



National Statuary Hall Collection

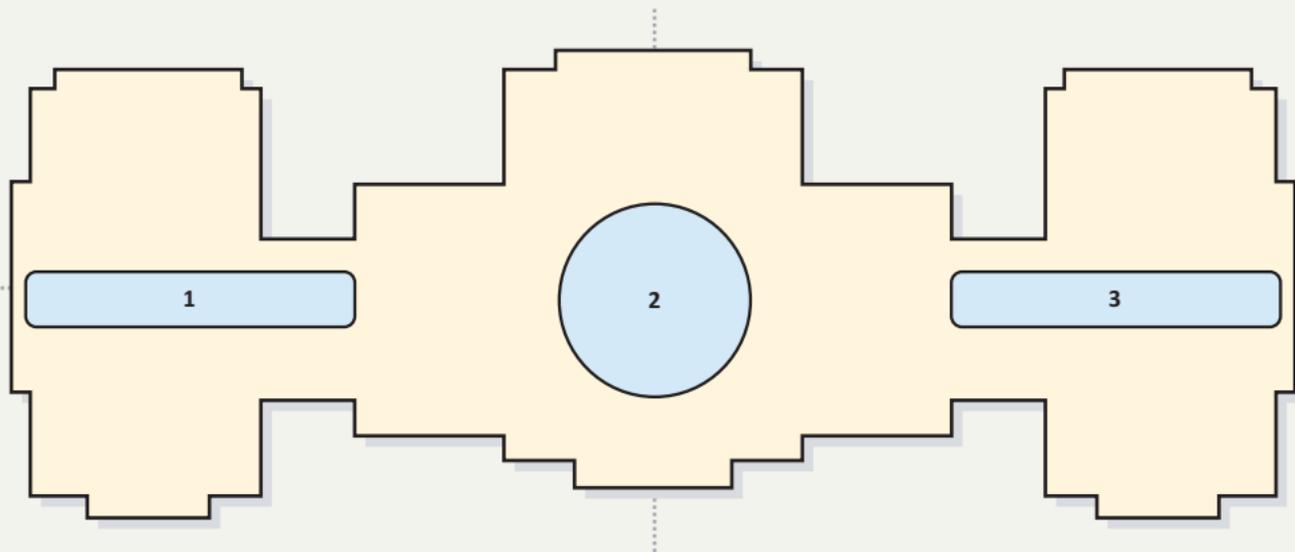
SEPTEMBER 2016

National Statuary Hall Collection

A Pocket Guide

UNITED STATES CAPITOL

First Floor

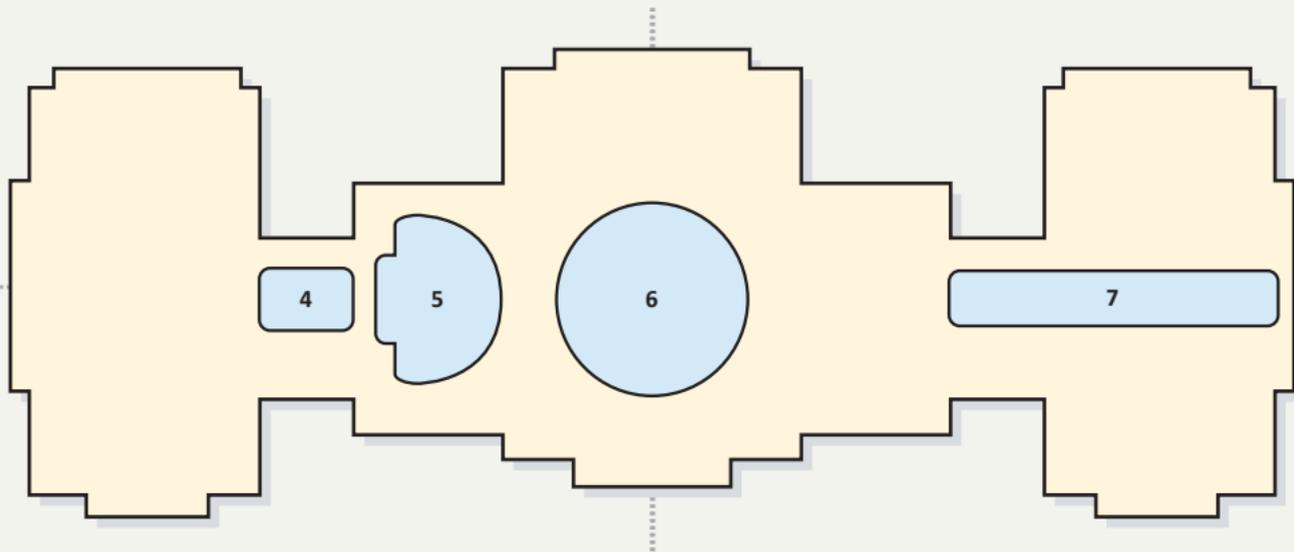


① Hall of Columns

② Crypt

③ Senate Wing

Second Floor



④ House Connecting Corridor

⑤ Statuary Hall

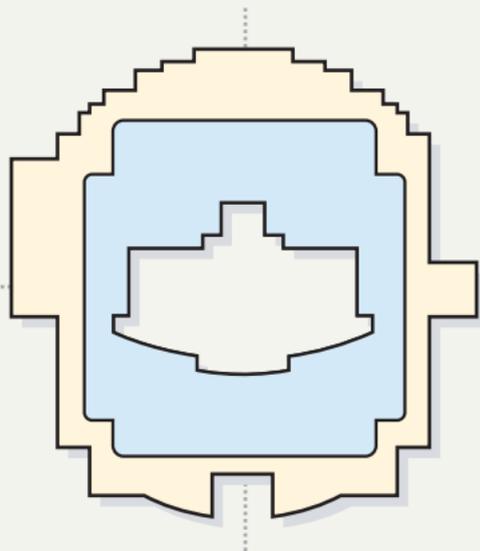
⑥ Rotunda

⑦ Senate Wing

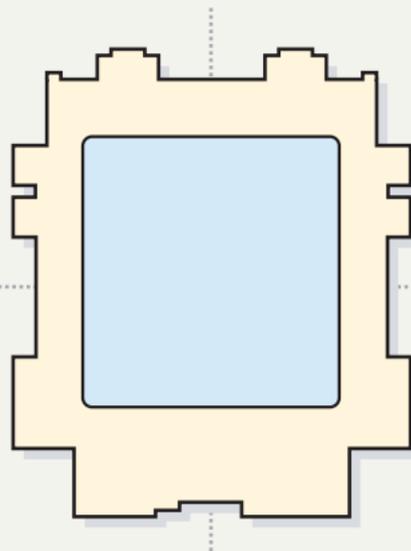


CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

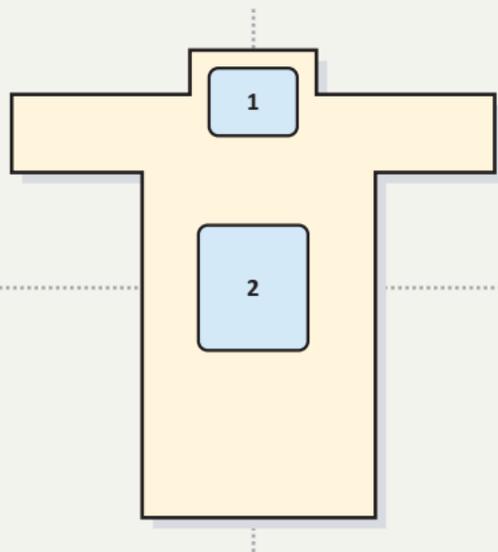
Upper Level



Lower Level



Congressional Auditorium Atrium



- ① Upper Level
- ② Lower Level





A Message from the Speaker of the House

The favorite sons and daughters of America's 50 states are on display in the National Statuary Hall Collection. According to legislation passed in 1864, each state sends two statues to the Capitol, where they are spread out among the Rotunda, the House and Senate wings, and the Capitol Visitor Center. The statues commemorate Americans from many different walks of life and moments in our history: there are statesmen, religious leaders, military heroes, and even royalty.

One of my favorite statues is Iowa's Norman Borlaug—who was related to my wife Janna. He was a cousin of her grandmother, and the two of them grew up on nearby farms in Iowa. He is known as the father of the Green Revolution for developing disease-resistant wheat crops that fed millions of people worldwide. Then there are the two statues from my home state of Wisconsin, Jacques Marquette and Robert M. La Follette. You can also find a statue of our fortieth president, Ronald Reagan of California, standing in the Rotunda.

I hope you will spend some time walking through the collection because these statues can teach us a lot about America. They help tell the story of a great nation and of the people who made it all possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul Ryan".

