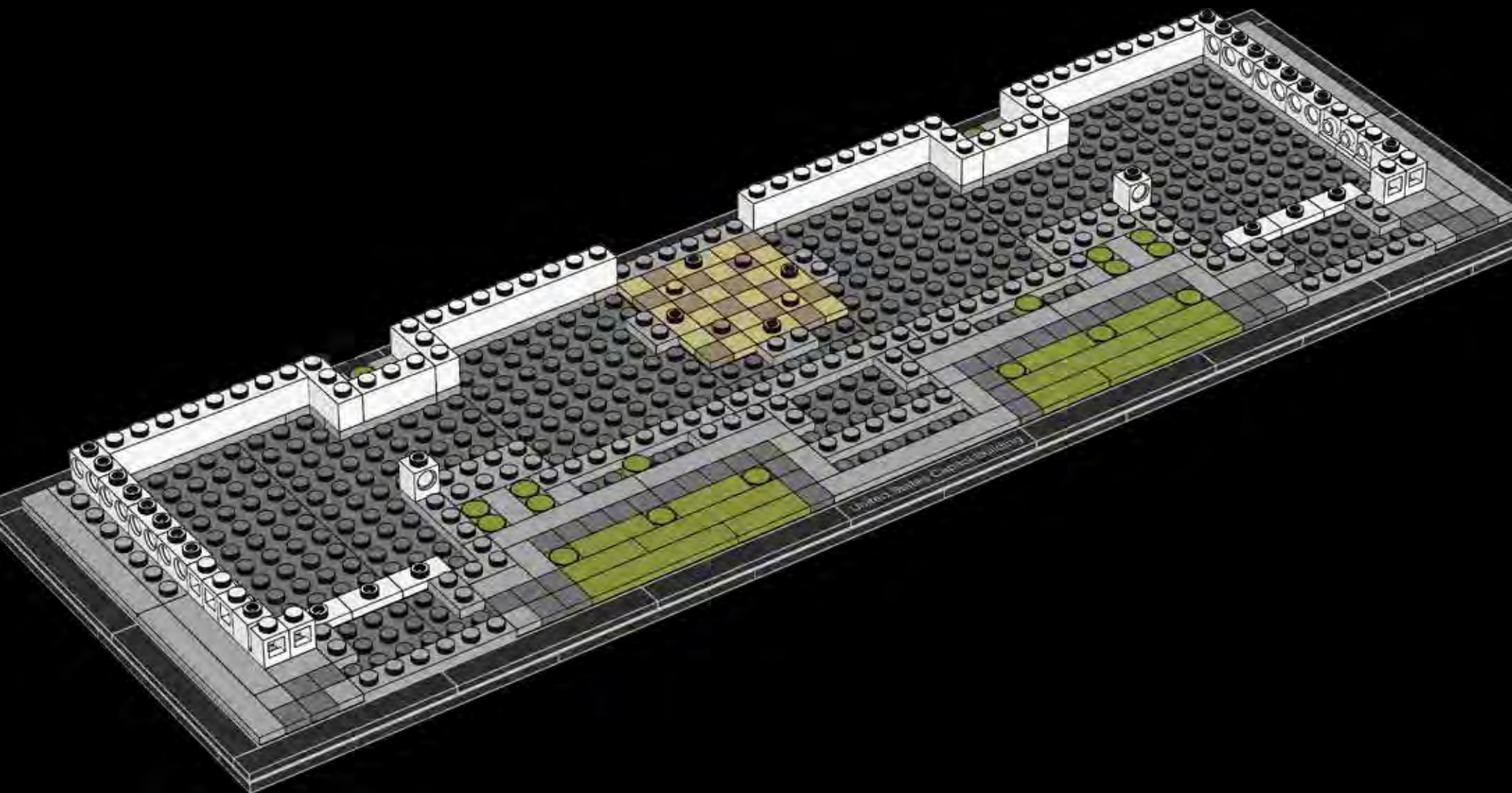
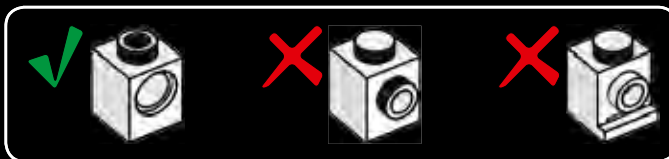
39





2x

40

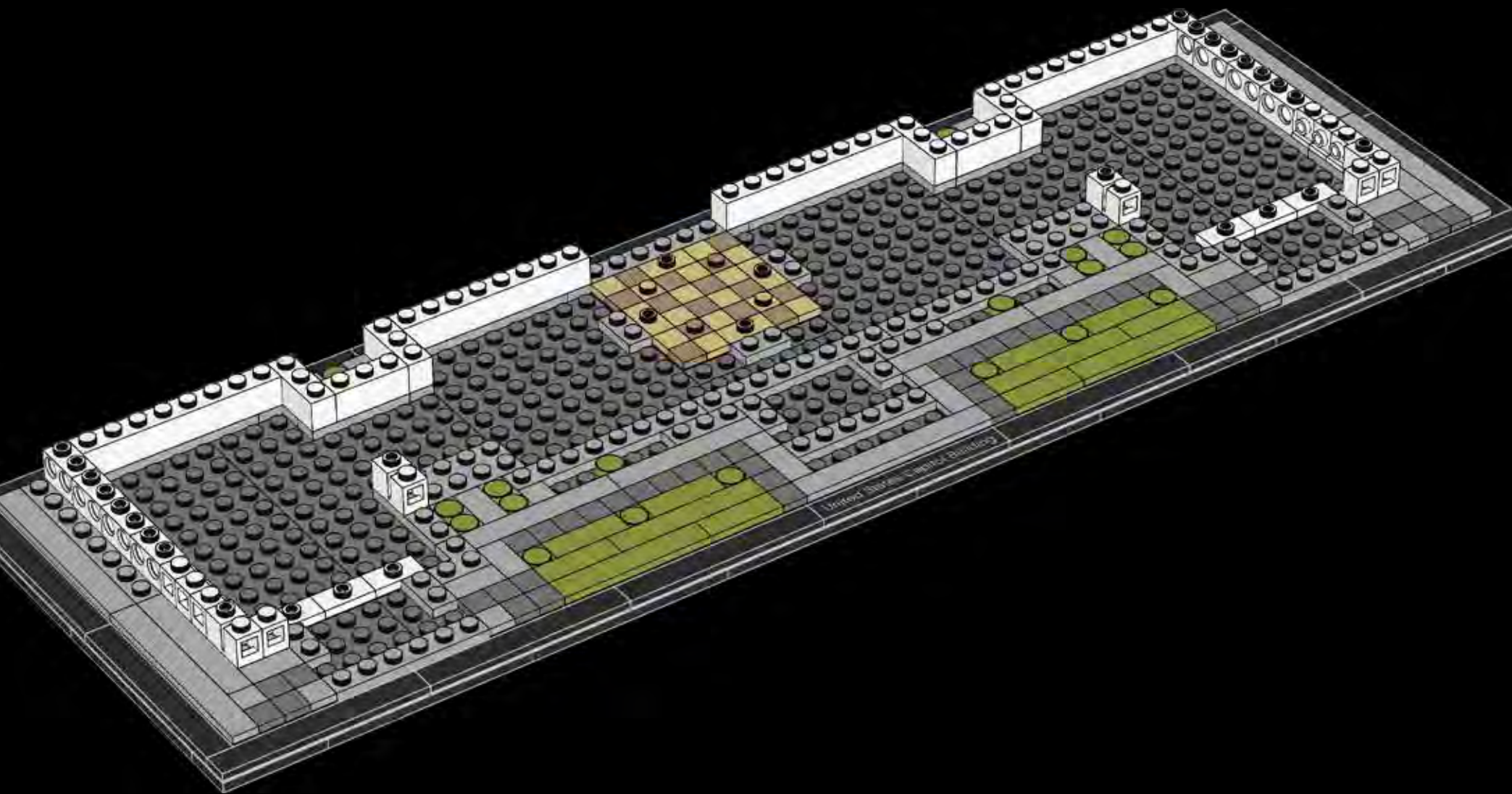




2x



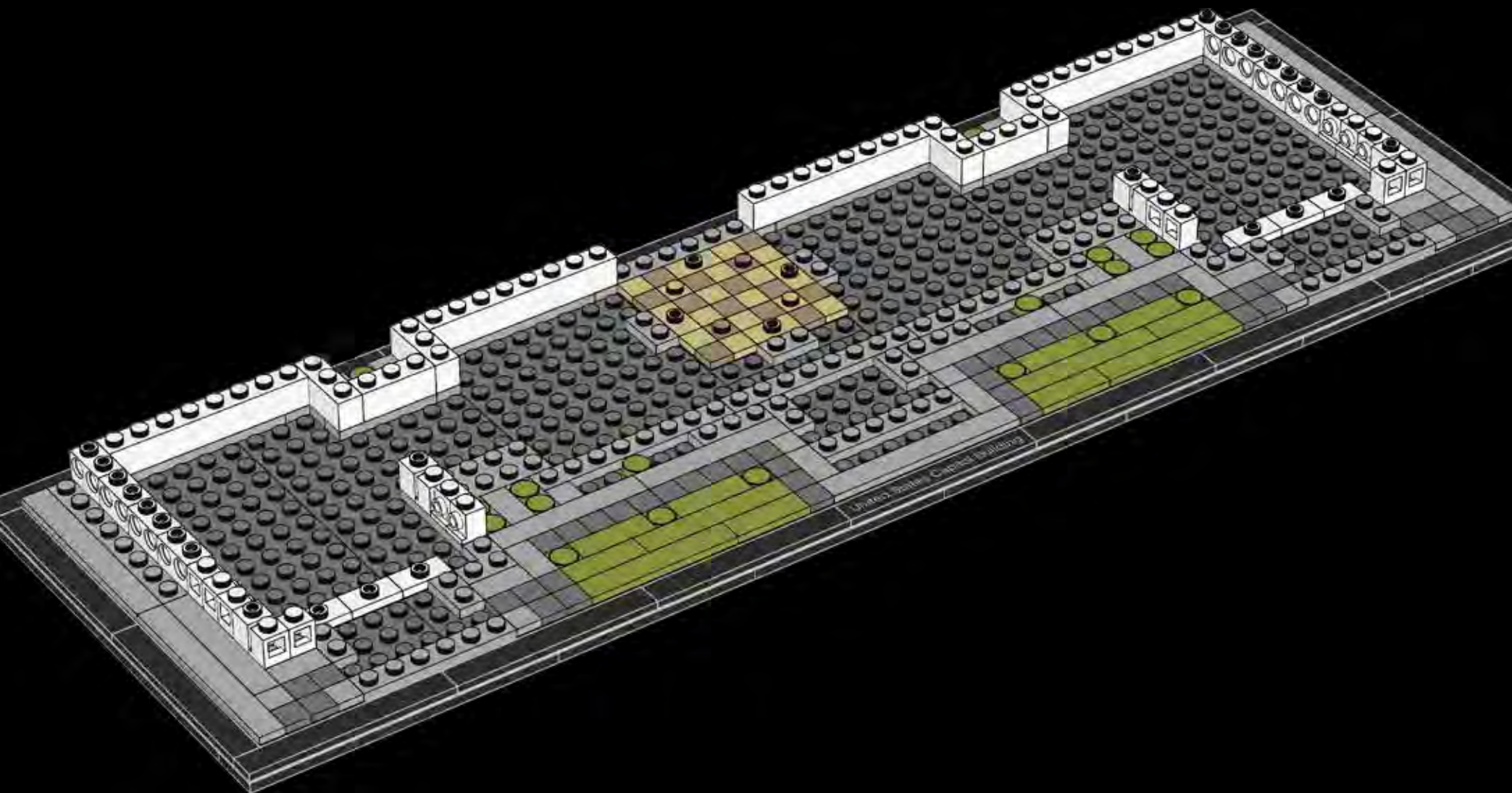
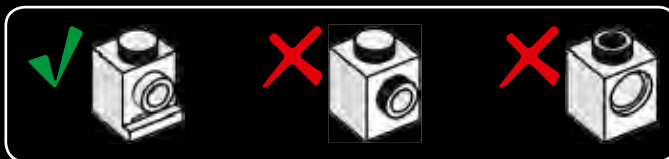
41





4x

42

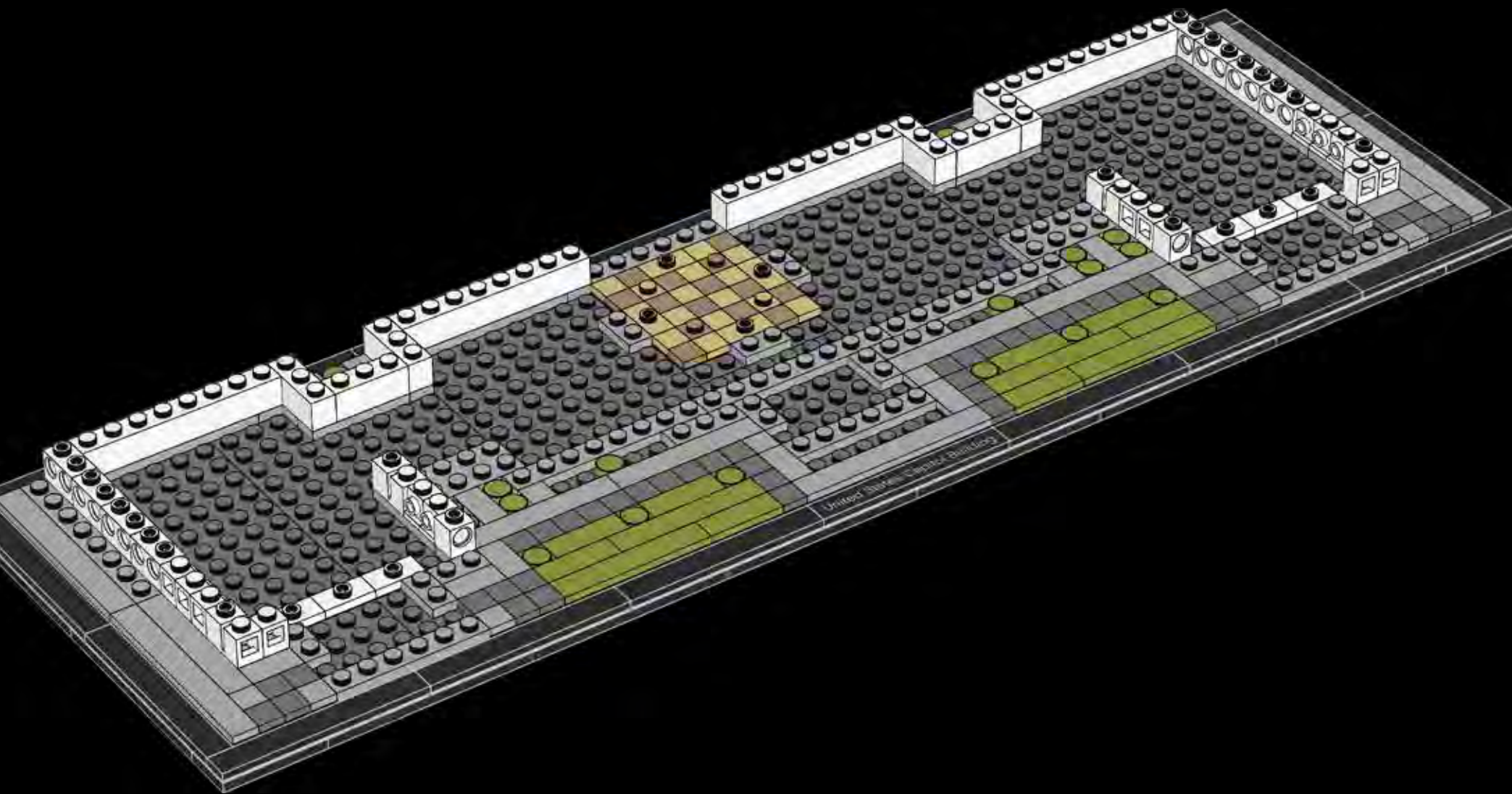




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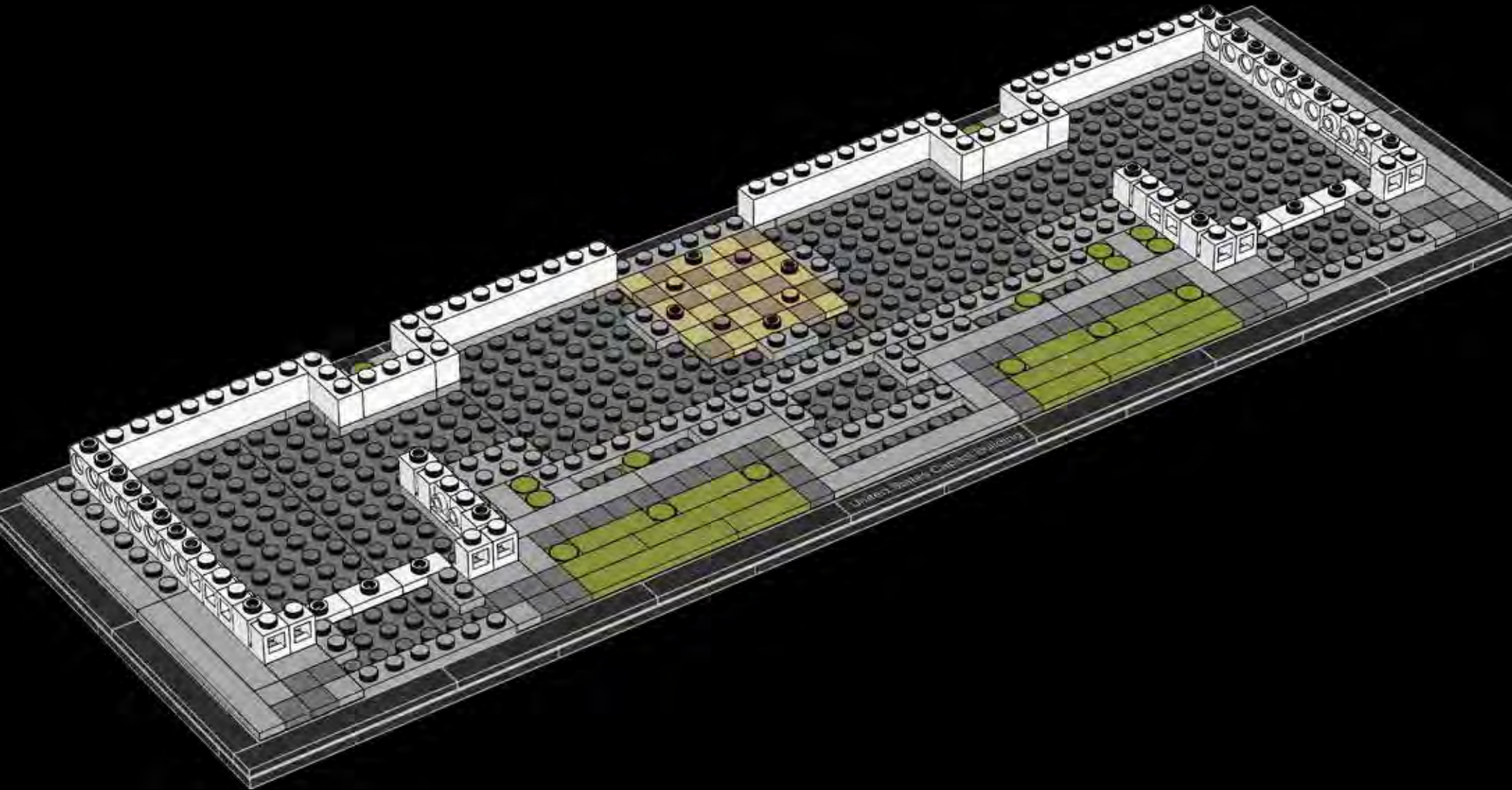
43





4x

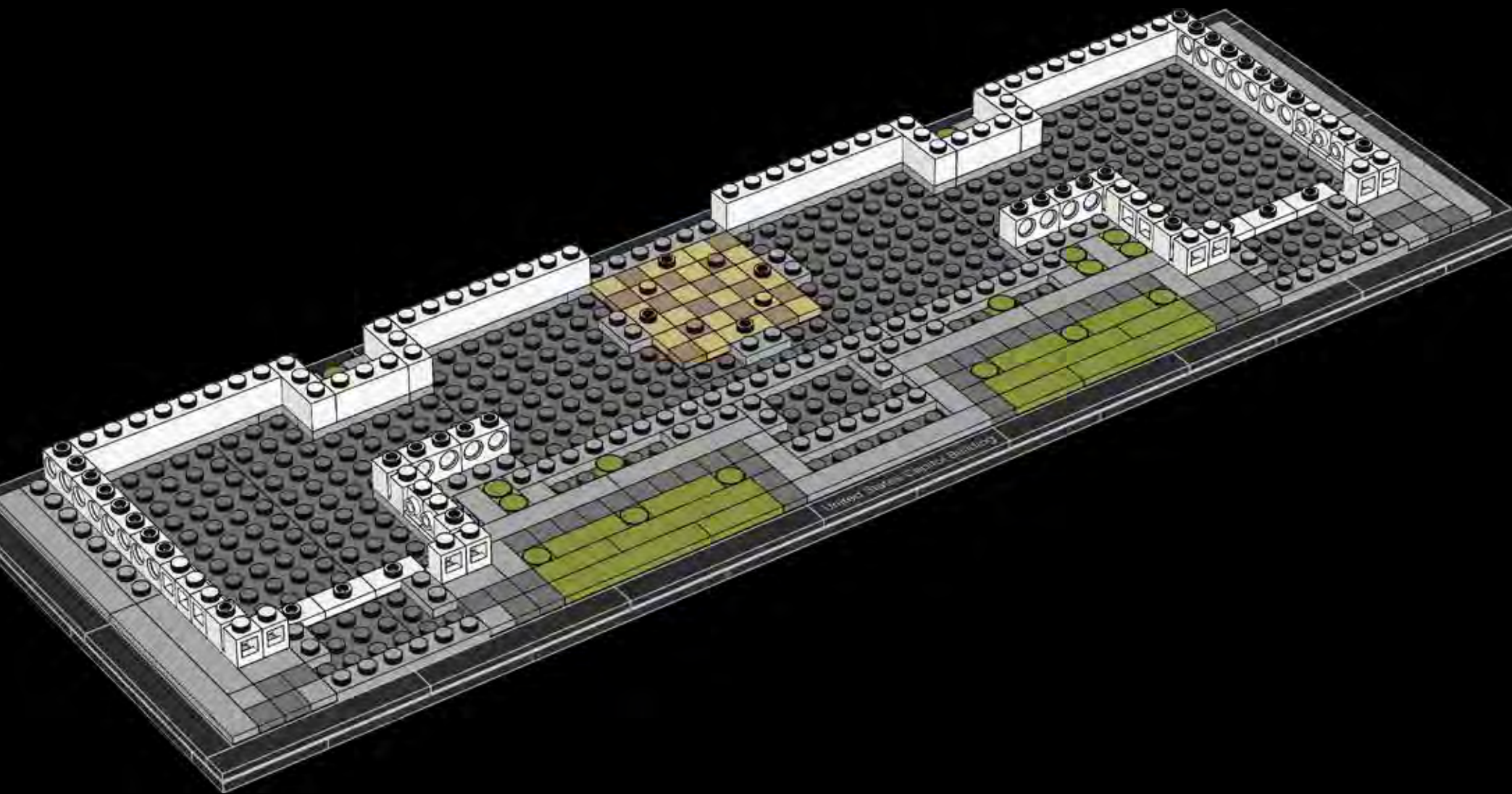
44





4x

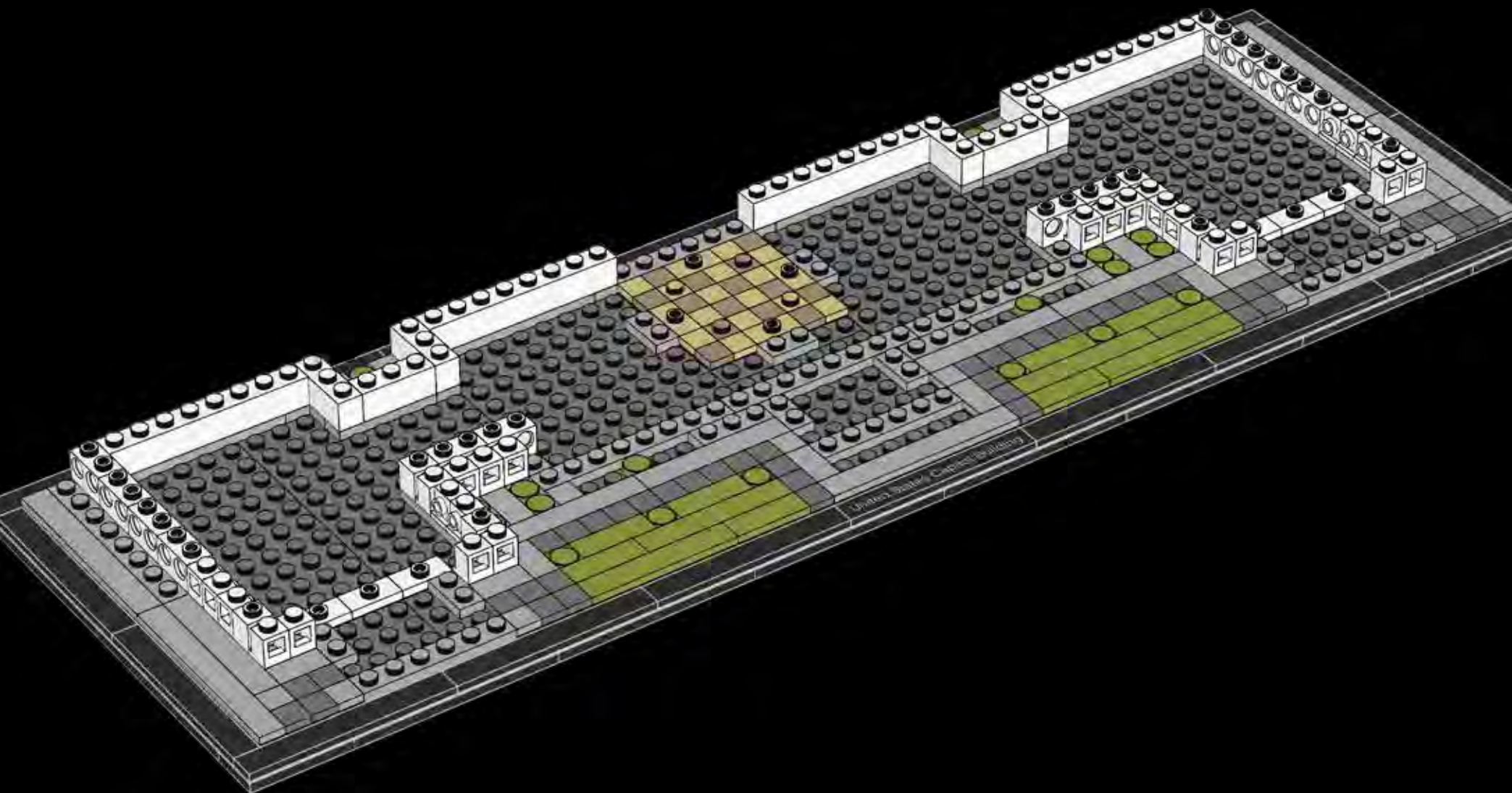
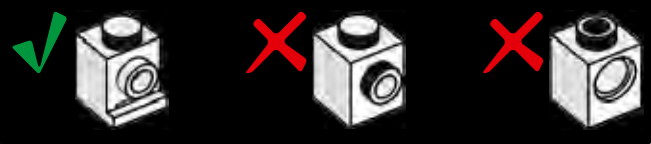
45





