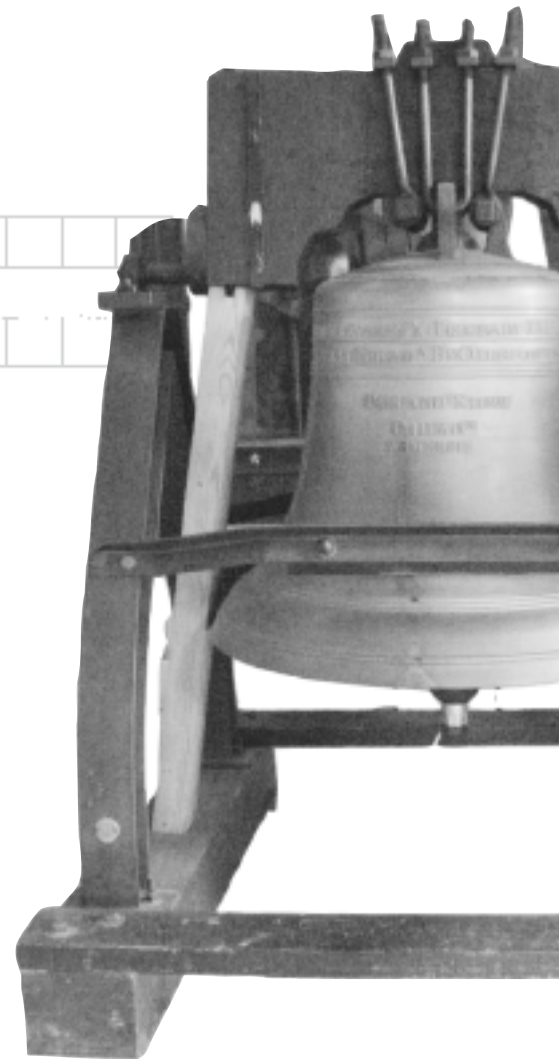


State House Activity Book



A. Ralph Mollis
Secretary of State



This book was prepared by
The Office of the Secretary of State

A. Ralph Mollis

Secretary of State

State House, Room 38
82 Smith Street, Providence,
RI 02903-1105
(401) 222-3983
www.sos.ri.gov
tours@sos.ri.gov

Information Sources:

www.visitrhodeisland.com
www.geobop.org
www.first-school.ws
www.coloring.ws
www.whitehorse.com
www.variety-games.com

Photos by:

Siulam Fernandes

REVISED: 01/2010



As Secretary of State, I am proud to introduce you to our historic State House. I hope you enjoy learning about this building's remarkable past and special treasures.

We offer several ways to learn more about the State House. Visit our website at www.sos.ri.gov to take a 5-minute video tour. If you prefer a personal tour, we offer free, guided tours Monday through Friday, except holidays. To schedule a visit, call us at (401) 222-3983.

The State House belongs to the people. It is my pleasure to share its history with you.

Sincerely,

A. Ralph Mollis
Secretary of State

CONTENT

My Visit to the State House	3-10
State Officials	11
Rhode Island Fun Facts	12
Word Games & Puzzles	13-17
Coloring & Mazes	18-27
Notes	28

My visit to the Rhode Island State House



Rhode Island's State House is one of the most beautiful in the country. It was built between 1895 and 1904. It has 327,000 cubic feet of white Georgia marble, 15,000,000 bricks, and 1,309 tons of iron floor beams. At night, the building glows beautifully from 109 floodlights, which help to make it visible to neighboring cities and towns.

The State House dome is magnificent. It is the fourth largest self-supporting marble dome in the world. The largest is St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, the second largest is the Minnesota State Capitol and the third largest is the Taj Mahal in India. On the inside of the dome, there is a wonderful painting, "The Four Freedoms" by Rhode Island artist James Allen King.

The Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the General Treasurer, legislators and their staff work at the State House. State Senators and State Representatives hold meetings and make laws at the State House.

The State House is the people's house; it belongs to all Rhode Islanders.



THE INDEPENDENT MAN

On top of the State House dome is a gold-covered, bronze statue called “The Independent Man”, which stands 313 feet above sea level. It was first placed there on December 18, 1899.

Sculptor George Brewster designed “The Independent Man,” which is 11 feet high and weighs over 500 pounds. It is covered with a thin gold covering called “gold leaf.”

When a statue is covered with gold leaf, it is called a gilded statue.

The statue was removed from the dome for repairs on August 9, 1975. Seventy-five years of New England storms, including bolts of lightning, had damaged the statue. It was returned with a new gold leaf covering to its watch atop of the State House dome on July 20, 1976.

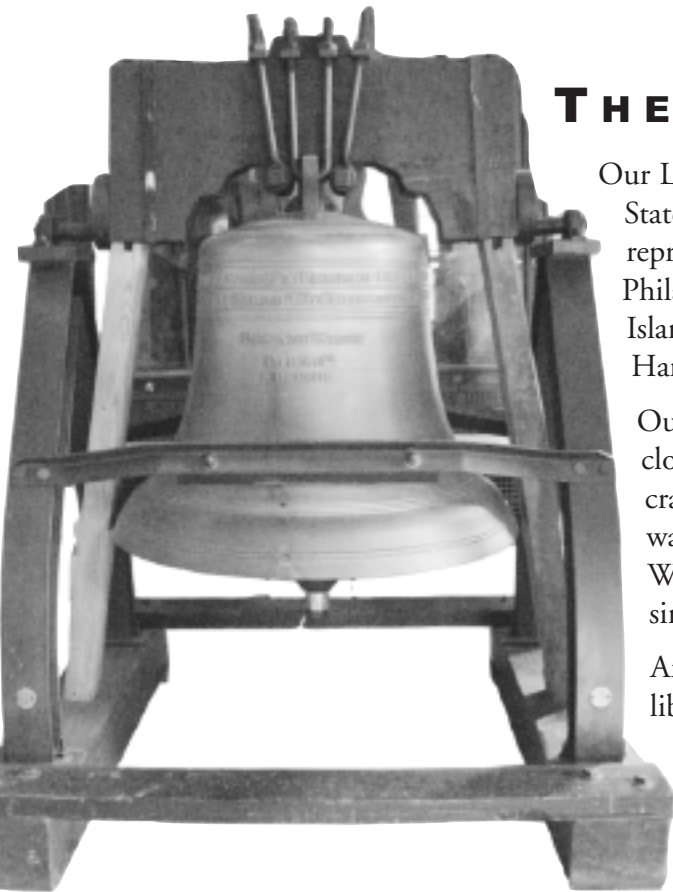
“The Independent Man” is a symbol of the independent spirit and freedom which led Roger Williams to settle in Rhode Island in his search for freedom of worship. It stands watch over our State Capitol and reminds Rhode Islanders that it is important to stand up for your beliefs. It represents men and women, young and old, times past and present.

THE LIBERTY BELL

Our Liberty Bell is found in the foyer of the south entrance of the State House, which faces downtown Providence. This bell is a reproduction of the original Liberty Bell in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was donated to the people of Rhode Island by the United States Treasury Department in 1950 while Harry S Truman was President.

Our version was cast without the original's famous crack, but look closely and you can see the outline of the fracture. By 1846 a thin crack had begun to affect the sound of the Liberty Bell. The bell was repaired and rung to celebrate the 114th anniversary of George Washington's birthday, but it cracked again and has not been rung since.

An inspiring message rings top of this famous bell: “Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants.”



THE GETTYSBURG GUN

The Gettysburg Gun is found in the foyer of the main public entrance to the State House. Behind it, you will see Civil War flags. The cannon is a special attraction because it has an unusual history.

The cannon was last fired during the 1863 Civil War battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It still has a cannonball wedged in its muzzle. While soldiers of Rhode Island's Battery B, First Light Artillery were loading a shot, the cannon muzzle was hit by a Confederate shell. The dent from the explosion caused the muzzle to become deformed, and when the surviving gunners tried to load a new shot, it became jammed in the muzzle. The cannon was on exhibit in Washington, DC, until 1874, when it was returned to Rhode Island.

On August 24, 1962 (almost one hundred years after it became disabled) it was discovered that two and a half pounds of black gunpowder were still in the cannon. Gunpowder becomes more sensitive as it ages and is highly dangerous. People working at the State House were worried when they learned it could explode.

On August 25, 1962, the Rhode Island National Guard removed the cannon from the State House to the National Guard Maintenance shop in Smithfield. Two days later, they successfully removed the black powder, and the cannon was safely returned to the State House. From the outside the Gettysburg Gun still looks exactly as it did at the end of the battle on July 3, 1863. Can you find the drill hole?