Paul D. Ryan
Speaker of the House



National Statuary Hall

A Historical Introduction

*A*s set forth in its founding legislation, the National Statuary Hall Collection honors men and women who are “illustrious for their historic renown.” Each statue in this gathering of teachers, legislators, peacemakers, warriors, inventors, and explorers—whether well known or less familiar—represents a brave and ambitious

pioneer. The concept of the National Statuary Hall Collection originated with Congress’s plan to reappropriate the Hall of the House, which for 50 years served as the meeting place of the United States House of Representatives. Soaring rhetoric and titanic clashes had been heard in the stately, marble-columned room during the

arguments over the Missouri Compromise (1819–1820) and the Wilmot Proviso (1846), the House career of John Quincy Adams (1831–1848), and the great debates about slavery and the growth of the nation. With the completion of the present House wing in 1857, however, the Representatives moved to a larger chamber, leaving behind a vacant space with no obvious purpose.

In 1864 Representative Justin Morrill of Vermont declared the historic hall “an unappropriated waste...draped with cobwebs, and carpeted with dust, tobaccos and apple pomace—a conspicuous nuisance.” He proposed its use as a gallery to honor great Americans, urging his fellow congressmen to assemble “the glories of the past, civil, military and judicial—in one

hallowed spot.” Morrill’s proposal became law in 1864, and each state was invited to contribute two statues to the newly established National Statuary Hall. As America grew, the National Statuary Hall Collection expanded, eventually becoming too large and too heavy to be contained in Statuary Hall. Thus, some of the statues were relocated to other areas of the Capitol.