6x

46

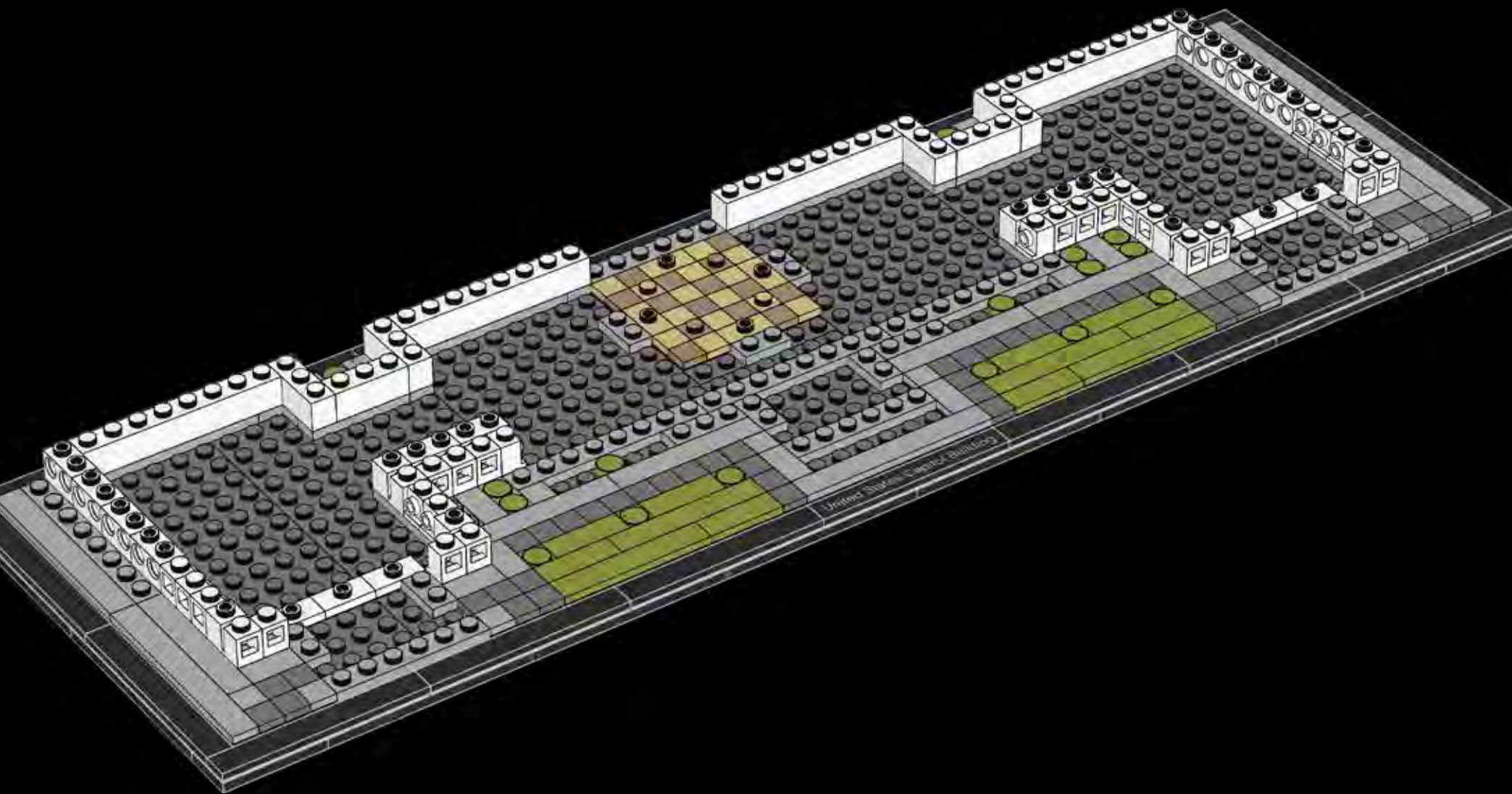




2x

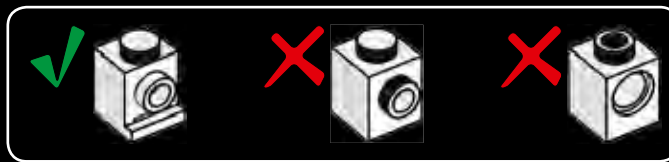


47

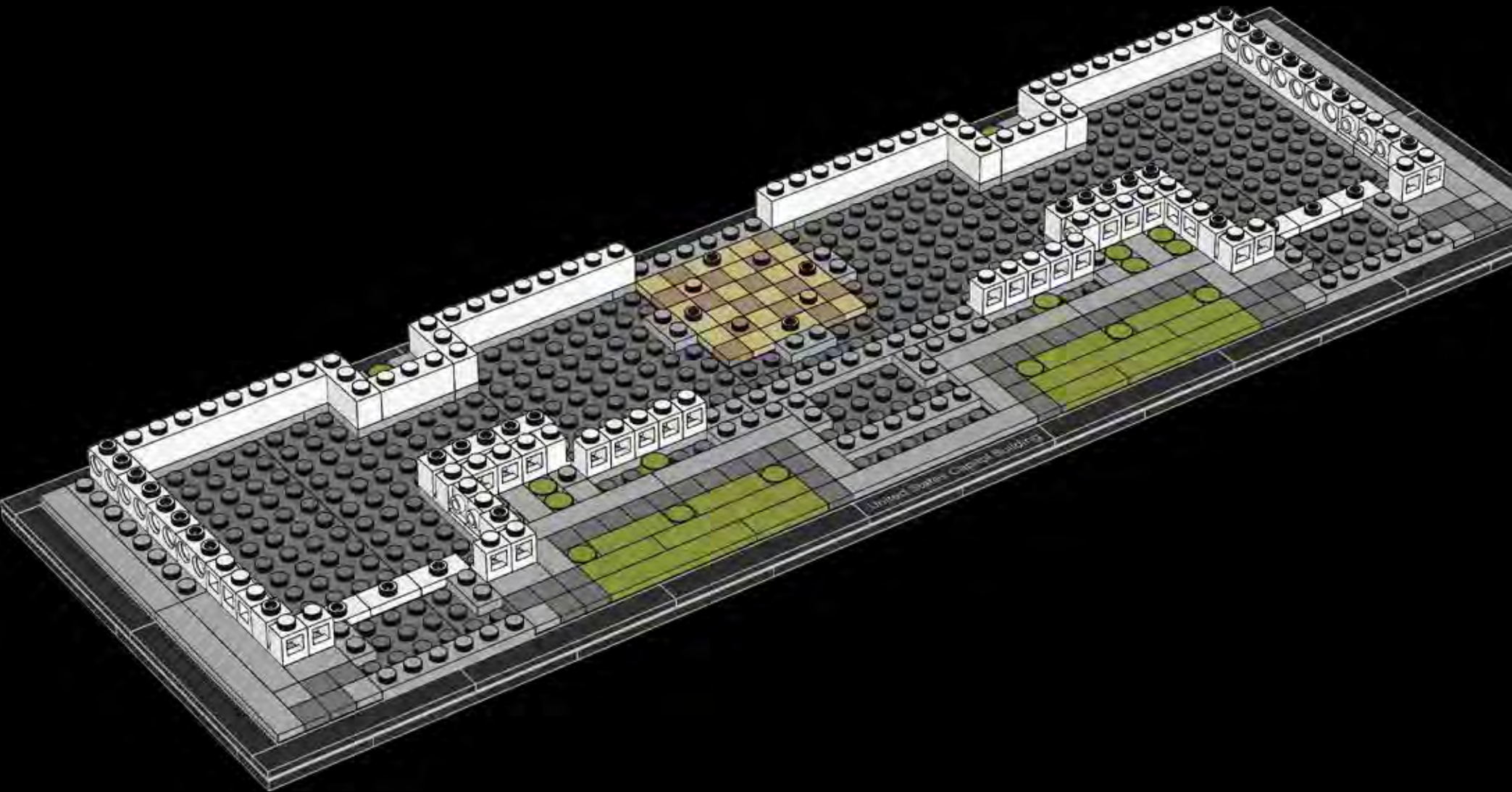




10x



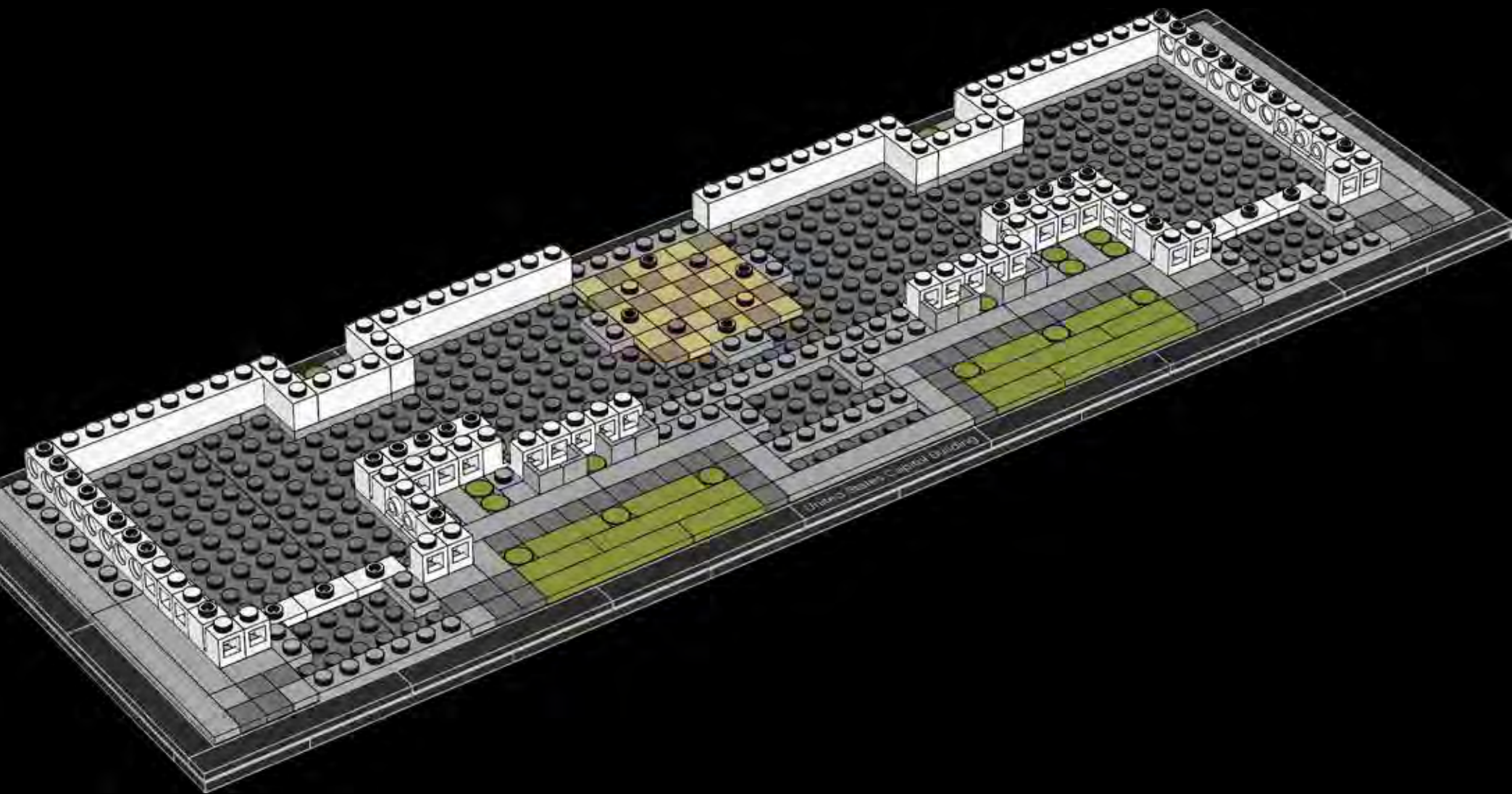
48





8x

49



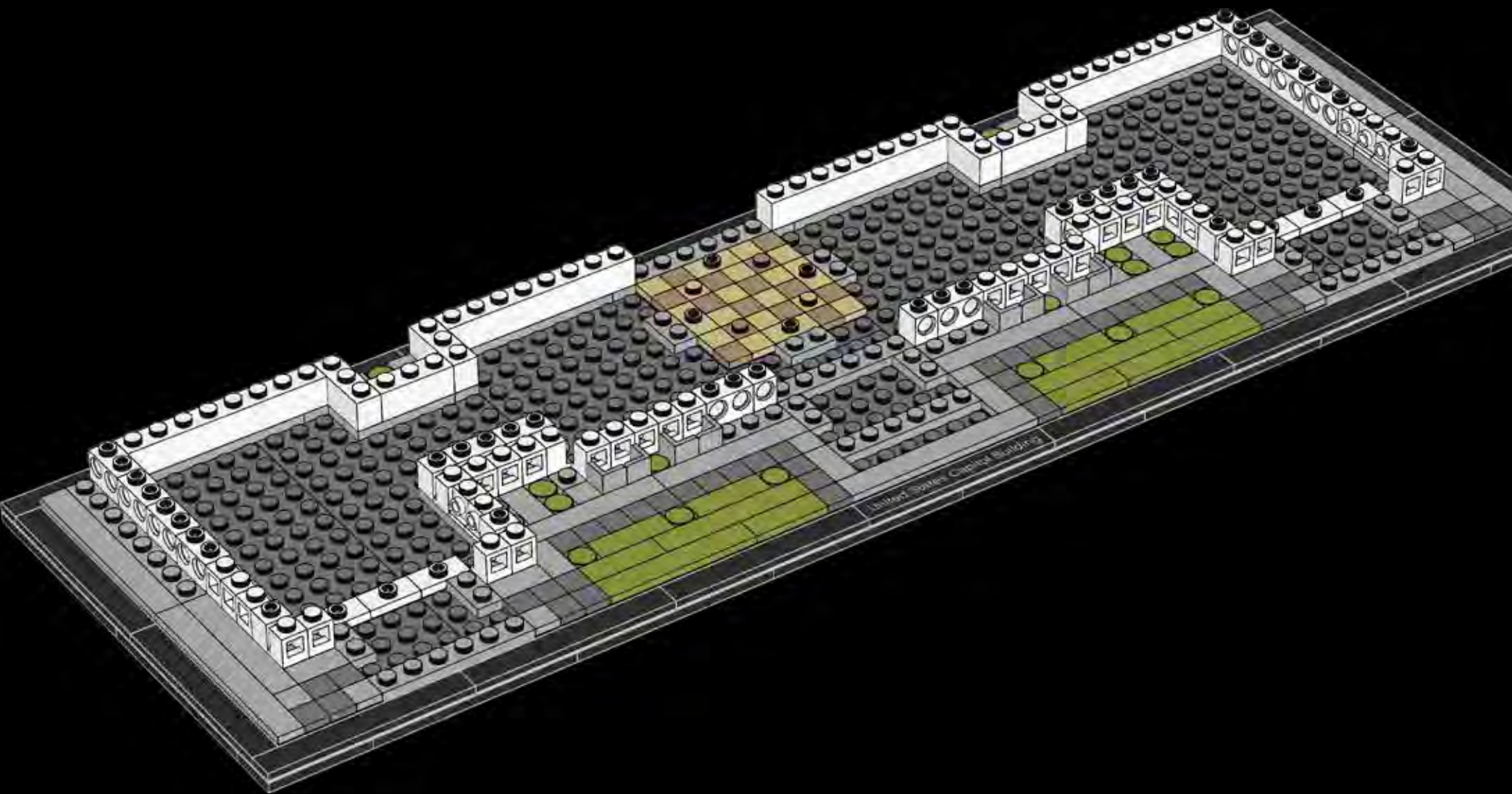


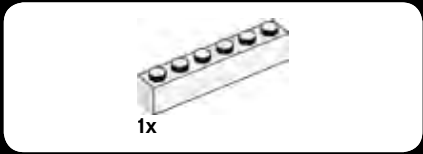
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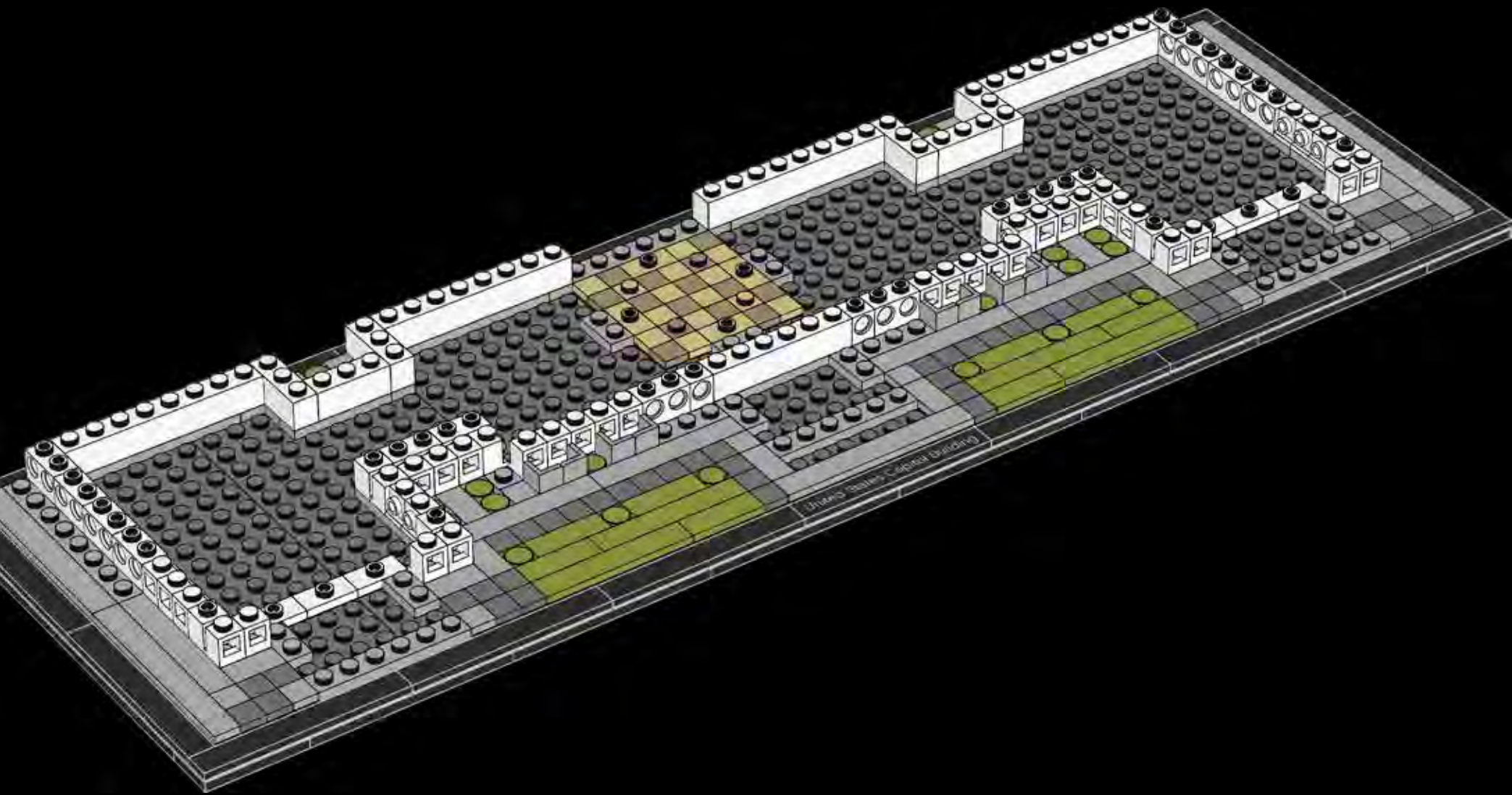
2x

50





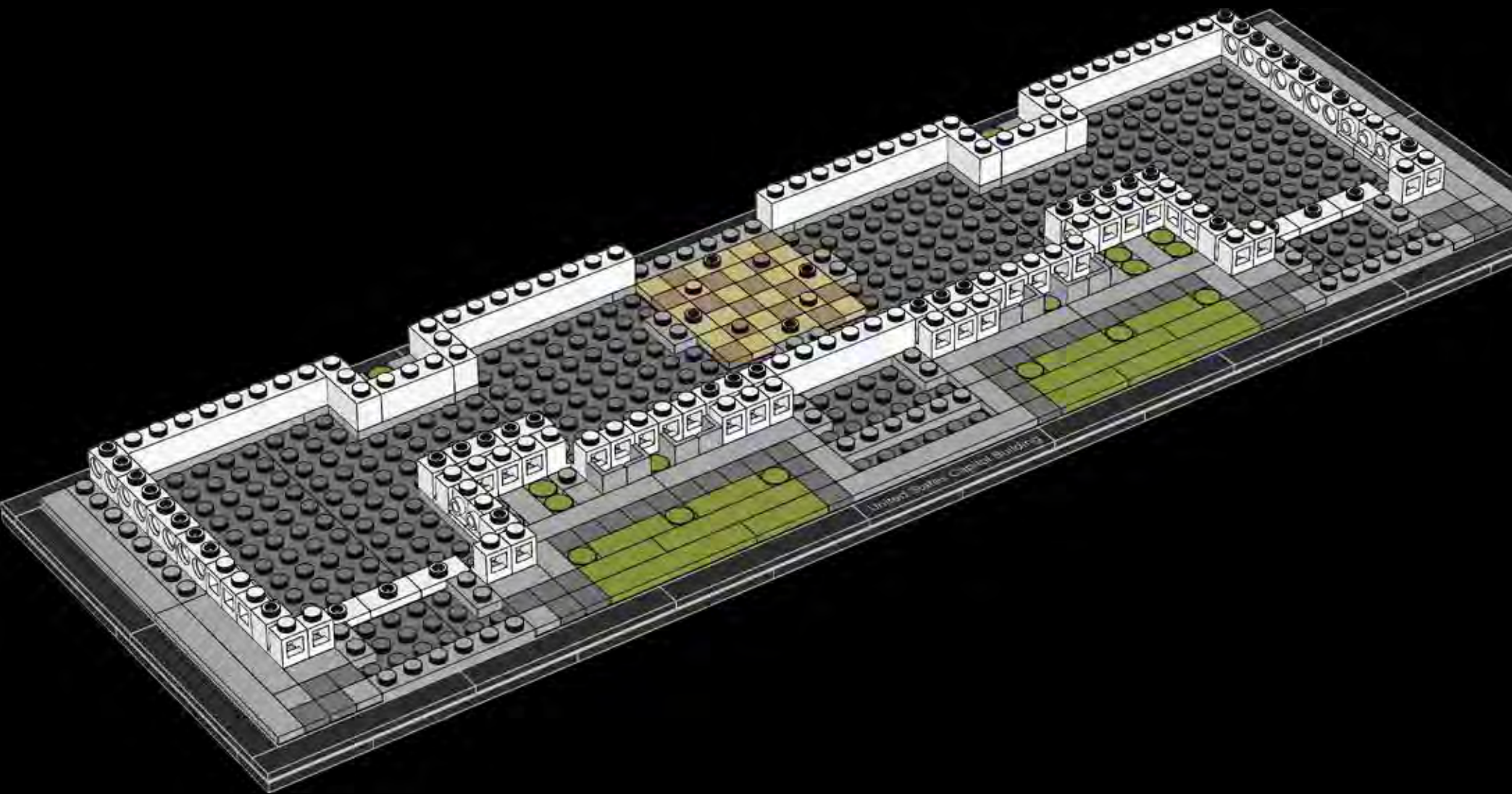
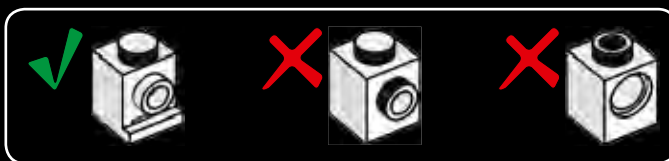
51