THE ROTUNDA STATE SEAL

The interior of the rotunda is decorated in Georgia marble and brass. The marble was chosen because of its beautiful white tones which take on a golden glow as it ages.

A rotunda is a large round room that often has a domed ceiling. In the middle of our rotunda, on the center of the floor, you will see a beautiful brass replica of the State Seal. It is golden in appearance and is embedded into the marble floor. It is encircled with a velvet rope to keep it protected.

An anchor is depicted in the center of the seal. The anchor is a symbol of hope. Above the anchor is the word "Hope," our state's motto. One reason why we use this motto is because the word is found in a famous quote from our state's founder, Roger Williams, who told the early settlers to have "Hope in the Divine." The anchor also reminds us of water. As you know, Rhode Island's nickname is the "Ocean State" because Rhode Island has over 400 miles of shoreline even though our state is only 48 miles long from north to south and 37 miles wide from east to west.

A garland of leaves surrounds the shield which bears the anchor. Written around the seal are the words: "Seal of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations 1636." Don't you think it's interesting that ours is the smallest state but has the longest name?





THE BATTLESHIP BELL

Heading up the stairway (west) to the second floor, you will be facing the House of Representatives. To the right of the House entrance, you can see the bell that used to ring the time of day on the battleship USS Rhode Island. The bell is about 2-1/2 feet in diameter. The ship was first launched in 1904. It was part of President Theodore Roosevelt's "Great White Fleet". There were sixteen battleships in that fleet. President Roosevelt sent the "Great White Fleet" on a good-will tour around the world from 1907 to 1909.

THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER AND STATE ROOM

The Executive Chamber is on the second floor. The first room of the chamber is called the State Room. This is the entrance to the Governor's Office. Visitors are welcome to visit the State Room. It is one of the loveliest rooms in the State House and it has many interesting things to see.

Once inside, you will be facing windows which provide a sweeping view of the City of Providence. A beautiful crystal chandelier graces the ceiling, while each side of the State Room has a magnificent marble fireplace.



The pride of the State House treasures is the painting of George Washington done by Rhode Island artist Gilbert Stuart. It is a national treasure because it is one of the most famous paintings of our first president. Visitors like to move from the windows to the entrance doorway while watching the pointed toe of Washington's foot. Did you notice how it seems to move and continue to point in your direction? Pretty neat, isn't it?



THE MARBLE STATUES

Placed around the second floor corridors, you will find the heroic statues of military servicemen. These were made in Rome, Italy, by the famous sculptor Giorgio Constanzo. They were purchased by the State in 1945. The statues are made of Italian Carrera marble, each standing on a red-onyx pedestal.

The statues commemorate the end of World War II, and they represent all the people who served this country during that time. There are six of these statues, each one representing a different branch of military service. See if you can find the paratrooper, engineer, plane spotter (anti-aircraft gunner), infantryman, aviator and sailor/marine.

On the second floor you will also find four bronze-encased books known as the “Honor Roll”. These books hold the names of more than 2,000 Rhode Island men and women who lost their lives while serving our country during World War II. These names of our heroes are in a place of honor. The Secretary of State is the custodian of these books.

THE SENATE CHAMBER

The Senate Chamber is a very beautiful room. You will find it on the second floor on the east side of the State House. The Senate Chamber is 56 feet wide, 44 feet long, and 46 feet high. The furniture is made of a beautiful dark mahogany.

Our State has 38 Senators, because Rhode Island has 38 senatorial districts. Our Senators are elected to serve two-year terms.

There are three seats facing the Senate members. The middle chair is for the President of the Senate, who is elected by his or her peers to be the Presiding Officer. He/She calls the meetings to order and controls the conduct of the meetings. The President of the Senate also controls the flow of legislation on the Senate floor and appoints the Senate committees. Legislation is new ideas for law. These ideas are introduced as bills, debated in committees and voted on to become new laws.



The chair to the right of the President of the Senate is for the Senate Parliamentarian. The Parliamentarian works for and advises the Senate President on the rules and procedures of the Senate that are questioned during debates on the Senate floor. The third chair, on the left, is for special visiting dignitaries.

The Senate chamber has 38 desks, one for each Senator. On each desk you will see a microphone and buttons. The buttons are used to vote by pushing green for “yea” (yes) and red for “nay” (no). The buttons are also used to get permission to speak. A Senator will not be recognized unless the button is pushed on. Each desk also has a computer where the Senator can review the legislation that is being discussed.

There is a large electronic tally board placed high at the front of both sides of the Senate. Each legislator’s name is on the board. When they vote, everyone can see how each person voted.

On the archway, high above the Senate, are the seals of the 13 original colonies; the seal of Rhode Island is located in the middle. The gallery, which is the seating located above the chamber, is where visitors can watch the Senate while it is in session. Would you like to come and watch?



THE HOUSE CHAMBER

The House Chamber is a magnificent room. It is found on the west side of the second floor. It is 56 feet long, 56 feet wide and 46 feet high. There are 75 members of the House of Representatives, because Rhode Island has 75 representative districts. Our Representatives are elected to serve two-year terms. The Representatives elect one member as their Presiding Officer. That person is called the Speaker of the House. The Speaker controls the meetings. The Speaker also controls the flow of new legislation.

Just like the Senate, the House has four buttons on each desk: green to vote “yea”; red to vote “nay”; white to be called on to speak; and yellow to call a page (a person who acts as an assistant or messenger for the legislator). Each desk also has a microphone so everyone can speak and hear the discussions clearly. Each Representative also has a computer at his or her desk.

There is a large electronic tally board placed high at the front of both sides of the House. Each legislator’s name is on the board. When they vote, everyone can see how each person voted.

The room is beautifully designed with solid oak desks and furnishings. The ceiling is arched on four sides with an interesting boxes-within-boxes design. A huge skylight fills the

center of the ceiling. Colorful tapestries hang on the left and right walls, with scenes of the Greek/Roman countryside. Would you like to be a legislator some day?

THE ROYAL CHARTER

Did you see a large steel vault on the second floor? It is just outside the entrance to the Senate.

The vault holds one of Rhode Island's most important and historic documents—the Royal Charter of 1663, granted by King Charles II of England. The Charter guaranteed Rhode Island settlers freedom of religion and the freedom to govern their own colony. The Secretary of State has been the keeper of records since colonial times. For many years this document had been glued onto cardboard. But because it is written on parchment (sheep or goat skin), it needs to expand and contract, just as your own skin. In 1996, Conservators removed the Charter from the cardboard, and devised a new storage system. If you look closely, you can see that the Charter is suspended on threads, which now allows the parchment to expand and contract.



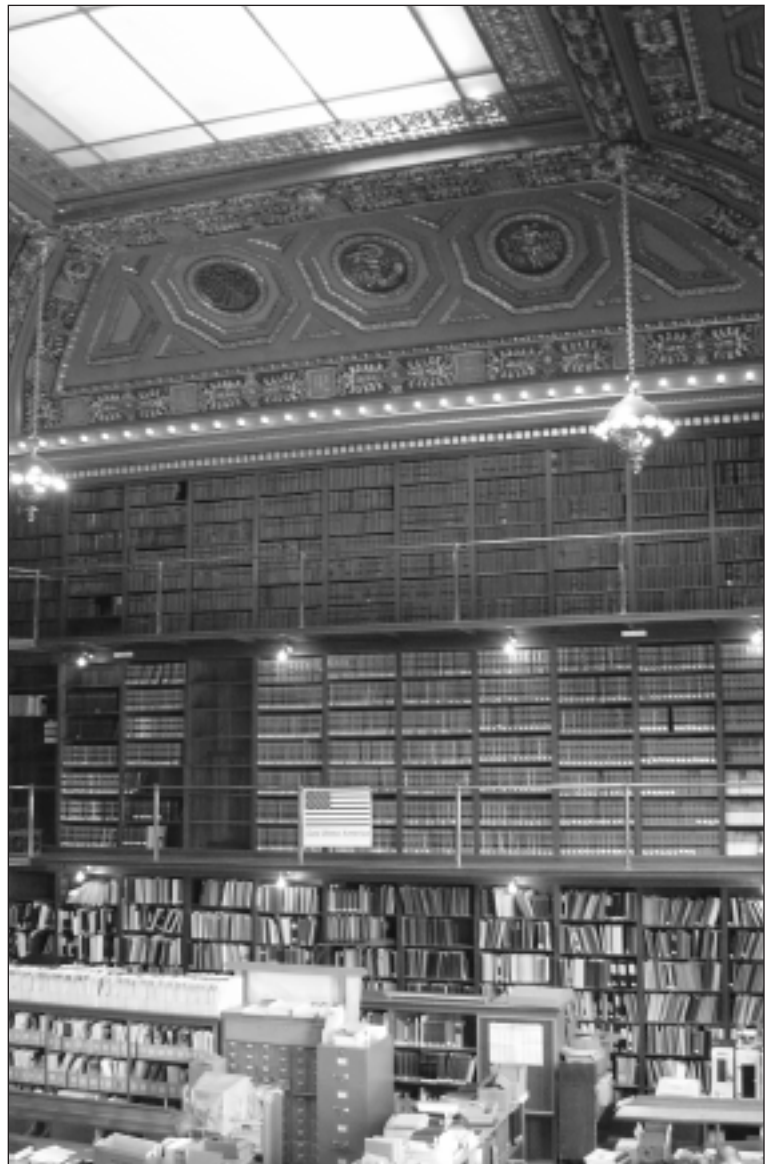
THE STATE LIBRARY

If you like books, you will love the Rhode Island State Library. It is on the second floor of the State House. It has a wonderful display of books, showcased in a three-tiered, beautifully decorated room.