Today the 100 statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection are on display in the Capitol and Capitol Visitor Center. Visitors will find these works of art to be a source of inspiration and beauty as well as a commemoration of leaders whose achievements have helped shape the United States.



Helen Keller

1880–1968 | Social Reformer

Keller was one of the great reformers of the 20th century, championing many humanitarian causes. Blind and deaf from childhood, she took her first steps in a brilliant career at a water pump, when she recognized the symbol for “water.”

Edward Hlavka

Bronze, 2009

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



Joseph Wheeler

1836–1906 | Soldier, Statesman

“Fighting Joe” Wheeler became a powerful symbol of national unity after the Civil War. During his two decades in the U.S. House, the former Confederate general strove to heal the breach between North and South.

Berthold Nebel
Bronze, 1923–1925
Statuary Hall



Edward Lewis “Bob” Bartlett

1904–1968 | Journalist, Statesman

Alaska’s “Founding Father” used his reportorial skills to publicize the case for statehood.

A longtime territorial delegate, Bartlett won election to the U.S. Senate when Alaska joined the Union in 1959.

Felix de Weldon

Bronze, 1971

House Connecting Corridor



Ernest Gruening

1887–1974 | Journalist, Statesman

As Alaska's territorial governor, Gruening lobbied for statehood and the crucial Alcan Highway and then served as one of the state's first two U.S. Senators. A former journalist, he risked his Senate career by opposing the Vietnam War.

George Anthonisen

Bronze, 1977

Capitol Visitor Center, Upper Level



Barry Goldwater

1909–1998 | Statesman

Goldwater, known for his candor and independence, launched the revival of American conservatism with his 1964 presidential campaign. As a five-term U.S. Senator, he also sponsored legislation that instituted major reforms in U.S. civil-military relations.

Deborah Copenhaver Fellows

Bronze, 2014

Statuary Hall



Eusebio F. Kino

1645–1711 | Missionary

Father Kino explored and mapped more than 50,000 square miles of the American Southwest. He disproved the myth that California was an island. The Jesuit established numerous missions and rancherias that led to permanent settlements.

Suzanne Silvercruys

Bronze, 1964

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



James Paul Clarke

1854–1916 | Statesman

As governor and later as a U.S. Senator, Clarke promoted policies to protect agricultural and urban workers. Despite his notorious temper, the popular maverick was chosen by his colleagues to be the president *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Pompeo Coppini

Marble, 1917–1921

Capitol Visitor Center, Upper Level



Uriah M. Rose

1834–1913 | Lawyer, Statesman

A leader of the state bar, Rose published legal commentaries and was president of the American Bar Association. He was also a U.S. delegate to the second Hague Peace Congress in 1907.

Frederic Ruckstull
Marble, 1917
Statuary Hall



Ronald Wilson Reagan

1911–2004 | Statesman

Nicknamed “The Great Communicator,” Reagan had an engaging manner and confidence in American ideas that made him a popular two-term president. Following his death in 2004, he lay in state in the same rotunda that today is adorned with his statue.

Chas Fagan
Bronze, 2009
Rotunda



Junipero Serra

1713–1784 | Missionary

As a leader of the “Sacred Expedition,” Serra founded Spain’s first California missions at about the time of the American Revolution. Among this string of nine religious outposts were San Francisco, San Juan Capistrano, and San Diego.

Ettore Cadorin
Bronze, 1930
Statuary Hall



Florence Sabin

1871–1953 | Physician

Sabin was a leader in medical research and the first woman in the National Academy of Sciences. Her most influential work, the Sabin Health Laws, led to a major reform of the Colorado medical system.

Joy Buba
Bronze, 1958
Hall of Columns



John “Jack” Swigert

1931–1982 | Astronaut

Swigert was one of three astronauts aboard Apollo 13 when mechanical disaster transformed the crew’s return to Earth into a legendary fight for survival. Later elected to Congress, he died before he could take office.

George and Mark Lundeen

Painted bronze, 1997

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



Roger Sherman

1721–1793 | Statesman

Sherman, a “Pillar of the Revolution,” signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. His “Connecticut Compromise” proposal for a House of the people and a Senate of states saved the Constitutional Convention.

Chauncey Ives
Marble, 1870
Crypt



Jonathan Trumbull

1710–1785 | Statesman

A member of the colonial elite, Trumbull served as governor and surprised many by backing American independence. He was the only colonial governor to be elected state governor.

Chauncey Ives

Marble, 1869

House Connecting Corridor



John Clayton

1796–1856 | Statesman

As Secretary of State, Clayton negotiated the 1850 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with Great Britain, which began the long quest to build a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He also served as a U.S. Senator and as chief justice of Delaware.

Bryant Baker

Marble, 1932

Capitol Visitor Center

Congressional Auditorium Atrium, Upper Level



Caesar Rodney

1728–1784 | Statesman

Rodney showed his dedication to the Revolutionary cause when he rode 80 miles through the night to reach the Continental Congress. There he broke the deadlock in Delaware's delegation in favor of independence from Great Britain.