6x

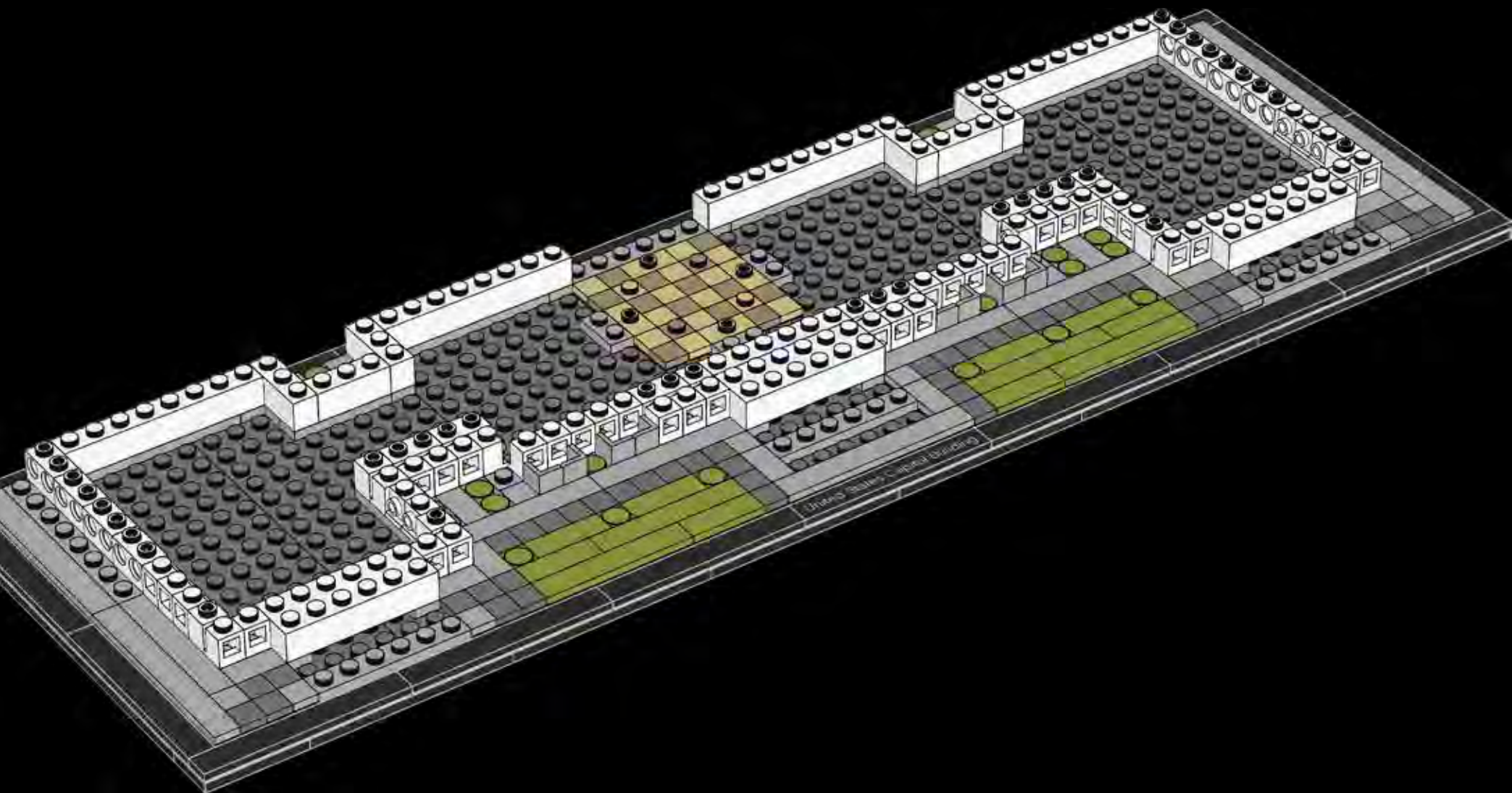
52





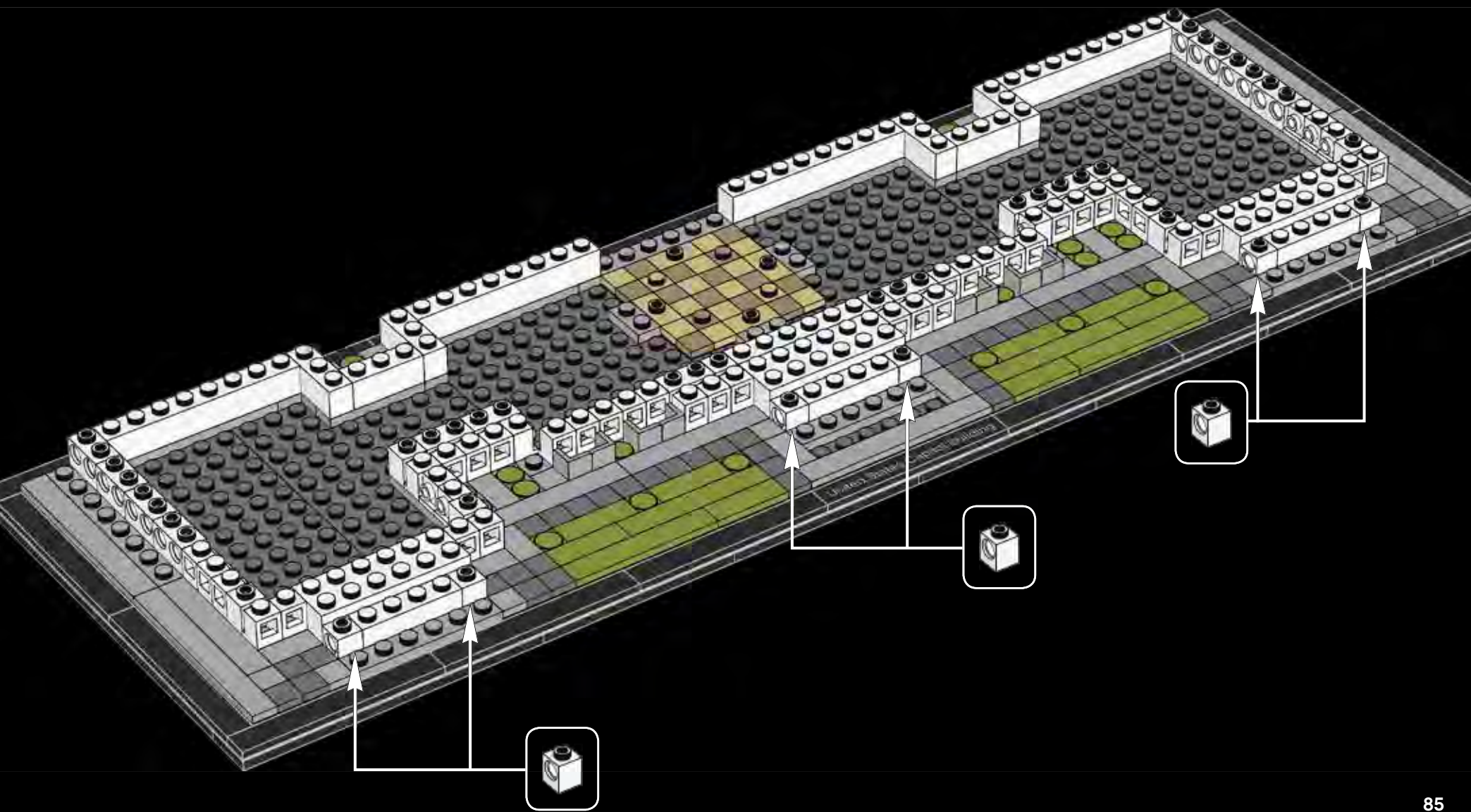
3x

53





54



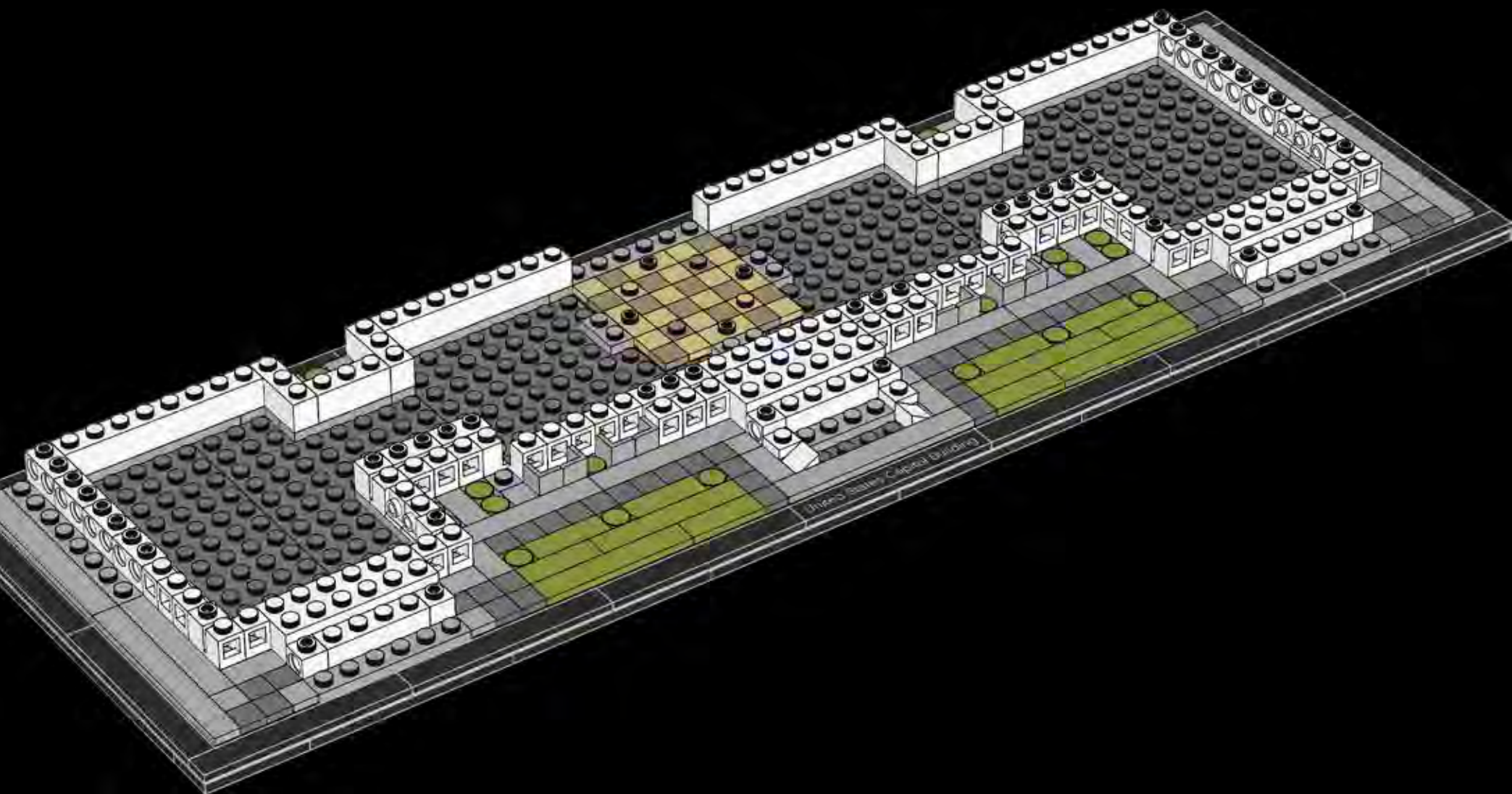


2x



2x

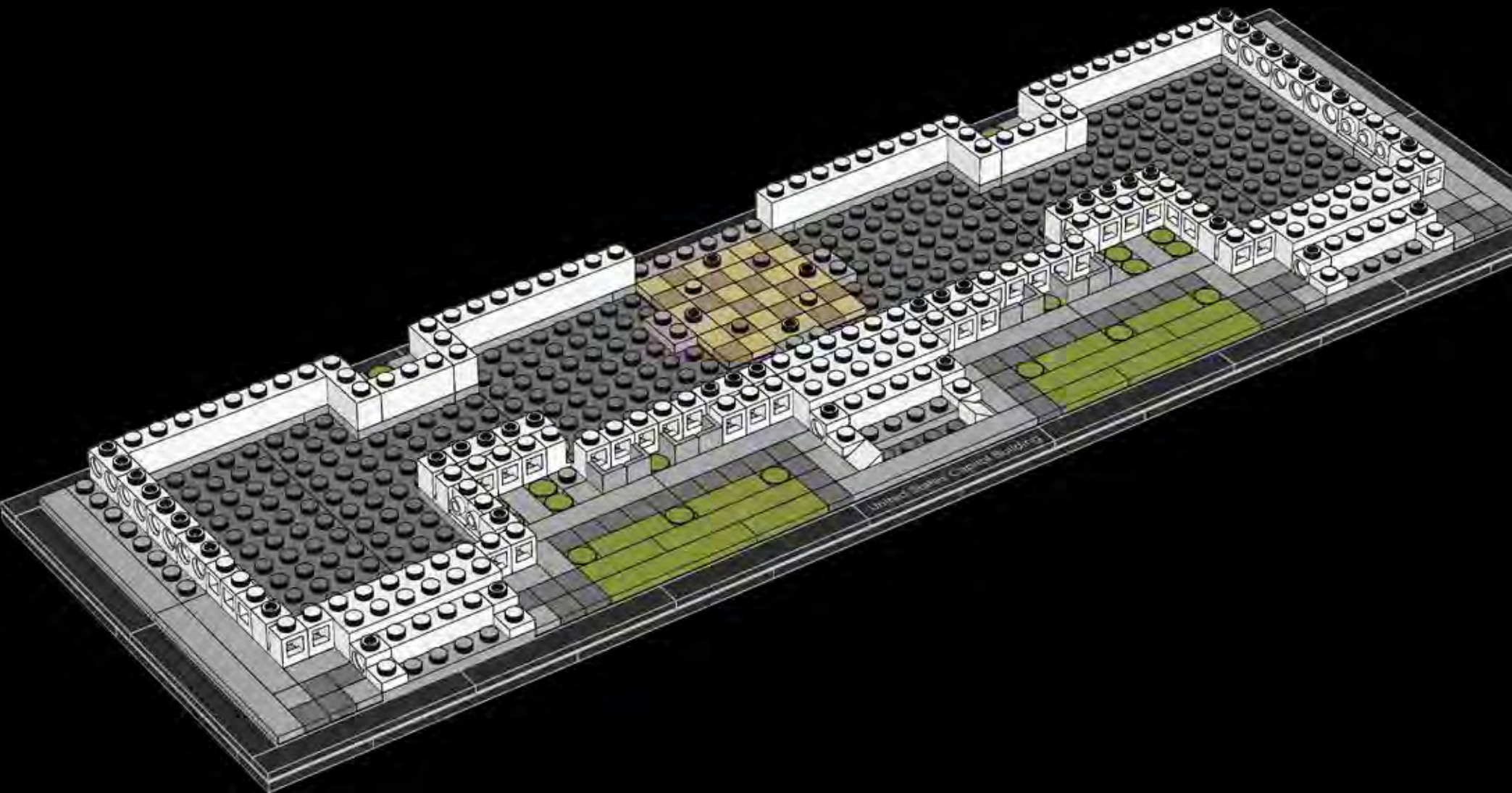
55





4x

56



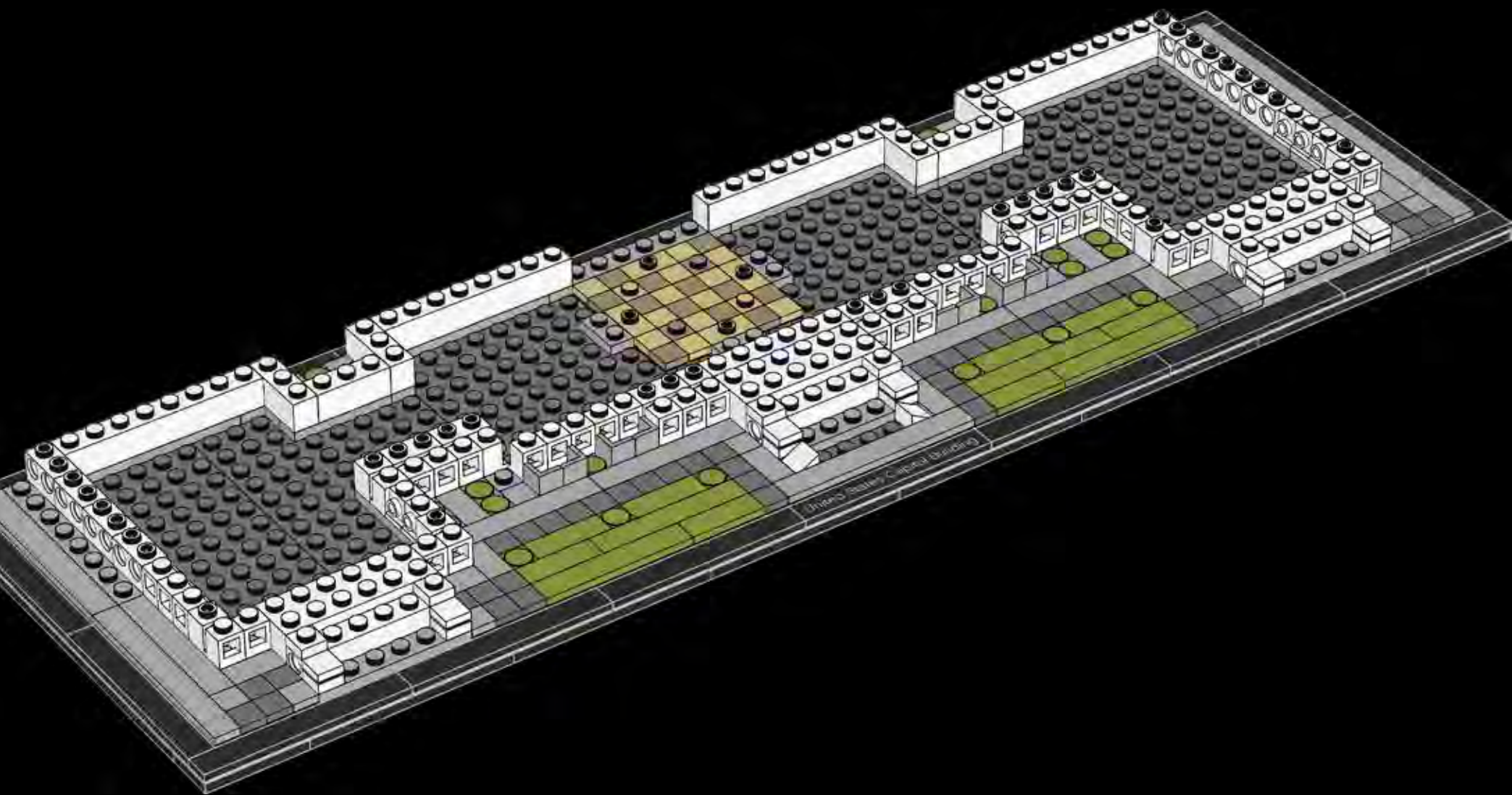


6x



6x

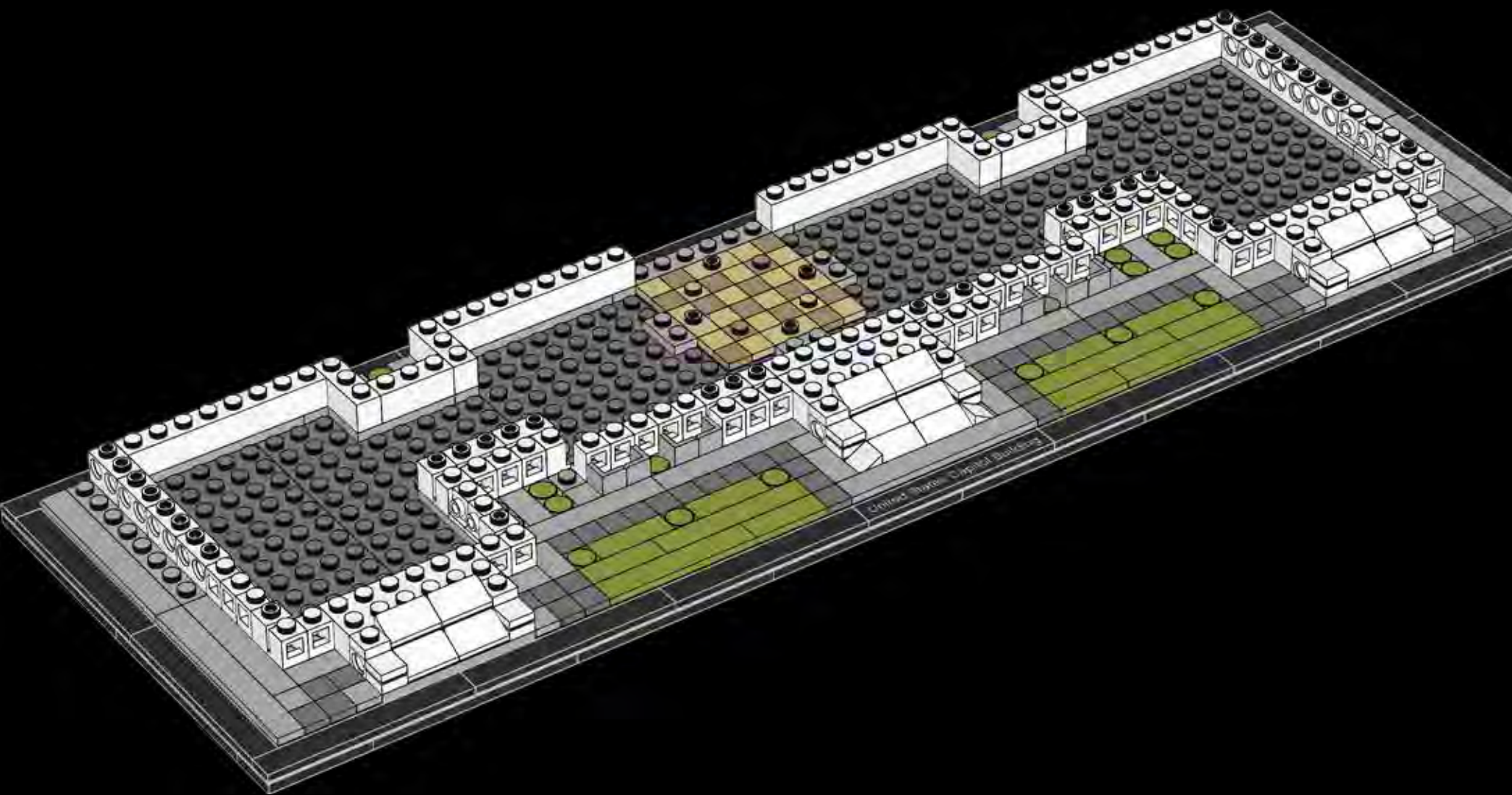
57





14x

58



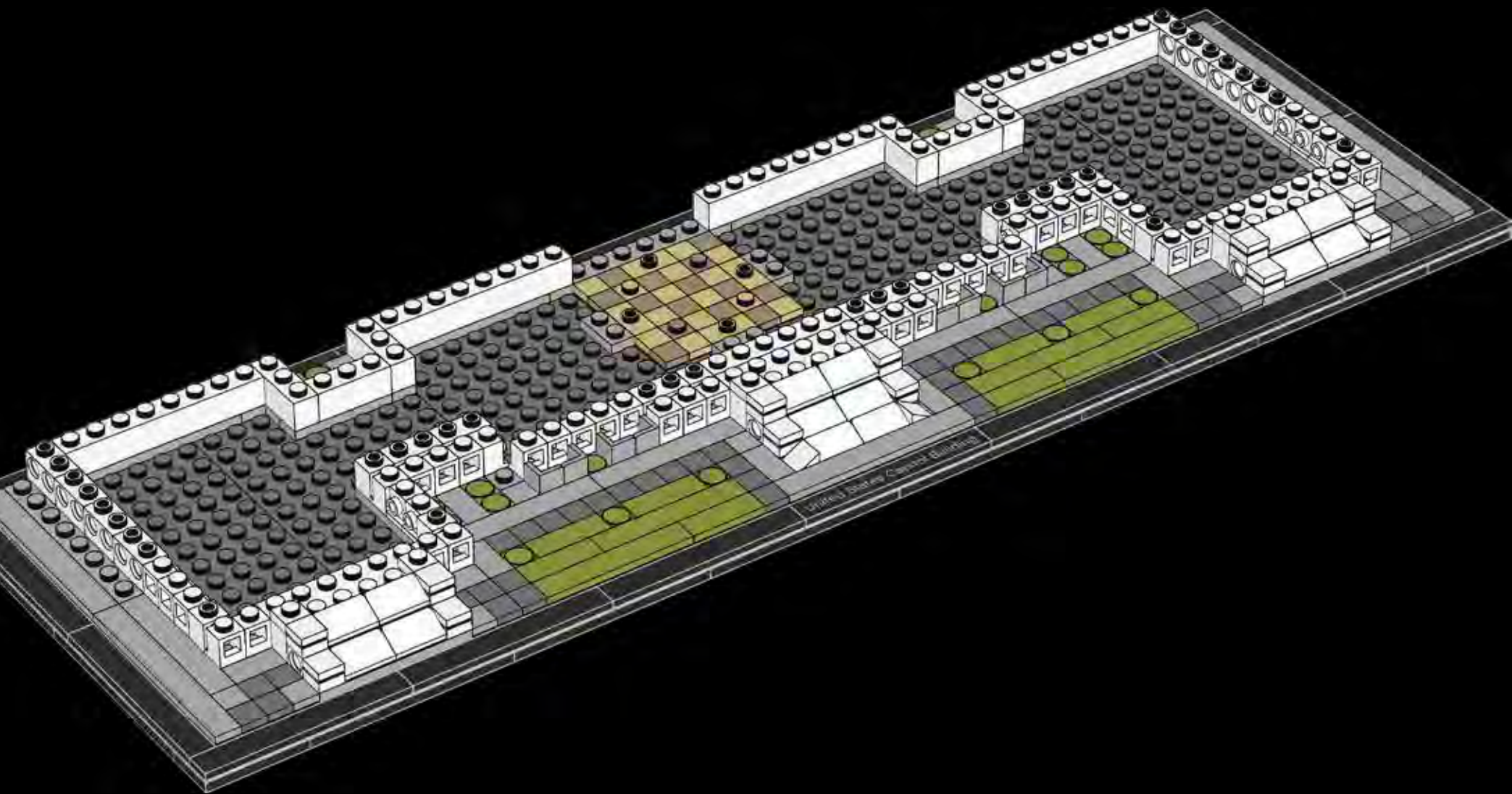


6x



6x

59



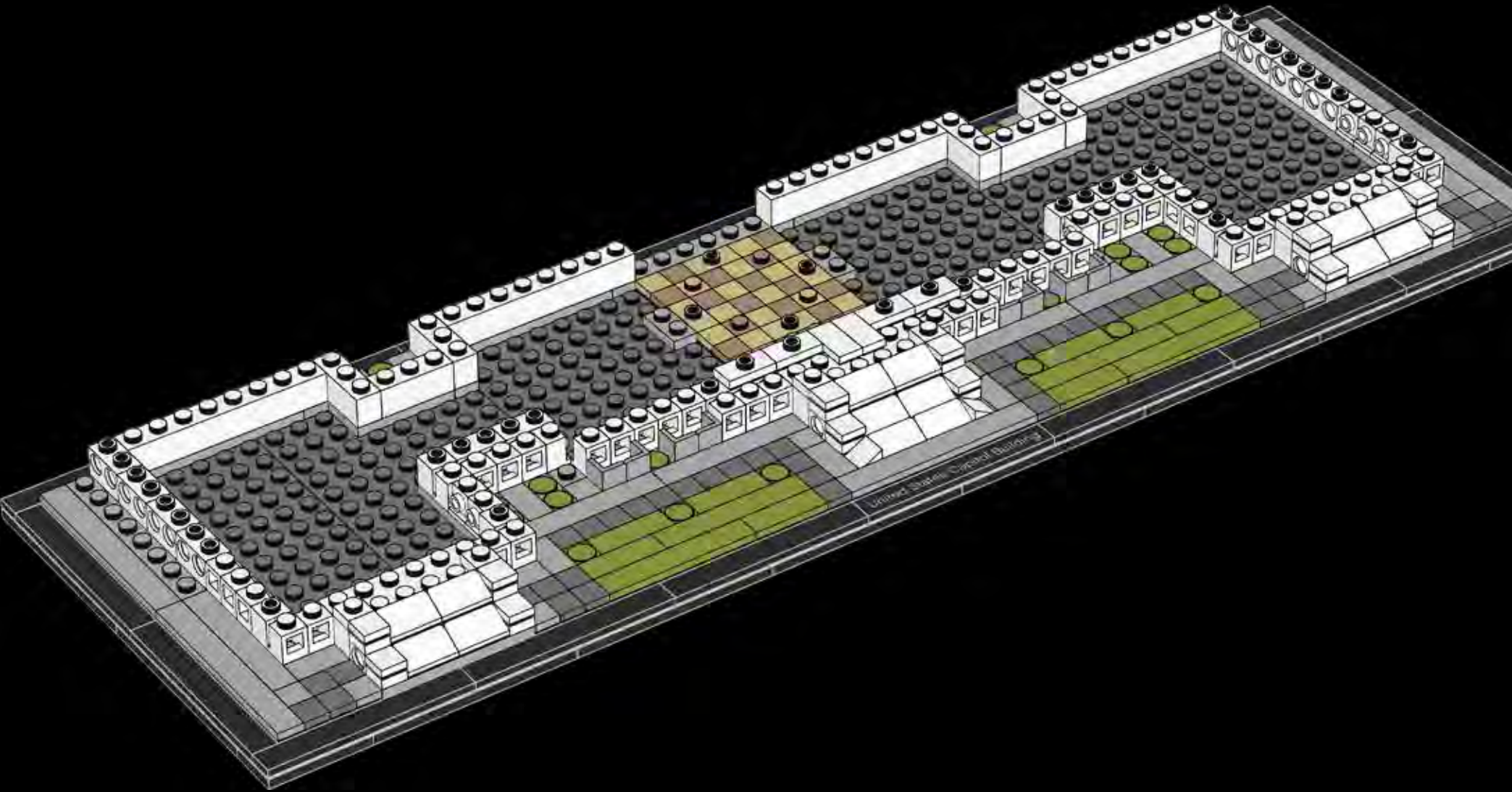


2x



4x

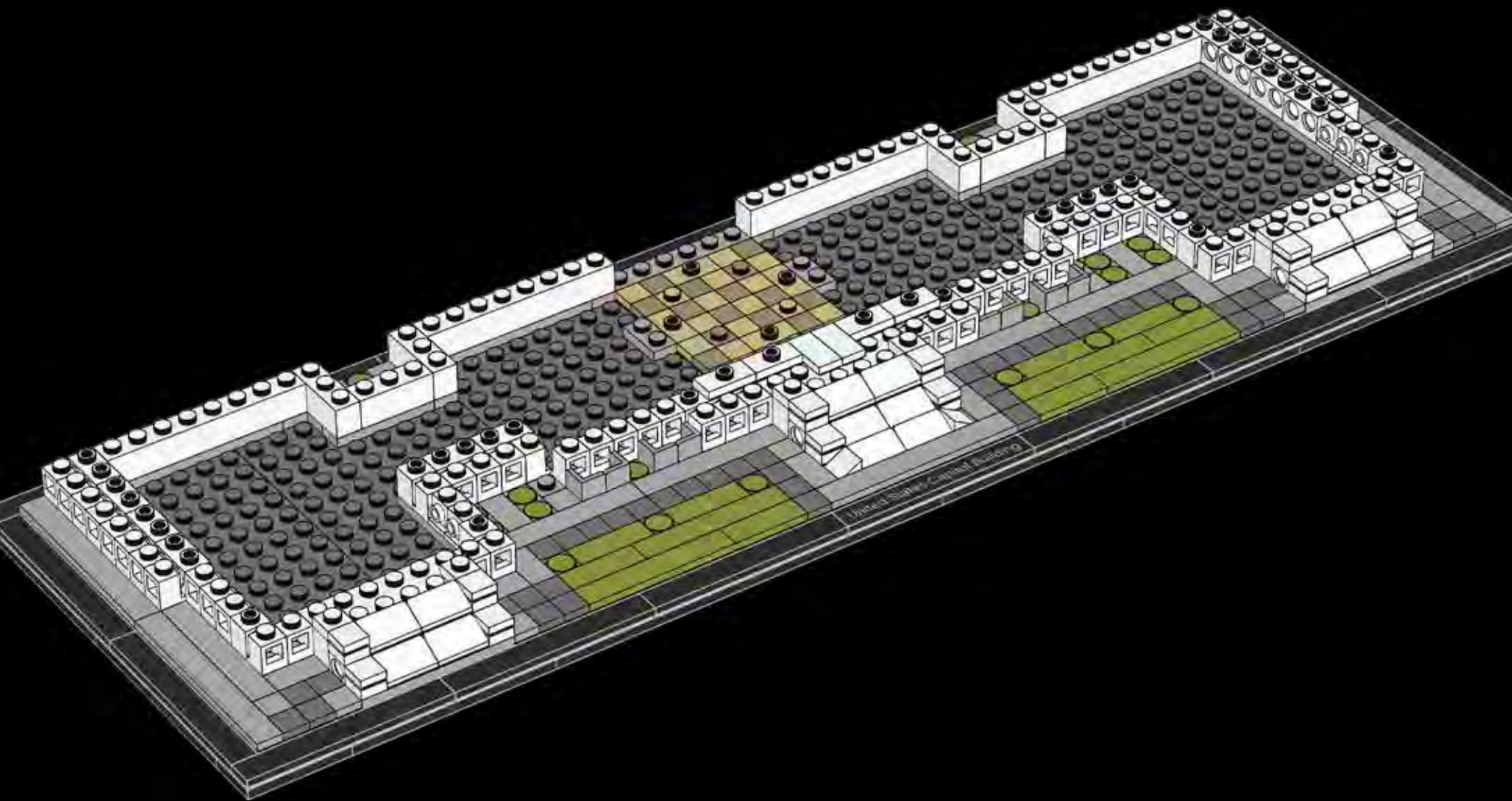
60





16x

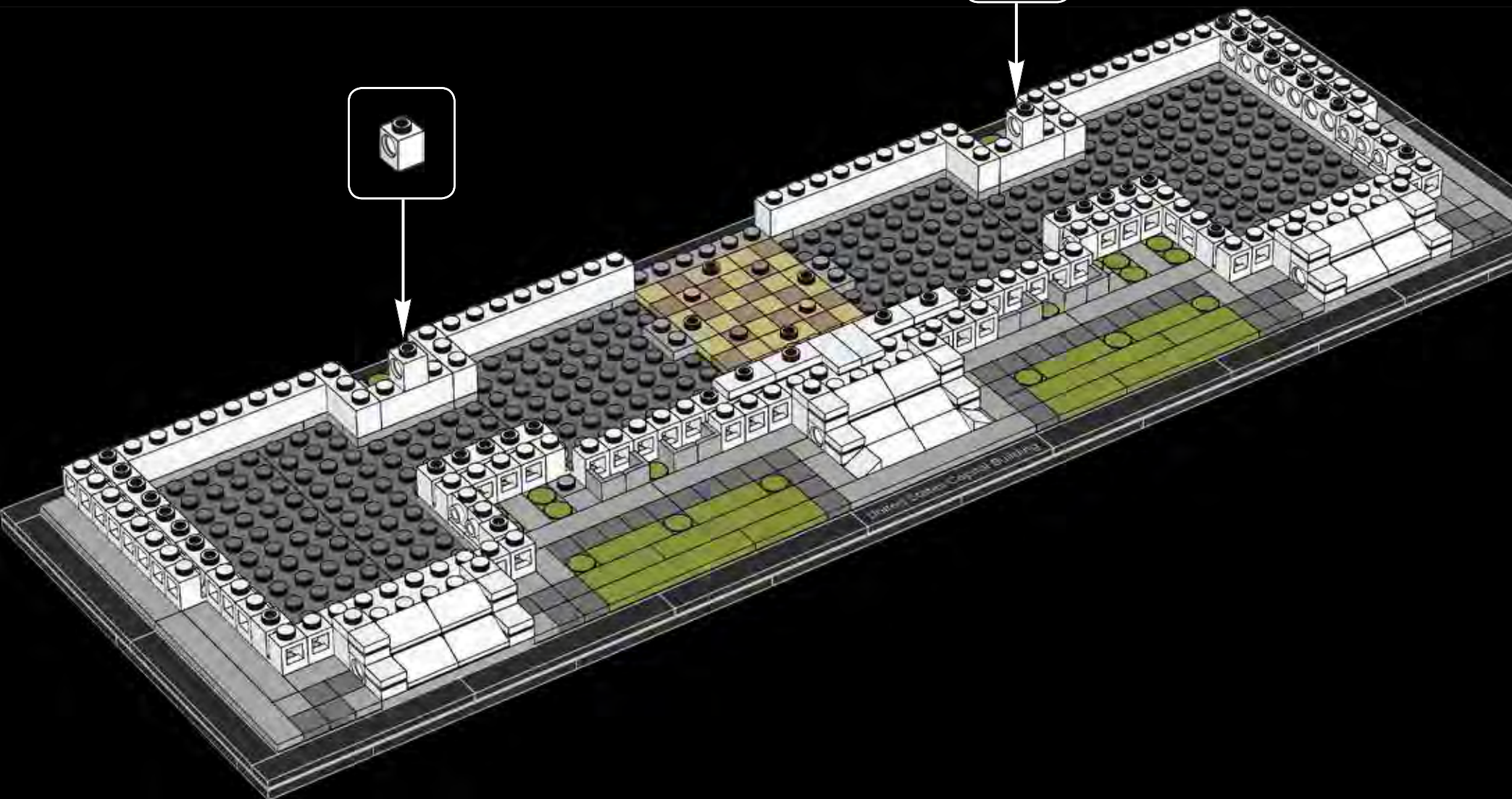
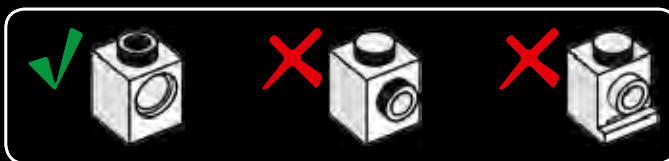
61





2x

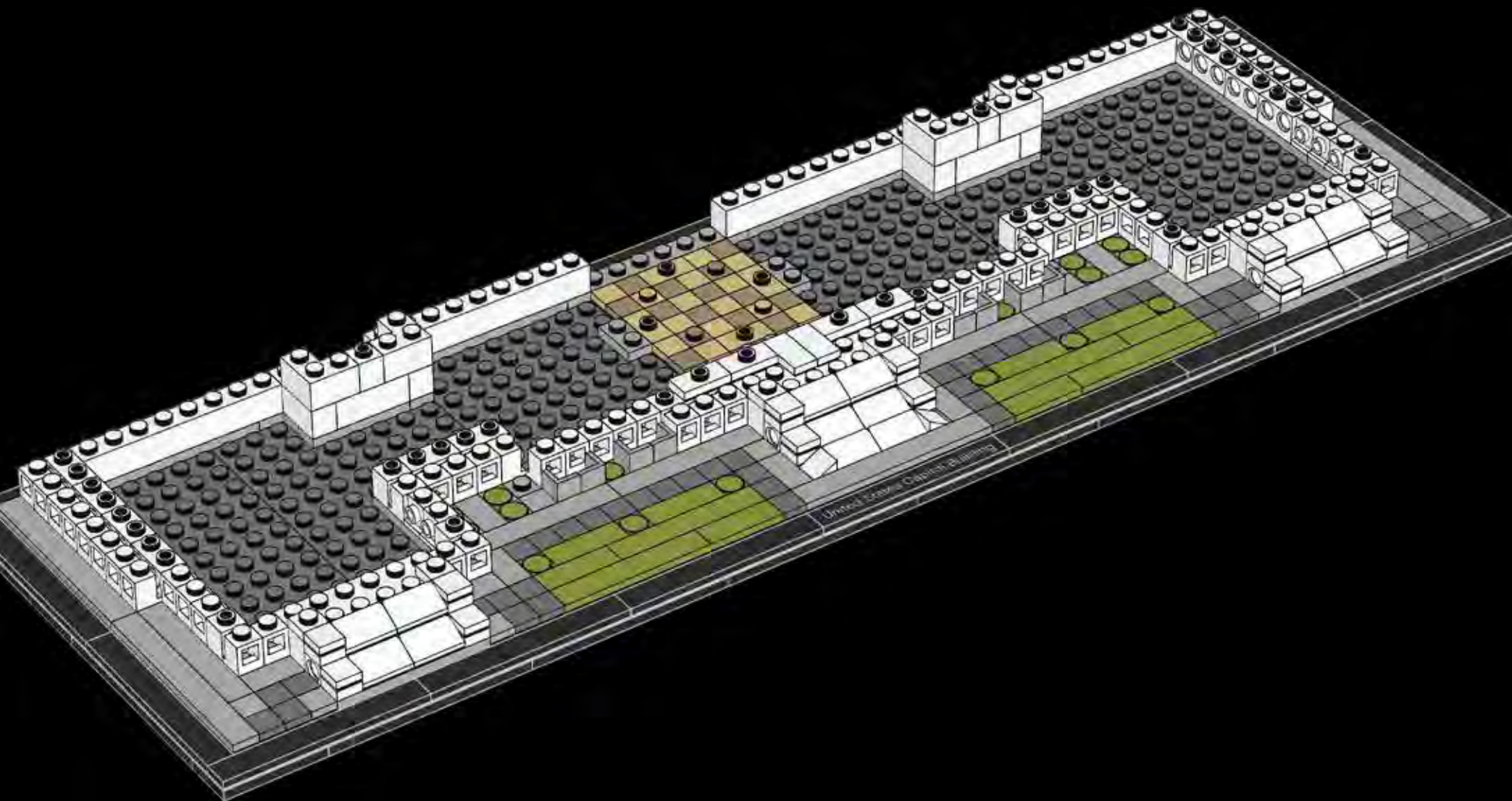
62

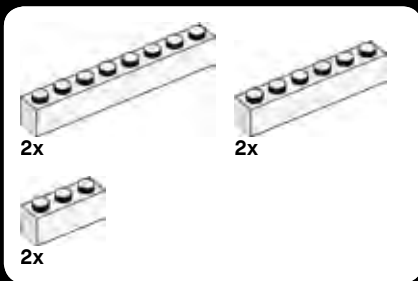




4x

63



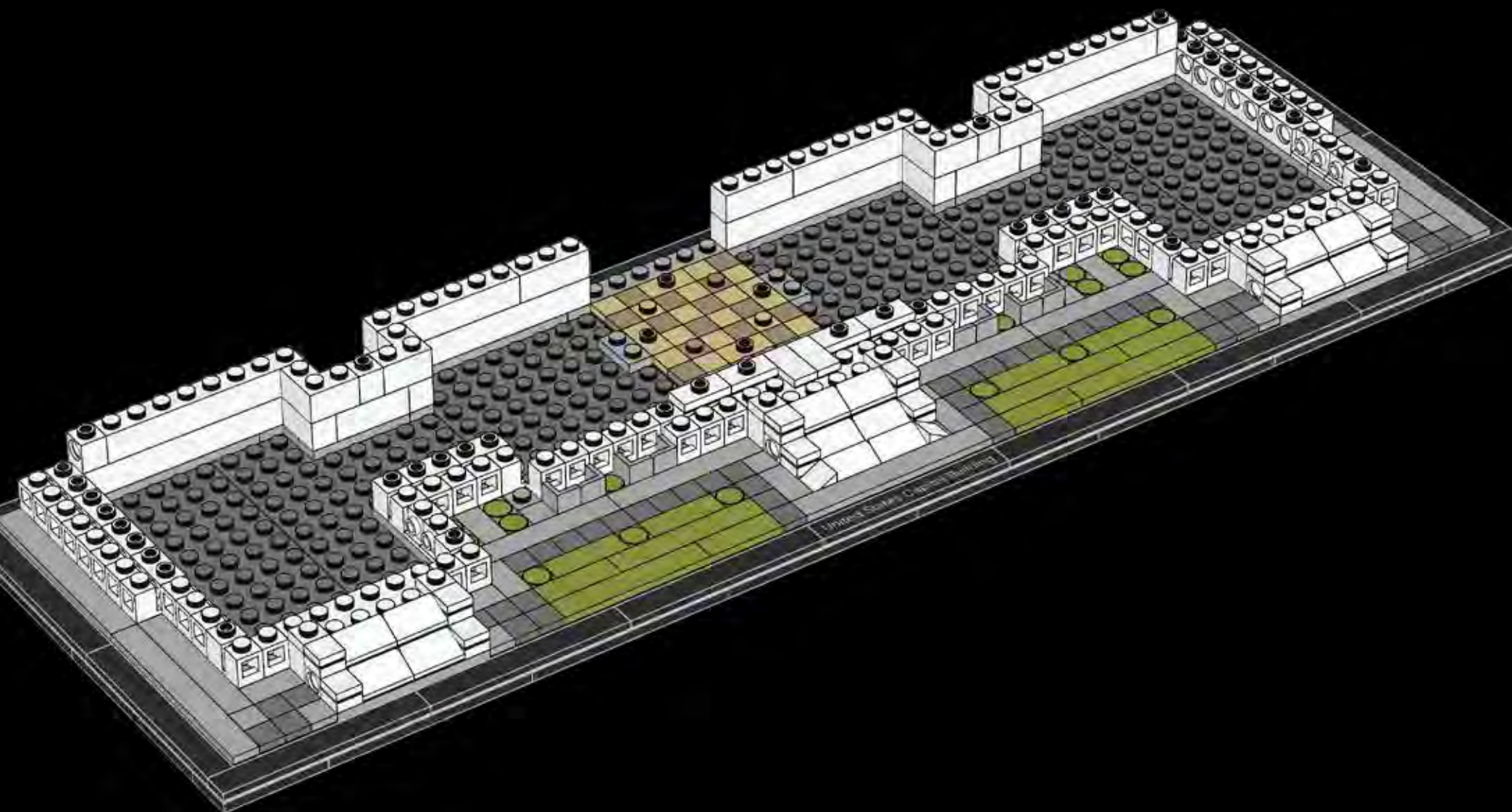


64



 $2x$

96





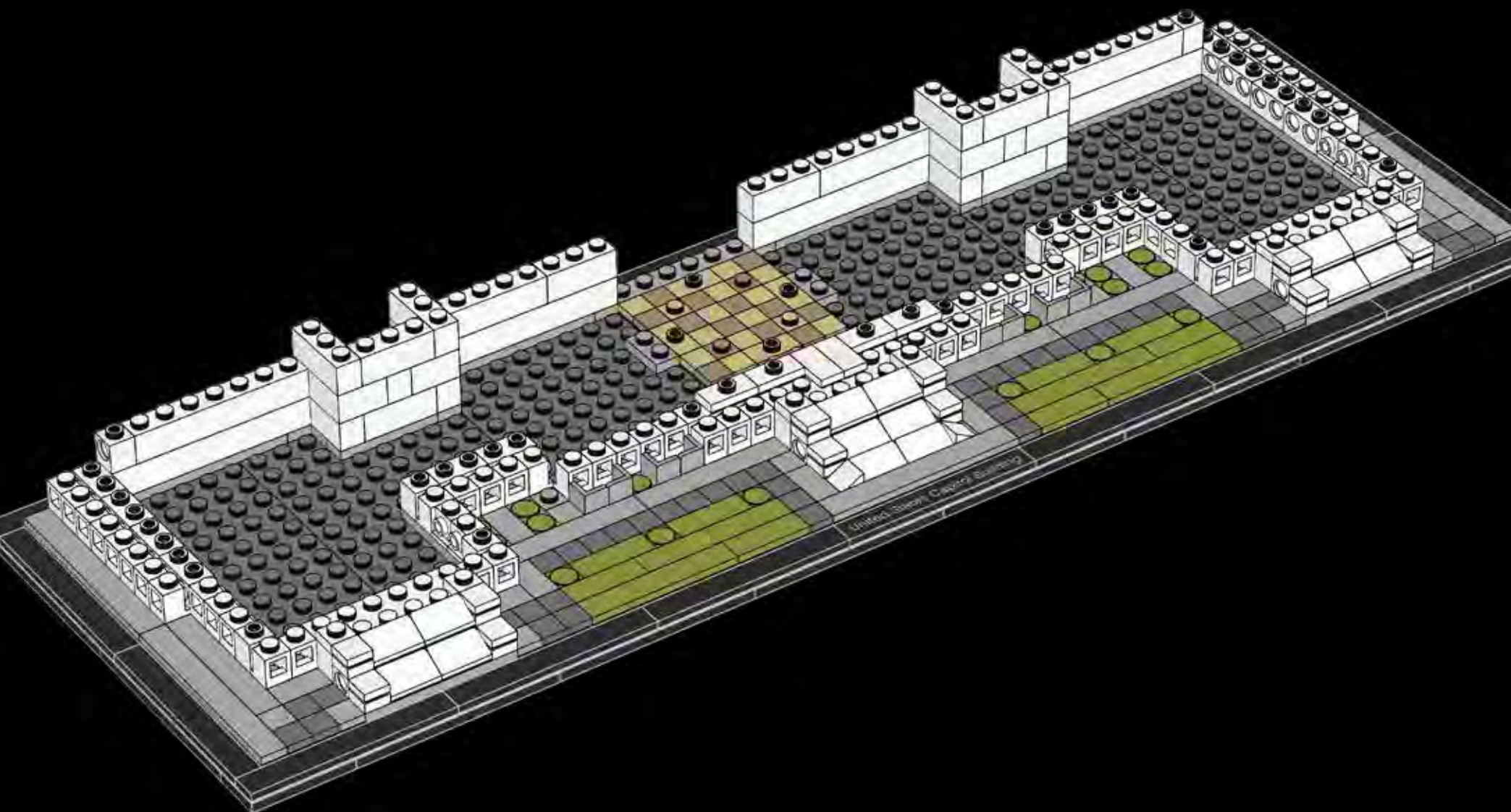
6x

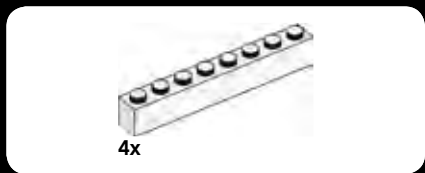
66

There are 108 windows in the dome above the rotunda.

Il y a 108 fenêtres dans le dôme au-dessus de la rotonde.

Hay 108 ventanas en la cúpula situada sobre la rotonda.





67





4x

68





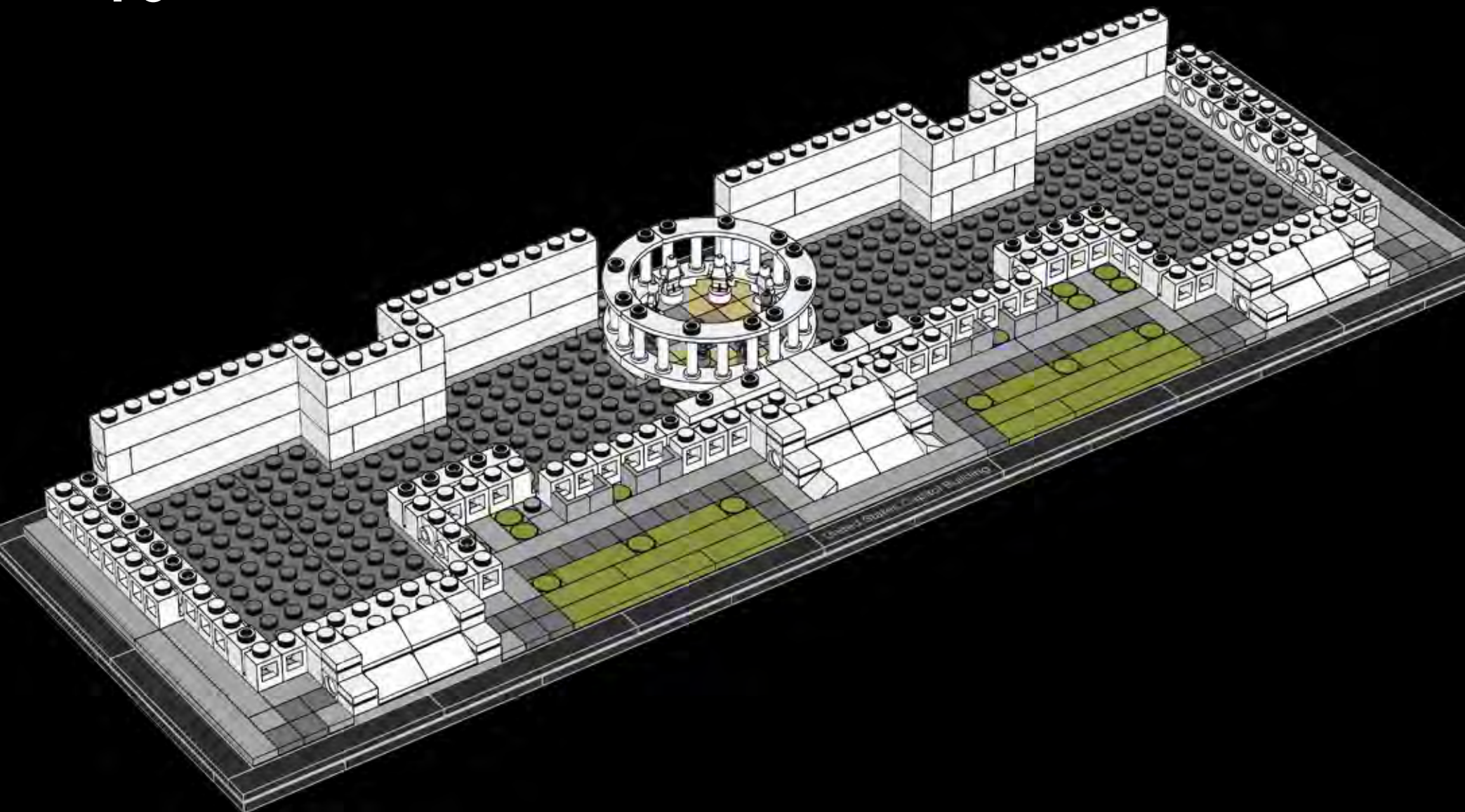
4x

69





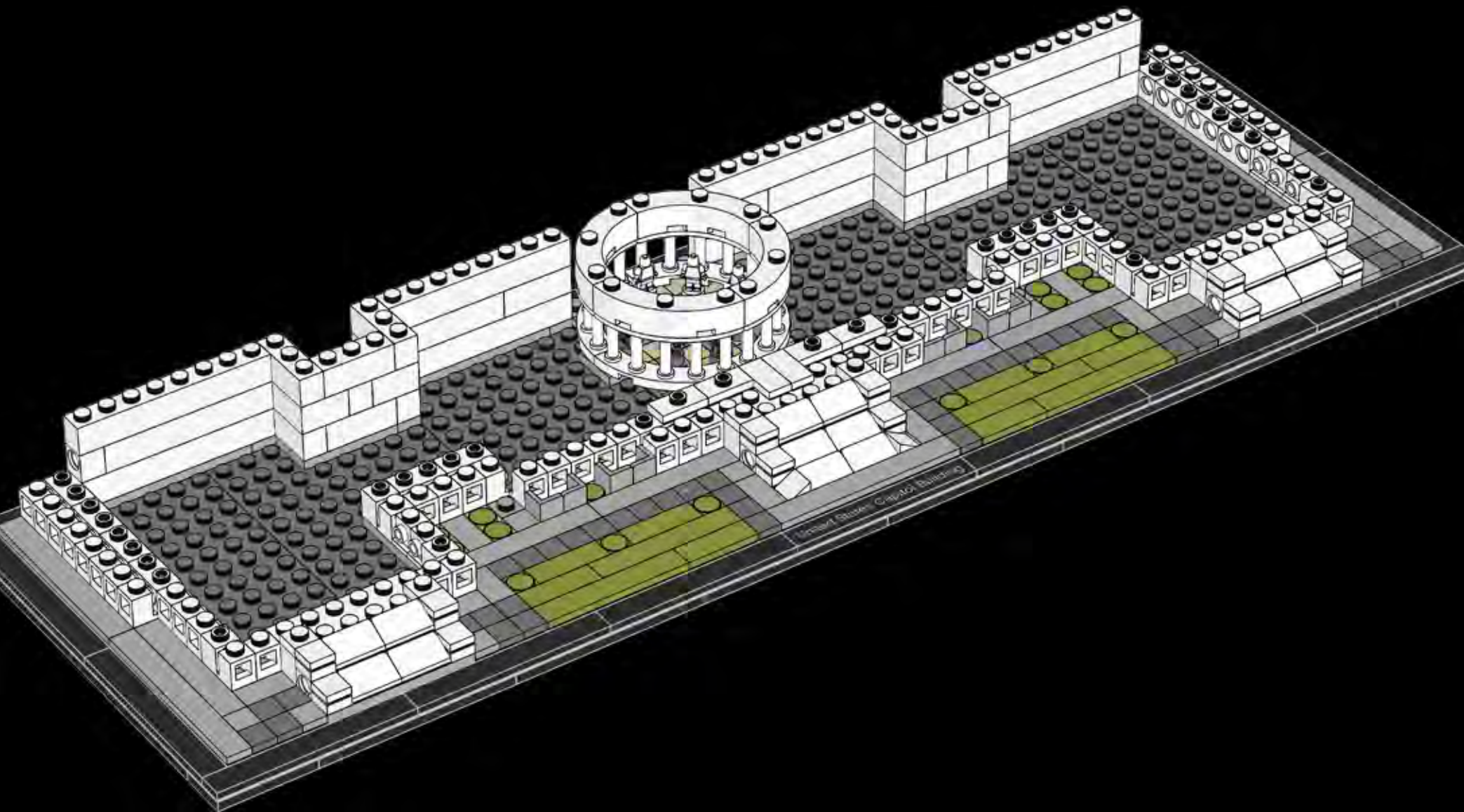
70





4x

71

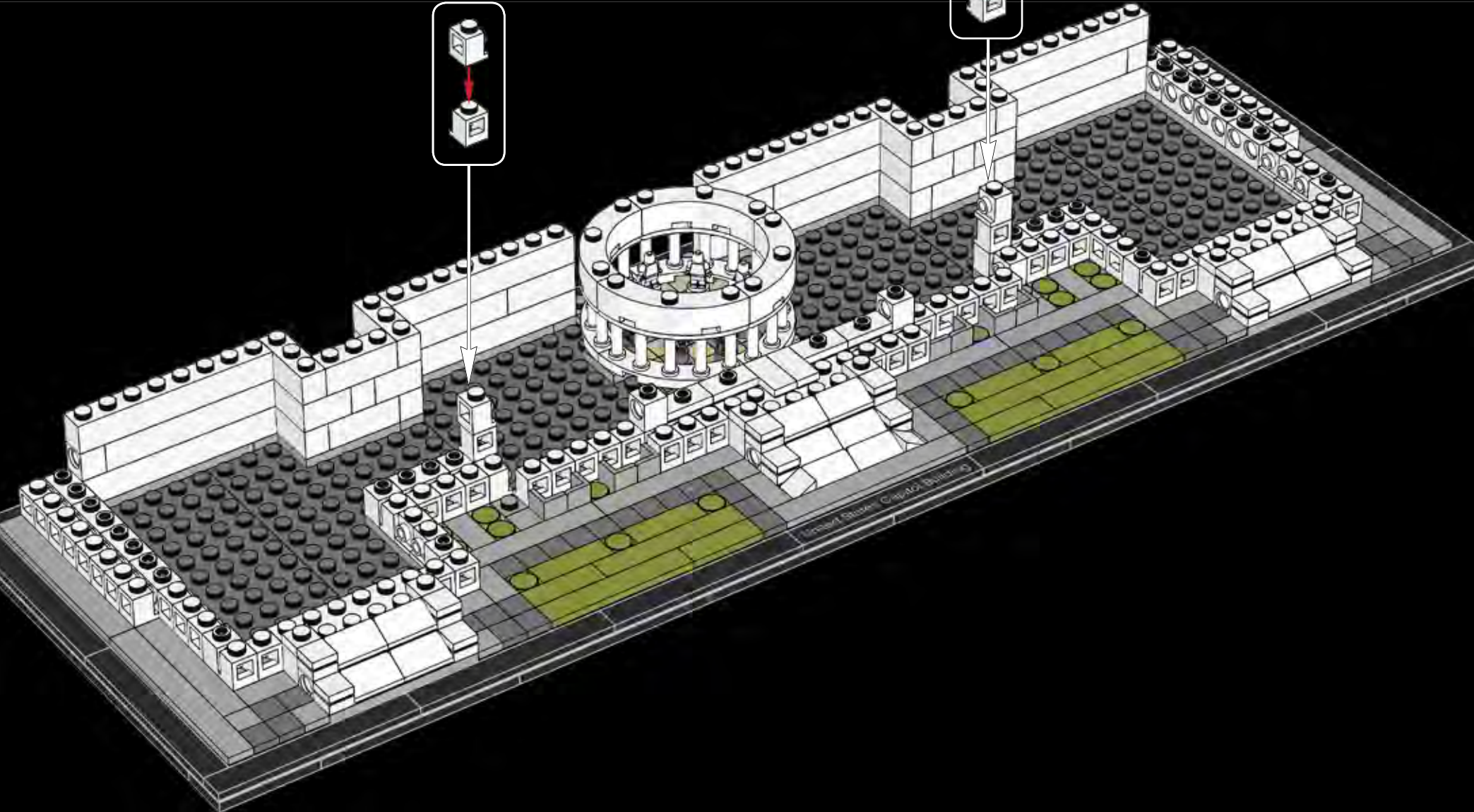






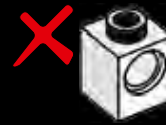
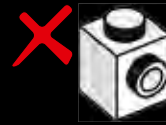
4x