The windows in the room are nearly two-stories high, and the ceiling is especially beautiful because it is highly decorated with intricate gold leaf designs. Set in the ceiling, you will find the seals of world-famous printers from the Renaissance period 500 years ago.

Like other libraries, our State Library has books, magazines and newspapers. It also has official documents and records of the United States Government and the states. You can find information about Rhode Island history, politics, science and social science. Lawmakers come here to do their legislative research. You, too, can come to the State Library because it is open to the public. The Secretary of State is in charge of the State Library.

As you leave the State Library, you will find our pieces of moon rock and the small Rhode Island flag, which was brought to the moon and back by the first astronauts who traveled there.





THE DOME MURAL

More than 100 feet above the rotunda floor, you will see a magnificent mural. A mural is a painting done on a wall or a ceiling, which often tells an interesting story.

James Allen King an artist from Scituate, RI, designed this mural. He first painted his idea in watercolors on a large illustration board, then made 12-foot-long sketches of all of the figures. You can get the best view of the mural from the third floor.

Perhaps the greatest disappointment of King's life was that he was unable to complete this great project. Illness

made it impossible for King to climb 200 steps each day to get to the top of the dome. He gave the original sketches to other artists (George DeFelice, Robert C. Haun and Victor Zucchi) who completed his work.

King called his mural design "The Four Freedoms." It shows four important aspects of the lives of the early Rhode Island settlers. Can you find the following four freedoms in the mural?

THE LAND GRANT – Unlike settlers elsewhere, Roger Williams did not take land from the Indians. He respected the Indians and their way of life. An agreement was made between them, and the Indians granted the settlers land on which to build their homes.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE – Rhode Island has always been a safe place to worship freely.

PIONEERING AND THE ORIGINS OF CONSTRUCTION – The settlers enjoyed the freedom to build their homes.

BEGINNINGS OF INDUSTRY – Settlers began trades that would help them support themselves.



Justice



Commerce



Education



Literature



CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION OF RHODE ISLAND



U.S. SENATOR
JACK REED
(STATEWIDE)



U.S. SENATOR
SHELDON WHITEHOUSE
(STATEWIDE)



U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
PATRICK KENNEDY
(DISTRICT 1)



U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
JAMES LANGEVIN
(DISTRICT 2)

GENERAL OFFICERS OF RHODE ISLAND



GOVERNOR
DONALD L. CARCIERI



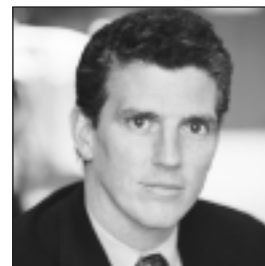
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
ELIZABETH ROBERTS



SECRETARY OF STATE
A. RALPH MOLLIS



GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CAPRIO



ATTORNEY GENERAL
PATRICK C. LYNCH

**If you are looking for more information regarding your elected officials,
please visit our Voter Information Center at www.sos.ri.gov/vic**

You can:

- * Check your voter registration**
- * Find your elected officials**
- * View sample ballots for upcoming elections**
- * Locate your local board of canvassers**
- * Find your polling place**

RHODE ISLAND FUN FACTS

OTHER STATE EMBLEMS

State Shell: The shellfish, commonly known as the “quahaug” (*mercenaria mercenaria*), is the state shell for Rhode Island.

State Mineral: The state mineral, Bowenite, is a close relative of jade and is considered a semi-precious gemstone. It is found in northern Rhode Island and was first discovered in the early 1800’s by geologist George Bowen.

State Rock: The state rock is Cumberlandite, and is dark brown or black with white markings. It is found on both sides of Narragansett Bay but not north of Cumberland. It will attract a magnet and is estimated to be one and 1.5 billion years old.

State Fish: The Striped Bass (*Morone saxatilis*) is designated as the state fish. The average size is 20-30 inches, 3 - 10 pounds. Striped bass can live in excess of 30 years with good habitat conditions and light fishing pressure. They have the potential to reach 60 pounds or more.

State Drink: In 1993, the Rhode Island General Assembly voted to make coffee milk the state’s official drink.



FAMOUS FIRSTS IN RHODE ISLAND

1652

Rhode Island enacted the first law prohibiting slavery in North America.

1671

The first Baptist Church in the United States was founded in Providence.

1759

The first Synagogue in the United States (Touro Synagogue) was founded in Newport.

1762

Anne Franklin of the Newport Mercury was the first woman newspaper editor in the United States.

1806

Pelham Street in Newport was the first in the United States to be illuminated by gaslights.

1824

The first strike in the United States in which women participated occurred in Pawtucket.

1850

The nation’s oldest carousel that has been in continuous operation opened in Watch Hill, Westerly.

1867

The motion picture machine (a machine showing animated pictures) was patented in Providence.

1872

The first lunch wagon in the United States was introduced in Providence.

1890

The first nine-hole golf course in the United States was completed in Newport.

1894

The first state health laboratory was established in Providence.

1895-1904

The Rhode Island State House was the first building with an all-marble dome to be built in the United States.

1896

The first automobile race on a track was held in Cranston.

1899

The first automobile parade was held in Newport.

MATCHING GAME

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| a. The number of Senatorial Districts | _____ Roger Williams |
| b. Guaranteed Rhode Island settlers freedom of religion and freedom to govern their own colony. | _____ Hope |
| c. Founded Rhode Island | _____ Seventy-five |
| d. Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives | _____ The Rhode Island State House |
| e. Our state's motto | _____ Gilbert Stuart |
| f. Our state's nickname | _____ President of the Senate |
| g. Number of Representative Districts | _____ Royal Charter of 1663 |
| h. Stands watch over our State Capitol | _____ Independent Man |
| i. Home to the fourth largest self-supporting marble dome in the world | _____ Thirty-eight |
| j. Rhode Island native and artist of our most famous painting | _____ Ocean State |
| k. Presiding Officer of the Senate | _____ Speaker of the House |

WORD SCRAMBLE

First, you must unscramble the clue words and then copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number.

EXAMPLE:

NETRACNE TO RCEGORVYN'S FOIFEC

E	N	T	R	A	N	C	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

T	O
9	10

G	O	V	E	R	N	O	R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

S
9

O	F	F	I	C	E
1	2	3	4	5	6

S	T	A	T	E
1	2	3	4	5

A	D	O	M
6	7	8	9

A GELAR DCNFU OCMR TMWH A MOED :

1

2	3	4	5	6

7	8	9	10	11	12

13	14	15	16	17

18	19	20	21	22	23

24

25	26	27	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SAW RUO NONIFDUG HTREFA

8	9	10

11	12	13

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

22	23	24	25	26	27

1	2	3	4	5

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

DEROH DANJUS SI CELDAL TEH...