Bryant Baker
Marble, 1932
Crypt



John Gorrie

1803–1855 | Physician, Inventor

Air conditioning, the invention that made summer bearable, began with John Gorrie. He reduced heat and moisture in the rooms of his malaria patients through an air-cooling system that also made ice.

Charles A. Pillars
Marble, 1913
Statuary Hall



Edmund Kirby Smith

1824–1893 | Soldier

When the Union navy gained control of the Mississippi River, Confederate General Smith virtually ruled the territory to the west. His command was the last Confederate force to surrender.

Charles A. Pillars

Bronze, 1917

Capitol Visitor Center

Congressional Auditorium Atrium, Lower Level



Crawford Long

1815–1878 | Physician

A quiet country doctor, Long discovered the anesthetic effect of ether, experimenting with it in surgery. He eventually used it to help women in childbirth, including his wife.

*J. Massey Rhind
Marble, 1926
Crypt*



Alexander H. Stephens

1812–1883 | Statesman

Early in his career in the U.S. House, Stephens worked to moderate tensions between Northern and Southern states. He opposed Georgia's secession from the Union but agreed to serve as the Confederate vice president.

Gutzon Borglum
Marble, 1926–1927
Statuary Hall



Father Damien

1840–1889 | Missionary

Father Damien ministered to lepers banished to a colony on Molokai. He spent his life providing medical care, housing, schools, and sanitation facilities for the colonists. He eventually succumbed to leprosy himself.

Marisol Escobar
Bronze, 1968
Hall of Columns



Kamehameha I

1758–1819 | Monarch

Ruthless in war and just in peace, King Kamehameha united the Hawaiian Islands for the first time. He made possible the introduction of common laws and the opening of trade, after years of bloody civil war.

*C.P. Curtis and Ortho Fairbanks, after Thomas Gould
Bronze with gilt, 1968*

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



William Borah

1865–1940 | Statesman

A brilliant orator, the “Dean of the Senate” chaired the powerful Foreign Relations Committee from 1923 to 1933. Earlier he led the Senate fight for a federal income tax and the direct election of Senators.

Bryant Baker

Bronze, 1946

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



George Shoup

1836–1904 | Statesman

Shoup's campaign for Idaho statehood made him the most popular politician in the territory. When Idaho entered the Union, the people elected him governor just as the legislature made him a U.S. Senator. Shoup chose to serve in the Senate.

Frederick Triebel
Marble, 1909
Statuary Hall



James Shields

1806–1879 | Soldier, Statesman

Shields was the only U.S. Senator to represent three states: Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri. A brigadier general during the Civil War, he also fought in the Black Hawk War and the Mexican War.

Leonard Volk
Bronze, 1893
Hall of Columns



Frances Willard

1839–1898 | Social Reformer

Willard's Women's Christian Temperance Union combated the scourge of alcohol abuse. Under the banner "Do Everything," her world-famous movement inspired millions to agitate for social justice.

*Helen Mears
Marble, 1905
Statuary Hall*



Oliver Hazard Morton

1823–1877 | Statesman

Governor Morton mustered 6,000 men within a week of Lincoln's first call for troops, testifying to Morton's power and popularity during the Civil War. "If it was worth a bloody struggle to establish this nation," he declared, "it is worth one to preserve it."

Charles Niehaus
Marble, 1900
Hall of Columns



Lewis Wallace

1827–1905 | Soldier, Author

“Lew” Wallace’s classic adventure tale, *Ben Hur*, was immortalized twice on film. Wallace was also the Union general who defended Cincinnati and Washington, D.C., from Confederate raids.

Andrew O’Connor
Marble, 1910
Statuary Hall



Dr. Norman E. Borlaug

1914–2009 | Scientist, Humanitarian

Borlaug grew up on a farm and spent most of his life in agriculture. His work in plant genetics led to greater crop yields in famine-stricken nations and a Nobel Peace Prize and Congressional Gold Medal for Borlaug himself.

Benjamin Victor
Bronze, 2014
Statuary Hall



Samuel Jordan Kirkwood

1813–1894 | Statesman

Kirkwood was one of the great Civil War governors. He raised more than 50 regiments of Union troops and swiftly crushed growing pro-slavery sentiment in the state. Following the war, Kirkwood served in the U.S. Senate.

Vinnie Ream
Bronze, 1913
Statuary Hall



Dwight D. Eisenhower

1890–1969 | Soldier, Statesman

“Ike” commanded the bold Allied invasion at Normandy during World War II. His forces went on to liberate Western Europe from Nazi occupation. Eisenhower’s engaging and open manner made him a popular two-term president and Cold War leader.

Jim Brothers
Bronze, 2003
Rotunda



John James Ingalls

1833–1900 | Journalist, Statesman

Ingalls rose to prominence as an anti-slavery editor in the Kansas Territory. He won a seat in the state legislature before being elected to the U.S. Senate. At the pinnacle of his career, he served as president *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Charles Niehaus
Marble, 1903–1904
Statuary Hall



Henry Clay

1777–1852 | Statesman

The charismatic “Harry of the West” championed national unity as House Speaker and then as a U.S. Senator. Clay tirelessly bridged the growing sectional chasm by brokering the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850.