73

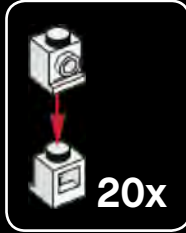




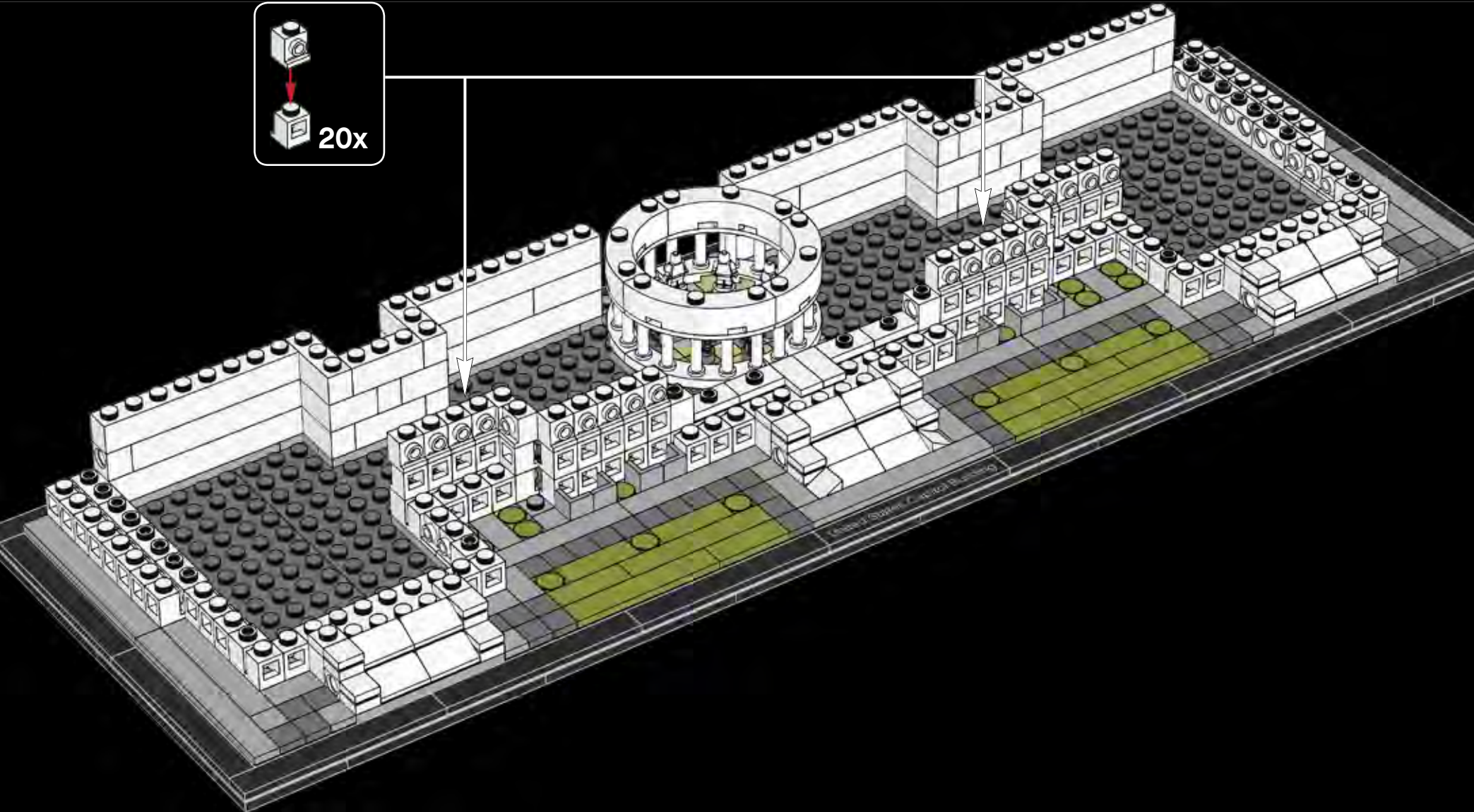
40x



74



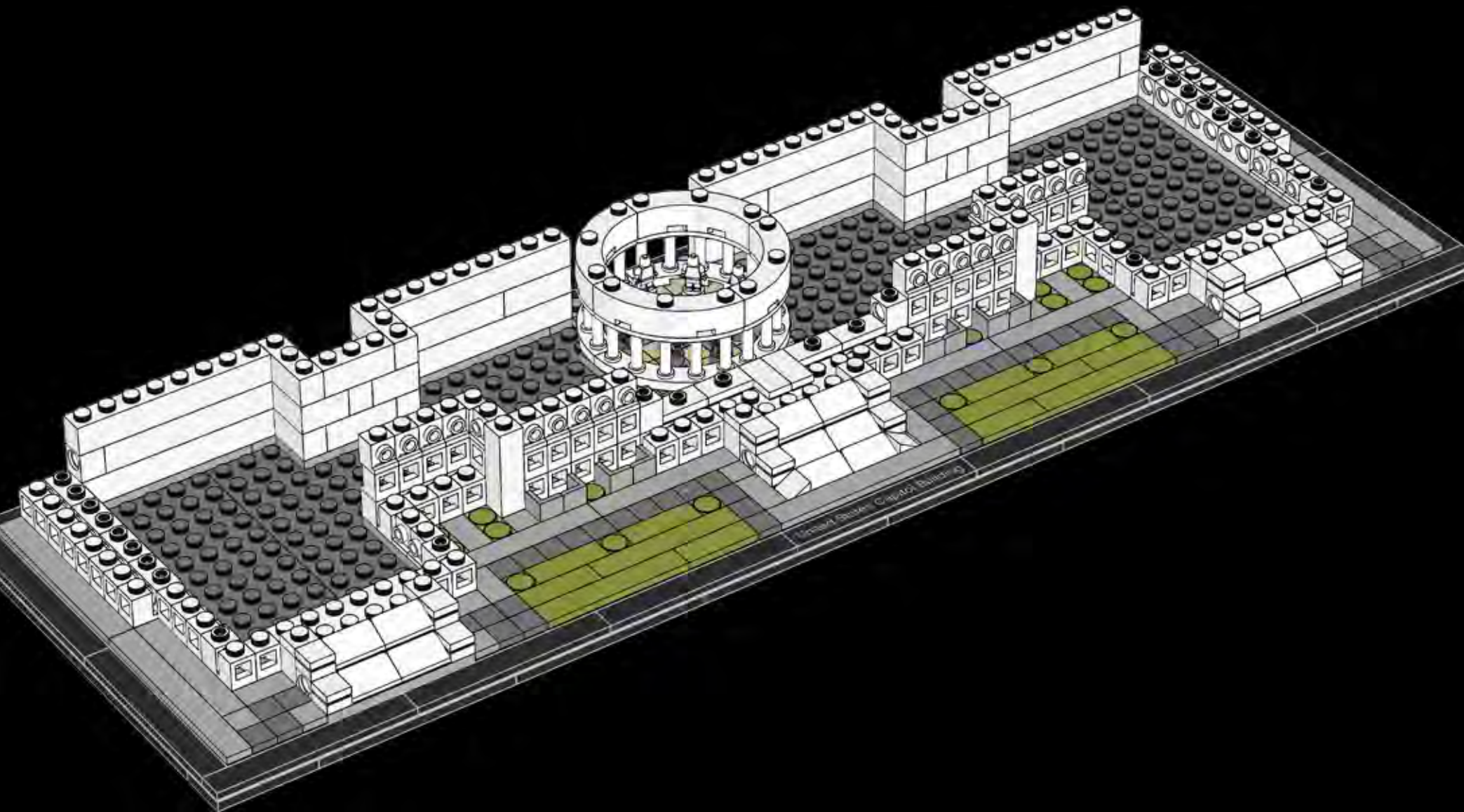
20x





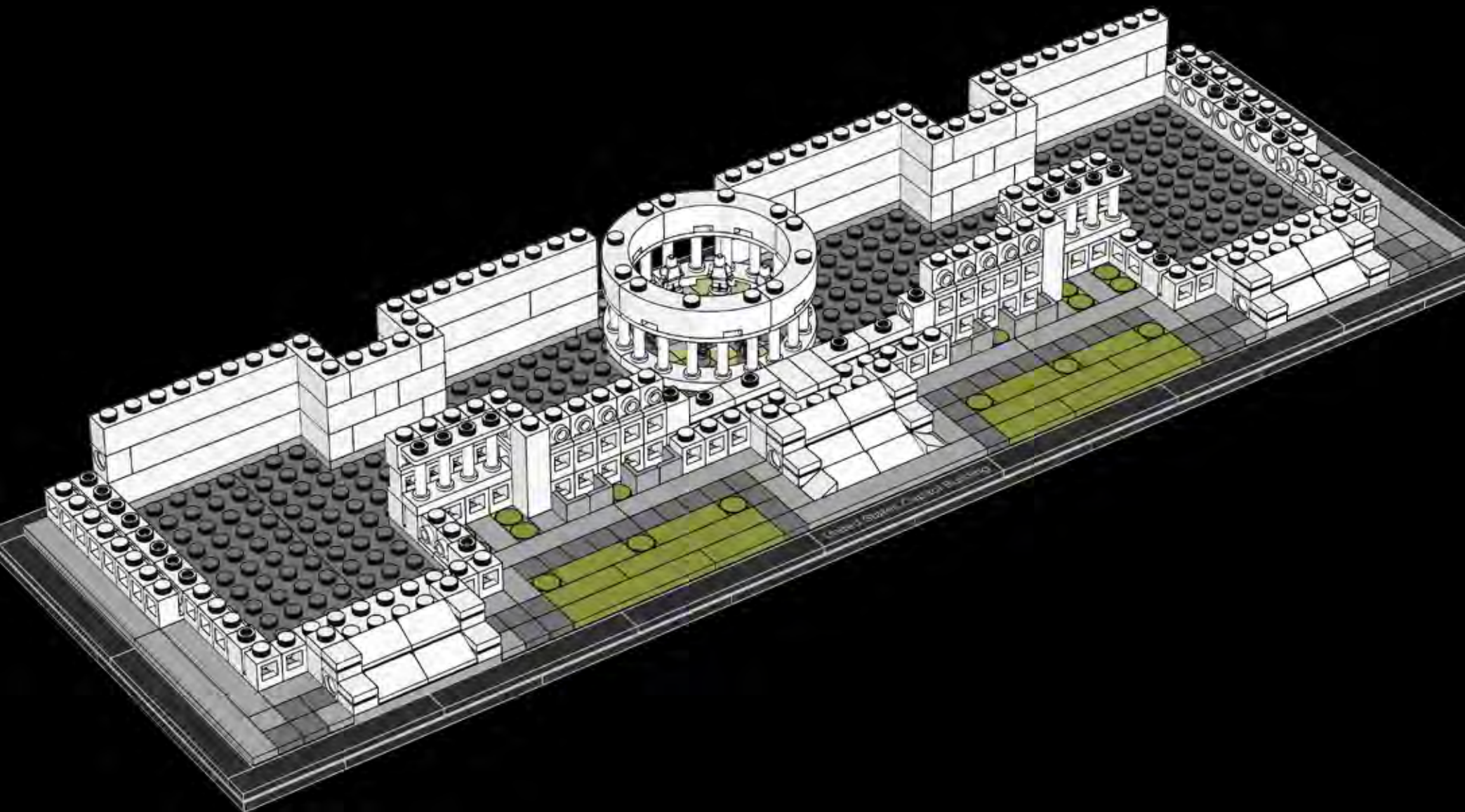
2x

75





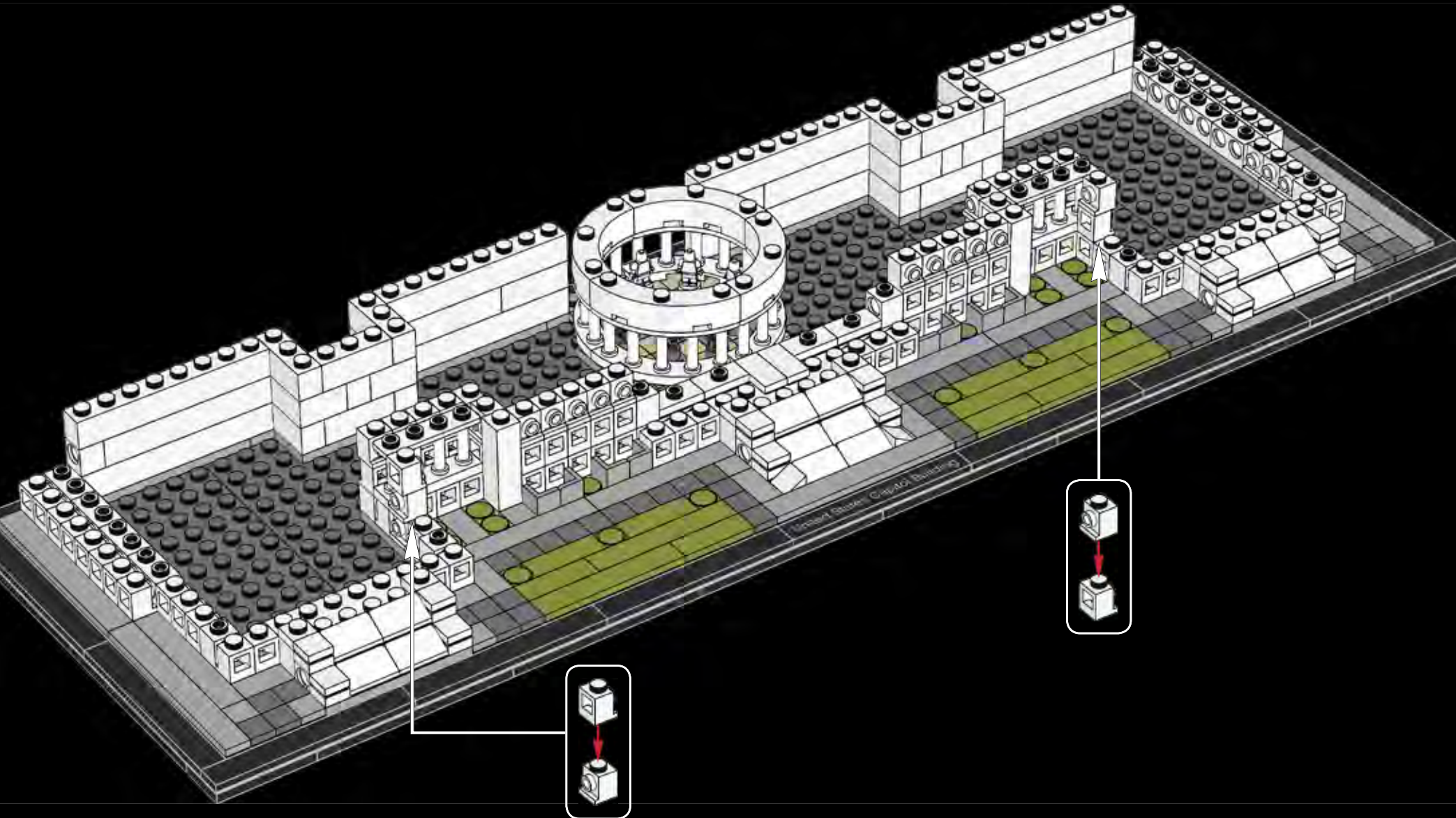
76





4x

77



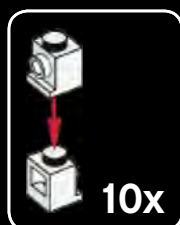


40x

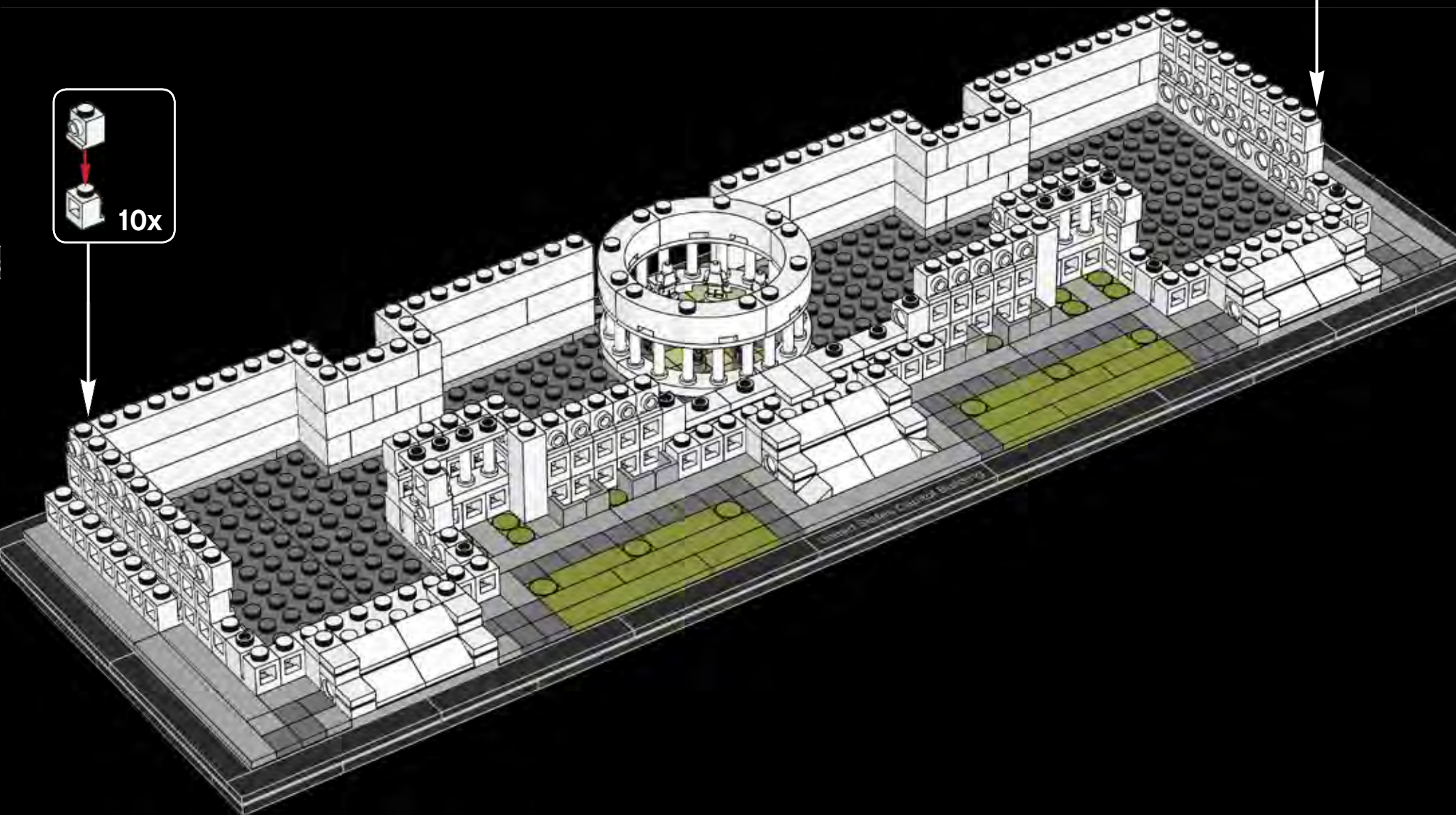
78



10x



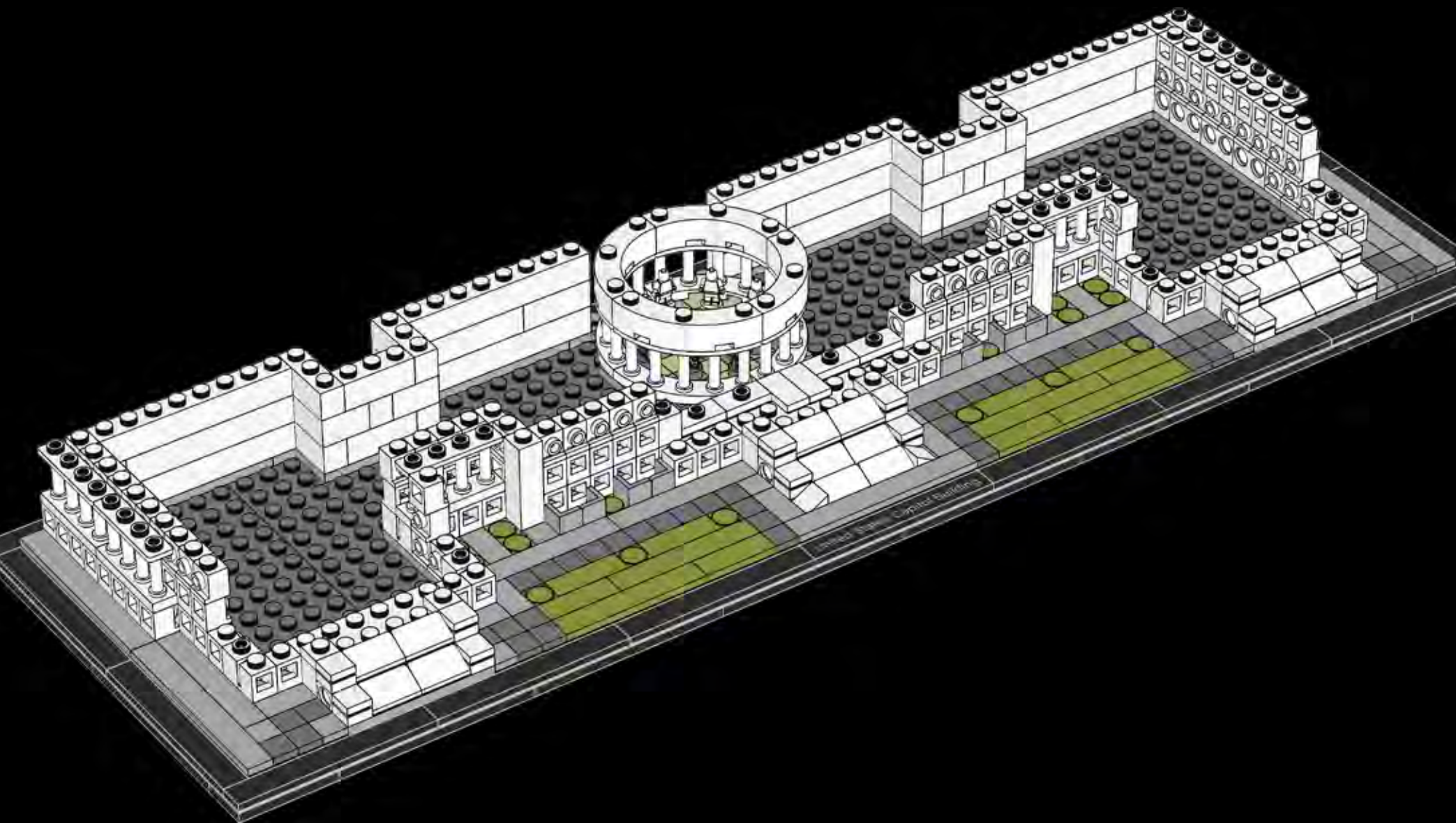
10x





4x

79





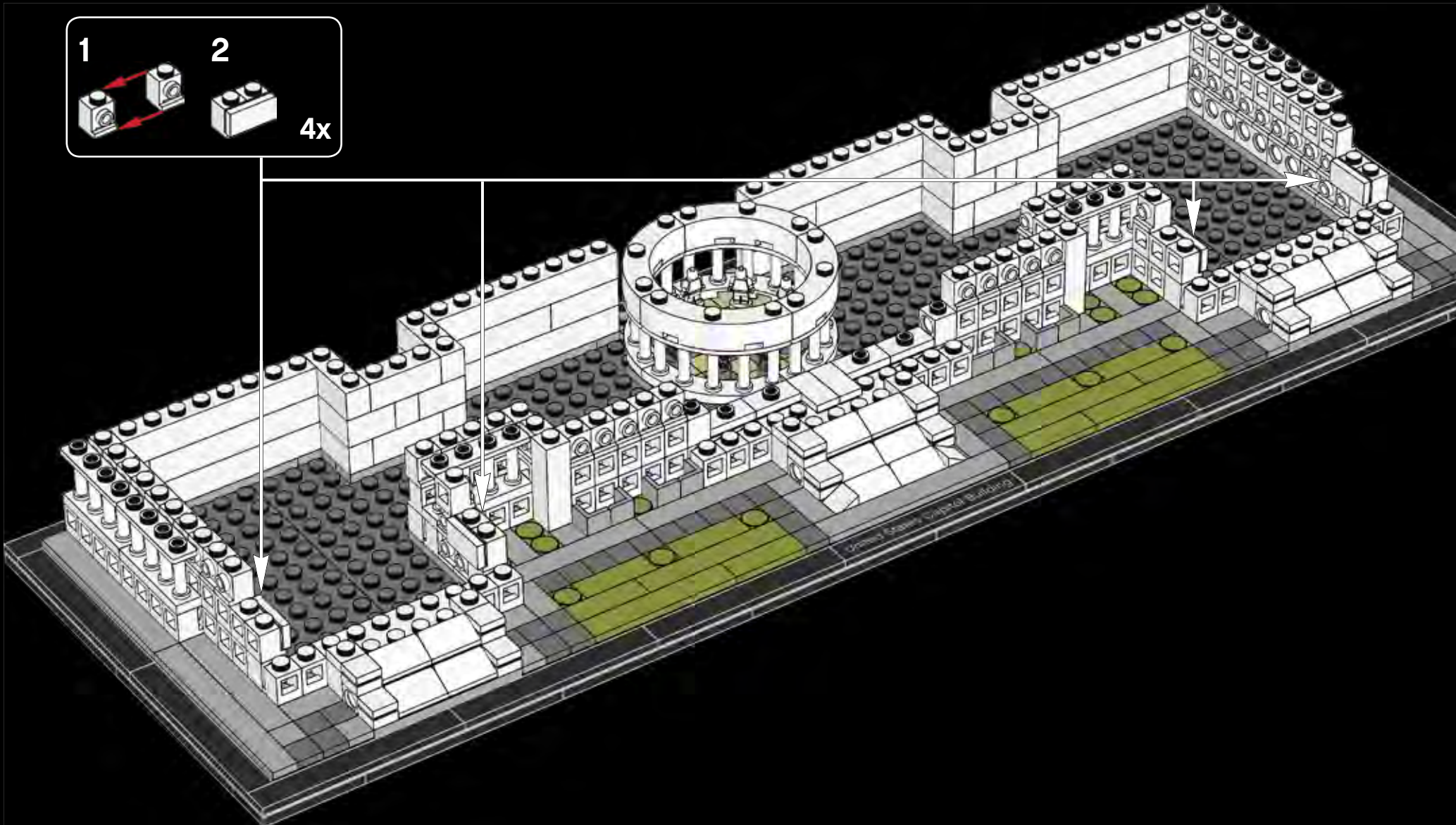
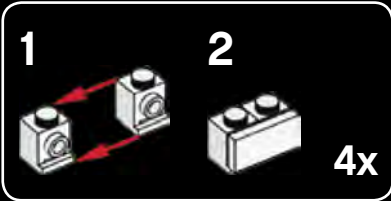
8x



4x



80





8x

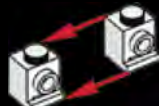


4x

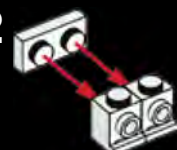


81

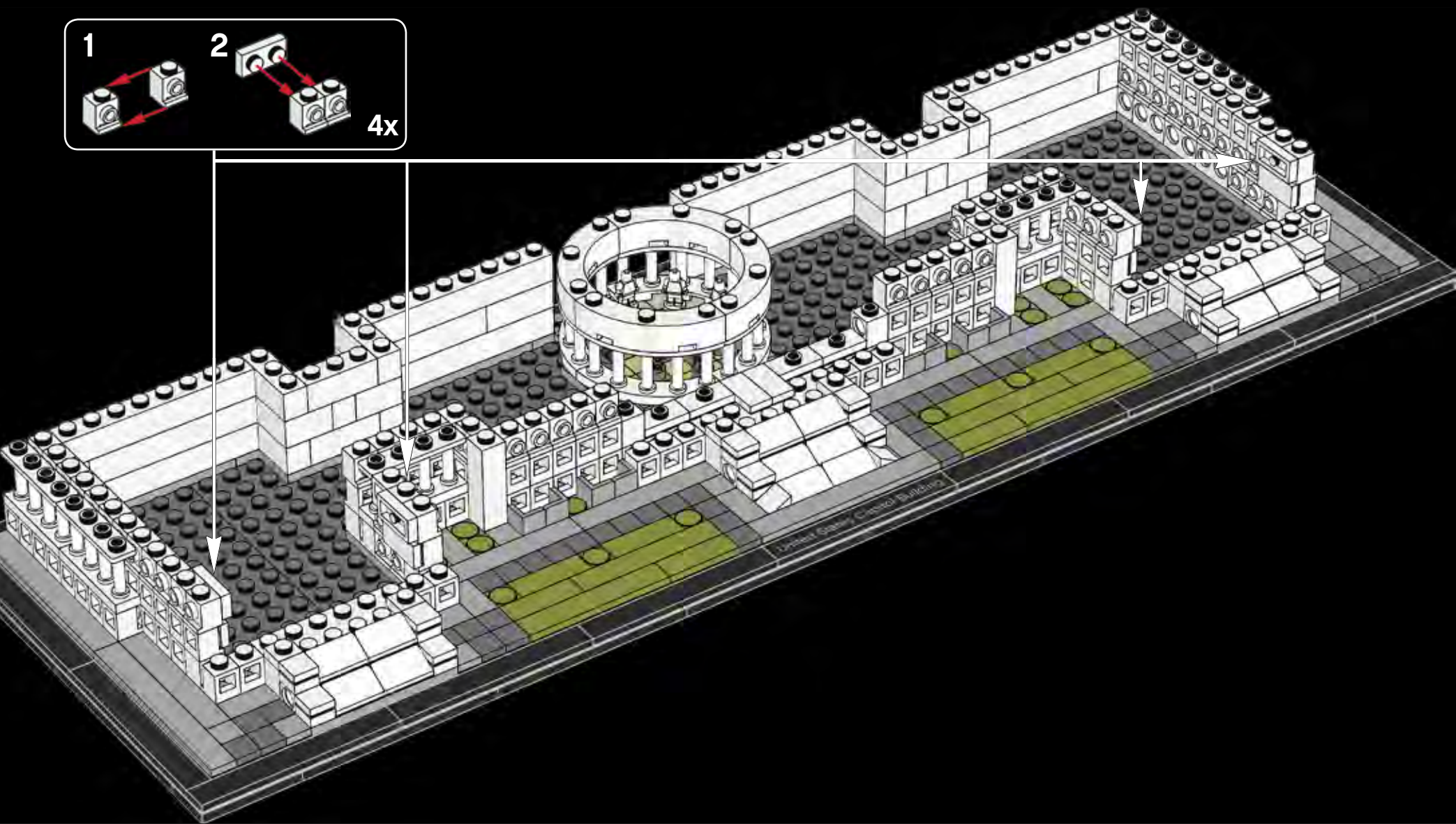
1



2



4x





2x



1x

82



1x

83



1x

84



1x

85

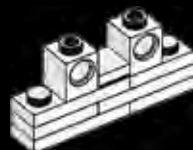




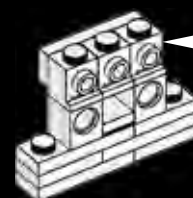
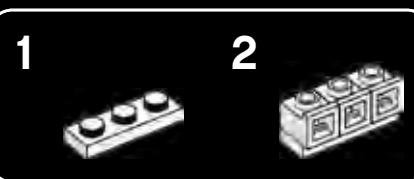
86



87



88





4x

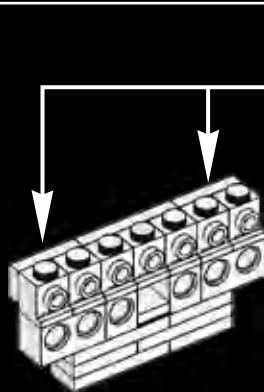
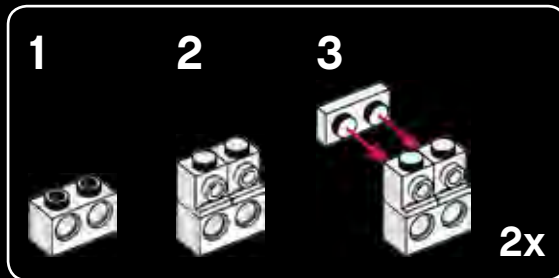


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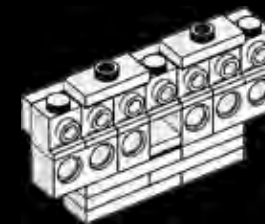
2x