					1

					8 5

	6

					2 4 3

	7 9

				1 2 3 4 6

					8 7 8 7 9

RENDAIPS CREIFOF FO HET SANTEE

							1 2 5 1

						1

		9 7

					4 6

							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 6

DIRPISGNE FOFREC FO HET HUSEO

							2

							1

	3

				1 4

					1 2 3 4 5

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

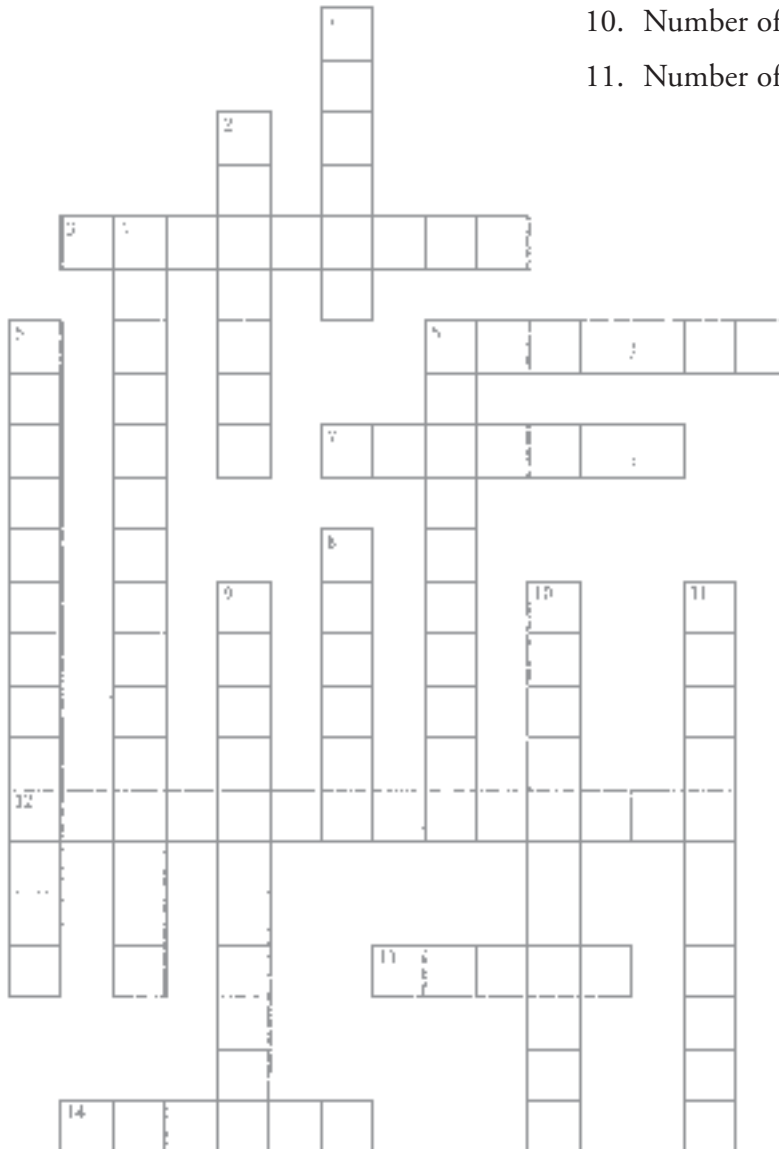
Answers are found in the activity book on pages 3 through 11.

ACROSS

3. The first room of the Executive Chamber
6. Number of battleships in the "The Great White Fleet"
7. The state shell
12. The statue on top of the State House
13. War during which the Gettysburg Gun was last fired
14. A statue covered with gold leaf

DOWN

1. Last name of the artist who painted George Washington's picture
2. Large round room with a dome
4. Name of the mural painted on the dome ceiling
5. Who founded Rhode Island
6. The people's house
8. U.S. President when the Liberty Bell was donated
9. Type of dome at the State House
10. Number of State Senators
11. Number of State Representatives



BULL RUN

BURNSIDE

CHANDELIER

COMMERCE

CONSTITUTION

CORNERSTONE

EDUCATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GEORGIA MARBLE

HISTORIC

INDEPENDENCE

INDEPENDENT MAN

JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

LIBERTY BELL

LITERATURE

MEMORIAL HALL

MOTTO

MURAL

NARRAGANSETT INDIANS

NATHANEAL GREENE

OCEAN STATE

PROVIDENCE

REVOLUTION

RHODE ISLAND

ROGER WILLIAMS

ROTUNDA

ROYAL CHARTER

SEAL

SENATE

STATE HOUSE

STATE ROOM

VAULT

WASHINGTON

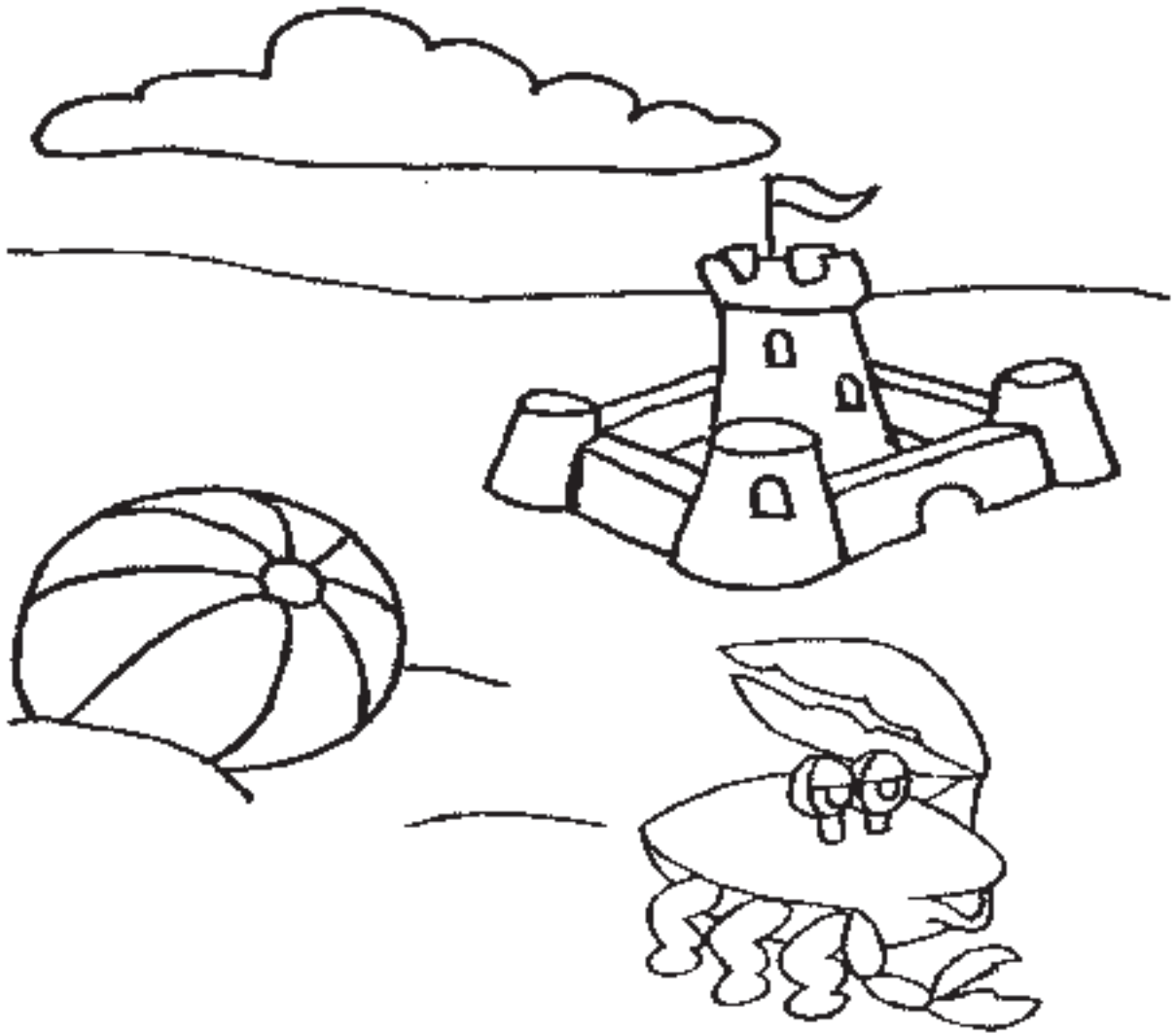
WORD SEARCH

U E W C A D N S G C N U R L L U B N T L A
N L U I N O S T U A O N H L U H T R O R A
E O R R R Y G N S E W R E E A D M N O N I
U L I O S T L T T A C B N I L N R O R E N
D N N T E N M B S L Y N E E D A V I A Y A
N R O S A E D H M T L L E D R L R T N U U
S M A I L L I W R E G O R D G S N U A R E
T A A H T N S E O T S M G I N I T L M E I
F M O T G A B I O A E S L E A E N O T I E
A I R T E I C T G M A B A T A D P V N L P
E E O A L I I U O E E C E L B O I E E R
U N Y E D E S R D R L O N H A H S R D D O
S N A I D N I T T E S N A G A R R A N N V
R N L B C A U S A S S S H B C A E O E A I
M D C N L U T T H I I T T U A G N P H D
D E H I I R U G E O R G I A M A R B L E C E
I G A B A E N E P R T I N T S T N O D G N
I L R R S T A T E H O U S E L V O S N N C
L I T E R A T U R E I T R E J U S T I C E
I O E T A N E S U O H I U T S L A T T D A
R S R D T S H N A M N O A C N T R V L O E
I E C R E M M O C E A N S T A T E R O O M