Charles Niehaus
Bronze, 1928
Statuary Hall



Ephraim McDowell

1771–1830 | Physician

McDowell advanced the practice of abdominal surgery. Operating without the benefit of adequate anesthesia, he cured an impressive list of patients, including future president James K. Polk.

Charles Niehaus

Bronze, 1928

Capitol Visitor Center

Congressional Auditorium Atrium, Upper Level



Huey Pierce Long

1893–1935 | Statesman

“The Kingfish” was the flamboyant political boss of Louisiana, serving its citizens as a powerful governor and an outspoken U.S. Senator. A hero to the poor, he modernized his state’s schools and highways.

Charles Keck
Bronze, 1938–1940
Statuary Hall



Edward Douglass White

1845–1921 | Jurist, Statesman

White, a former U.S. Senator, served as an associate justice and then as chief justice of the United States. He was widely admired for his political skill at fostering collegiality on the bench of the high court.

Arthur Morgan

Bronze, 1954

Capitol Visitor Center, Upper Level



Hannibal Hamlin

1809–1891 | Statesman

An outspoken opponent of slavery, Hamlin served as a U.S. Representative, a Senator, and a governor before being chosen as Abraham Lincoln's first vice president.

*Charles Tefft
Bronze, 1933
Statuary Hall*



William King

1768–1852 | Statesman

King led the long battle to separate Maine from Massachusetts. In 1820 he was elected Maine's first state governor.

Franklin Simmons

Marble, 1877

House Connecting Corridor



Charles Carroll

1737–1832 | Soldier, Statesman

Hailing from one of Maryland's most prominent families, Carroll signed the Declaration of Independence, spent 23 years in the state legislature, and was a member of the Continental Congress and the U.S. Senate.

Richard Brooks
Bronze, 1902
Crypt



John Hanson

1715–1783 | Statesman

Hanson was elected the first presiding officer, or president, of Congress under the Articles of Confederation. He raised soldiers and troops for George Washington's army and won the respect of his colleagues in the Continental Congress.

Richard Brooks

Bronze, 1902

Senate Wing, Second Floor



Samuel Adams

1722–1803 | Statesman

“The Father of the American Revolution” plotted early acts of defiance against Britain. His local efforts, such as the Boston Tea Party and his protest of the Boston Massacre, ignited broader resistance in the other colonies.

Anne Whitney
Marble, 1876
Crypt



John Winthrop

1588–1649 | Statesman

Winthrop hoped the “Puritan experiment” in America would “be as a City vpon a Hill.” A longtime governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, he built many of New England’s most enduring political traditions.

Richard Greenough
Marble, 1875
Hall of Columns



Lewis Cass

1782–1866 | Statesman

Cass served as territorial governor, U.S. Senator, and Secretary of War. Known as “the Father of Popular Sovereignty,” he argued that local inhabitants should decide whether slavery would exist in their territories.

*Daniel French
Marble, 1888
Statuary Hall*



Gerald R. Ford, Jr.

1913–2006 | Statesman

President for less than three years, “Jerry” Ford used the trust and affection he earned over two decades in the House of Representatives to restore luster to a diminished presidency.

J Brett Grill
Bronze, 2011
Rotunda



Henry Mower Rice

1817–1894 | Statesman, Trader

Rice was a prominent trader and negotiator with the Winnebago and the Ojibwa peoples. As a territorial delegate, he wrote the legislation for Minnesota statehood before representing the new state in the U.S. Senate.

Frederick Triebel

Marble, 1913–1916

Statuary Hall



Maria L. Sanford

1836–1920 | Educator

A beloved teacher and lecturer, Sanford was one of the first women to attain a collegiate professorship. She taught for two decades at the University of Minnesota before pursuing humanitarian projects and advocating woman suffrage.

Evelyn Raymond

Bronze, 1958

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



Jefferson Davis

1808–1889 | Soldier, Statesman

While serving as Secretary of War, Davis oversaw the expansion of the U.S. Capitol and the construction of its current dome. Later he resigned from the U.S. Senate to become president of the Confederacy.

Augustus Lukeman
Bronze, 1928
Statuary Hall



James Z. George

1826–1897 | Statesman

During his U.S. Senate career, George helped shape the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and was called the “Father of the Agriculture Department.” Colleagues and constituents knew him best as a formidable defender of states’ rights.

Augustus Lukeman

Bronze, 1928

Capitol Visitor Center

Congressional Auditorium Atrium, Lower Level



Thomas Hart Benton

1782–1858 | Statesman

“Old Bullion” Benton championed “hard money” coinage and expansion into the West. One of the first Senators to serve five terms, Benton was also among the few Union advocates from a border state.

Alexander Doyle
Marble, 1895–1899
Statuary Hall



Francis Blair, Jr.

1821–1875 | Soldier, Statesman

A former slave owner who rejected slavery, Blair raised “Home Guard” forces in the Civil War. His military leadership kept Missouri in the Union, but the conflict eroded his wealth and undercut his career in Congress.