89

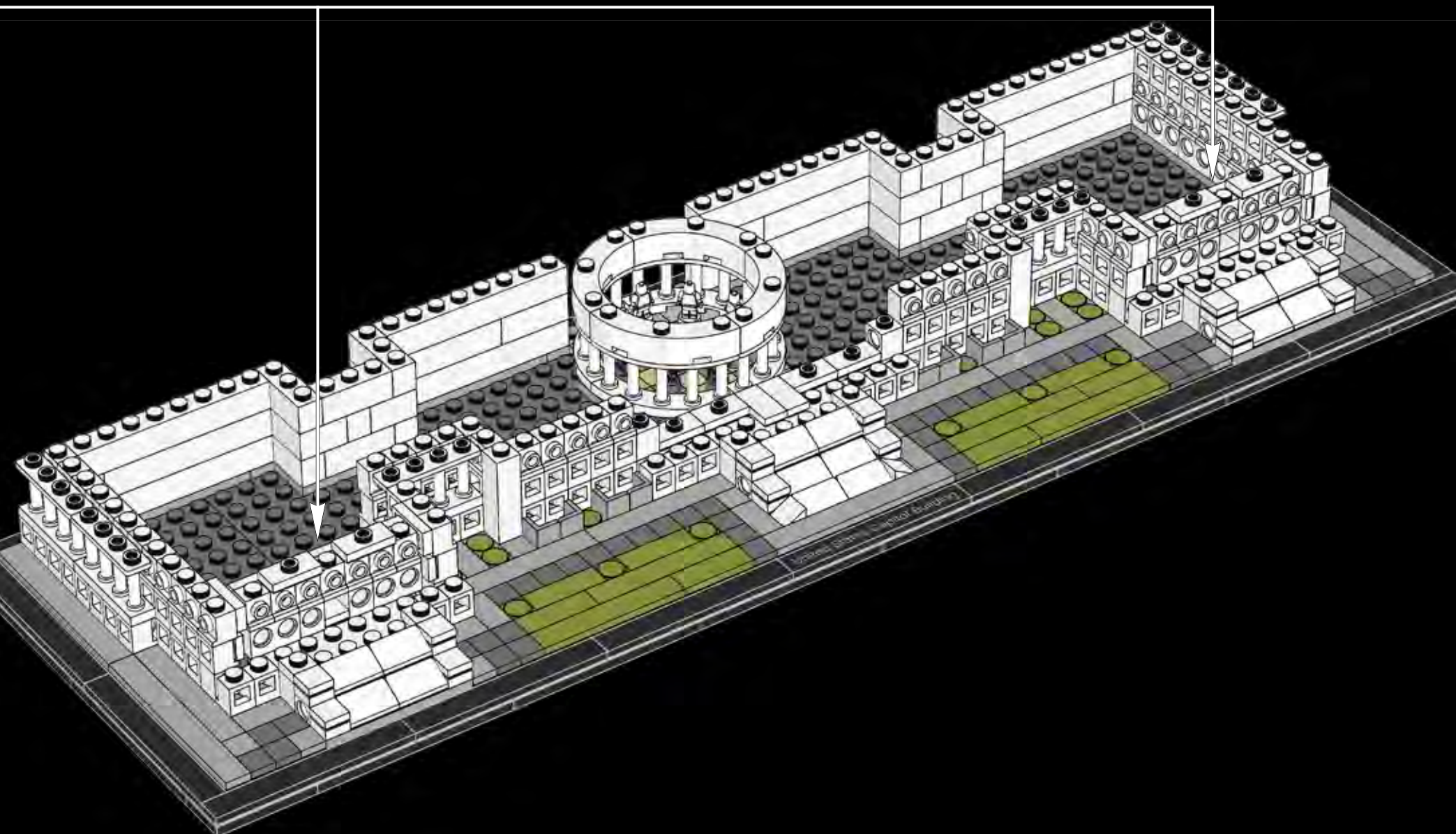


2x

90



2x



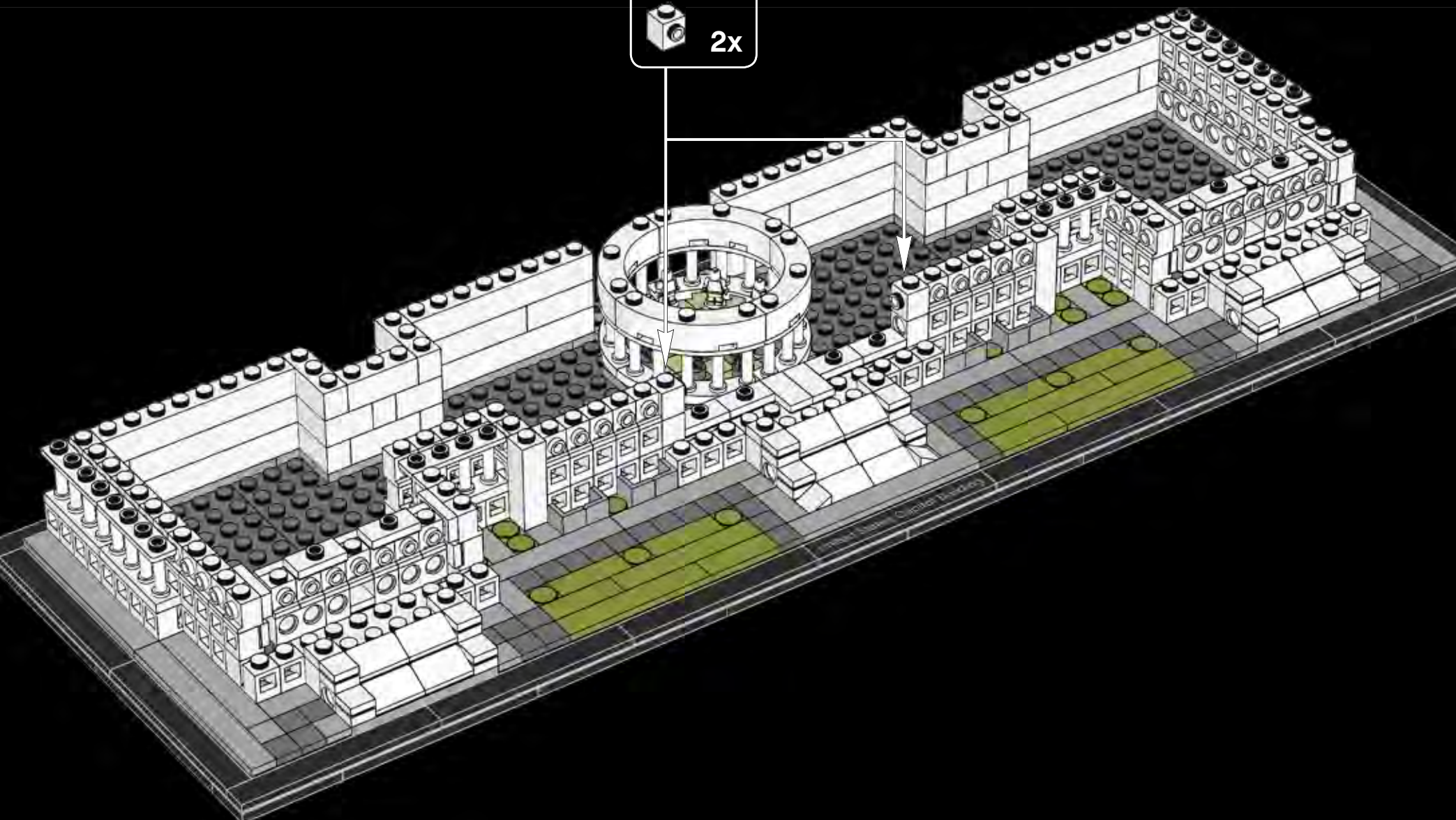


2x

92



2x



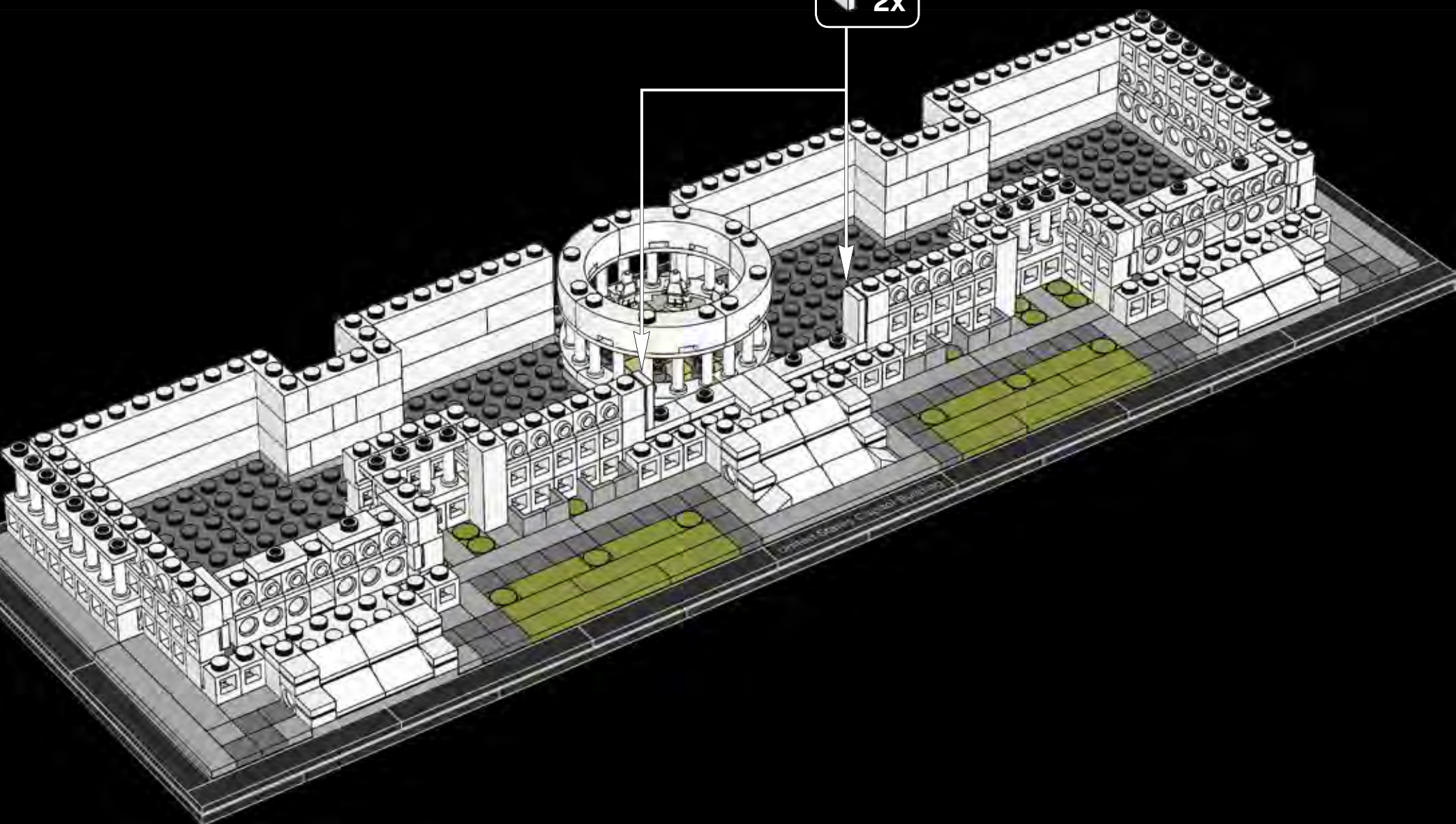


2x

93



2x





1x

94



1x

95



1x

96



1x

97





1x

98



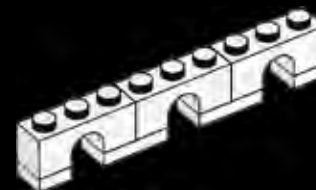
1x

99



1x

100



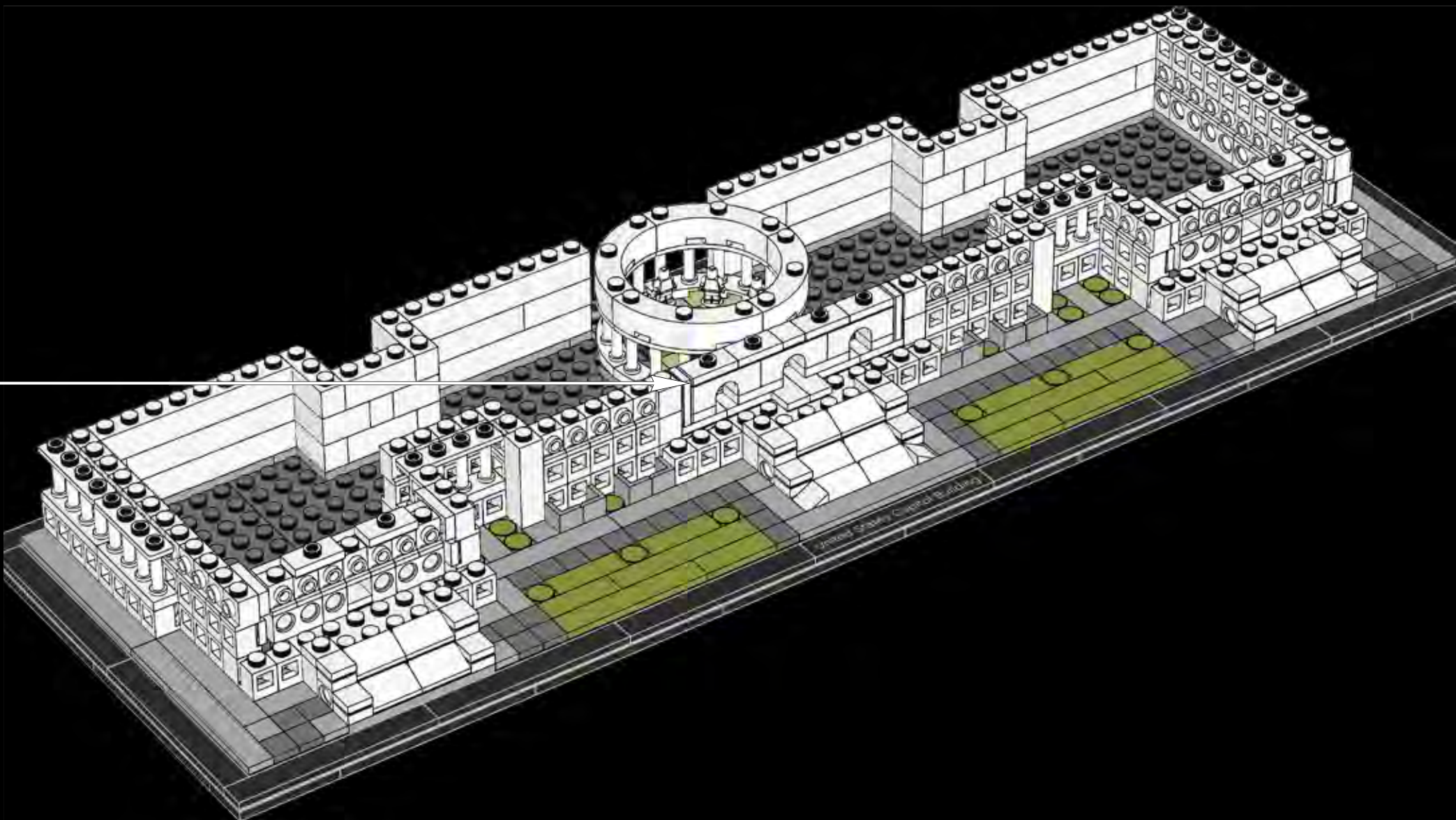
1x



4x

101

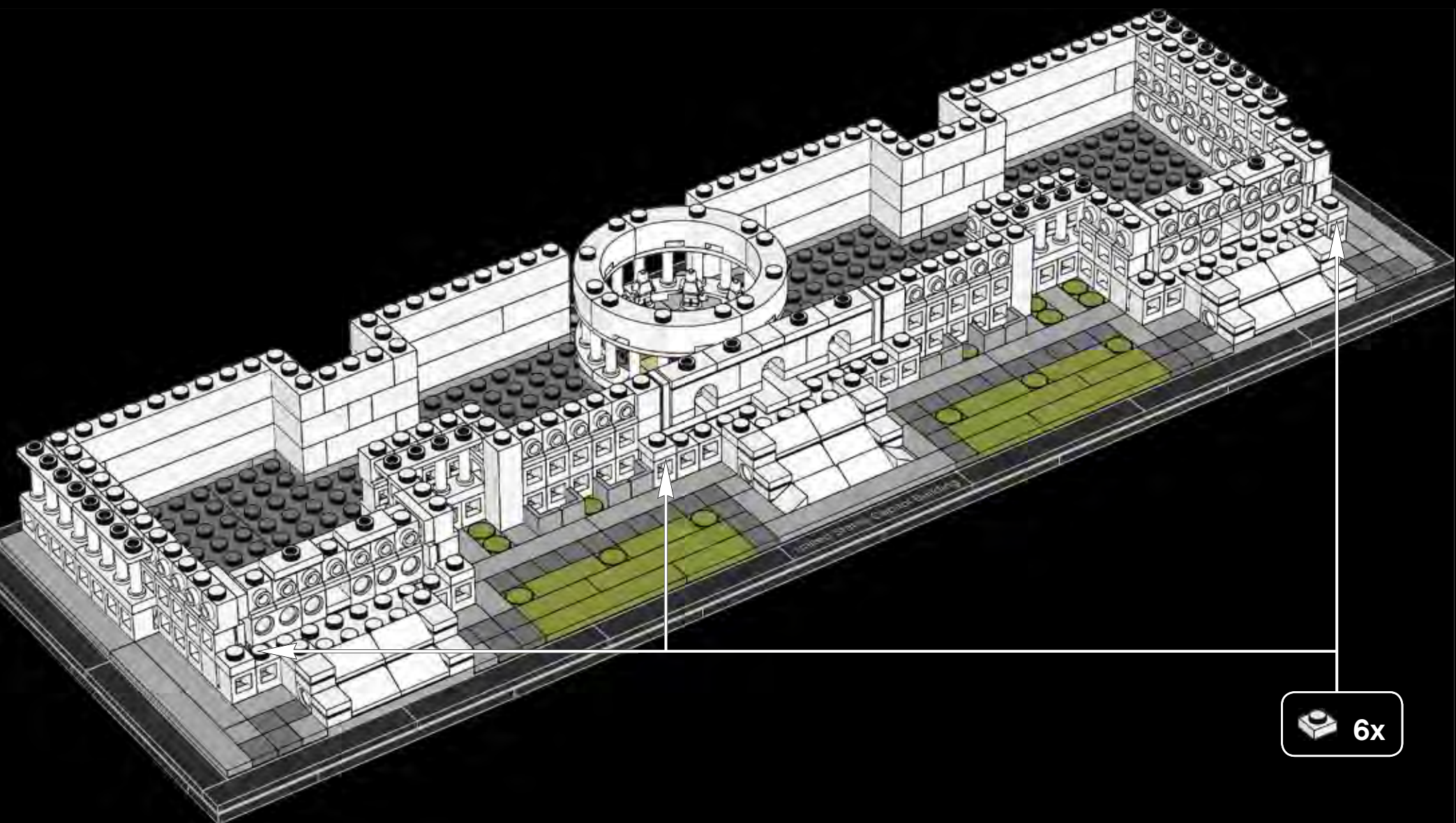






6x

103



6x



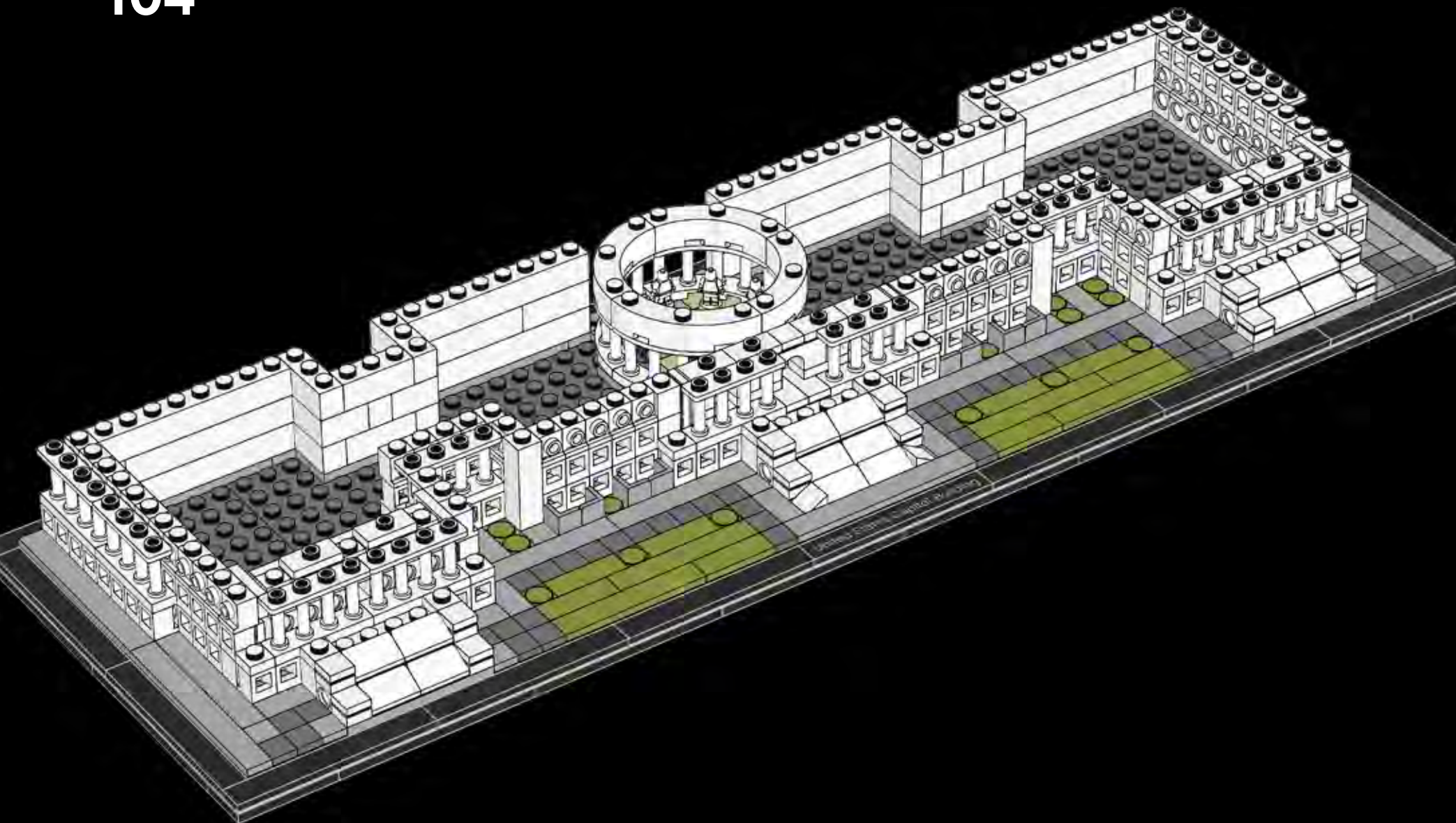
6x

104

The U.S. Capitol Building is divided into five levels. The second floor holds both the Chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

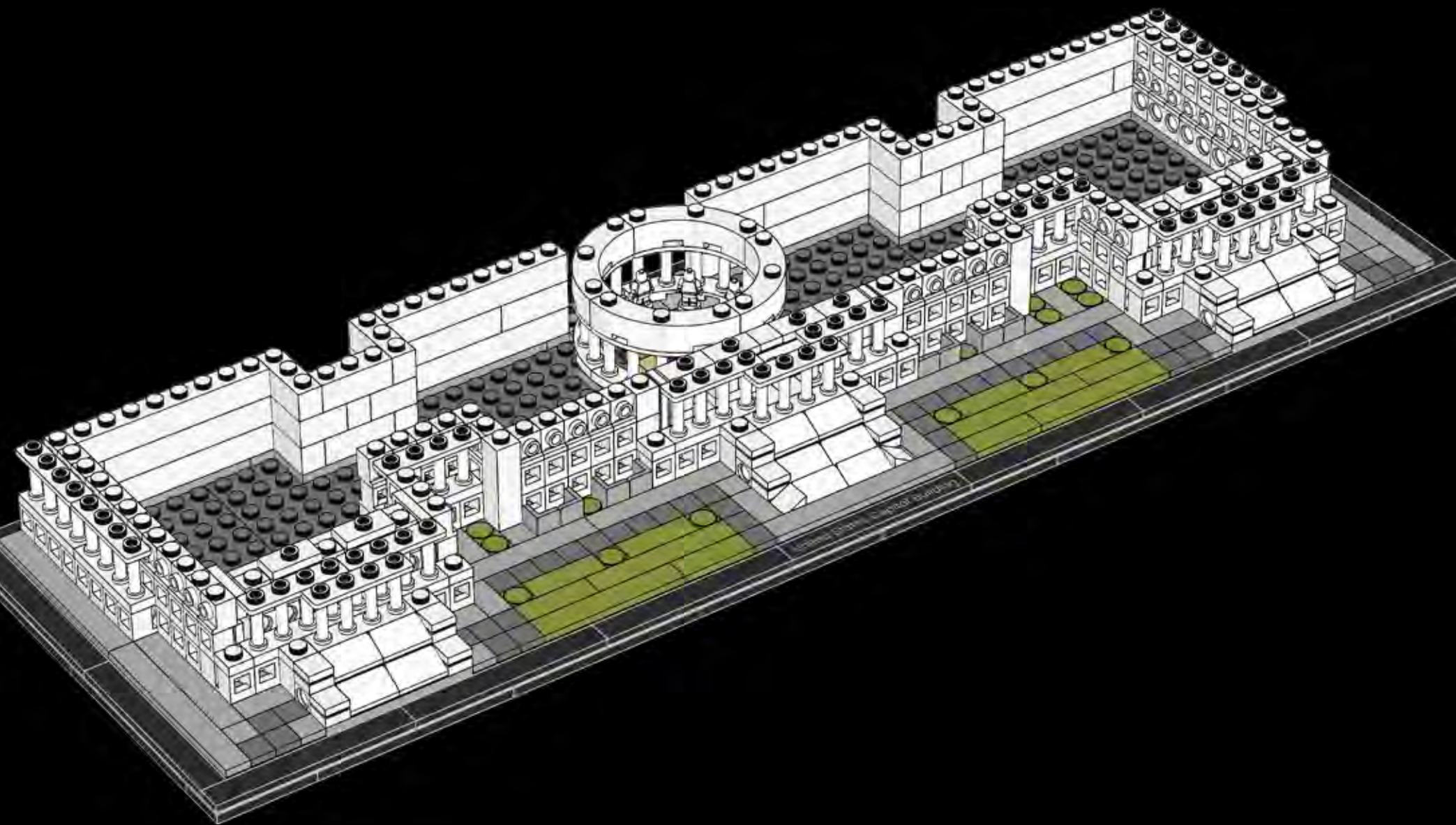
Le Capitole des États-Unis est divisé en cinq niveaux. Le deuxième étage abrite la Chambre des représentants et le Sénat.

El edificio del Capitolio de EE. UU. está dividido en cinco niveles. La segunda planta contiene la cámara de representantes y el senado.





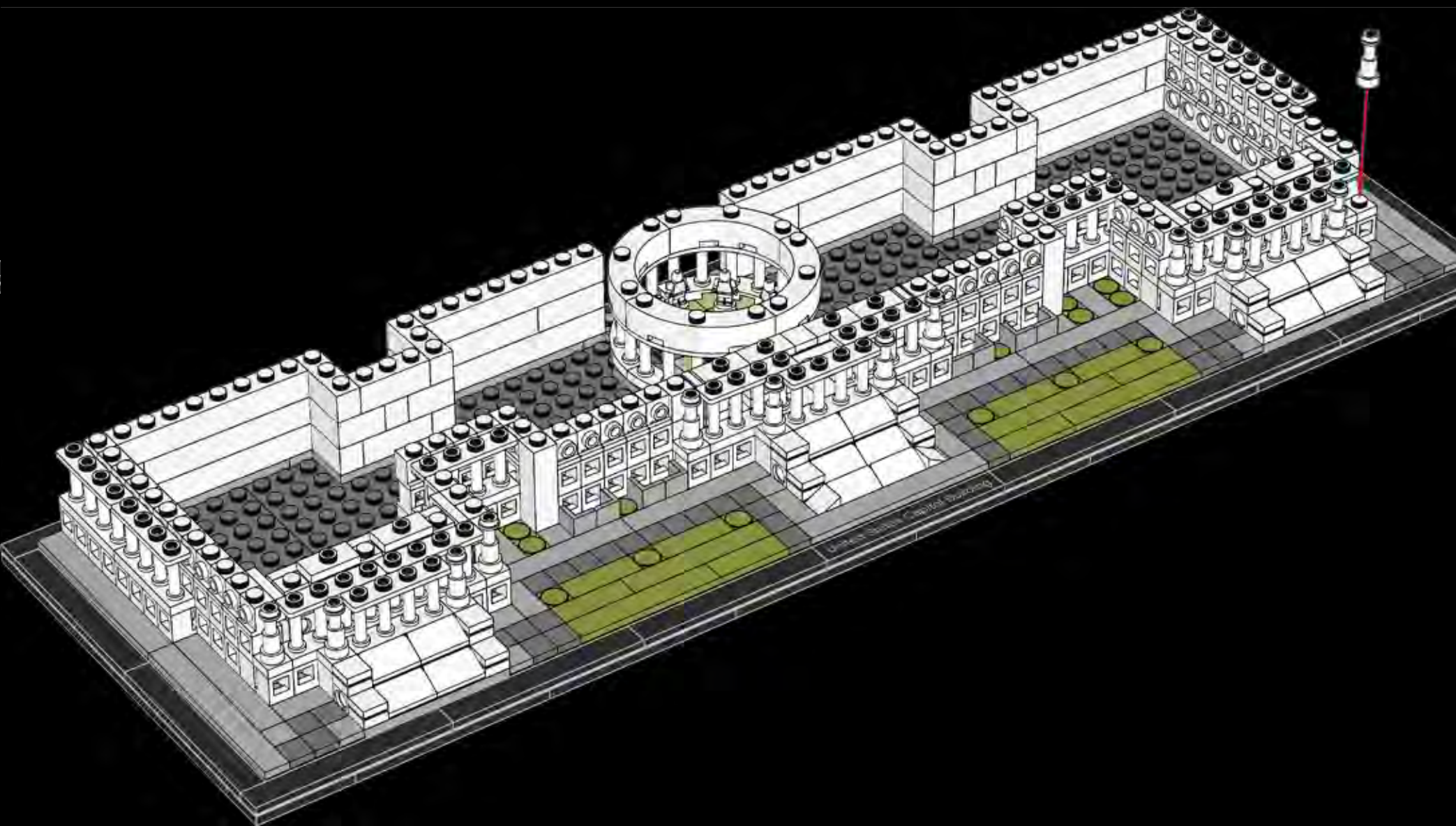
105





12x

106



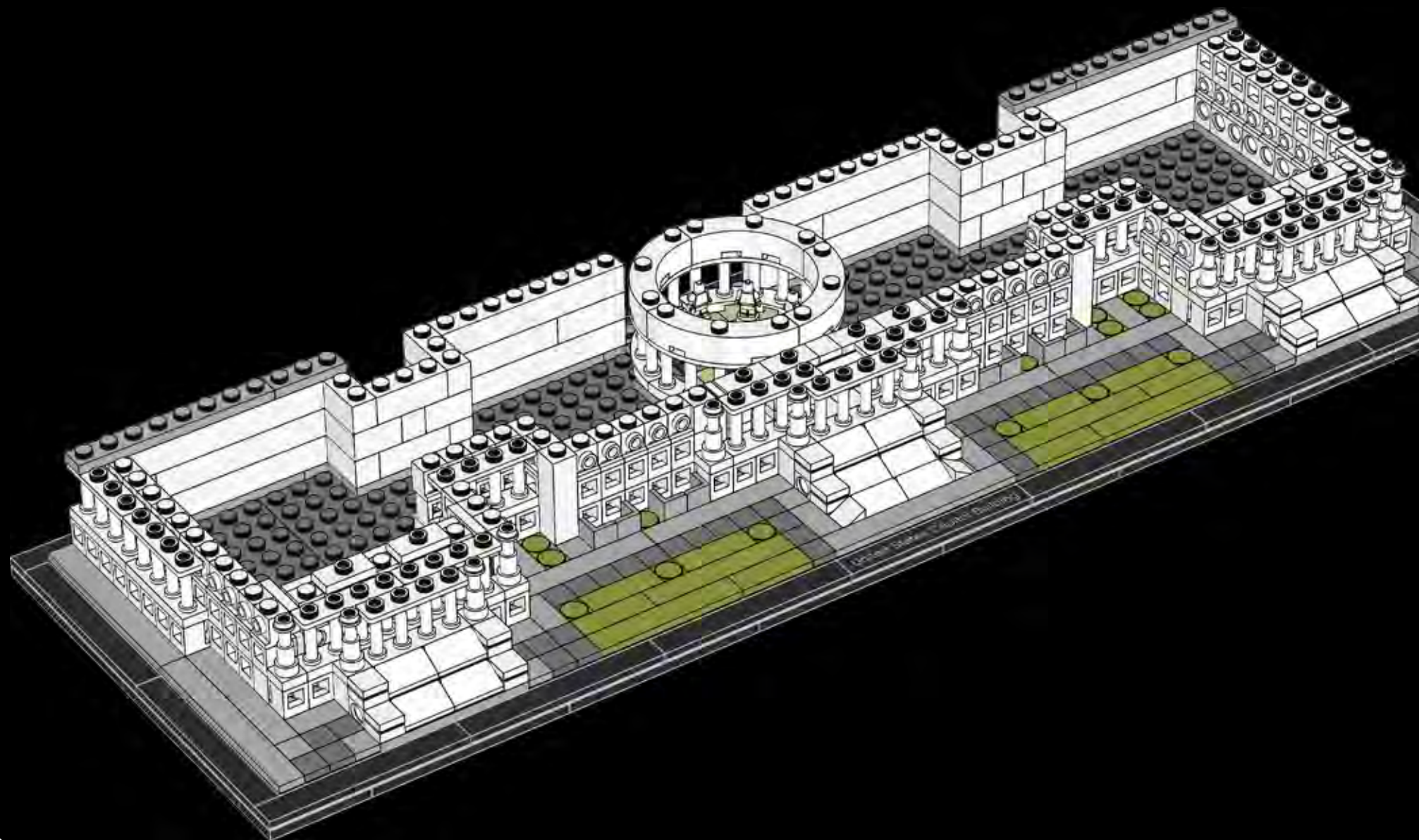


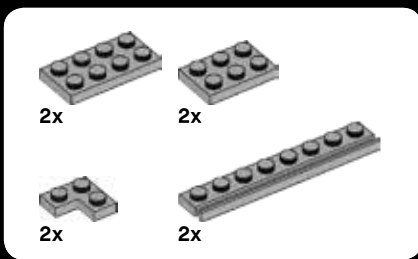
2x



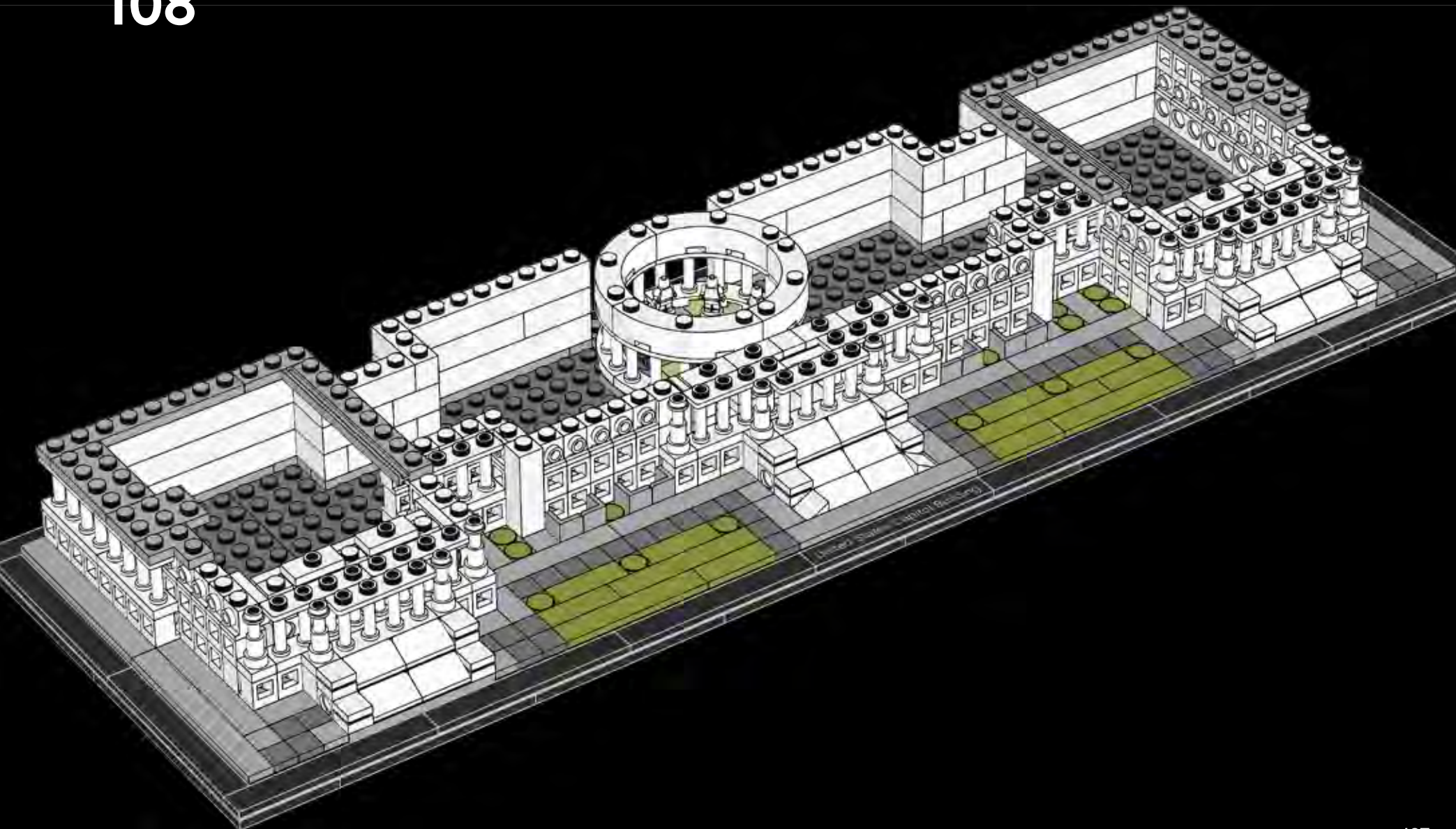
2x

107





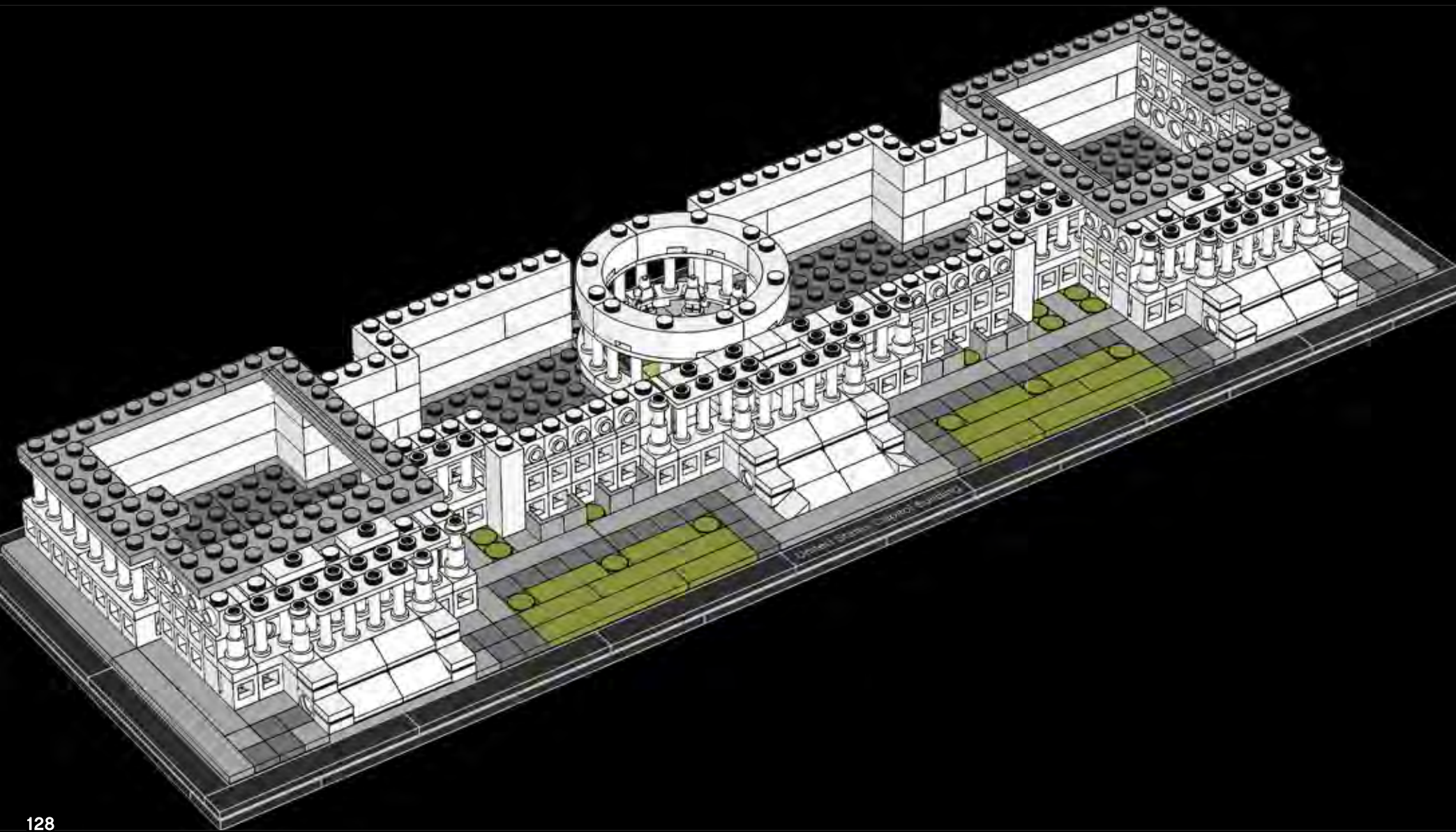
108





2x

109



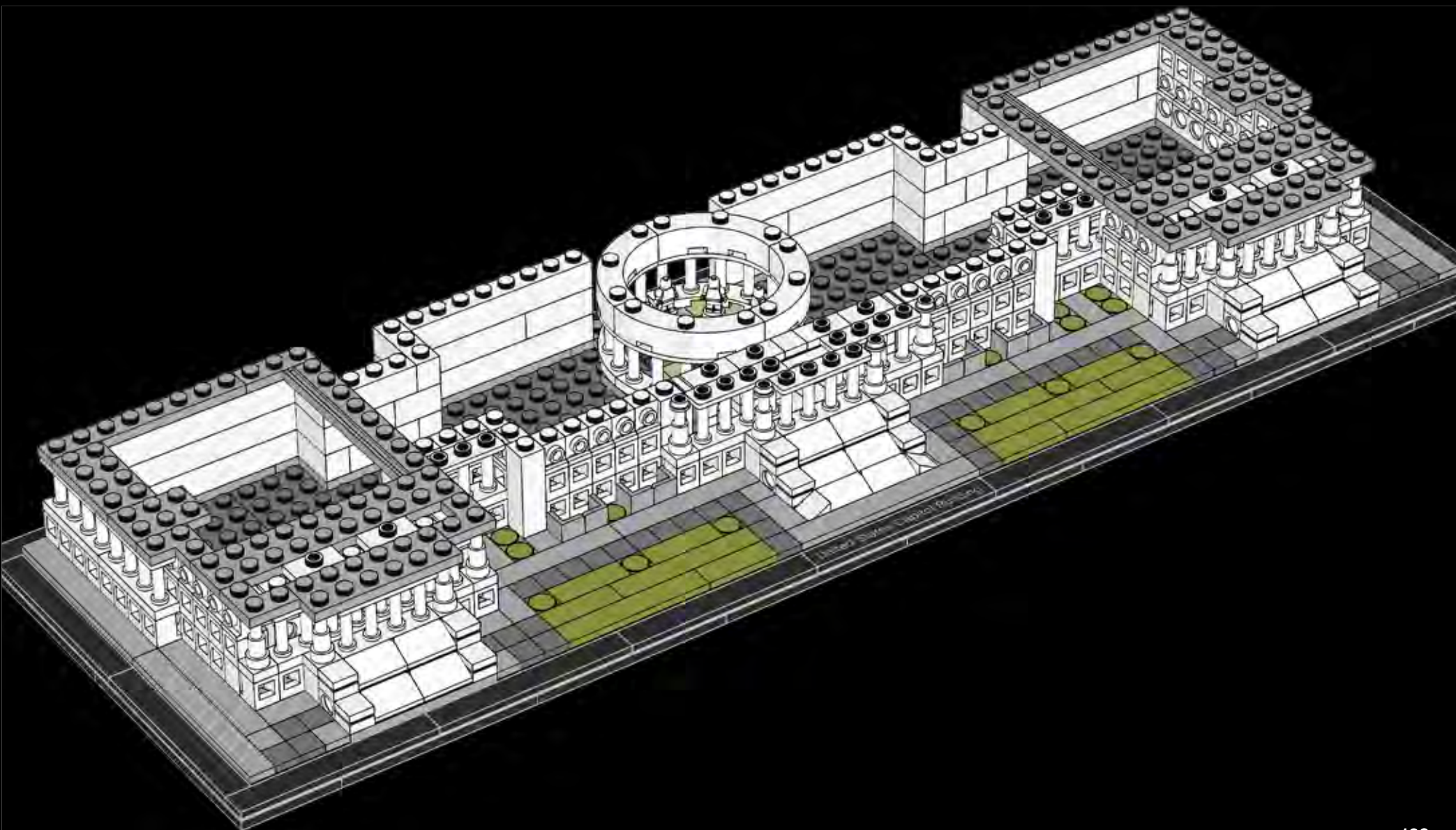


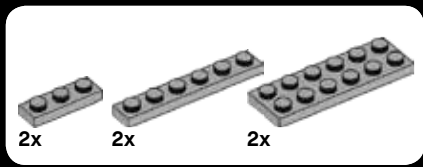
4x



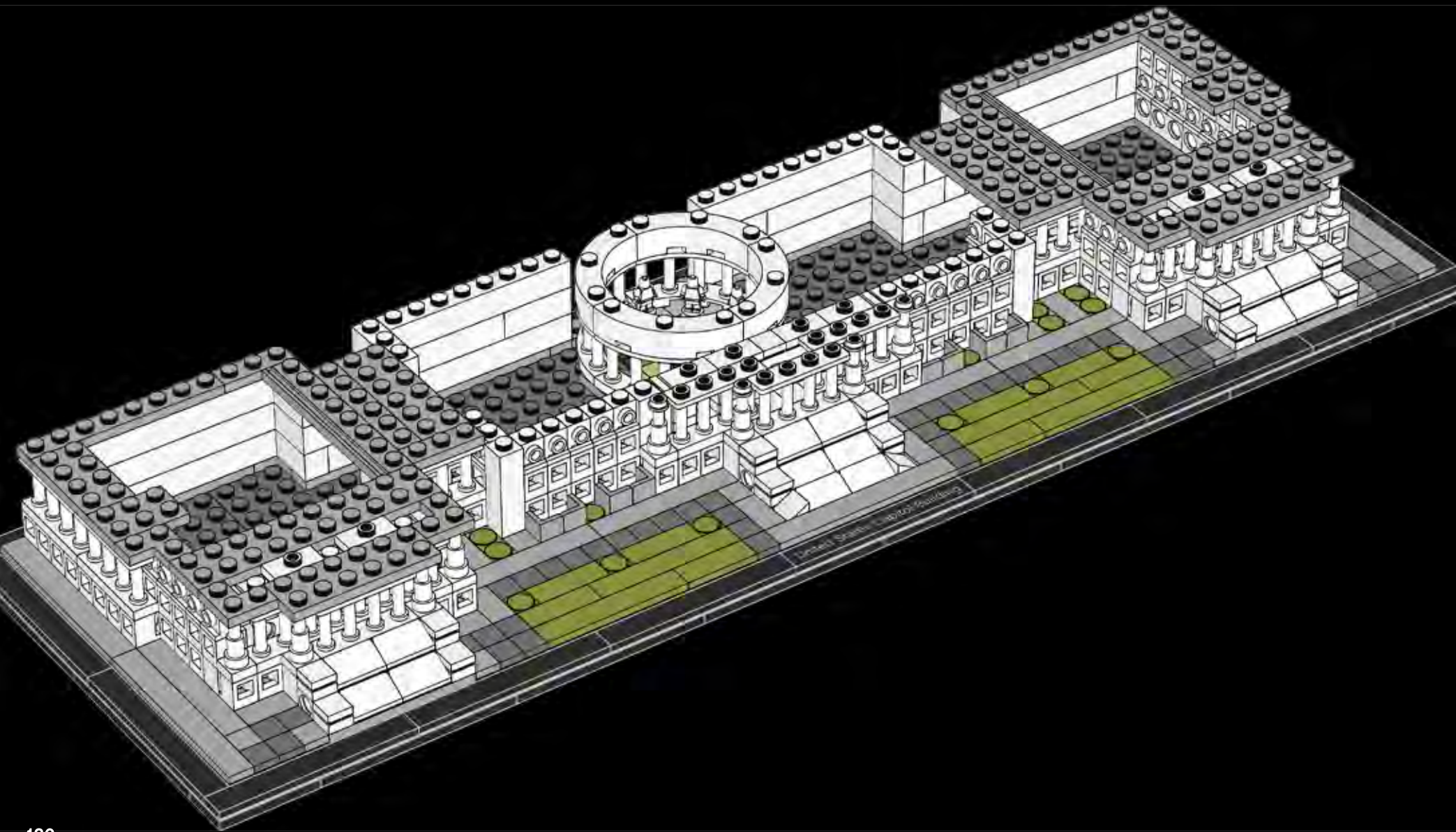
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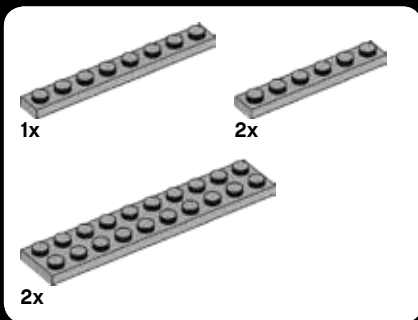
110



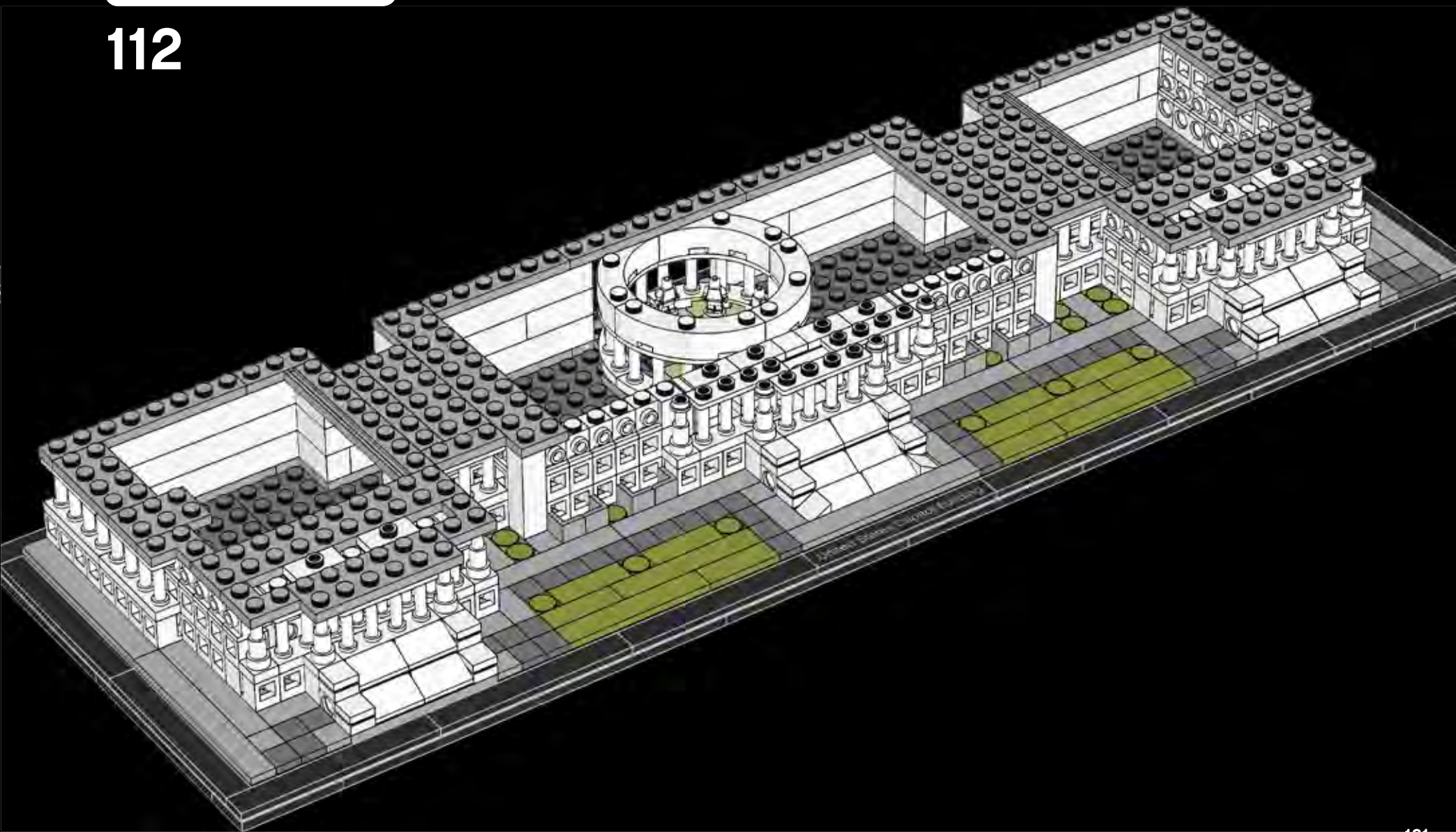


111





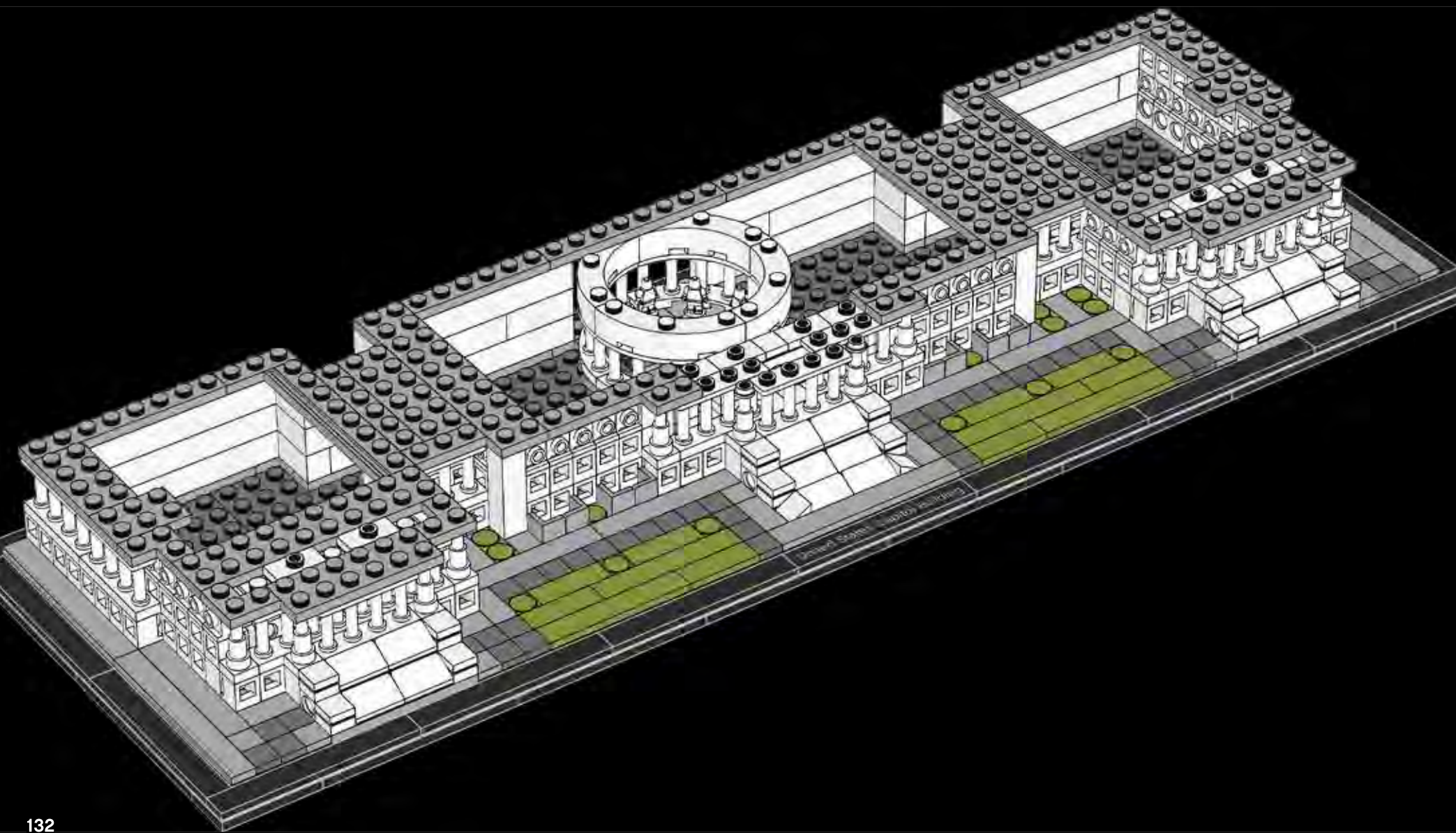
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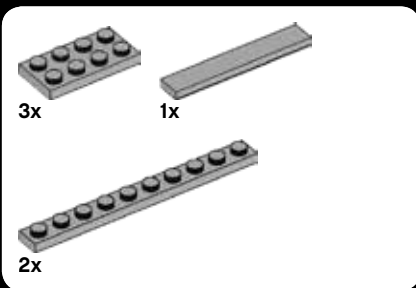