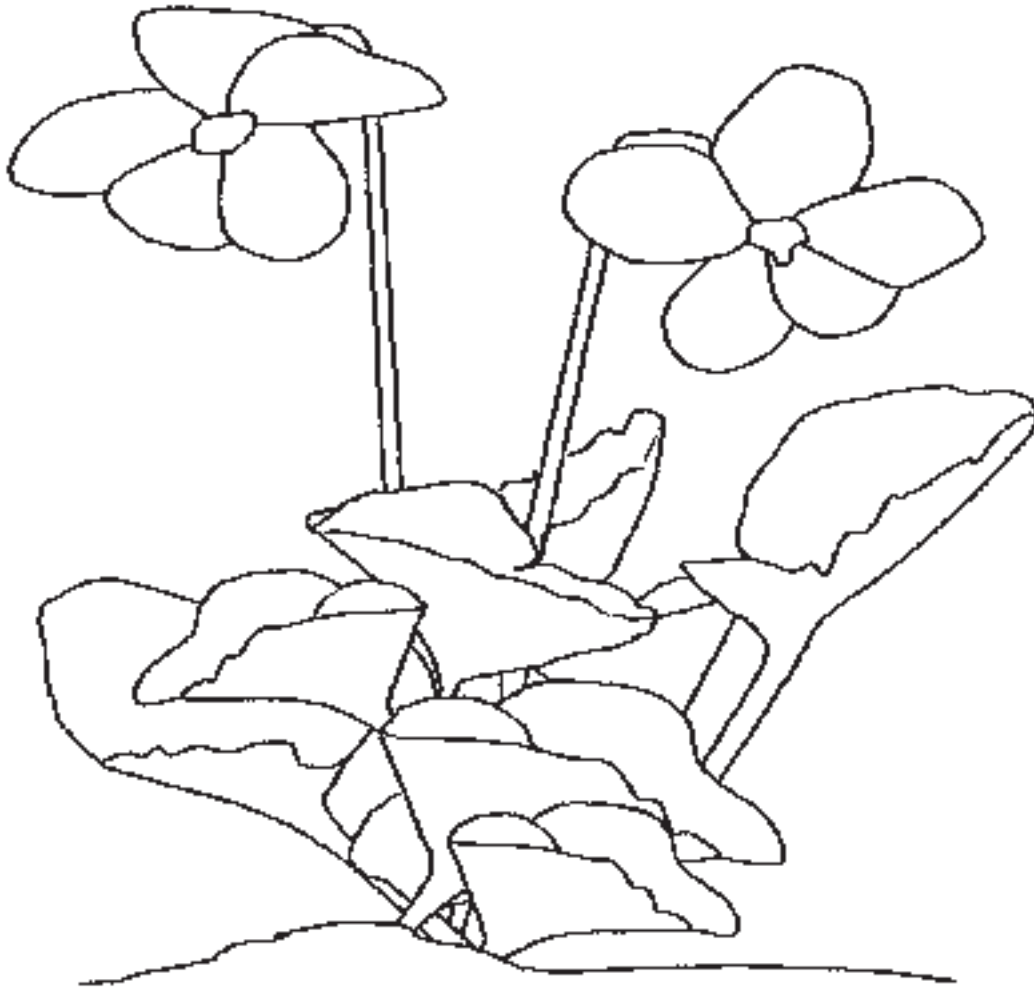
ROGER WILLIAMS MEETS THE NARRAGANSETT INDIANS

Rhode Island's first permanent European settlement (Providence Plantations) was established in Providence in 1636 by English clergyman Roger Williams and a small band of his followers. Williams had left the repressive atmosphere of the Massachusetts Bay Colony to seek freedom of worship. Two chief sachems from the Narragansett Indian Tribe, Canonicus and his nephew Miantonomi, granted Williams land for his new village.



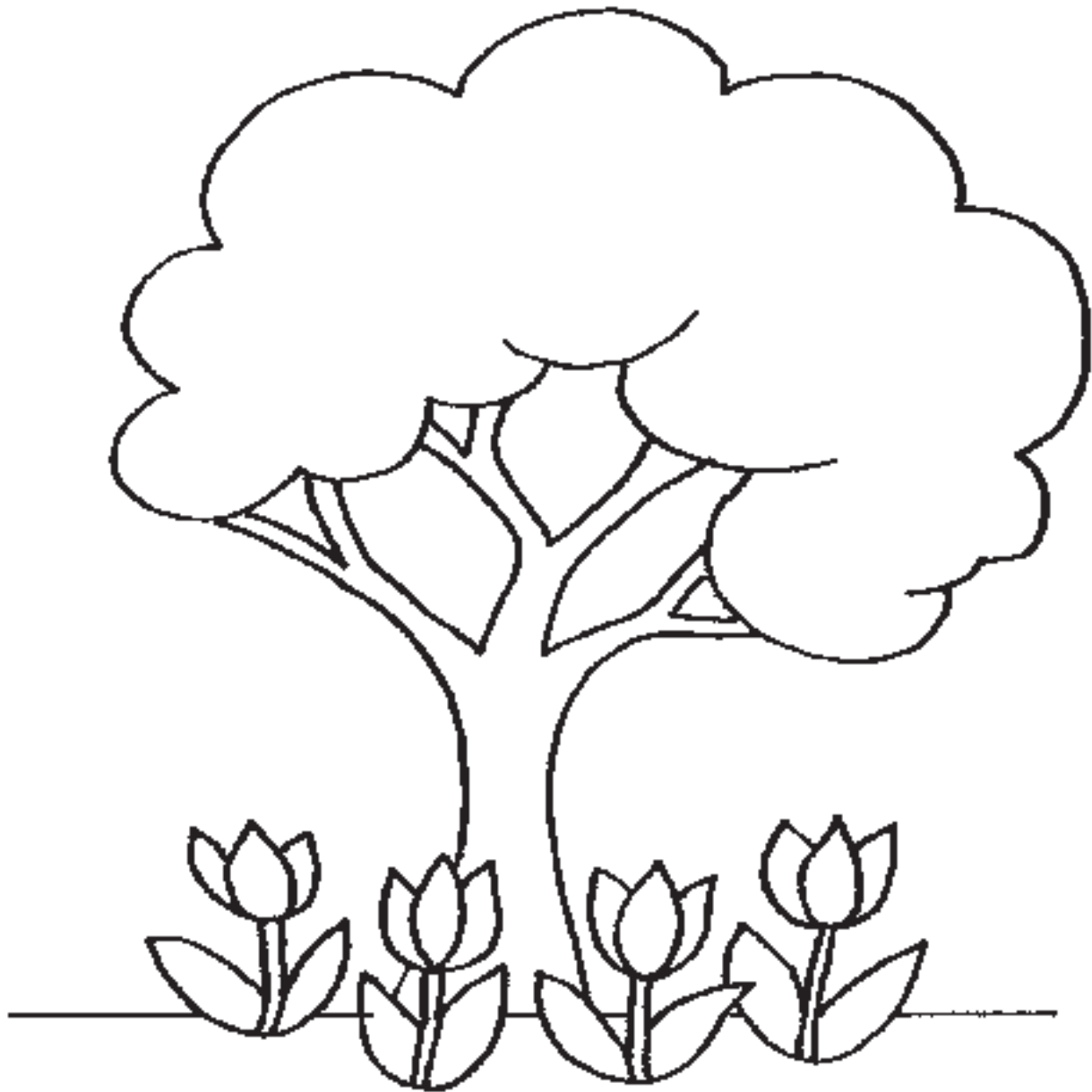
RHODE ISLAND IS THE “OCEAN STATE”

Rhode Island is called the “Ocean State” because it has over 400 miles of shoreline. This is amazing because our state is only 48 miles long (north to south) and 37 miles wide (east to west).