Alexander Doyle
Marble, 1895–1899
Hall of Columns



Jeannette Rankin

1880–1973 | Stateswoman

In 1916, before women had the vote, Rankin became the first woman elected to the U.S. House. A devoted pacifist, she voted against U.S. entry into World War I and was the only member of Congress to oppose the declaration of war on Japan in 1941.

Terry Mimnaugh

Bronze, 1985

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



Charles Marion Russell

1864–1926 | Artist

The man who recorded the vanishing frontier in painting and sculpture was born to wealth, but he wanted only to be a cowboy. Russell's experience as an itinerant wrangler and ranch hand inspired the work that made him world famous.

John Weaver
Bronze, 1957–1958
Statuary Hall



William Jennings Bryan

1860–1925 | Statesman

“The Great Commoner” joined religious faith and oratorical skills as a presidential candidate to champion the people. He electrified silver supporters with his “Cross of Gold” speech, rejected entry into World War I, and opposed teaching evolution in schools.

Rudolph Evans
Bronze, 1936–1937
Statuary Hall



J. Sterling Morton

1832–1902 | Statesman

For years, Morton encouraged fellow Nebraskans to plant trees on the bare plains. This idea, adopted by many states, led to Arbor Day, now celebrated on April 22, Morton's birthday.

Rudolph Evans

Bronze, 1936–1937

Capitol Visitor Center, Upper Level



Sarah Winnemucca

1844–1891 | Author, Educator

Raised in Paiute and European traditions, Winnemucca became a passionate advocate for Native culture. She gathered her many lectures into the first book published by a Native American woman.

Benjamin Victor

Bronze, 2005

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



Patrick A. McCarran

1876–1954 | Statesman

McCarran served as chief justice of the Nevada Supreme Court. In the U.S. Senate, he authored sweeping laws to secure the Cold War home front from fears of domestic communism.

Yolande Jacobson

Bronze, 1959

Senate Wing, Second Floor



John Stark

1728–1822 | Soldier

Stark's uncanny ability to anticipate and outmaneuver the enemy helped American soldiers win the Battle of Bennington. His initiative helped foil the British effort to isolate New England during the Revolutionary War.

Carl Conrads
Marble, 1894
Crypt



Daniel Webster

1782–1852 | Statesman

Webster defended the Constitution and American nationalism as he fought to preserve the Union before the Civil War. A famous orator, he argued his principles in the halls of Congress, before the Supreme Court, and as Secretary of State.

Carl Conrads
Marble, 1893–1894
Statuary Hall



Philip Kearny

1814–1862 | Soldier

Years after losing an arm in the Mexican War, this charismatic officer, reins in teeth and sword in hand, led Union troops during the Civil War. The death of this gifted commander was a blow to the North.

Henry Kirke Brown
Bronze, 1873
Hall of Columns



Richard Stockton

1730–1781 | Statesman

As a new member of the Continental Congress, Stockton signed the Declaration of Independence. He fell into British hands in less than a year, and the harsh treatment he received permanently ruined his health.

Henry Kirke Brown

Marble, 1874

Crypt



Po'pay

1630–1692 | Religious Leader, Statesman

Po'pay, a religious leader, led the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the most successful Native American rebellion ever mounted against European colonists. The revolt's legacy preserved Pueblo autonomy for nearly two centuries.

Cliff Fragua

Marble, 2005

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



Dennis Chavez

1888–1962 | Statesman

Chavez was the first Hispanic American to serve in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. During his 31 years in Congress, he lobbied for fair labor practices and defended the rights of ethnic minorities.

Felix de Weldon

Bronze, 1966

Senate Wing, Second Floor



George Clinton

1739–1812 | Statesman, Soldier

Governor Clinton was a steadfast patriot and general in the Revolutionary War. Nonetheless, he opposed the Constitution under the pen name “Cato,” warning that a strong federal government would threaten New York’s prosperity.

Henry Kirke Brown

Bronze, 1873

Senate Wing, Second Floor



Robert R. Livingston

1746–1813 | Statesman

Livingston witnessed the birth and growth of the new nation. He helped draft the Declaration of Independence, swore in George Washington as the first president, and helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the nation's size.

Erastus Palmer
Bronze, 1874
Crypt



Charles Brantley Aycock

1859–1912 | Statesman

Aycock believed schools were the cornerstone of social progress. As governor, he transformed North Carolina's public education system, constructing nearly 2,000 schools and libraries.

Charles Keck
Bronze, 1929–1932
Crypt



Zebulon Baird Vance

1830–1894 | Statesman

As a Civil War governor and military leader, Vance remained a loyal but reluctant supporter of the Confederacy. In the postwar U.S. Senate, his Union sympathies helped him build bridges between the North and the South.

Gutzon Borglum
Bronze, 1916
Statuary Hall



John Burke

1859–1937 | Statesman

“Honest John” rode a wave of popular support for Progressive programs all the way to the governor’s office. He championed new laws to protect the public, but his greatest legacy was reducing corruption in state politics.