2x

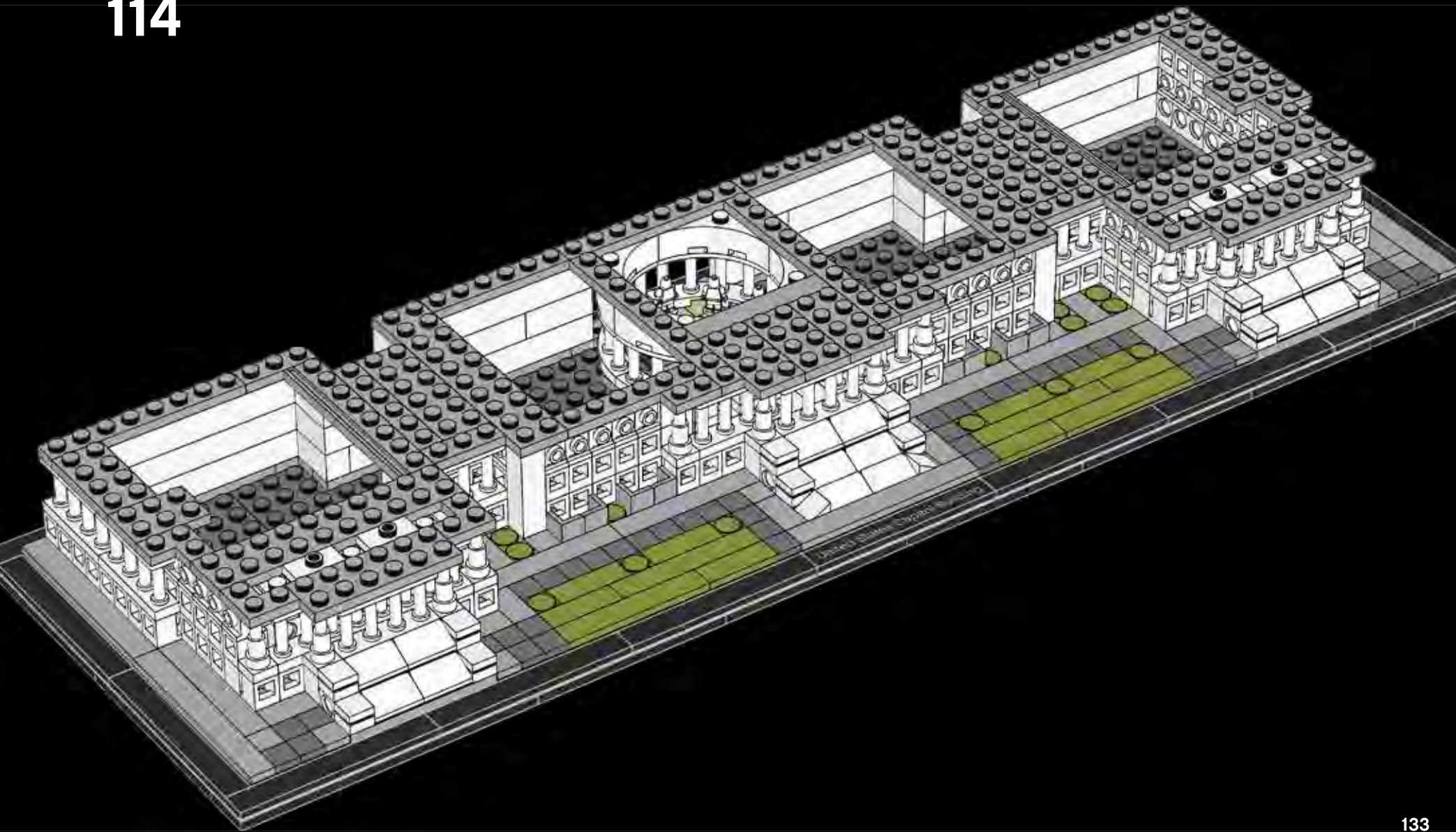
2x

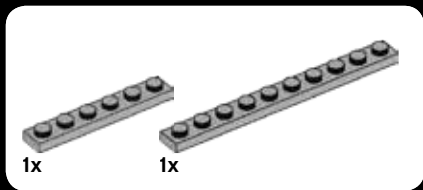
113



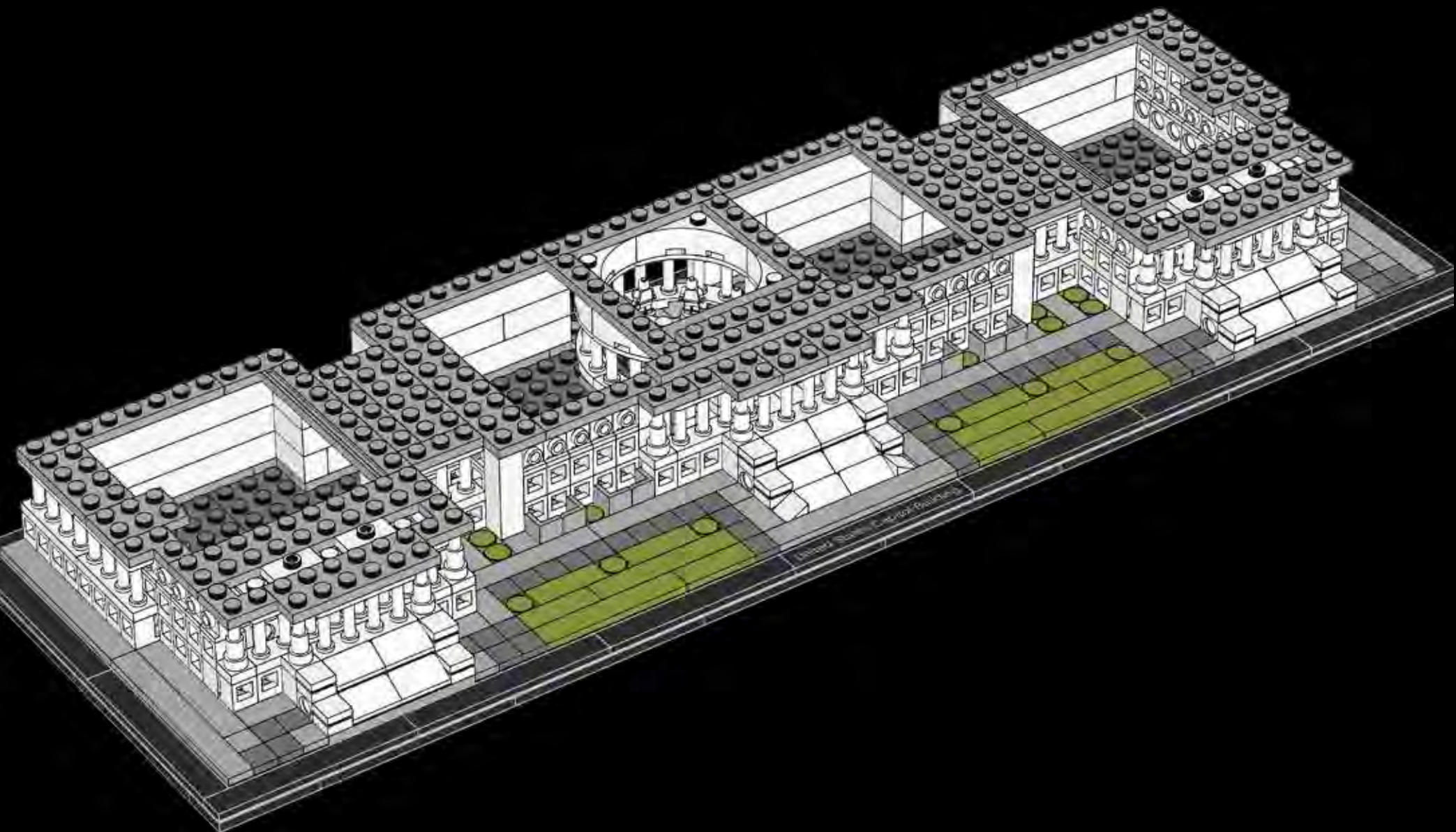


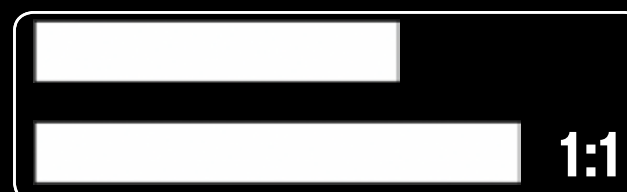
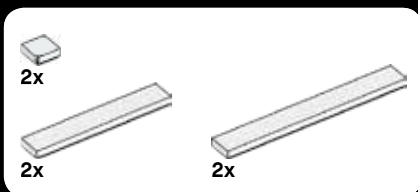
114