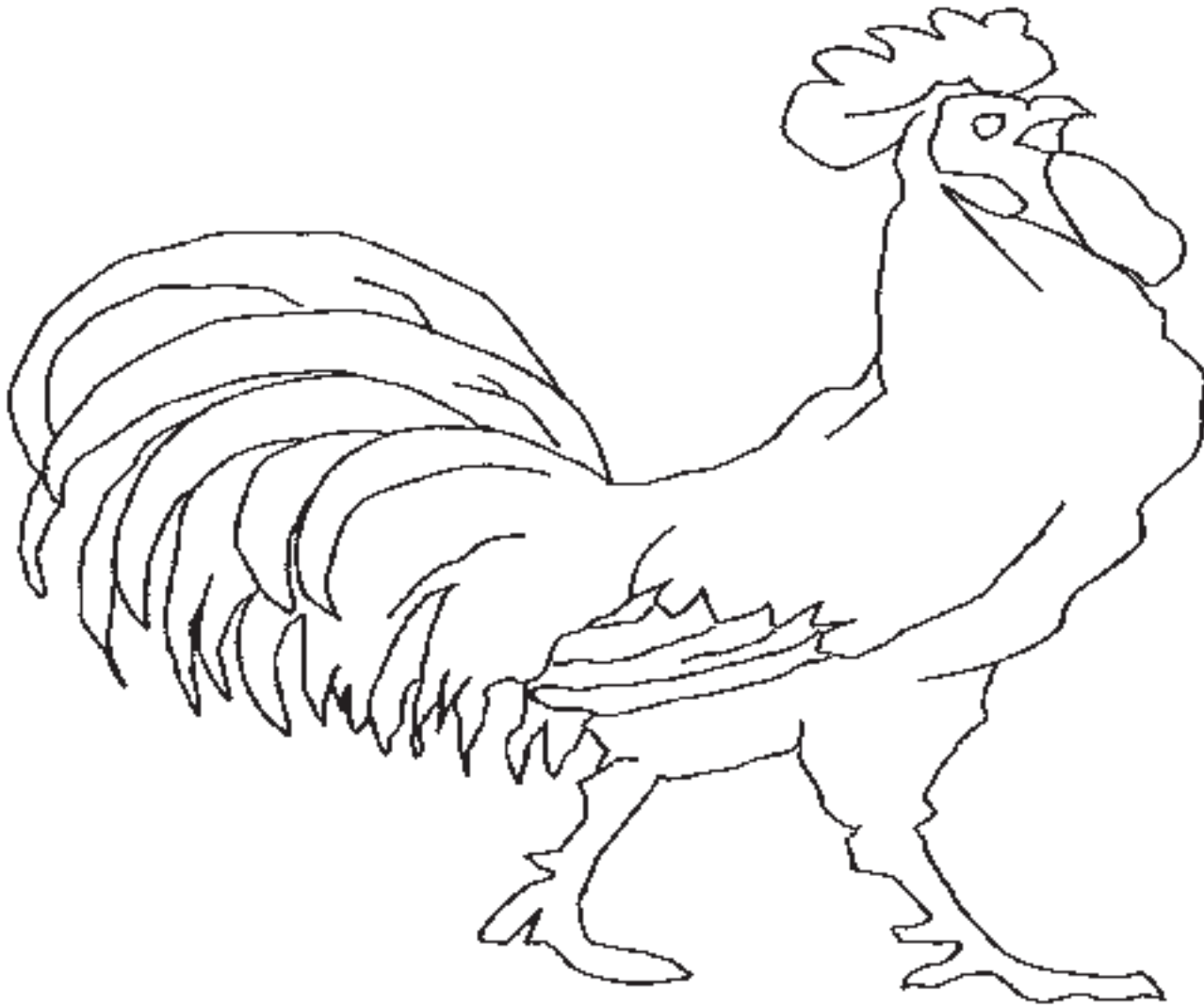
THE VIOLET

Rhode Island was the first of four states to select a violet as its official flower. A teacher and politician named Francis (Frank) Sherman finally decided Rhode Island had waited long enough and introduced a state flower bill. The violet was adopted on March 11, 1968. In bloom April 10 - May 30, violet plants have very pretty flowers with five petals that are purple or white with purple veins. One petal of the five has obvious veins and perhaps acts as a landing platform guiding bees to the nectar within. The leaves are heart shaped, toothed and colored light green.



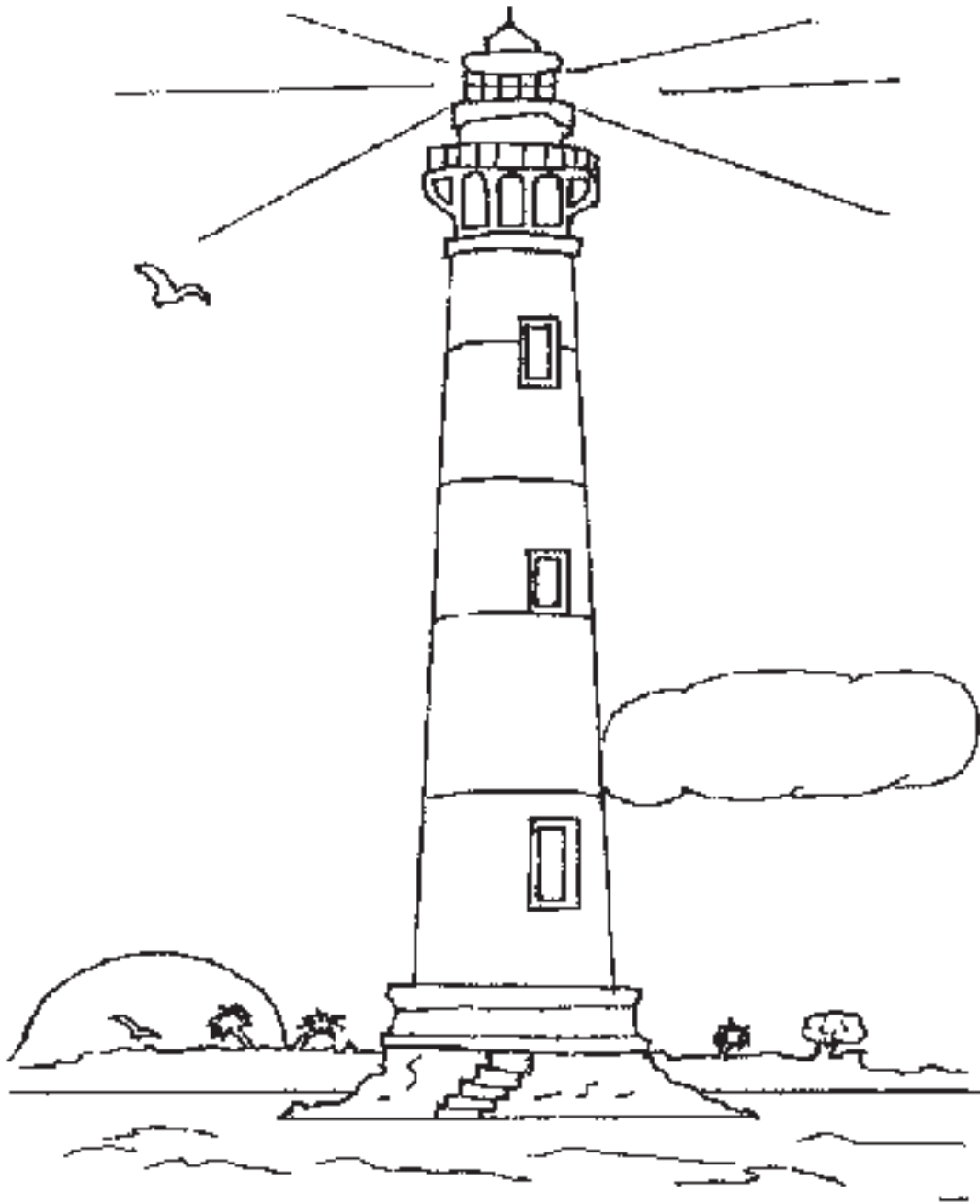
THE RED MAPLE

Rhode Island's state tree is the Red Maple, which was officially adopted in 1964. In the fall, red maple leaves turn gold, purple and scarlet, adding to the beauty of Rhode Island's forests.