Avard Fairbanks
Bronze, 1962
Statuary Hall



Sakakawea

c. 1788–1812 | Explorer

Carrying her infant son on her back, Sakakawea traveled thousands of miles with the Lewis and Clark expedition. The explorers credited their safe return in part to Sakakawea's presence as a translator.

*Arizona Bronze Atelier, after Leonard Crunelle
Bronze, 2003*

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



Thomas Alva Edison

1847–1931 | Inventor

Protean inventor and industrialist, Thomas Edison held more than a thousand patents for everything from fruit preserving and mining equipment to his most famous creation, the electric light bulb. His innovations fueled the development of electric light and power utilities, motion pictures, and recorded music.

Alan Cottrill
Bronze, 2015
Statuary Hall



James A. Garfield

1831–1881 | Soldier, Statesman

To the nation's horror, Garfield was assassinated just months after he became president. His career from log cabin to the White House included preaching, teaching, soldiering, and legislating.

Charles Niehaus
Marble, 1884–1885
Rotunda



Will Rogers

1879–1935 | Journalist, Entertainer

Born to a Cherokee mother, this cowboy humorist used early mass media to make shrewd observations about American culture. “My ancestors didn’t come over on the Mayflower,” Rogers said, “but they met the boat.”

Jo Davidson

Bronze, 1938

House Connecting Corridor



Sequoyah

1770–1843 | Linguist

Convinced that the English “talking leaves” would benefit his people, Sequoyah devised a Cherokee alphabet that was quickly adopted. It served both to preserve Cherokee culture and to ease Christian missionary efforts.

Vinnie Ream and George J. Zolnay
Bronze, 1917
Statuary Hall



Jason Lee

1803–1845 | Missionary, Statesman

Lee led an early Methodist mission to the Pacific Northwest, where he became a leading advocate for the creation of the Oregon Territory. There he founded the Oregon Institute, now Willamette University.

Gifford Proctor
Bronze, 1952
Statuary Hall



John McLoughlin

1784–1857 | Merchant

McLoughlin, the manager of Pacific Northwest outposts for British interests, extended aid and hospitality to American pioneers despite Anglo-American rivalry. U.S. settlers called him the “Father of Oregon” for his generosity.

Gifford Proctor

Bronze, 1952

Capitol Visitor Center

Congressional Auditorium Atrium, Lower Level



Robert Fulton

1765–1815 | Inventor

Fulton made history when he built the first successful American steamboat. His innovation transformed rivers into highways of travel and commerce. The steamboat ultimately became an American icon.

*Howard Roberts
Marble, 1883
Statuary Hall*



John P.G. Muhlenberg

1746–1807 | Clergyman, Soldier, Statesman

The “Fighting Parson” left the pulpit to take up arms for American independence, eventually becoming a general. After the Revolution, Pennsylvania voters elected the war hero to Congress.

*Blanche Nevin
Marble, 1884
Crypt*



Nathanael Greene

1742–1786 | Soldier

The “Savior of the South” was a New England general. Greene’s tactical skills on the battlefield during the Revolutionary War liberated Georgia and South Carolina from numerically superior British forces.

Henry Kirke Brown
Marble, 1869
Crypt



Roger Williams

c. 1603–1683 | Minister, Statesman

Williams founded Rhode Island after being banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for his controversial religious views. He had refused to compromise on “soul liberty,” or religious freedom, which called for a separation of church and state.

Franklin Simmons

Marble, 1870

Senate Wing, Second Floor



John C. Calhoun

1782–1850 | Statesman

A fierce proponent of states' rights, Calhoun fought for Southern interests while he attempted to keep the Union intact. The antebellum orator influenced U.S. policy, serving in both houses of Congress, as vice president, and as Secretary of War.

Frederic Ruckstull
Marble, 1909
Crypt



Wade Hampton

1818–1902 | Soldier, Statesman

Born to an immensely wealthy slave-owning family, the Confederate war hero became South Carolina's most popular politician. Hampton's opposition to Reconstruction catapulted him into the governor's office and the U.S. Senate.

Frederic Ruckstull

Marble, 1929

Capitol Visitor Center

Congressional Auditorium Atrium, Lower Level



William H.H. Beadle

1838–1915 | Educator

Beadle's provision in the South Dakota constitution preserved school lands by preventing them from being sold off cheaply. Congress later required similar plans when five western states applied for statehood, saving 22 million acres for schools.

H. Daniel Webster
Bronze, 1911
Statuary Hall



Joseph Ward

1838–1889 | State Founder, Educator

Ward petitioned Congress for South Dakota statehood, drafted the state constitution, and composed the state motto, Under God the People Rule. He also established Yankton College, the first institution of its kind in the upper Mississippi Valley.

Bruno Beghé

Marble, 1963

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



Andrew Jackson

1767–1845 | Soldier, Statesman

“Old Hickory” became a national hero when he routed British forces at New Orleans during the War of 1812. As president, he struck down the national bank, defending the common man against the wealthy elite.

Belle Kinney and Leopold Scholz
Bronze, 1927
Rotunda



John Sevier

1745–1815 | Soldier, Statesman

Sevier is known for his Revolutionary War victory at King's Mountain. In less than an hour he subdued a British force that was larger than his. The popular frontiersman became one of the architects of the new state of Tennessee, serving as its first governor.