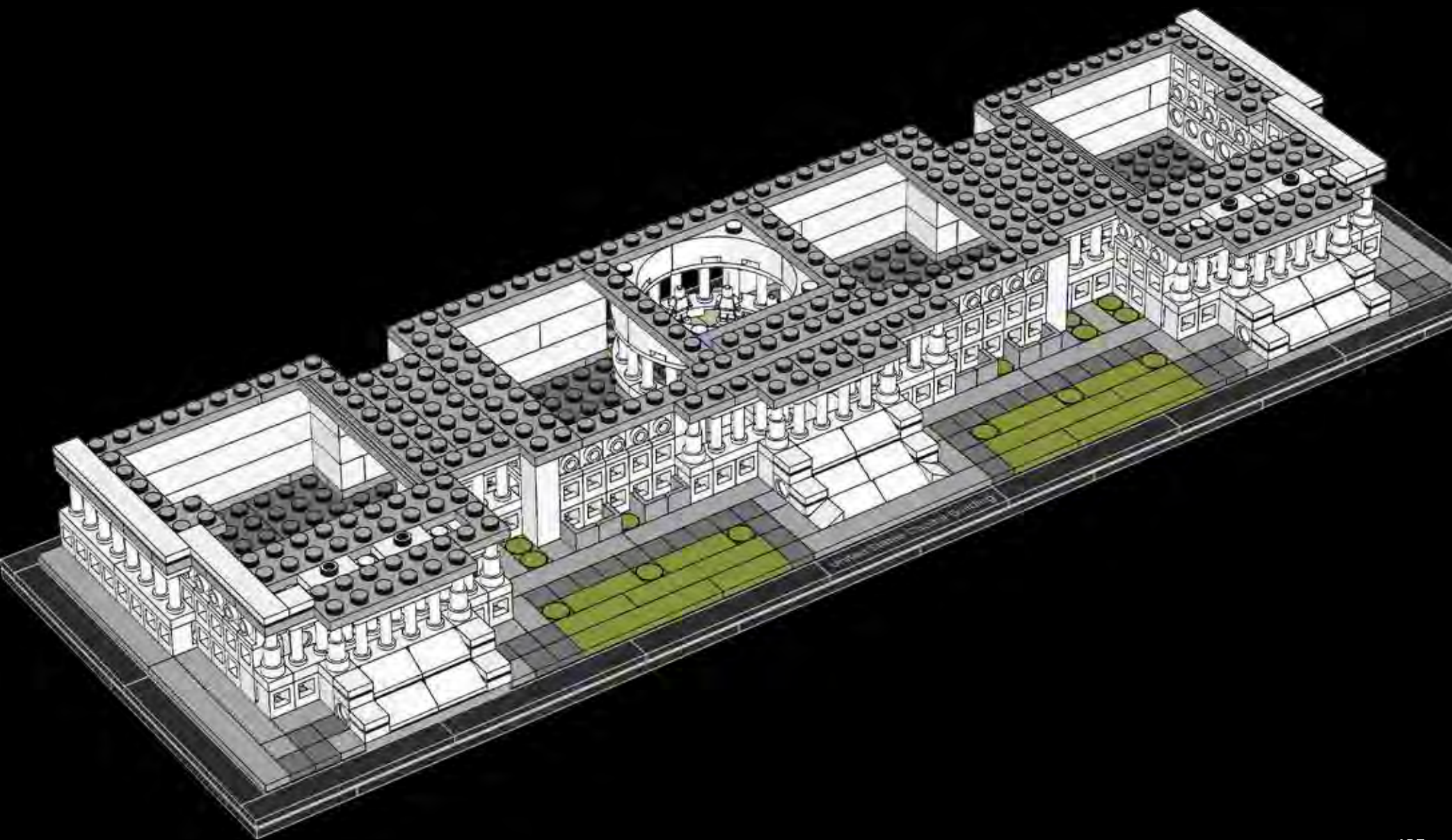


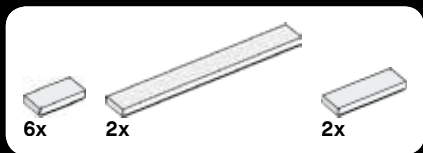
115



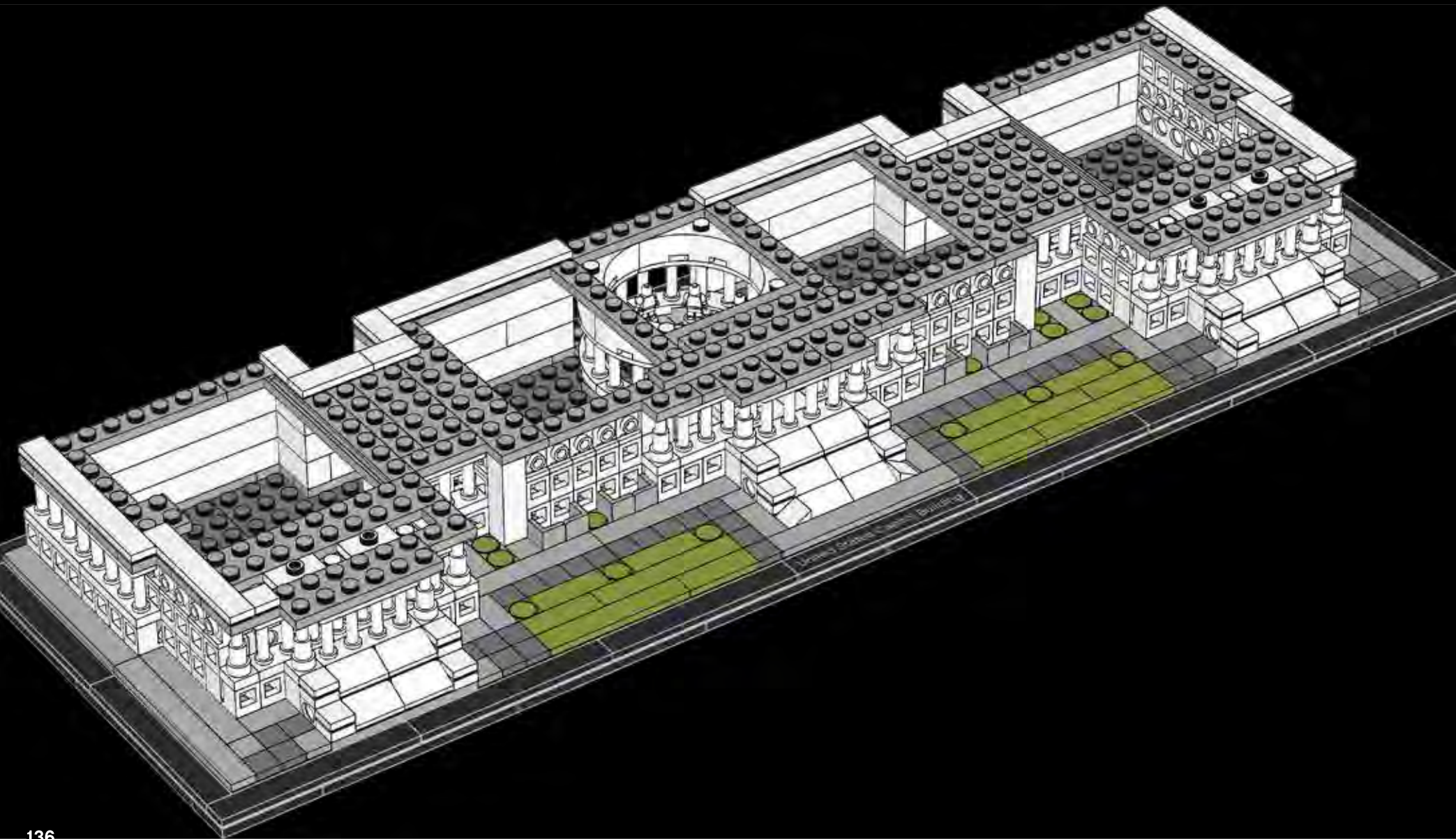


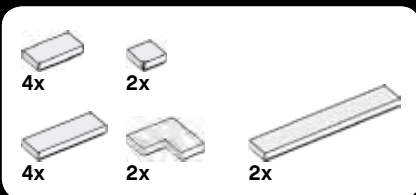
116



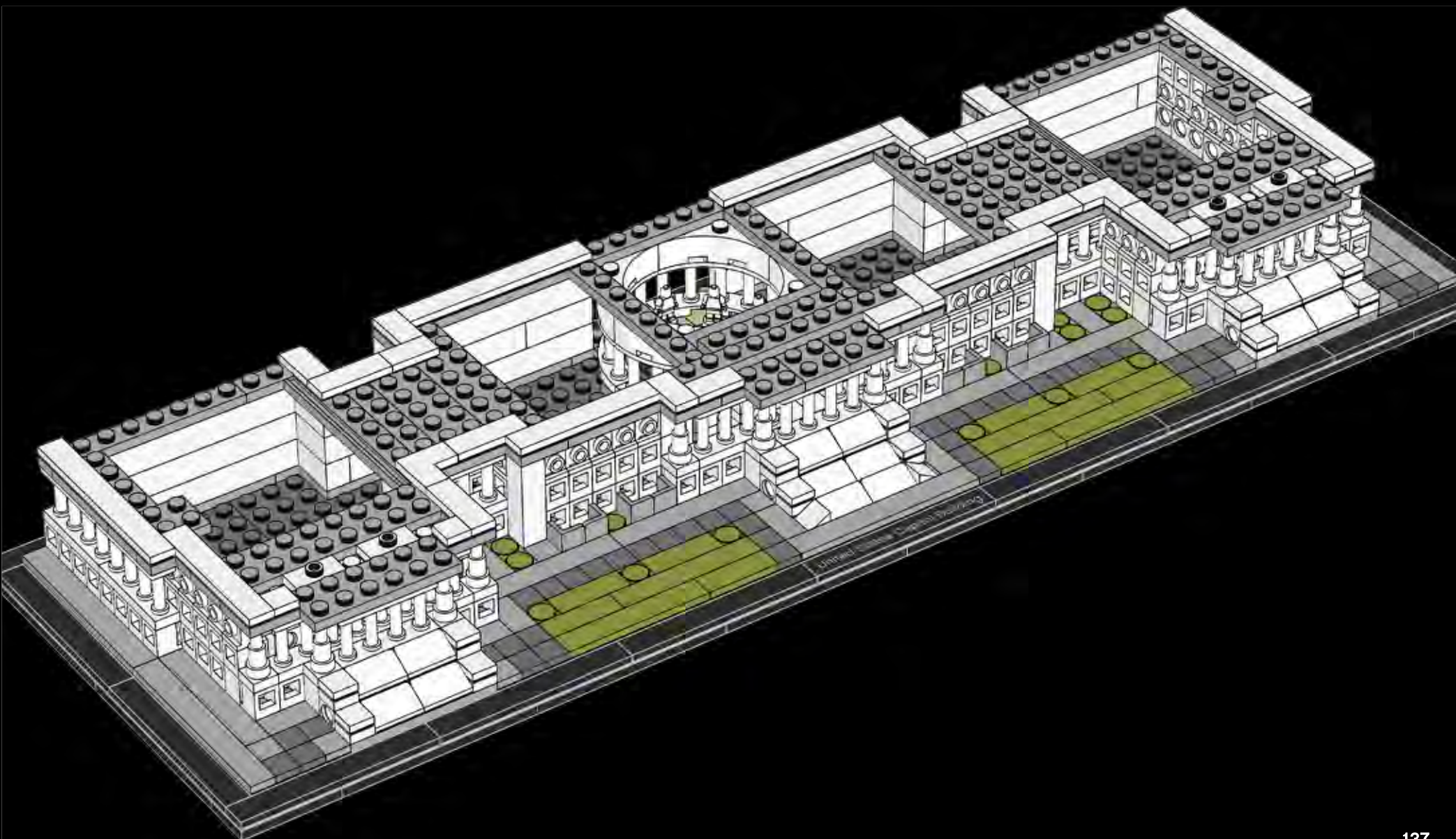


117





118



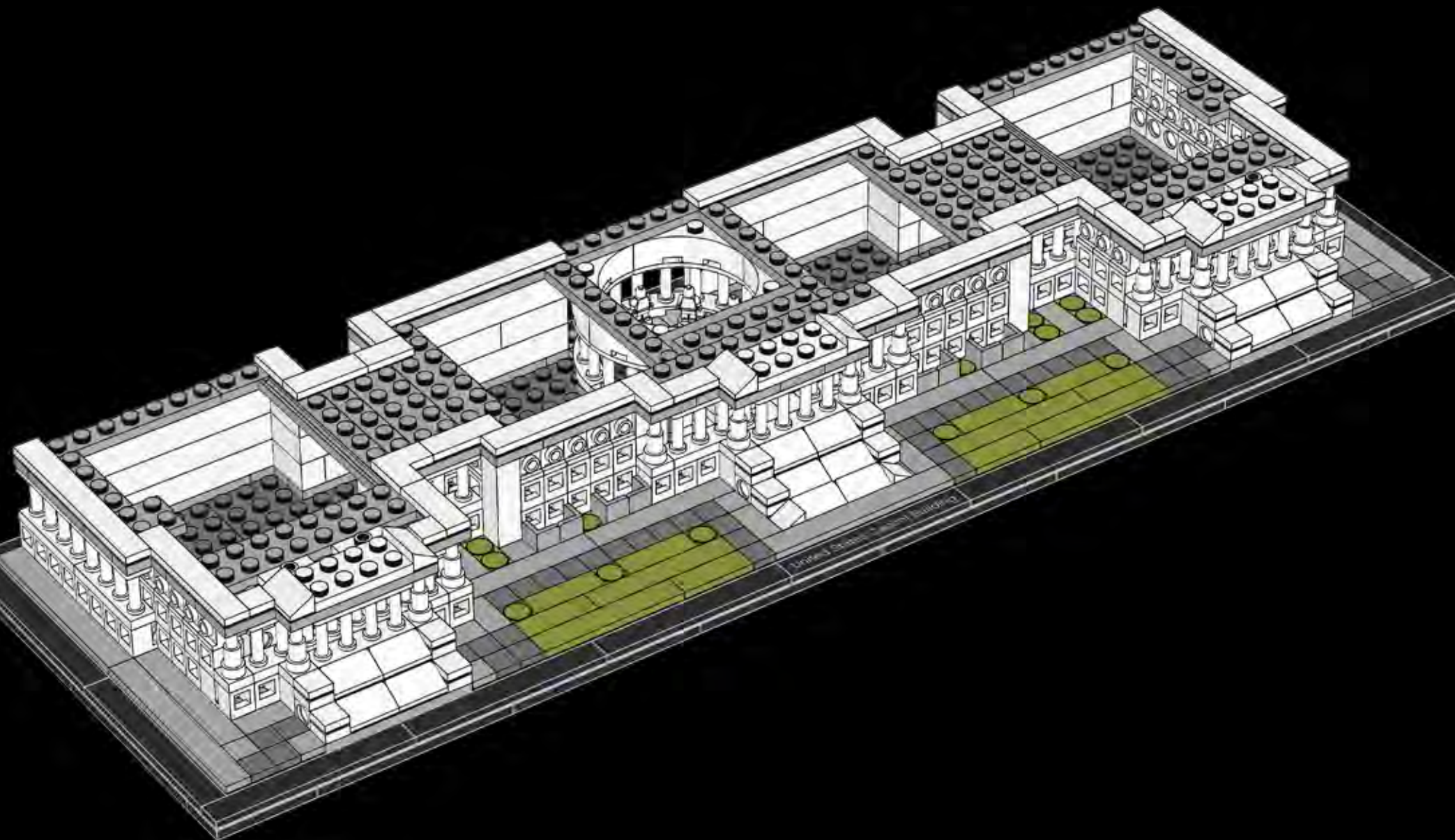


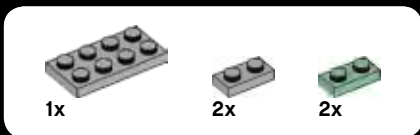
3x



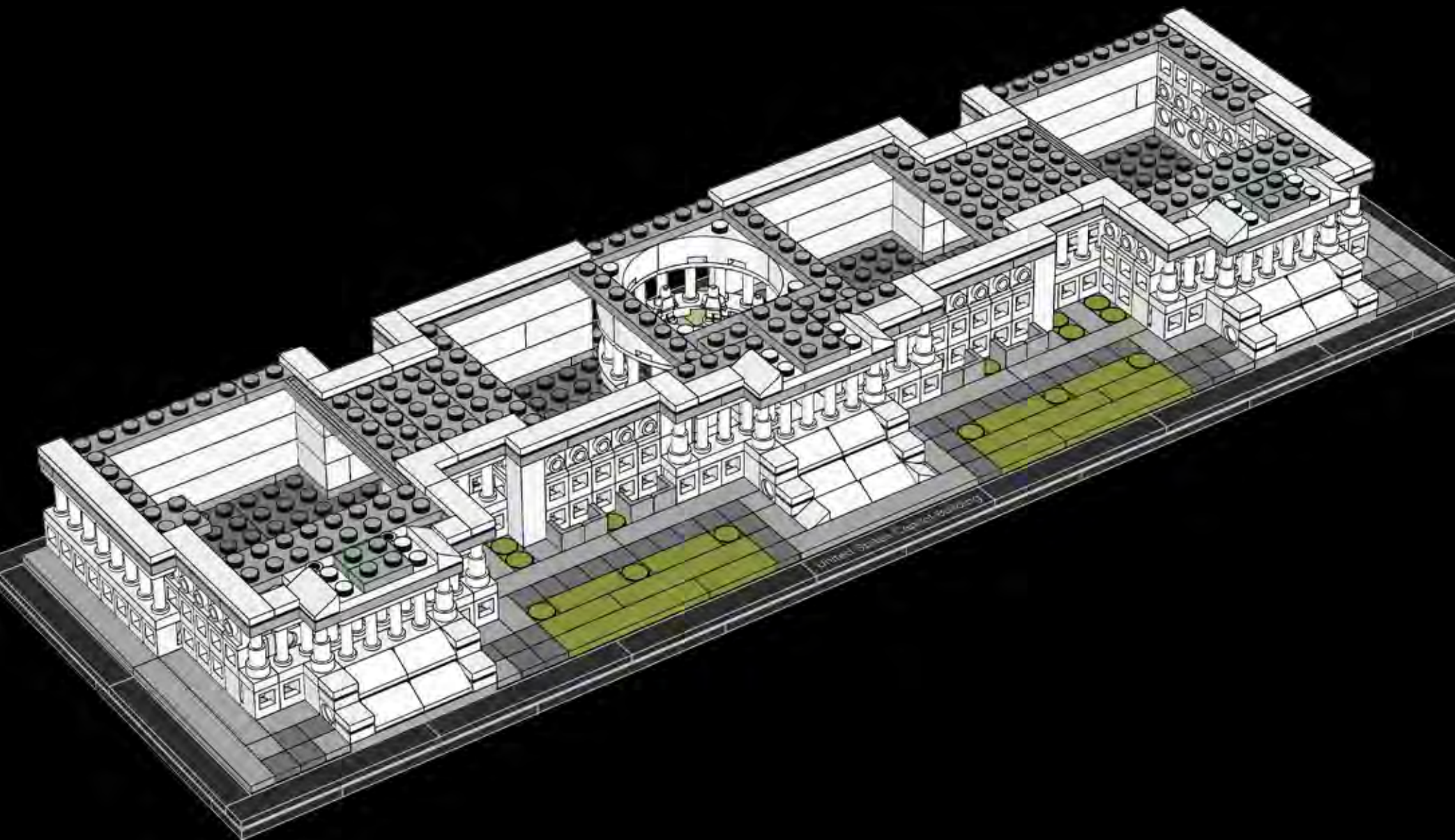
6x

119





120



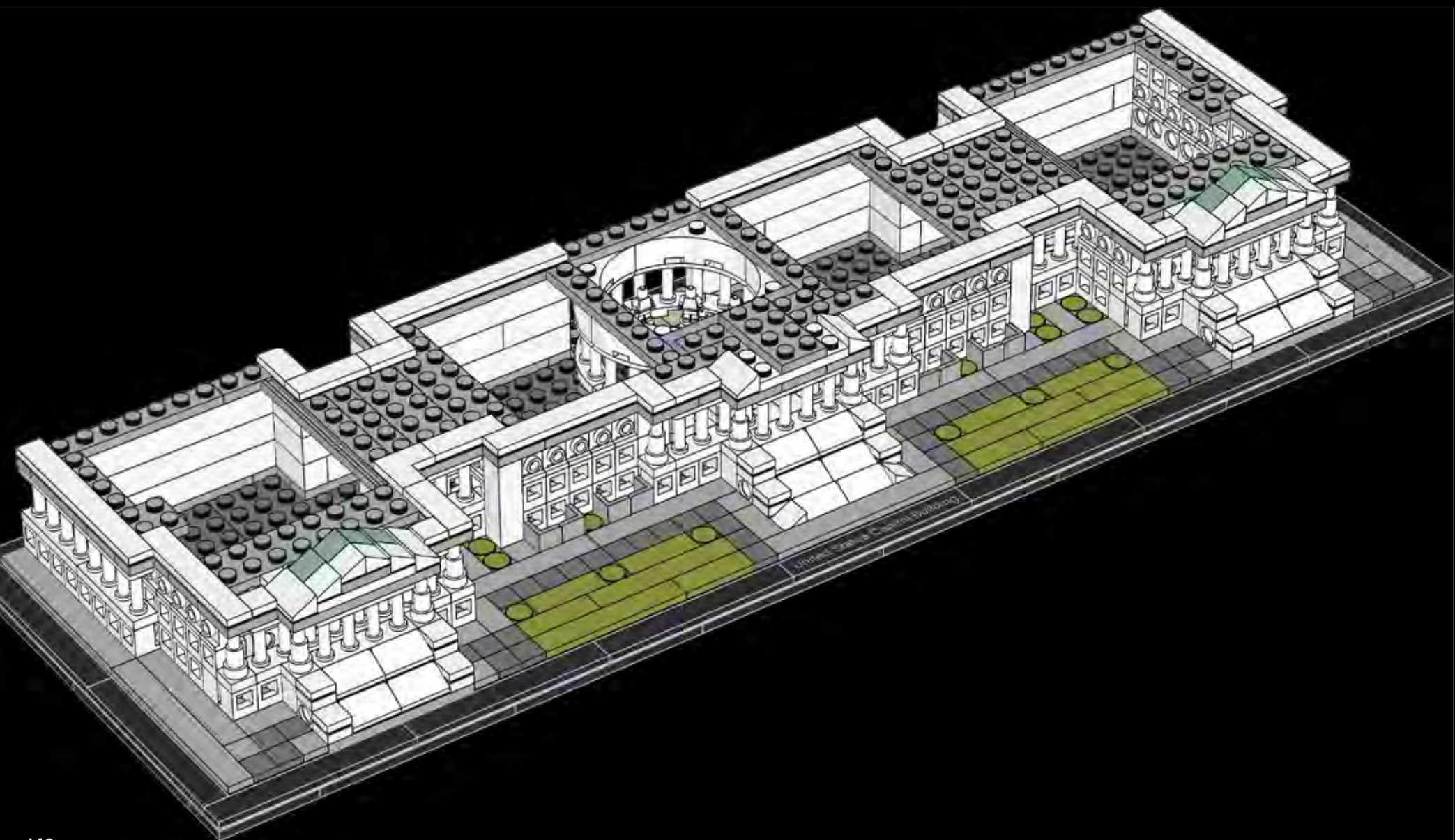


8x



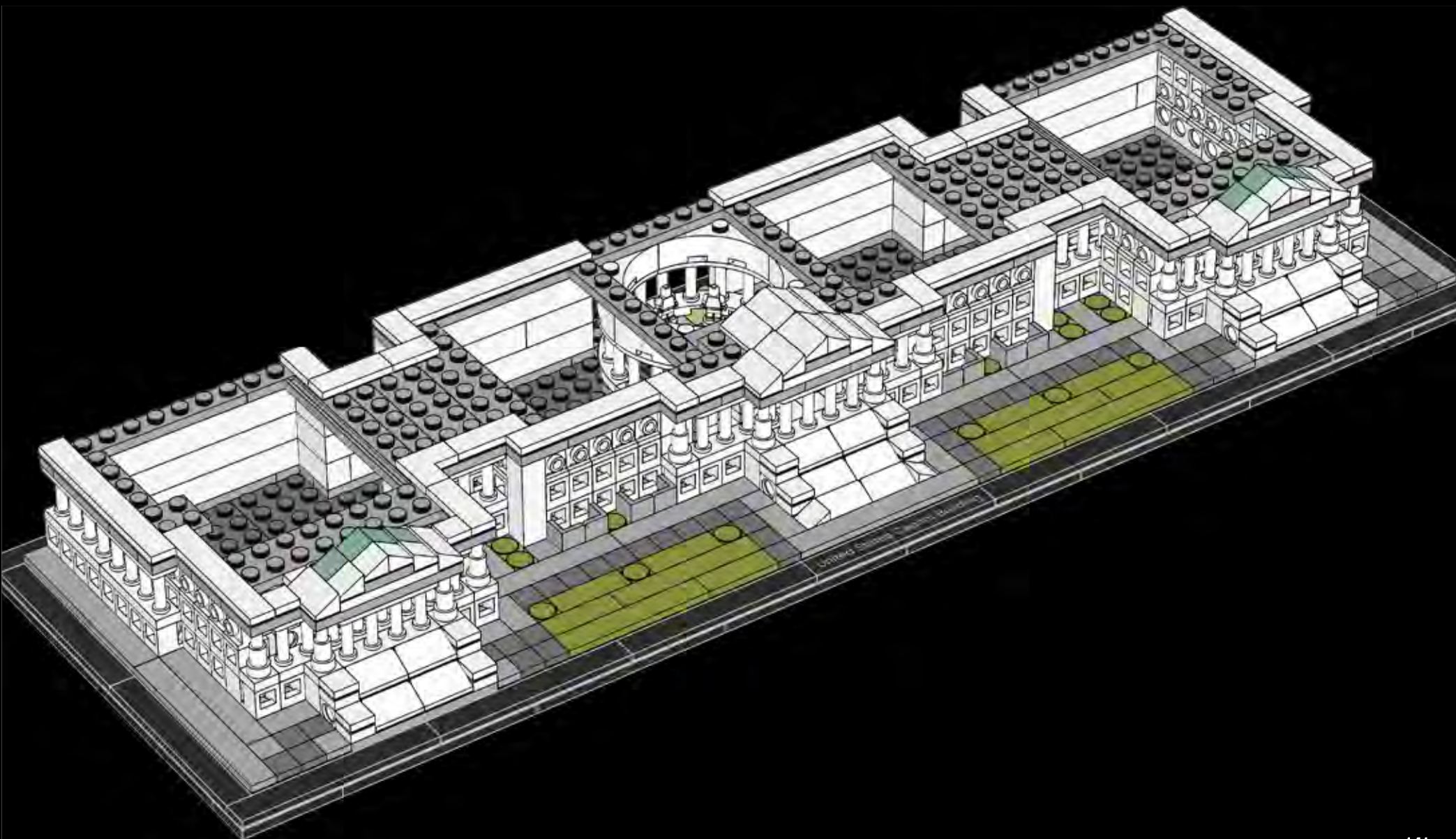
8x

121





122

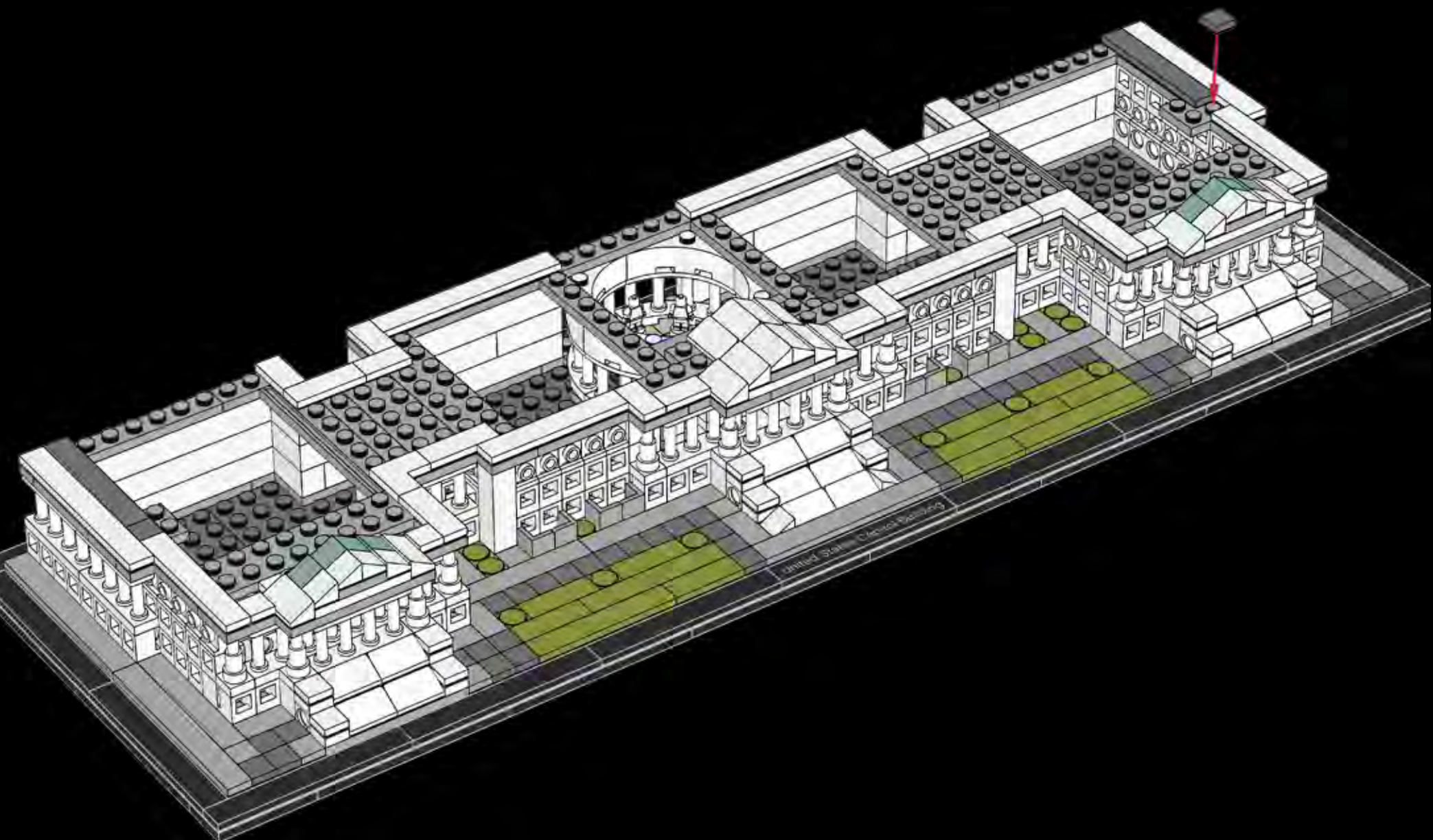



2x


2x

1:1

123



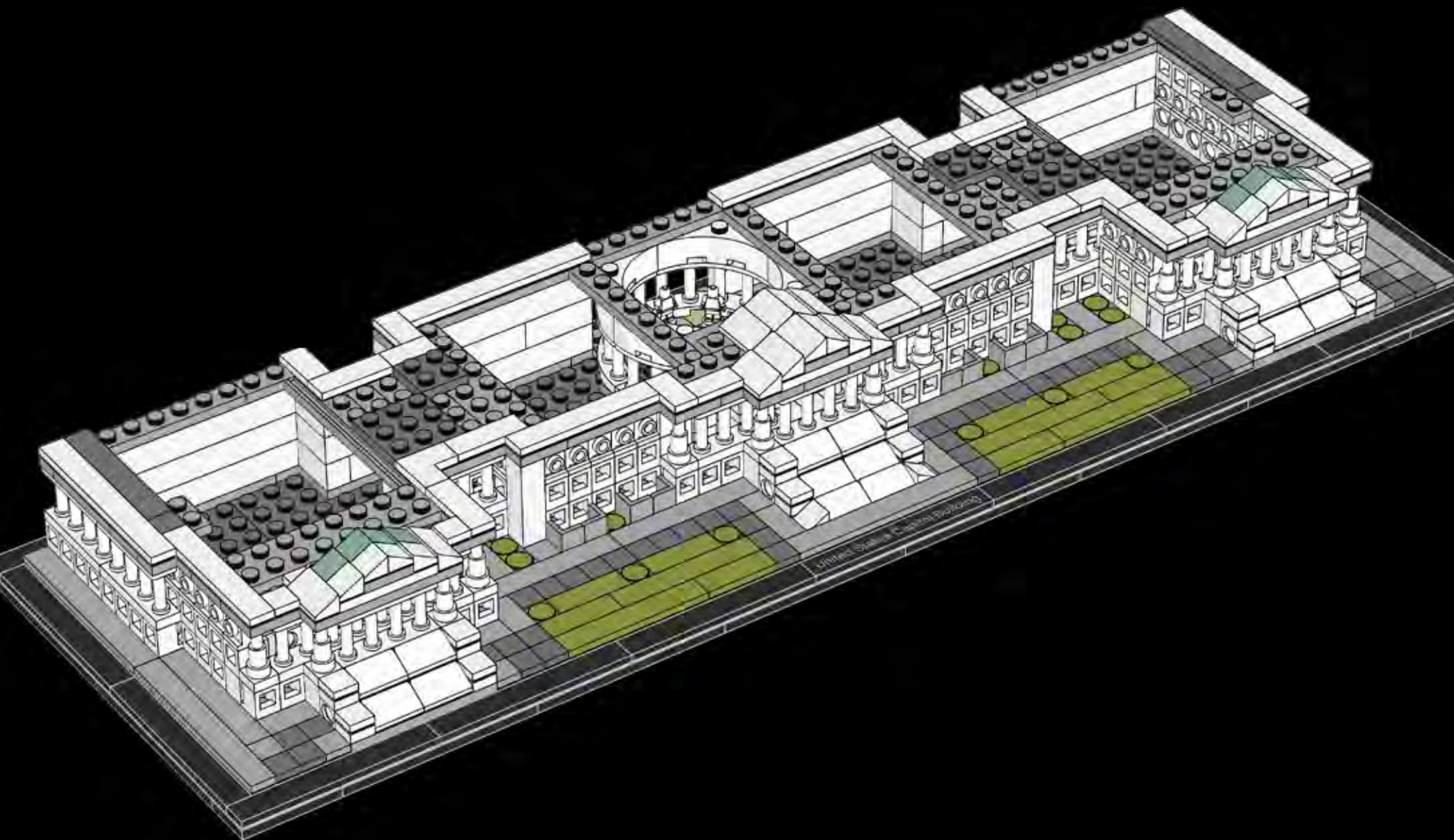


2x



2x

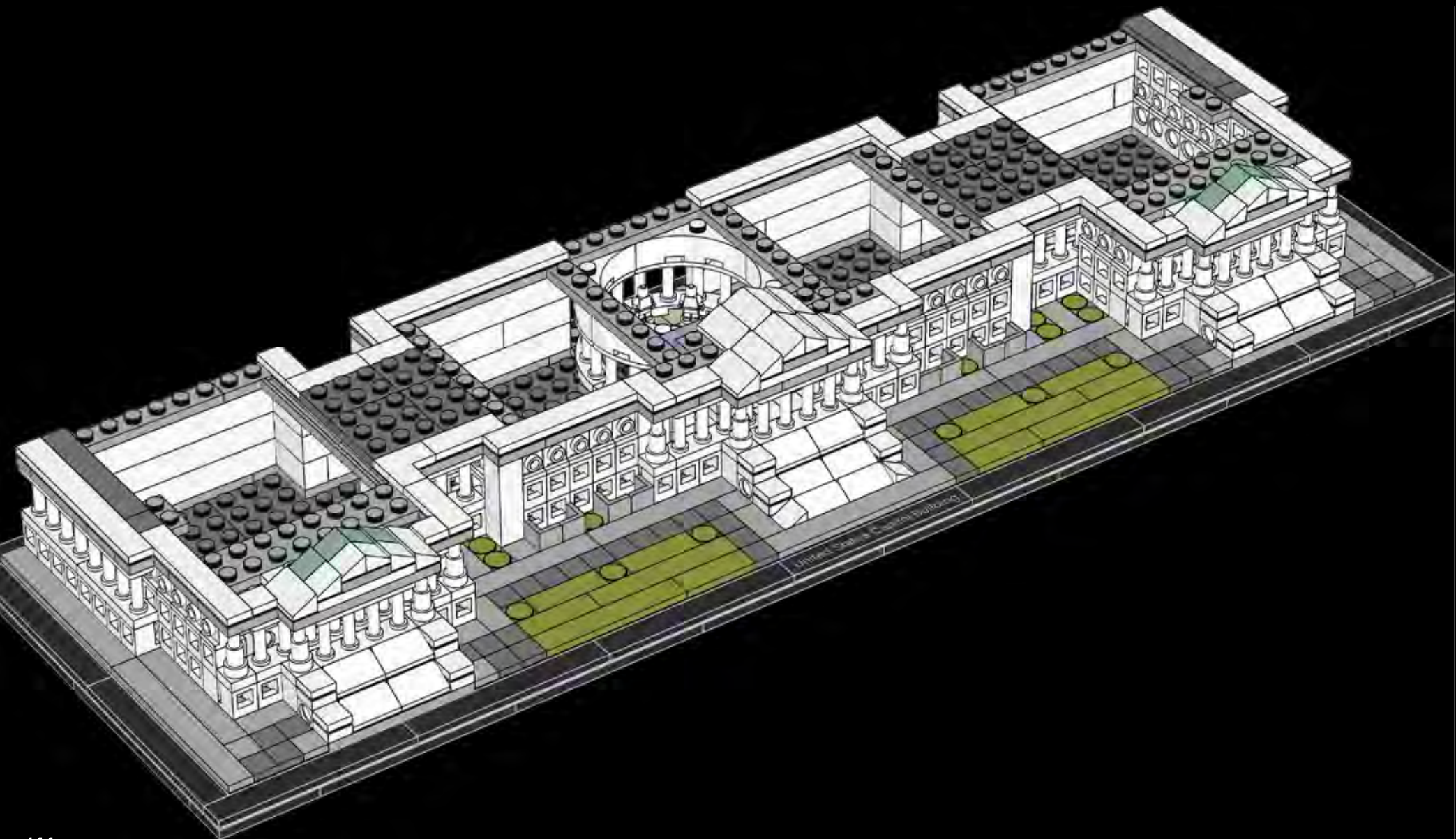
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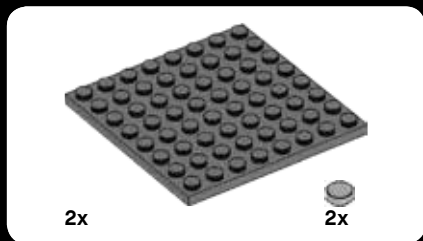




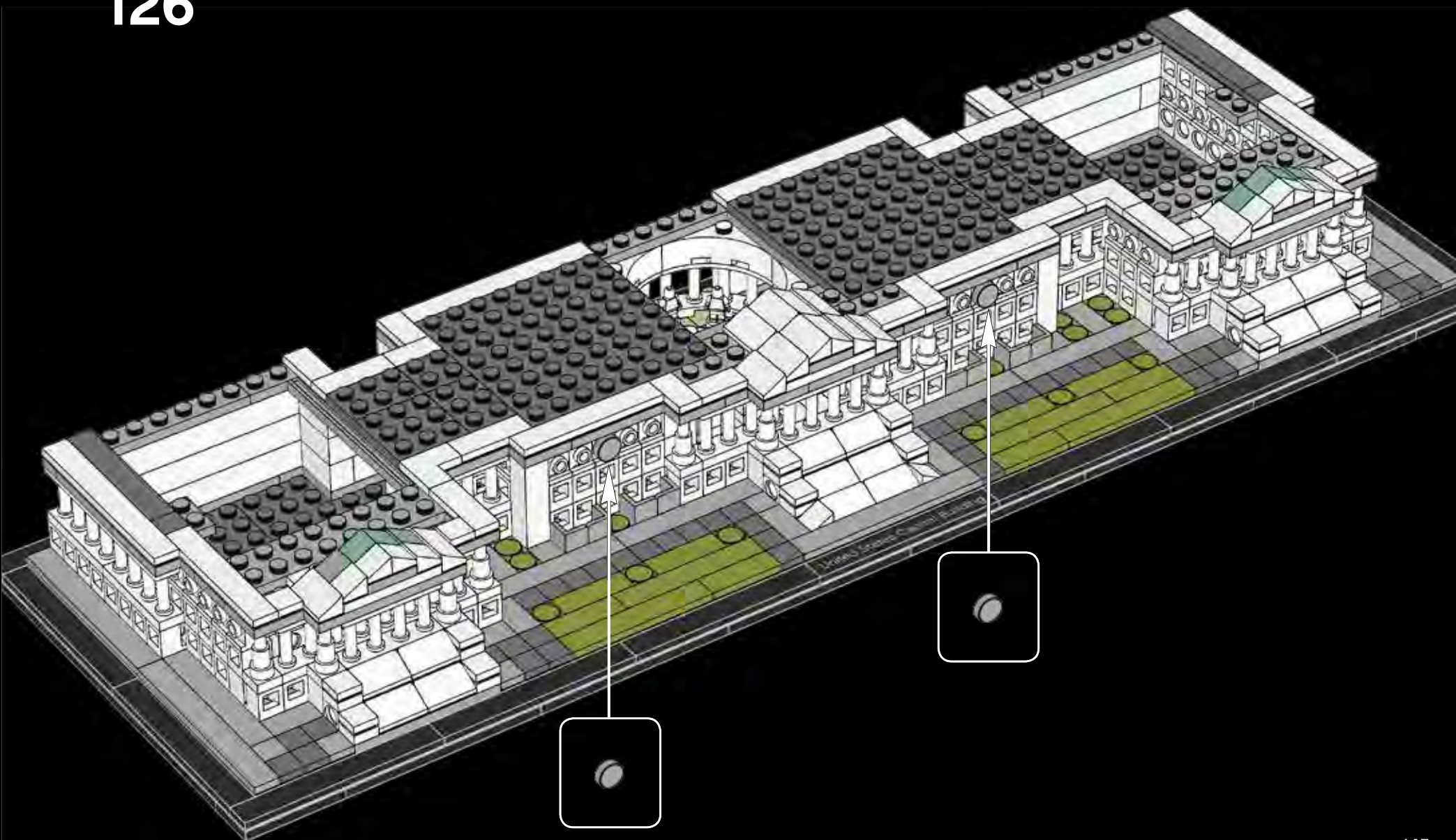
4x

125





126

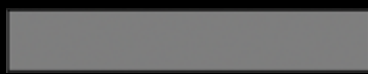




2x

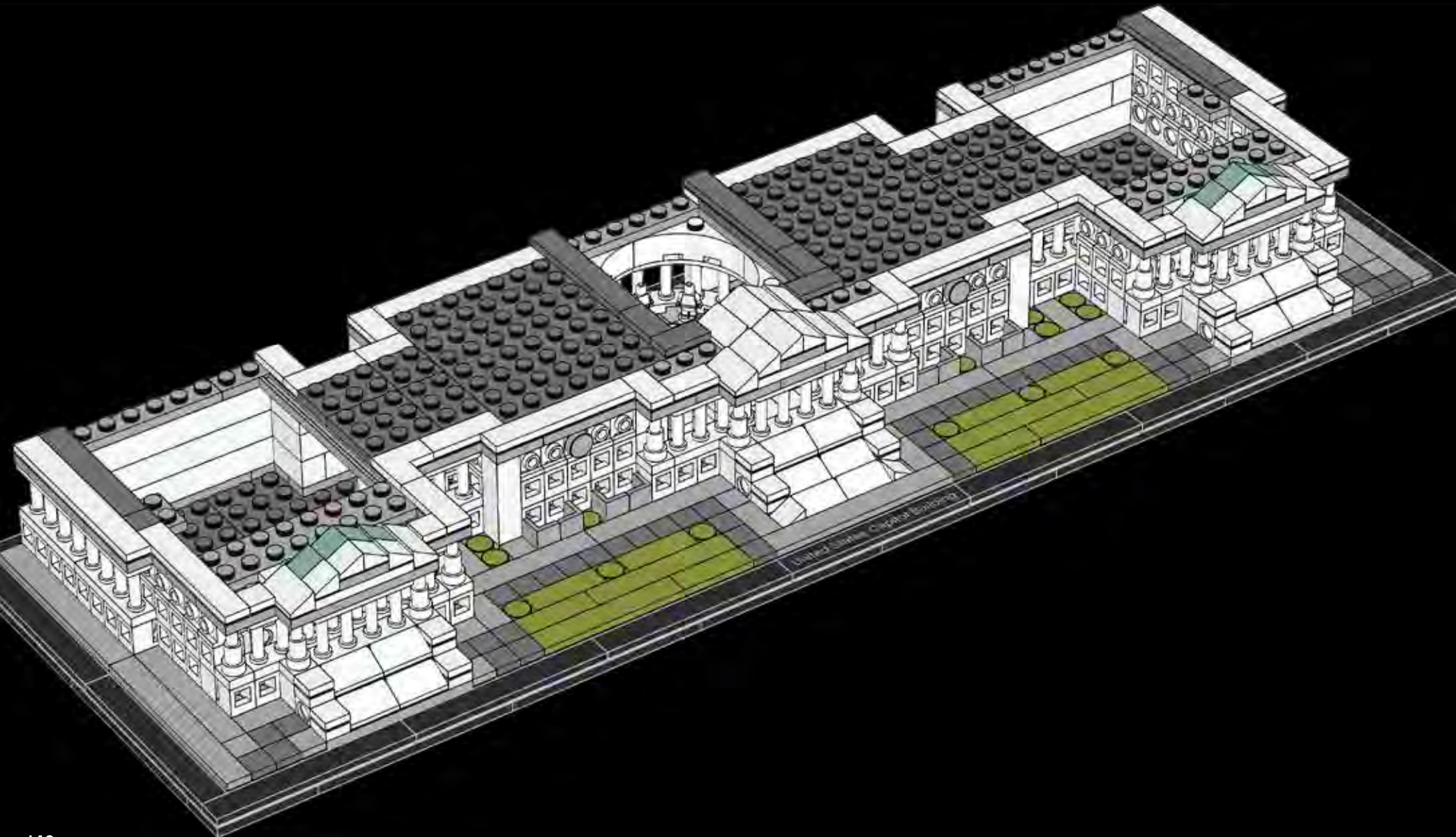


4x



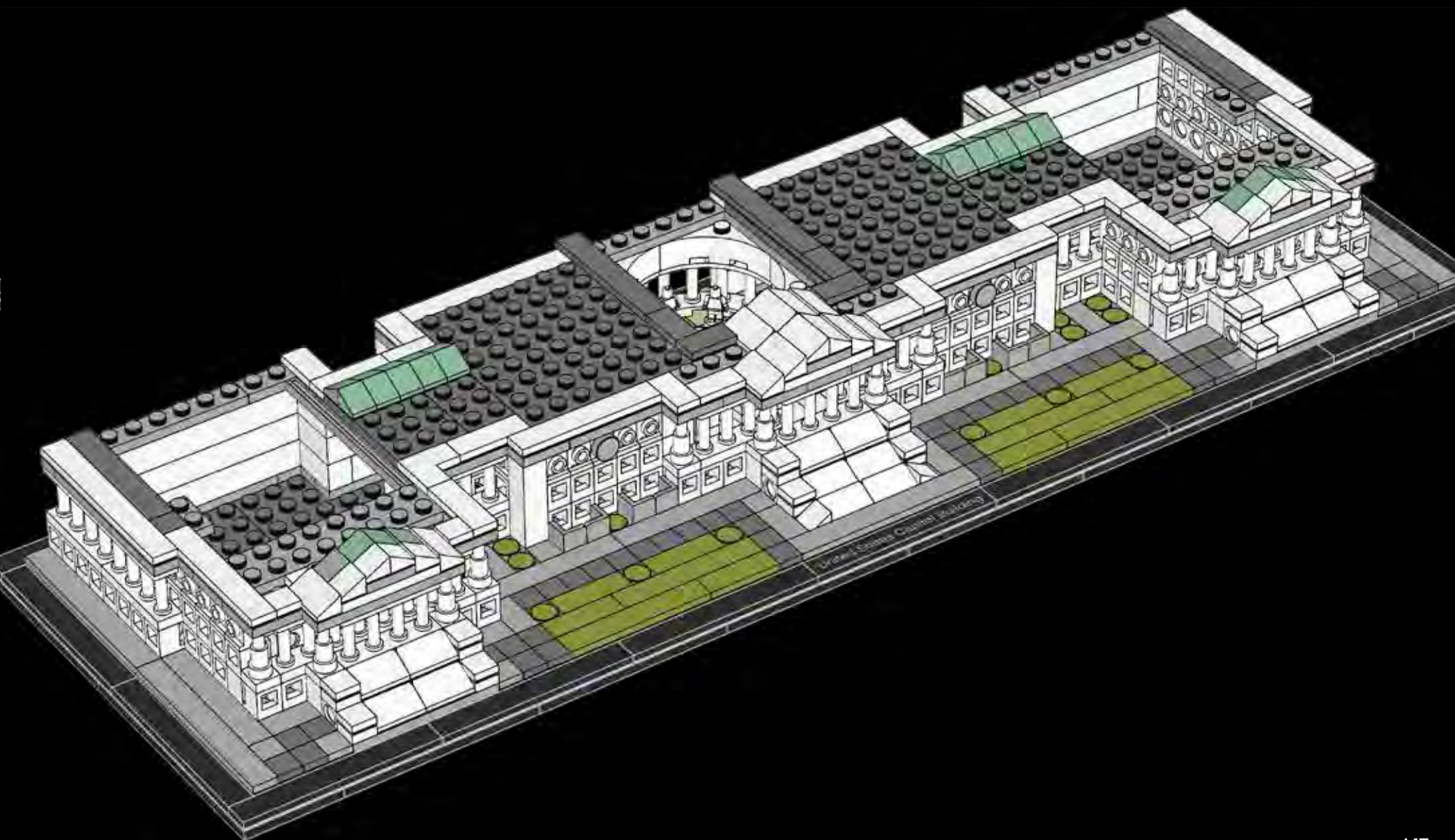
1:1

127



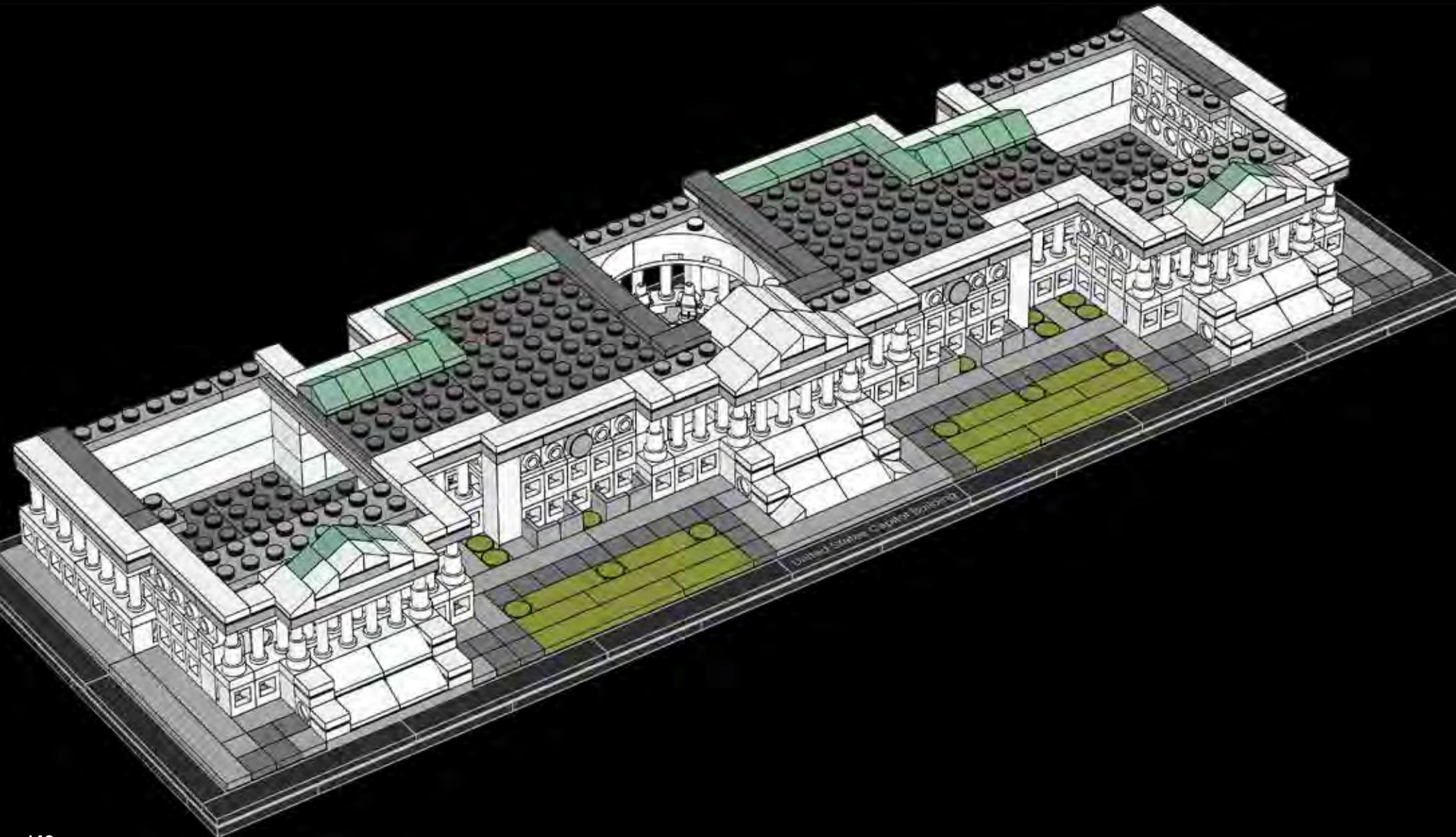


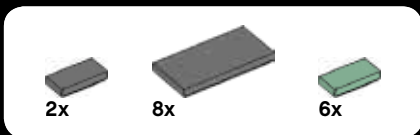
128



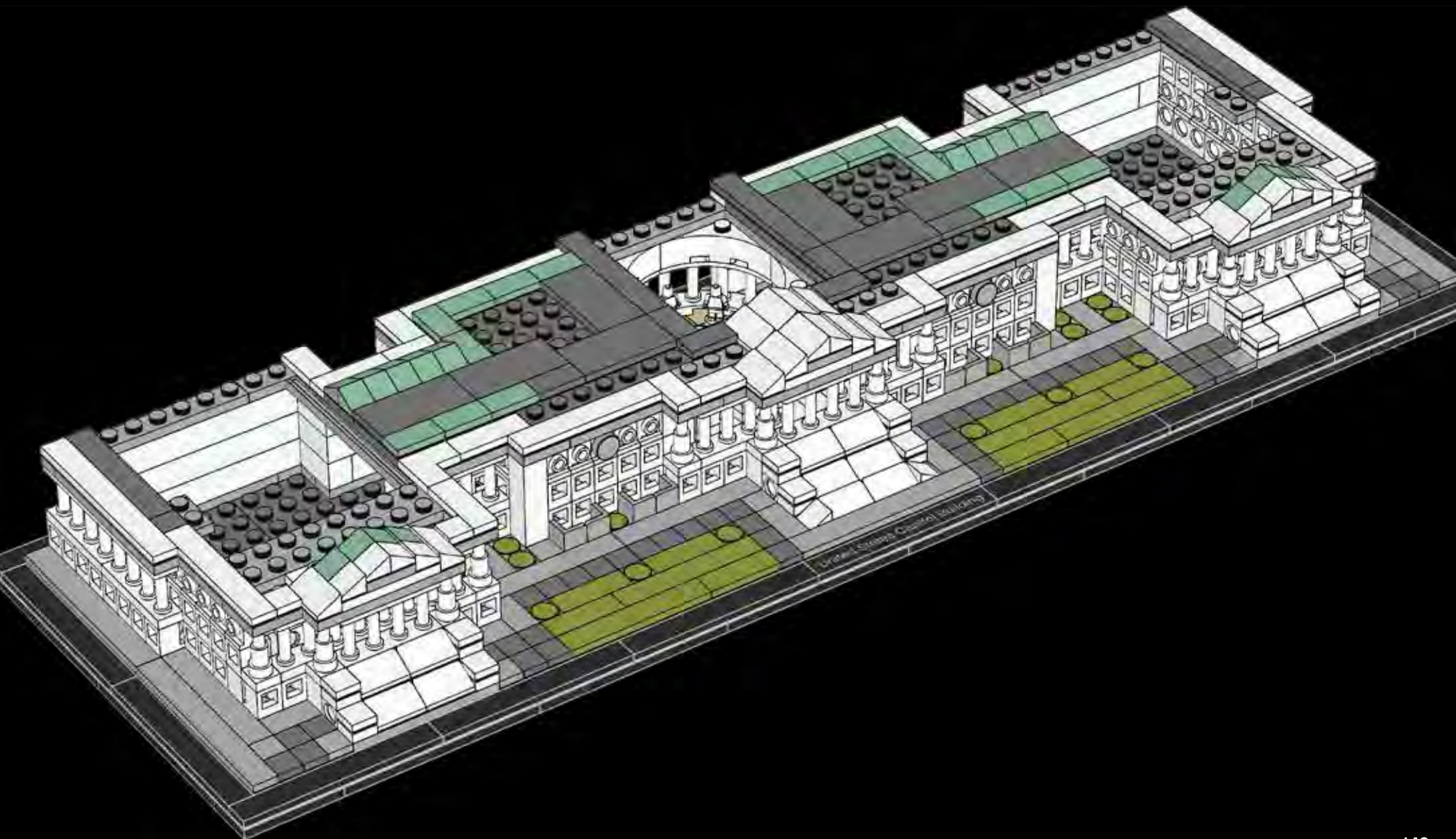
10x

129



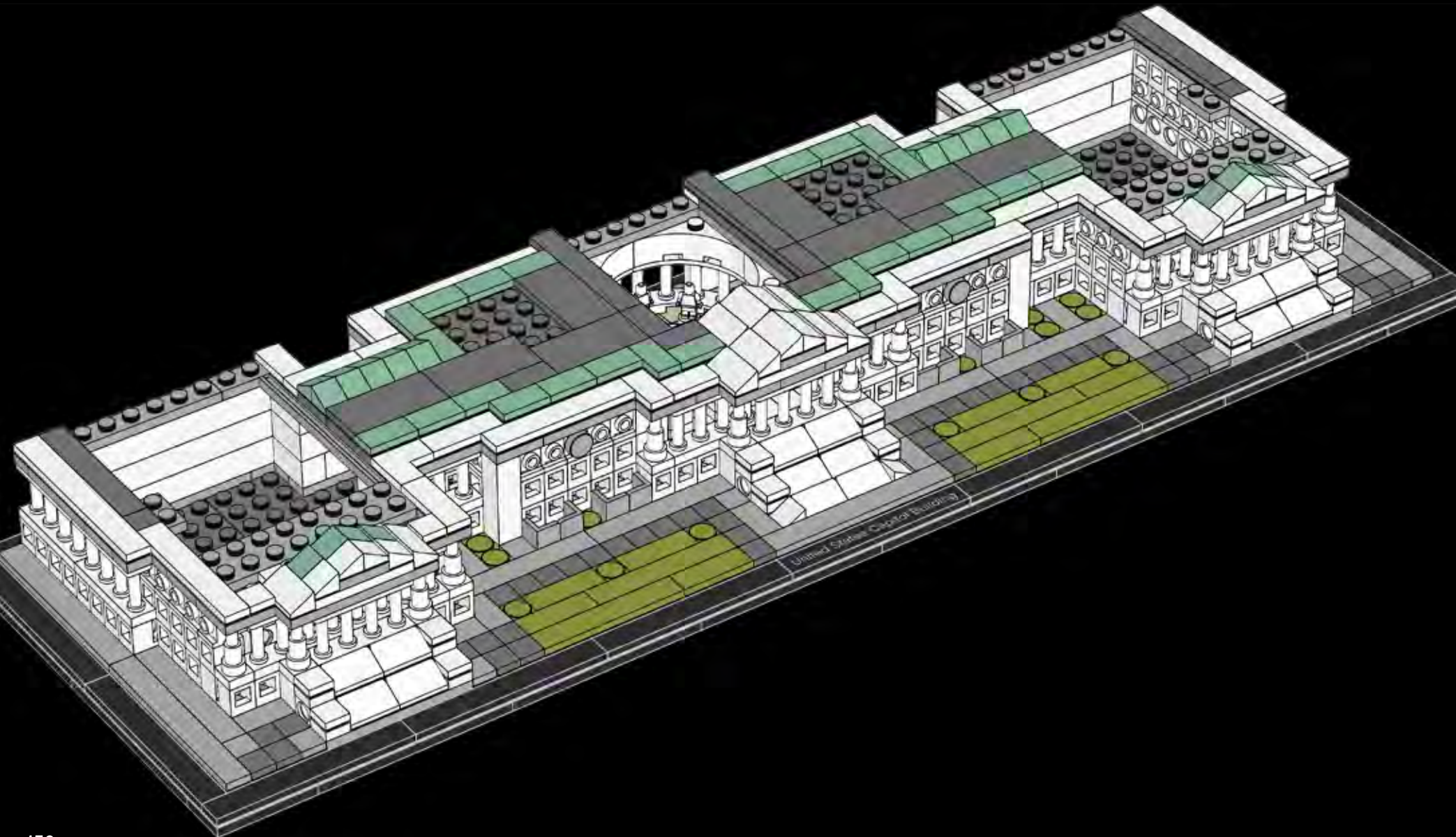


130



10x

131





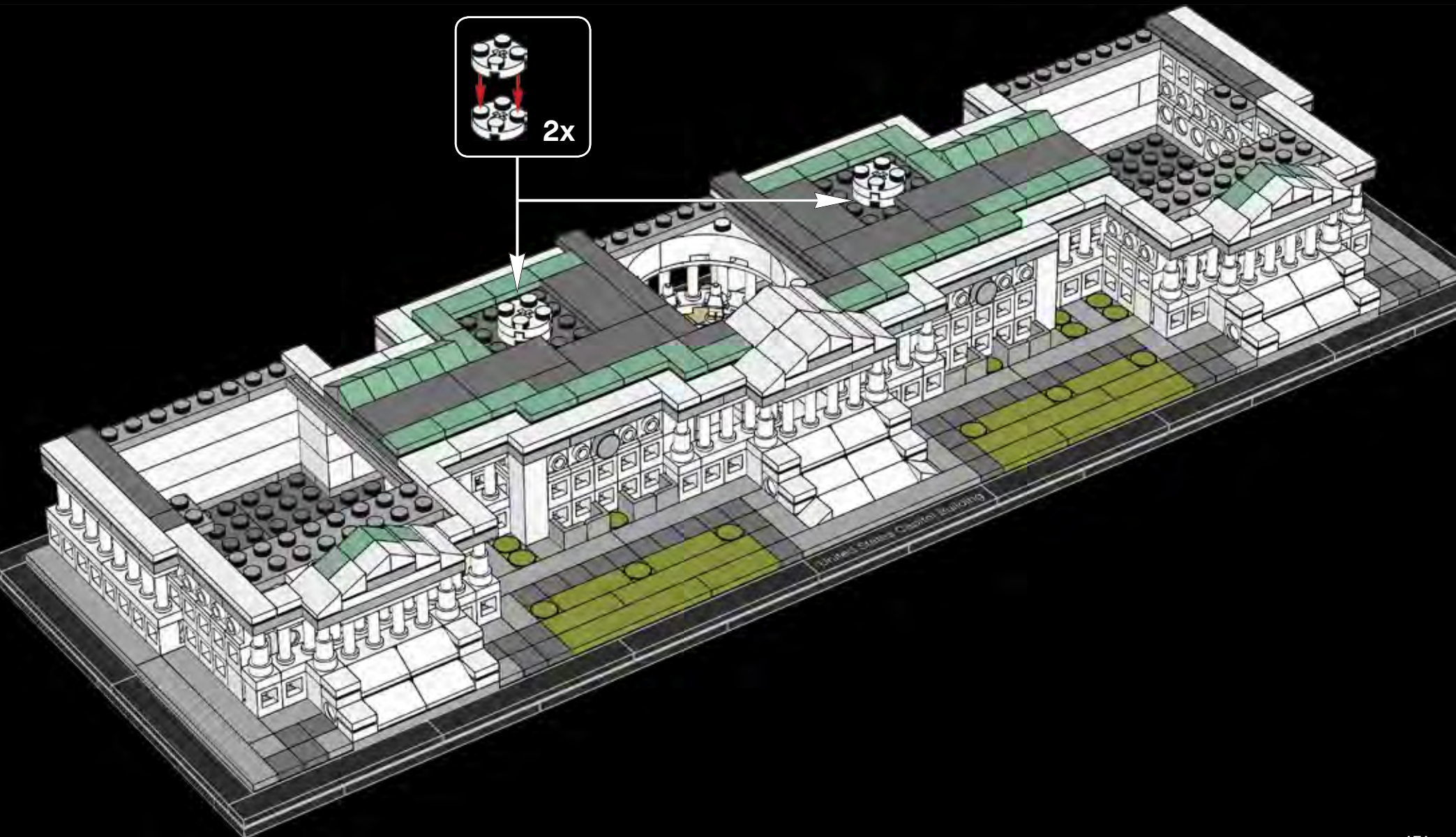
4x

132

The building's dome is made of 8,909,200 lb.
(4,041,100 kg) of cast iron.

Le dôme du bâtiment est fabriqué avec
4 041 100 kg de fonte.

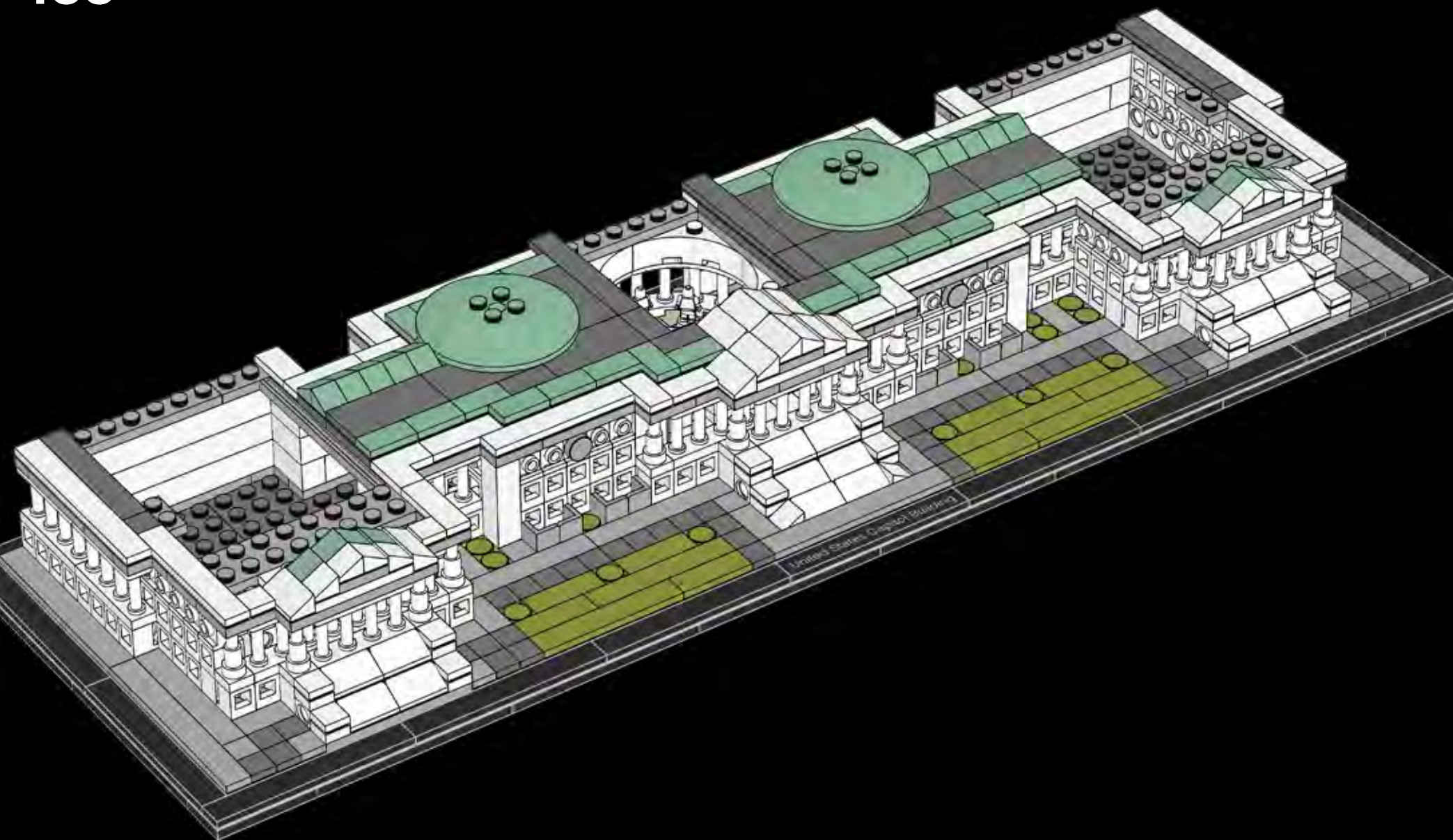
La estructura de la cúpula del edificio se compone
de 4.041.100 kg de hierro fundido.