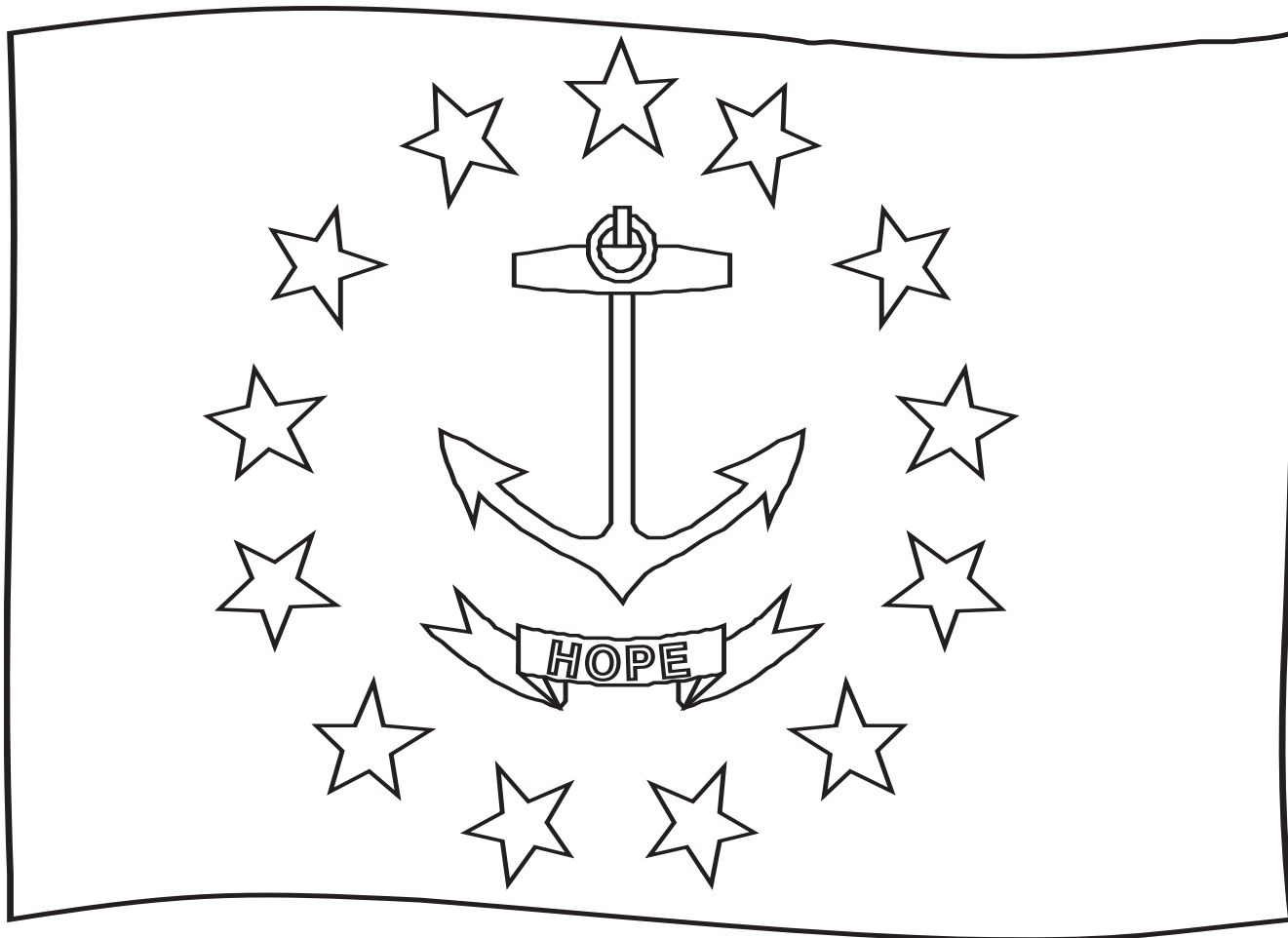
THE RHODE ISLAND RED HEN

The Rhode Island Red Hen became Rhode Island's official state bird on May 3, 1954. The Rhode Island Red is an excellent farm chicken. They are very good layers of brown eggs and are known for their hardiness and ability to produce eggs even in marginal conditions. Rhode Island Reds can produce 200 to 300 eggs per bird in a twelve-month laying period and begin laying as early as six months of age.



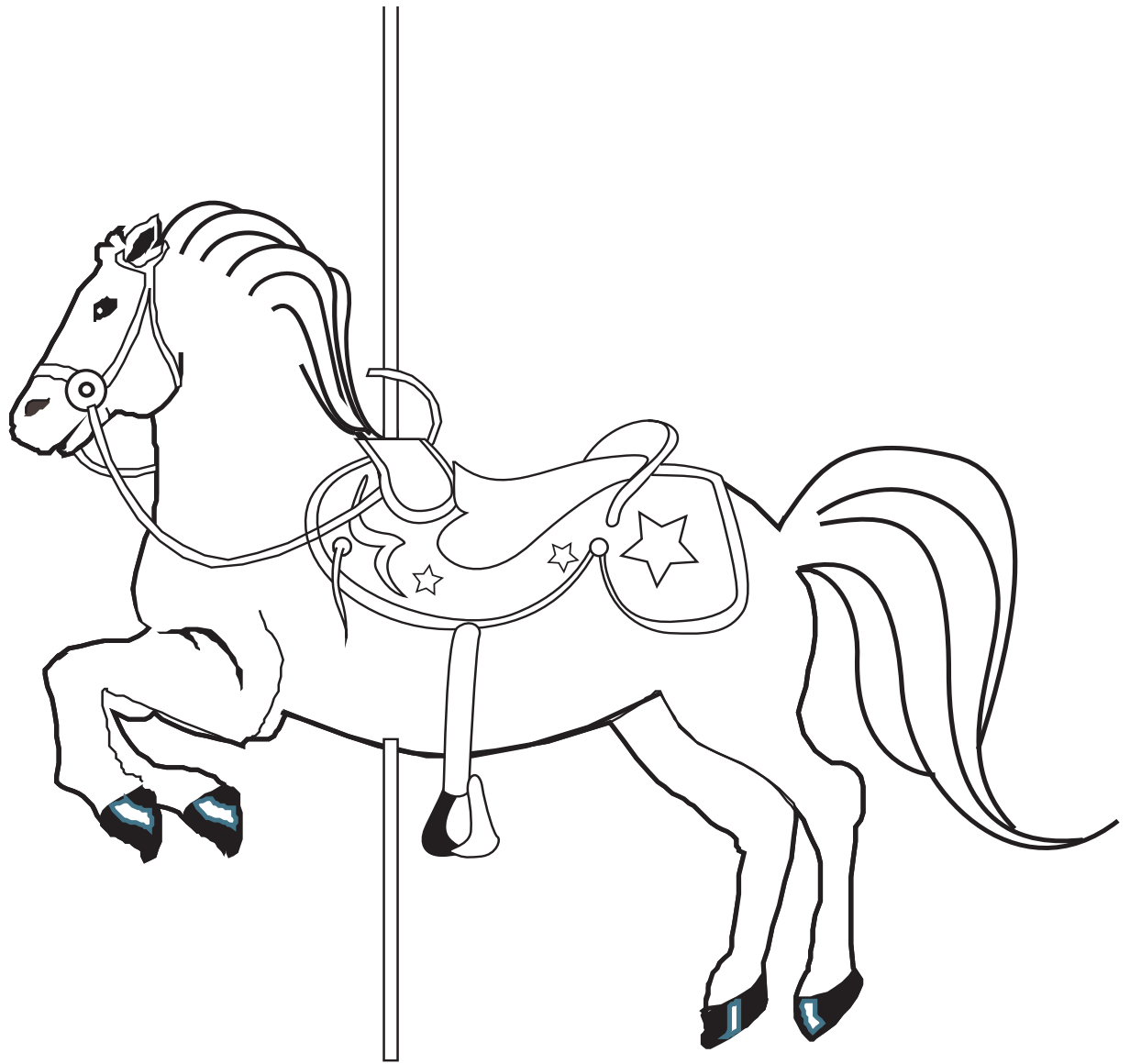
RHODE ISLAND LIGHT HOUSES

There are a surprising number of lighthouses in the Ocean State. You can visit over 20 lighthouses: all located in a close geographical area. Lighthouses provided safety to American sailors in the early years of our country and continue to guide them to this day.



RHODE ISLAND STATE FLAG

The flag of the State of Rhode Island was officially adopted by the General Assembly in 1897. Rhode Island was the third of the original 13 colonies to officially adopt a state flag. The colors and design of the flag date back to colonial times and the original establishment of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations under King Charles II of England. The most prominent feature of the flag, the anchor, dates back to 1647 and the Cromwellian Patent of 1643 when the Providence Plantations were established. Later, when the Royal Charter of 1663 was bestowed upon the colony, the anchor was again chosen for the seal and the word "HOPE" was added. The anchor has been connected with Rhode Island since its founding. The flag of the State must be white, bearing on each side in the center a golden anchor, and underneath it a blue ribbon with the motto "HOPE" in golden letters surrounded by 13 golden stars in a circle.