Belle Kinney and Leopold Scholz

Bronze, 1931

Statuary Hall



Stephen Austin

1793–1836 | Statesman

“The Father of Texas” was the leader of the Anglo-American settlers in the years before the Texas Revolution. Austin’s role was derived from his family’s successful efforts to attract settlers to the vast, empty stretches of northern Mexico.

Elisabet Ney
Marble, 1904
Hall of Columns



Sam Houston

1793–1863 | Soldier, Statesman

Houston abandoned a brilliant career in Tennessee to live with the Cherokee, eventually wandering westward. A key military leader during the Texas Revolution, he served as president of the Republic of Texas and, after its statehood, as a U.S. Senator.

Elisabet Ney
Marble, 1904
Statuary Hall



Philo T. Farnsworth

1906–1971 | Inventor

“The Father of Television” was a high school student when he devised his system to transmit and project electronic images. By the time Farnsworth died, televisions were equipped with 100 components of his design.

James Avati

Bronze, 1990

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



Brigham Young

1801–1877 | Statesman, Religious Leader

Their founder murdered, Young took command of the Mormon faithful and led a mass migration to Deseret (present-day Utah). Young's leadership and practicality transformed the wilderness into a prosperous religious community.

Mahonri Young
Marble, 1947
Statuary Hall



Ethan Allen

1738–1789 | Soldier

Allen was one of Vermont's most colorful founders. A hard-drinking philosopher and orator, Allen and his ragtag militia, the Green Mountain Boys, captured Fort Ticonderoga in the first offensive action of the American Revolution.

*Larkin Mead
Marble, 1874–1875
Statuary Hall*



Jacob Collamer

1792–1865 | Statesman

Noted for his clear thinking and wisdom, the “Green Mountain Socrates” rose to prominence in his state government and then served as a U.S. Representative, a Senator, and a postmaster general.

Preston Powers
Marble, 1879
Hall of Columns



Robert E. Lee

1807–1870 | Soldier

Torn between state and country, Lee chose to defend Virginia during the Civil War, reluctantly declining command of the Union army. His bold tactics as commander of the Confederate forces, which were usually outnumbered, are still studied today.

Edward Valentine
Bronze, 1909
Crypt



George Washington

1732–1799 | Soldier, Statesman

“The Father of His Country” twice yielded, rather than seized, the nation’s reins of power. After the Revolution, Washington resigned as military leader, and after two terms as president, he returned to private life as a gentleman farmer.

*William Hubard, after Jean Antoine Houdon
Bronze, 1909
Rotunda*



Mother Joseph

1823–1902 | Architect, Missionary

Mother Joseph's architectural and building skills led her far away from the cloistered life of the convent. She designed and helped construct dozens of missionary schools, hospitals, and orphanages in the Pacific Northwest.

Felix de Weldon

Bronze, 1980

Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level



Marcus Whitman

1802–1847 | Missionary, Physician

Whitman and his wife, Narcissa, ministered to Native Americans during their early missionary years in the Pacific Northwest. As more settlers came to the region, the Whitmans turned to providing medical and spiritual care to weary migrants.

Avard Fairbanks
Bronze, 1950
Statuary Hall



John E. Kenna

1848–1893 | Statesman

Kenna championed U.S. economic progress in West Virginia. As a Representative and a Senator, he crafted laws to spur the mining and timber industries in his home state. Kenna's untimely death cut short his promising career in the Democratic Party.

Alexander Doyle
Marble, 1897–1901
Hall of Columns



Francis H. Pierpont

1814–1899 | Statesman

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Pierpont set up a pro-Union government in Virginia. As provisional governor, he carved out a new state from the loyal portions of Virginia and became “the Father of West Virginia.”

Franklin Simmons
Marble, 1903
Statuary Hall



Robert M. La Follette

1855–1925 | Statesman

“Fighting Bob” was the reforming governor who laid a political framework for the Progressive Movement. La Follette’s “Wisconsin Idea” shifted power from party machines to voters. As a U.S. Senator, he became a leading spokesman for isolationism.

Jo Davidson
Marble, 1928
Statuary Hall



Jacques Marquette

1637–1675 | Explorer, Missionary

Father Marquette plied the Mississippi River by canoe, opening the way for French settlement. The first European to chart the upper river, he chronicled geographic features, recorded Native American customs, and claimed land for the French.

Gaetano Trentanove

Marble, 1895

House Connecting Corridor



Esther Hobart Morris

1814–1902 | Suffragist, Jurist

Morris was an early proponent of suffrage and equitable property rights for women. When she was appointed justice of the peace in 1870, she became the first woman judge in U.S. history.

Avard Fairbanks
Bronze, 1958
Hall of Columns



Washakie

c. 1800–1900 | Warrior, Peacemaker

Washakie was a young warrior when the Shoshone selected him as chief during a chaotic period. His policy of coexistence with U.S. settlers brought relative peace and stability. Fort Washakie was named to honor his military cooperation against the Sioux.

Dave McGary
Painted bronze, 2000
Capitol Visitor Center, Lower Level

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