2x

133



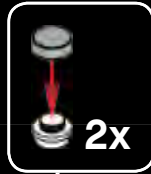


2x

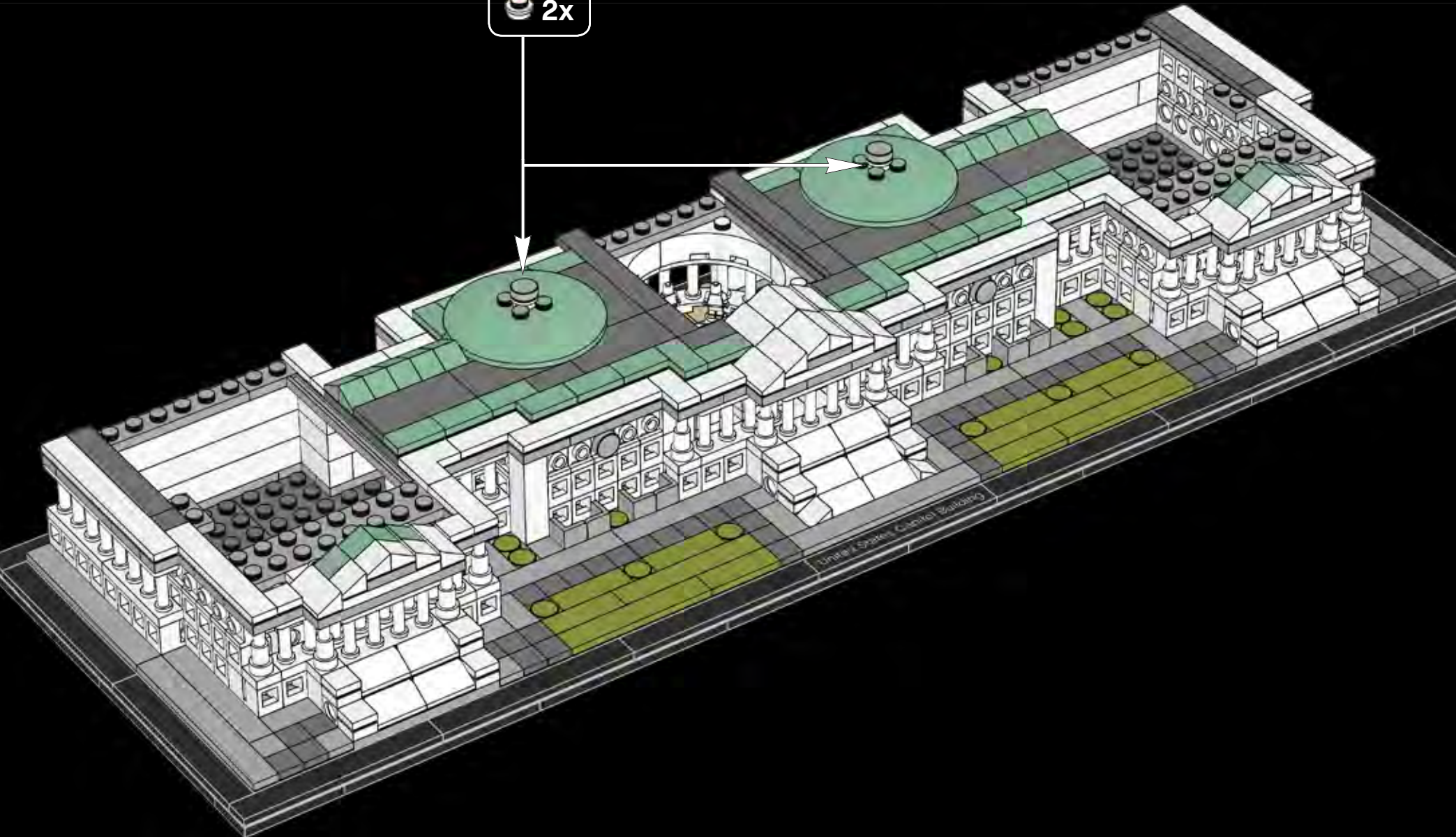


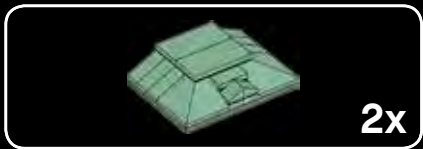
2x

134



2x

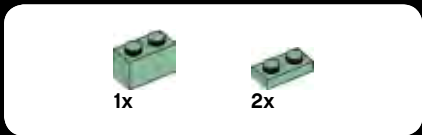




135



136



137



138





1x

139



2x

140



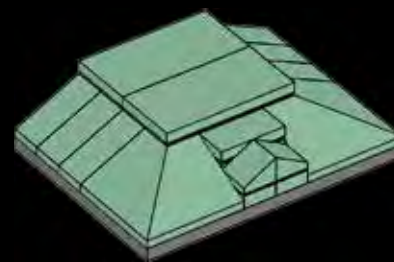
2x

141



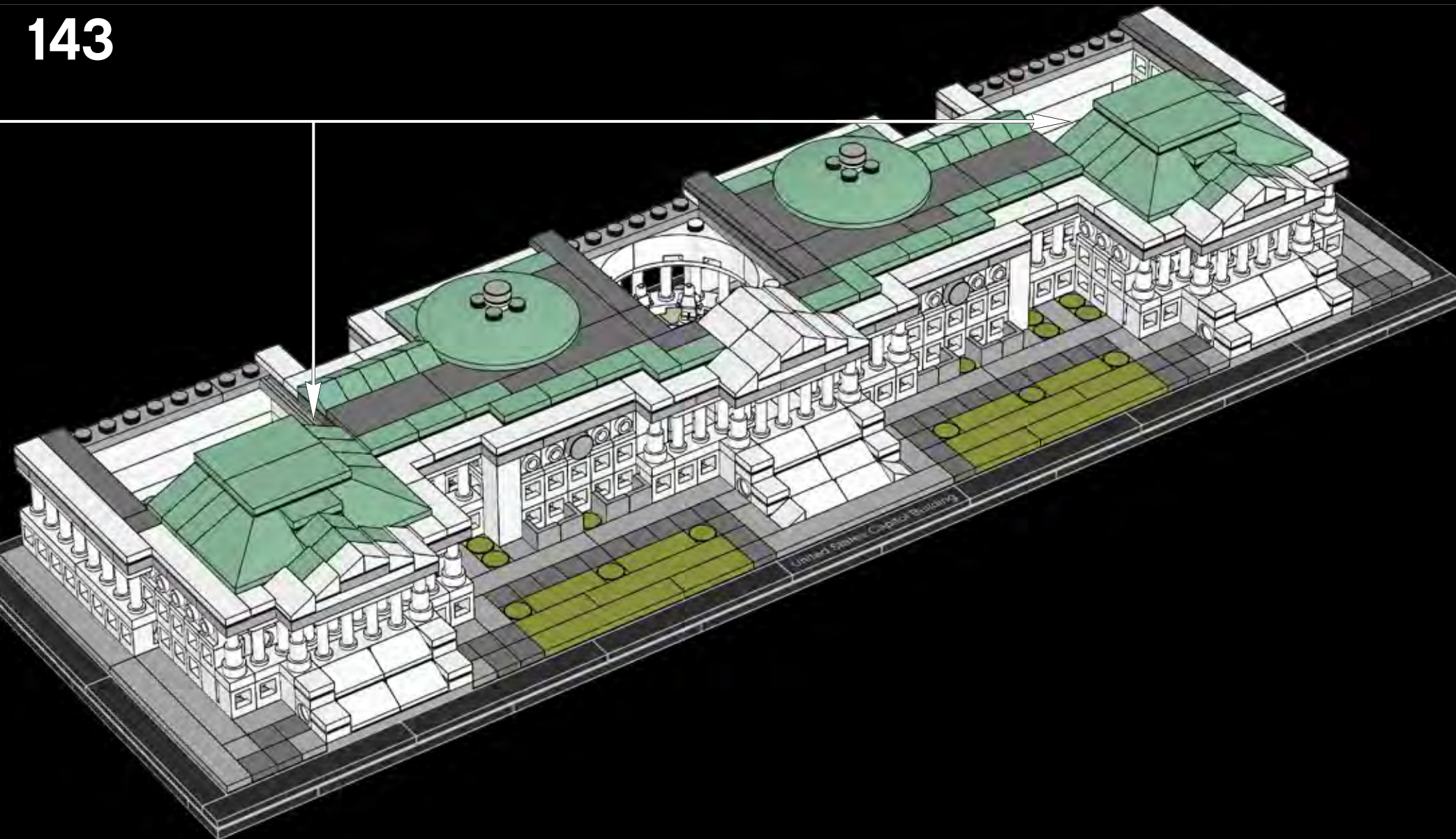
2x

142



2x

143





144



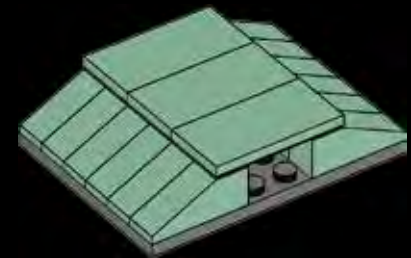
145



146

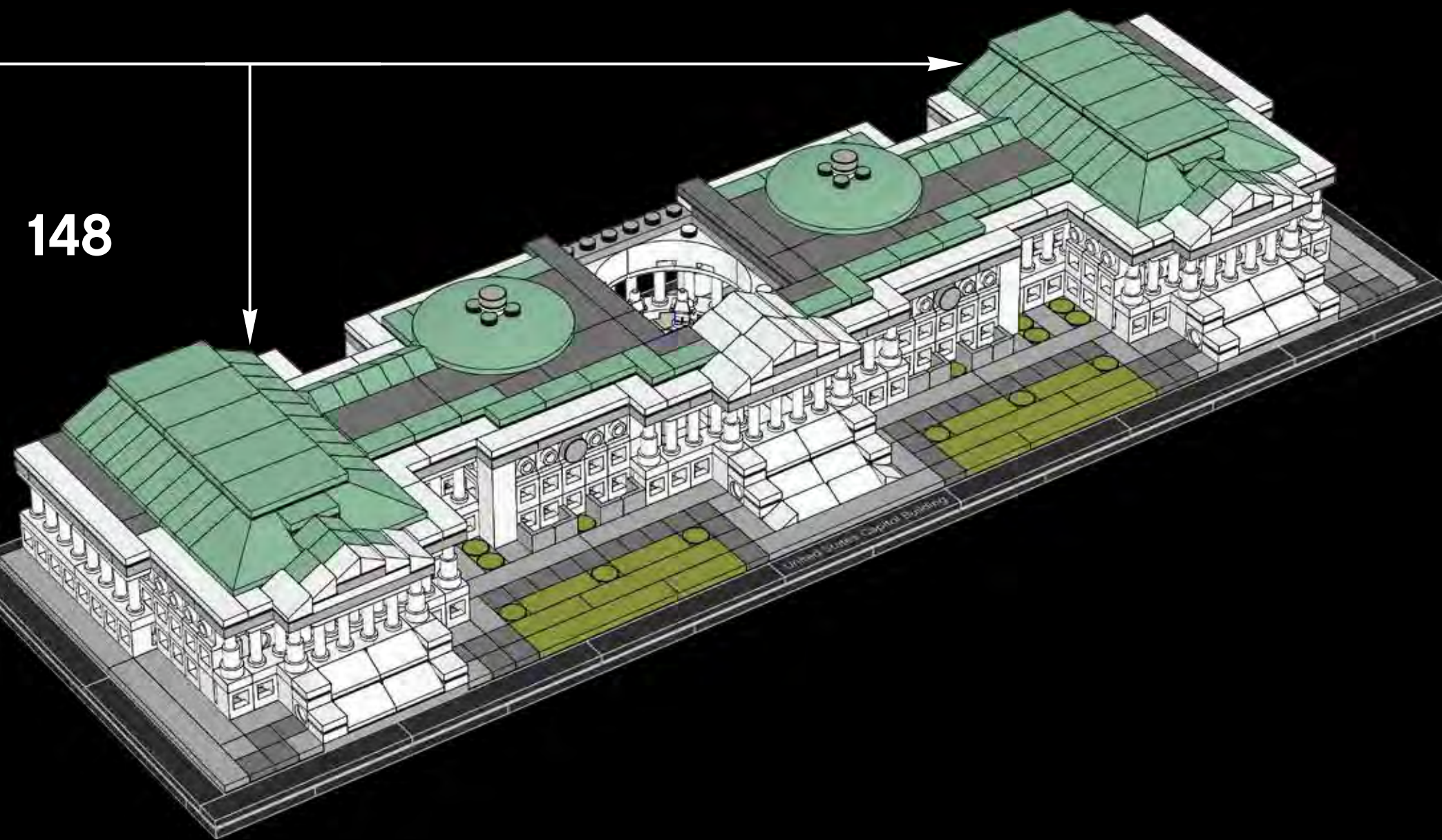


147



2x

148

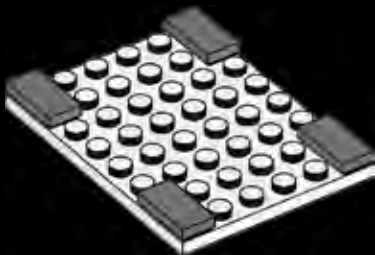




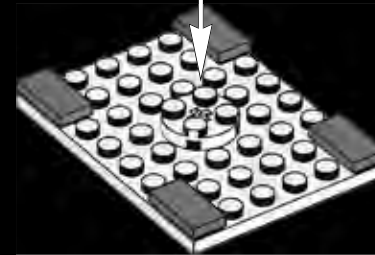
149



150



151



152





2x



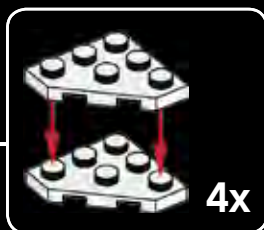
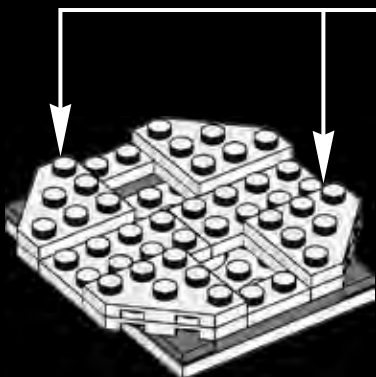
2x

153



8x

154

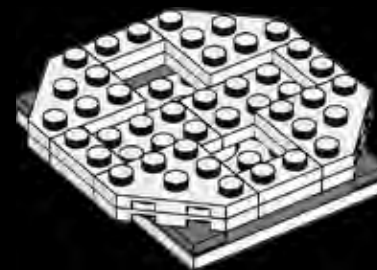


4x



4x

155

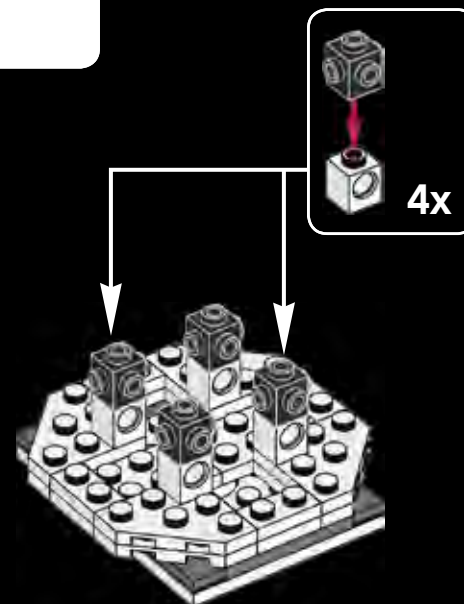


1x



1x

156



4x



4x



8x

157

1



2



4x



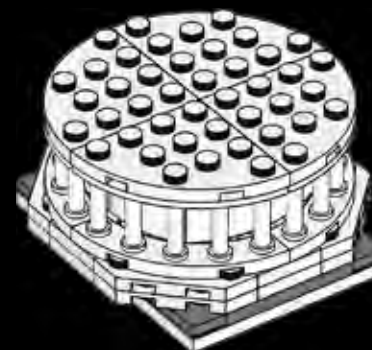
4x

158



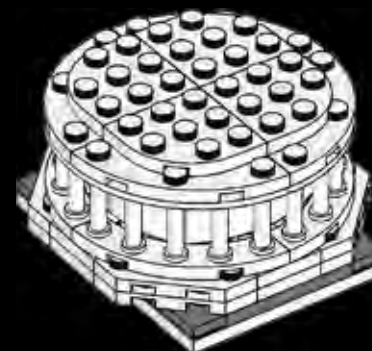
4x

159



4x

160



The current "wedding-cake style" cast-iron dome was added in 1855 and is three times the height of the original one.

Le dôme actuel en fonte de style « gâteau de mariage » fut ajouté en 1855 et est trois fois plus haut que le dôme original.

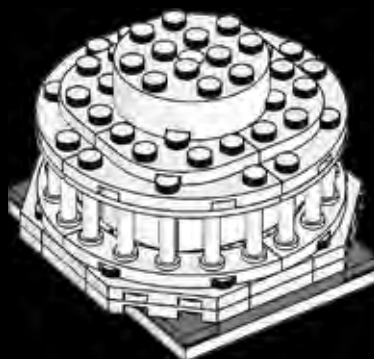
La actual cúpula de hierro fundido, de estilo «torta nupcial», se agregó en 1855 y su altura es tres veces superior a la de la original.





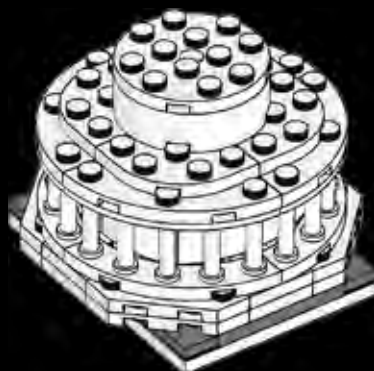
1x

161



1x

162



4x



12x



12x

163

1



2



3



4x





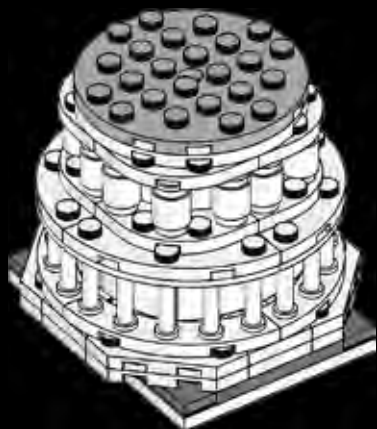
1x

164



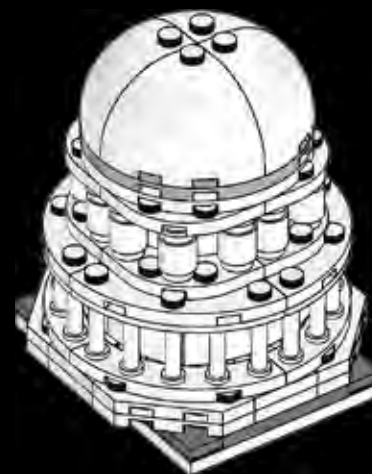
1x

165

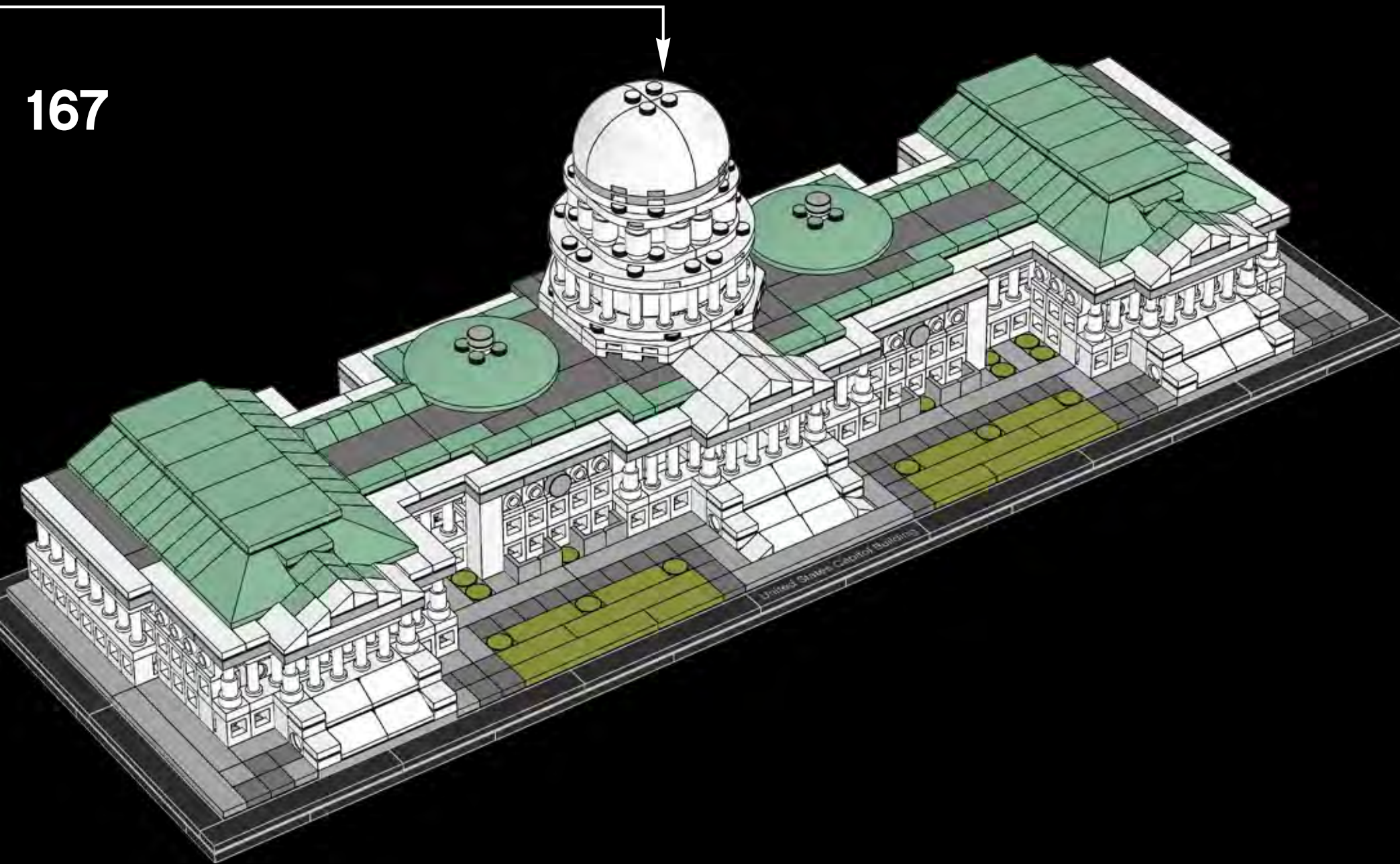


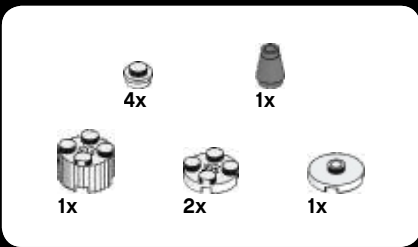
4x

166



167





168

The statue at the top of the dome is entitled the Statue of Freedom.

La statue en haut du dôme symbolise la liberté.

La estatua que hay sobre la cúpula está dedicada a la libertad.



1



2



3

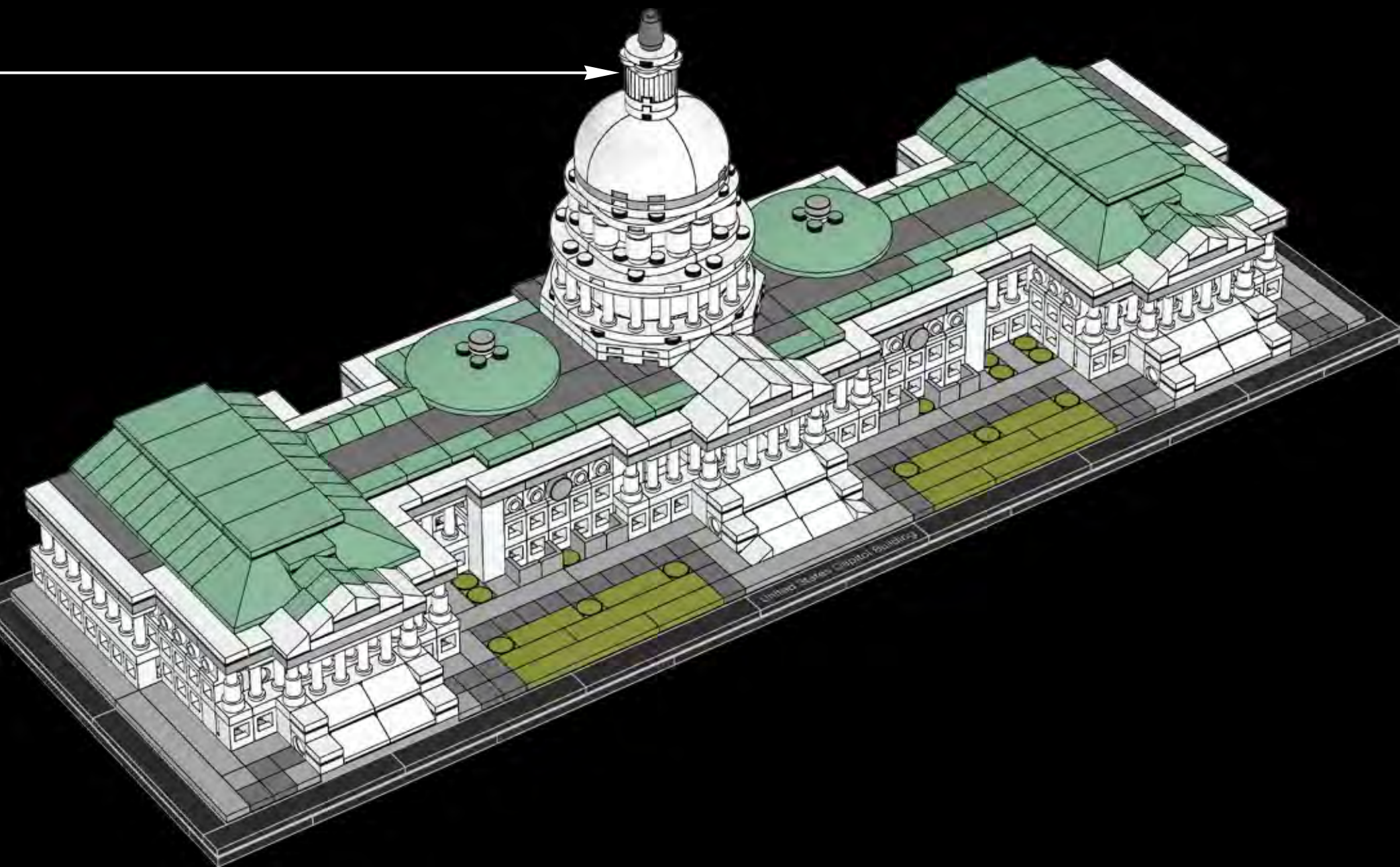


4



5

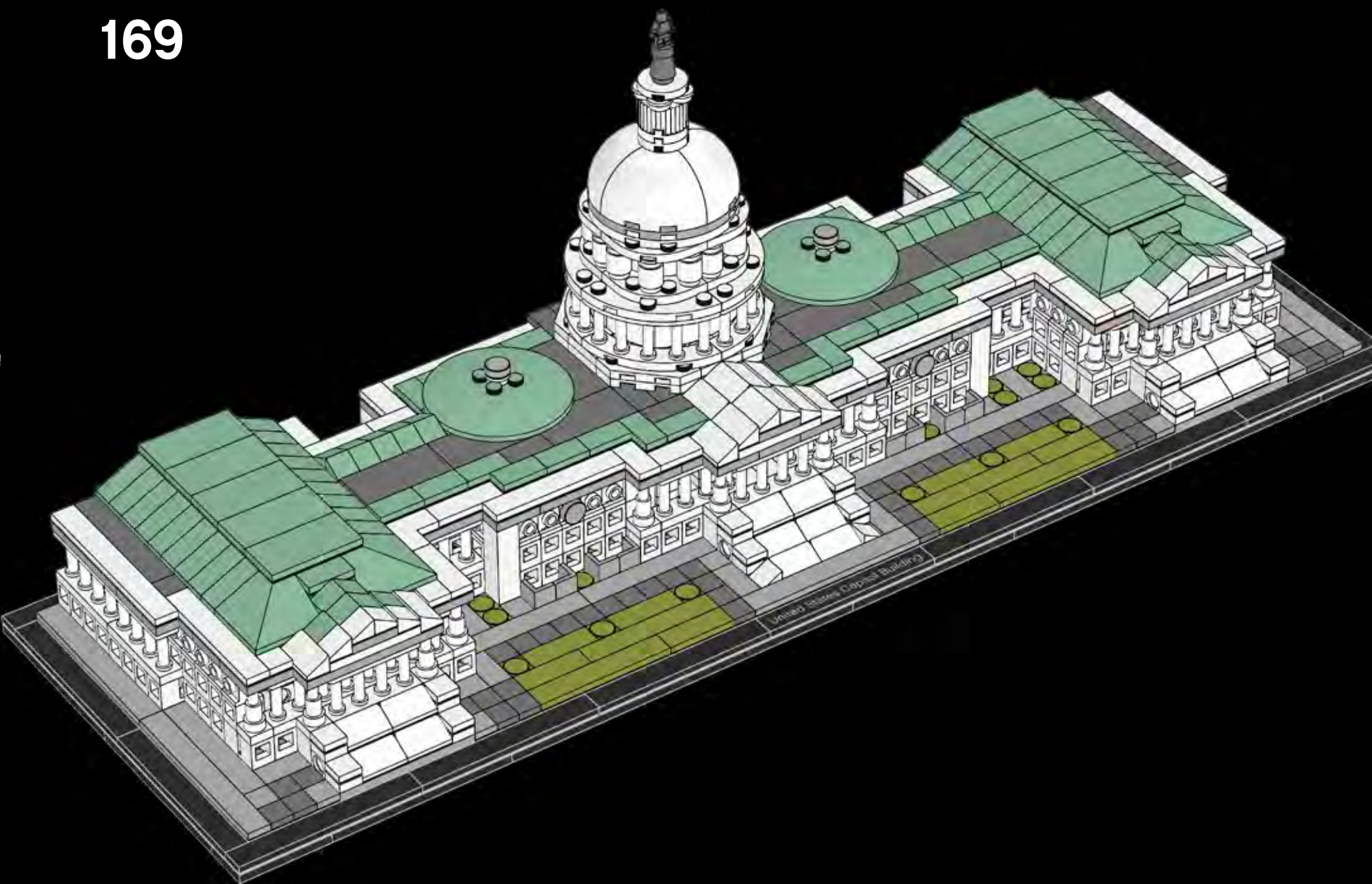






1x

169



LEGO® Architecture—then and now

There has always been a natural connection between the LEGO® brick and the world of architecture. Fans who build with LEGO elements instinctively develop an interest in the form and function of the structures they create. At the same time, many architects have discovered that LEGO bricks are the perfect way of physically expressing their creative ideas.

This connection was confirmed in the early 1960s with the launch of the LEGO 'Scale Model' line. It matched the spirit of the age where modern architects were redefining how houses look and people were taking an active interest in the design of their new homes. These sets were designed to be different from the normal, brightly colored LEGO boxes; they also included a book on architecture as a source of inspiration.

Decades later, architect and LEGO fan Adam Reed Tucker, revived the idea of expressing architecture using LEGO bricks and in partnership with the LEGO Group, launched the LEGO Architecture line that we know today.

His first models, and the original sets in the current LEGO Architecture series, were interpretations of famous skyscrapers from his hometown of Chicago. Since then LEGO Architecture has developed and evolved, first with well-known buildings from other cities in the United States, and now with iconic structures from Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

The introduction of our LEGO Architecture Studio set echoes the ambitions of the earlier LEGO 'Scale Model' line and widens the potential of the LEGO Architecture series. Now you can enjoy building and learning about specific landmark buildings, or create exciting architectural models from your own fantasy. An inspiring 270-page book, featuring a number of renowned architects from around the world, guides you through the principles of architecture and encourages you in your own creative building.

LEGO® Architecture – Hier et aujourd’hui

Il y a toujours eu une connexion naturelle entre la brique LEGO® et le monde de l'architecture. Les fans qui construisent avec des éléments LEGO développent instinctivement un intérêt pour la forme et la fonction des structures qu'ils créent. De nombreux architectes ont quant à eux découvert que les briques LEGO sont la façon idéale de matérialiser leurs idées de création.

Cette connexion a été confirmée au début des années 1960 avec le lancement de la gamme « Maquettes à l'échelle » LEGO. Cette gamme correspondait à l'esprit de l'époque, alors que les architectes modernes redéfinissaient les maisons, et que les gens s'intéressaient activement à la conception de leur résidence. Ces ensembles originaux étaient conçus pour être différents des boîtes LEGO habituelles aux couleurs vives, et incluaient aussi un livret d'architecture comme source d'inspiration.

Quelques décennies plus tard, l'architecte et fan de LEGO Adam Reed Tucker a fait revivre l'idée d'exprimer l'architecture en utilisant des briques LEGO. En partenariat

avec le Groupe LEGO, il lança la gamme LEGO Architecture que nous connaissons aujourd'hui. Ses premiers modèles, et les ensembles originaux de la gamme LEGO Architecture actuelle, étaient des interprétations de célèbres gratte-ciel de sa ville natale de Chicago. La gamme LEGO Architecture a depuis évolué et s'est élargie, tout d'abord avec des bâtiments célèbres d'autres villes des États-Unis, puis avec de célèbres monuments d'Europe, du Moyen-Orient et d'Asie.

L'introduction de notre ensemble LEGO Architecture Studio fait écho aux ambitions de la précédente gamme « Maquettes à l'échelle » LEGO et accroît le potentiel de la gamme LEGO Architecture. Vous pouvez maintenant découvrir et construire des monuments célèbres ou créer de passionnants modèles architecturaux nés de votre imagination. Un livret d'inspiration de 270 pages, présentant plusieurs architectes célèbres du monde entier, vous guide parmi les principes de l'architecture et vous encourage dans votre propre construction créatrice.

LEGO® Architecture: entonces y ahora

Siempre ha existido una conexión natural entre el brick LEGO® y el mundo de la arquitectura. Los fans que construyen con elementos LEGO desarrollan instintivamente un interés por la forma y las funciones de las estructuras que crean. Al mismo tiempo, muchos arquitectos han descubierto que los bricks LEGO son una forma perfecta de expresar físicamente sus ideas creativas.

Esta relación se confirmó a principios de la década de 1960, con el lanzamiento de la línea «Scale Model» de LEGO. Encajaba bien con el espíritu de la época: un tiempo en el que los arquitectos modernos redefinían el aspecto de las casas y la gente se interesaba cada vez más por el diseño de su nuevo hogar. Los sets se diseñaron para que se diferenciassen de los normales, que se comercializaban en cajas de brillantes colores, e incluían un libro sobre la arquitectura que proporcionaba inspiración a sus usuarios.

Décadas más tarde, el arquitecto y fan de LEGO Adam Reed Tucker reavivó la idea de expresar la arquitectura usando bricks LEGO y, en colaboración con The LEGO Group,

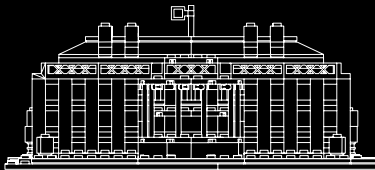
lanzó la línea LEGO Architecture que hoy conocemos. Sus primeros modelos, y los sets originales de la actual serie LEGO Architecture, eran interpretaciones de los rascacielos más famosos de su ciudad natal, Chicago. Desde entonces, LEGO Architecture se ha desarrollado y ha evolucionado, primero incorporando edificios célebres de otras ciudades de Estados Unidos y, ahora, estructuras emblemáticas de Europa, Oriente Medio y Asia.

La introducción del set LEGO Architecture Studio recupera las ambiciones de la antigua línea «Scale Model» de LEGO y amplía el potencial de la serie LEGO Architecture. Hoy puedes disfrutar mientras construyes y aprendes sobre edificios célebres, o crear tus propios modelos arquitectónicos a partir de tu imaginación. Un instructivo libro de 270 páginas con materiales creados por arquitectos internacionales de gran reputación te guiará a través de los principios de la arquitectura y te animará a dar tus primeros pasos en el mundo de la construcción creativa.

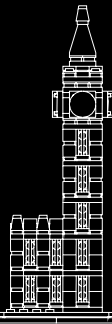


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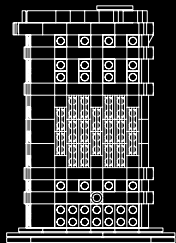
Celebrate the world of architecture and collect all the models
Célébrez le monde de l'architecture et collectionnez tous les modèles
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The White House
La Maison-Blanche
La Casa Blanca



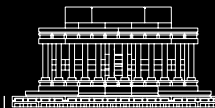
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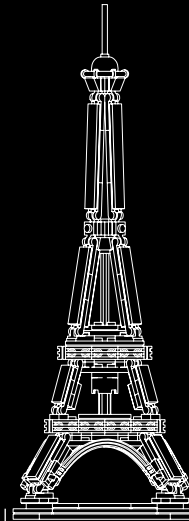
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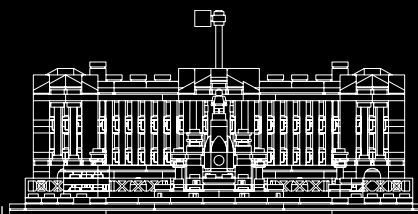
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Lincoln Memorial
Le monument de Lincoln
Monumento a Lincoln



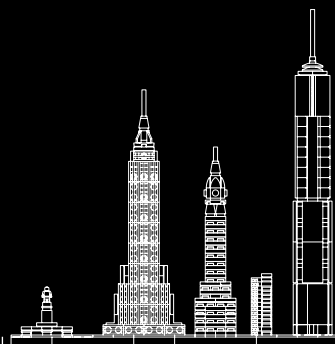
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The Eiffel Tower
La tour Eiffel
La torre Eiffel



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Buckingham Palace
Le palais de Buckingham
Palacio de Buckingham



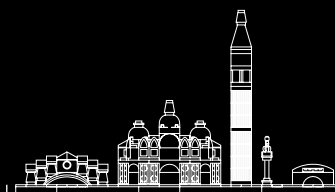
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Trevi Fountain
La fontaine de Trevi
Fontana de Trevi



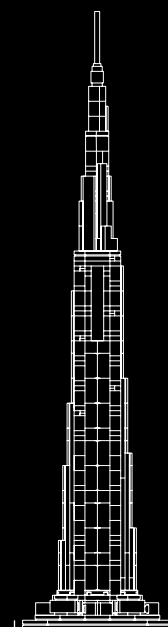
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