RHODE ISLAND CAROUSELS

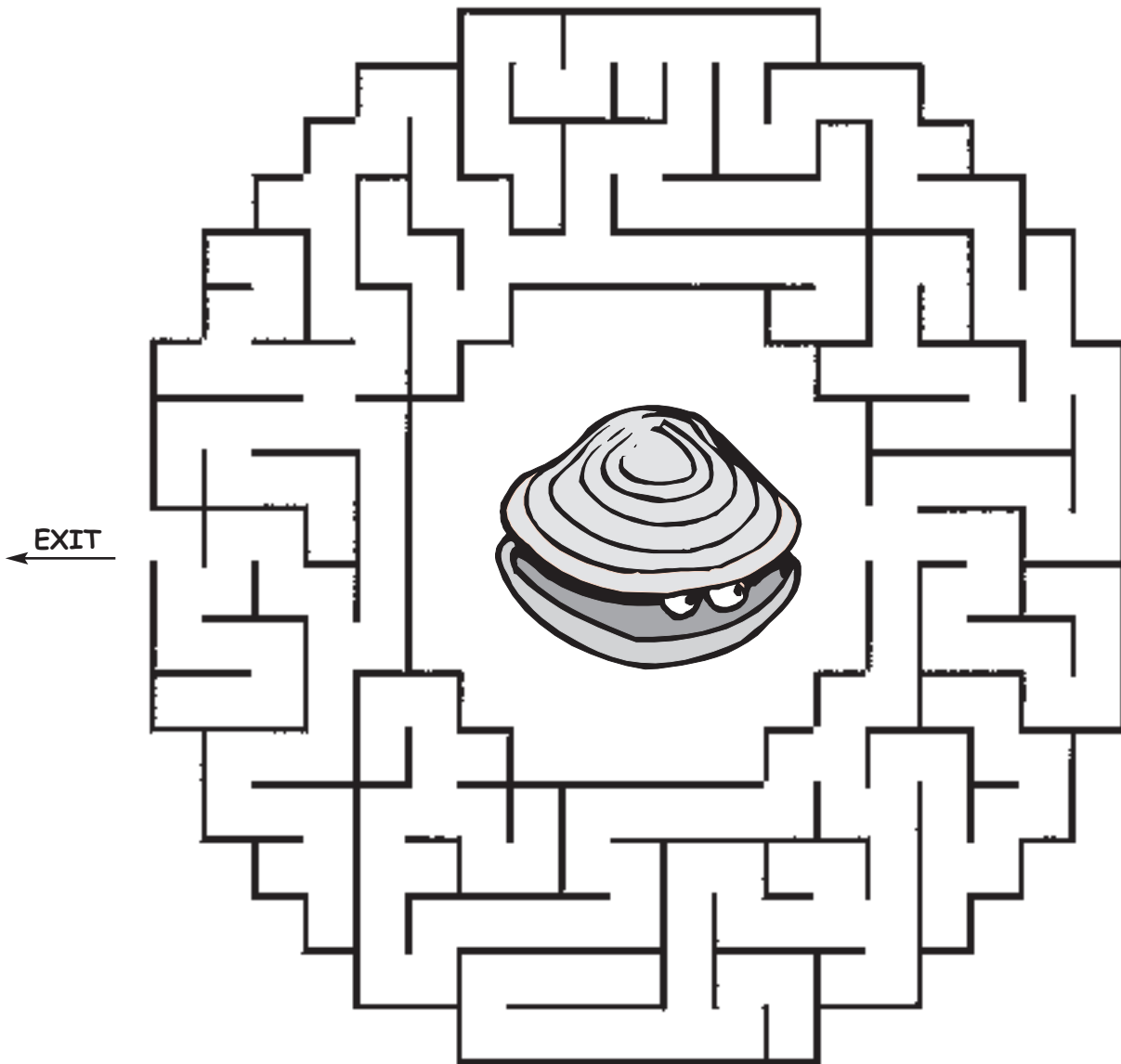
Rhode Islanders are proud that of the 150 remaining original American wooden carousels, three can be found within the borders of the Ocean State.

The Flying Horse Carousel at Watch Hill in Westerly is considered to be the oldest in the United States. The carousel is unique in that its horses are not attached to the floor, but hang by chains suspended by overhead "sweeps." The faster the ride, the farther out the horses swing, hence the name "Flying Horse Carousel."

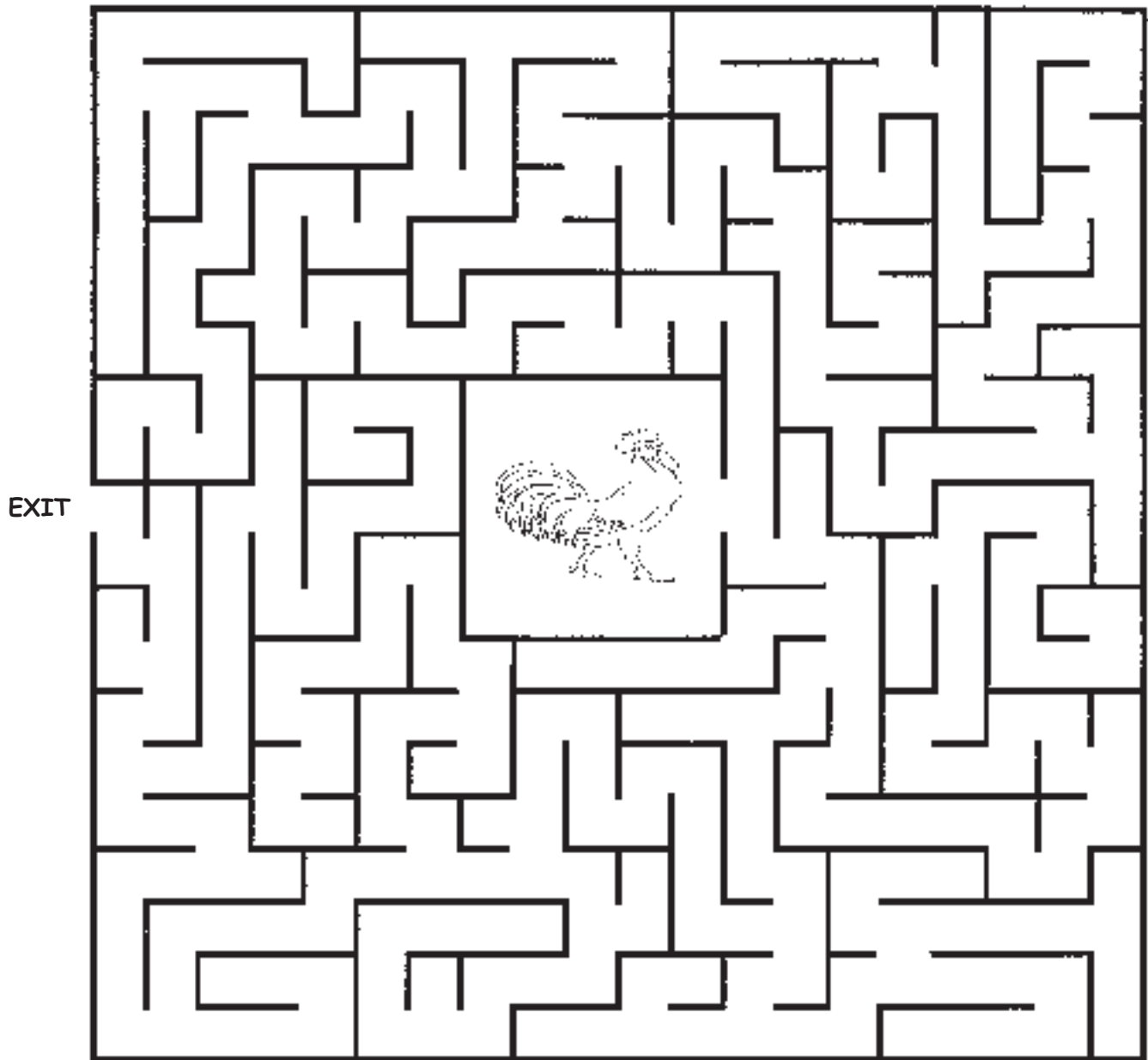
The Crescent Park Carousel was designed in 1895 by Charles I.D. Looff (1852-1918). Looff was one of the earliest and foremost manufacturers of carousels, and his Crescent Park Carousel is the finest surviving example of its type in the United States.

At the Slater Park Carousel, all but one of the hand-carved horses are original. When you ride, see if you can identify the lead horse, the one that all the others seem to follow. As you watch the many paintings turning on the center of the carousel, tip your hat to the man in a derby hat—he's Charles I.D. Looff.

Help Quinlan the Quahaug find his way out of the maze



Help Rhonda the Red Hen Find her way out!



This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.