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National Statuary Hall Collection: Background and Legislative Options

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Summary

The National Statuary Hall Collection, located in the United States Capitol, comprises 100 statues provided by individual states to honor persons notable for their historic renown or for distinguished services. The collection was authorized in 1864, at the same time that Congress redesignated the hall where the House of Representatives formerly met as National Statuary Hall. The first statue, depicting Nathanael Greene, was provided in 1870 by Rhode Island. The collection has consisted of 100 statues—two statues per state—since 2005, when New Mexico sent a statue of Po'pay. At various times, aesthetic and structural concerns necessitated the relocation of some statues throughout the Capitol. Today, some of the 100 individual statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection are located in the House and Senate wings of the Capitol, the Rotunda, the Crypt, and the Capitol Visitor Center.

Legislation to increase the size of the National Statuary Hall Collection was introduced in several Congresses. These measures would permit states to furnish more than two statues or allow the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories to provide statues to the collection. None of these proposals were enacted.

Should Congress choose to expand the number of statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection, the Joint Committee on the Library and the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) may need to address statue location to allay aesthetic, structural, and safety concerns in National Statuary Hall, the Capitol Visitor Center, and other areas of the Capitol.

This report provides historical information on the National Statuary Hall Collection and National Statuary Hall. It examines the creation, design, placement, and replacement of statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection. The report then discusses recent legislative proposals to increase the size of the National Statuary Hall Collection. Finally, the report discusses potential issues for congressional consideration.

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Introduction

The United States Capitol is home to extensive art collections. These collections are considered by Congress as “an integral part of the history of this renowned building.”¹ Perhaps the most prominent collection is the National Statuary Hall Collection, which contains statues of notable citizens provided by each state. The collection was authorized in 1864, when Congress designated the large, two-story, semicircular former chamber of the House of Representatives—the Old Hall of the House—as National Statuary Hall.² The first statue in the collection, depicting Nathanael Greene, was provided by Rhode Island in 1870. By 1933, as the union grew and the number of statues in the collection increased, the hall held 65 statues, some of which stood three deep. Aesthetic and structural concerns necessitated the relocation of some statues throughout the Capitol.³ The collection reached 100 statues in 2005 when New Mexico, which became a state in 1912, added the statue of Popay.⁴ Today, 34 statues are displayed in National Statuary Hall, with the rest in the House⁵ and Senate wings of the Capitol, the Rotunda, the Crypt, and the Capitol Visitor Center (CVC).⁶

Collection statues—chosen by the states to honor prominent citizens—are furnished to Congress for display in the Capitol. In the 106th Congress (1999-2000), for the first time, states were allowed to replace a statue previously donated to the National Statuary Hall Collection.⁷ In past congresses, legislation has been introduced to alter the size of the collection by allowing each state to contribute three statues instead of two or allow the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. territories to provide one statue each.⁸

This report discusses the creation of the National Statuary Hall Collection and the redesignation of the Old Hall of the House as the National Statuary Hall. It examines the creation, design, placement, and replacement of statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection. The report then discusses recent legislative proposals to increase the size of the National Statuary Hall Collection. Finally, the report discusses potential issues for congressional consideration.

¹ U.S. Congress, House Joint Committee on the Library, *Art in the United States Capitol*, prepared by the Architect of the Capitol, 91st Cong., 2nd sess., H.Doc. 91-368 (Washington: GPO, 1976), p. ix.

² The House generally met in the Old Hall from 1807 until the completion in 1857 of the present House wing of the Capitol.

³ “Statuary Hall,” House Debate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 76, part 4 (February 20, 1933), pp. 4533-4534; and “Statuary Hall,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 76, part 4 (February 20, 1933), pp. 4533-4534. Also, see “Statuary Hall Creaks ‘Neath the Weight of Fame,” *The Christian Science Monitor*, January 25, 1933, p. 1.

⁴ U.S. Congress, Architect of the Capitol, “Popay,” *Capitol Campus Art*, at <http://www.aoc.gov/cc/art/nsh/popay.cfm>.

⁵ National Statuary Hall Collection statues are also displayed in the Hall of Columns on the first floor, and adjacent to the current House chamber.

⁶ The location of statues in the collection is available from the Architect of the Capitol, at http://www.aoc.gov/the-national-statuary-hall-collection?capitol_hill=TRUE.

⁷ P.L. 106-554, Section 1(a)(2), 114 Stat. 2763A-119, December 21, 2000.

⁸ Current statutory requirements for statues placed in National Statuary Hall can be found in Title 2 *United States Code* 2131, 2131a, and 2132.

The National Statuary Hall Collection

Pictures of individuals memorialized in the National Statuary Hall Collection and the location of statues are available from the Architect of the Capitol, at http://www.aoc.gov/the-national-statuary-hall-collection?capitol_hill=TRUE. A list of all statues in the collection, by state, can be found in **Appendix A**.

Establishing the National Statuary Hall Collection

On January 6, 1864, Representative Justin Morrill introduced a resolution, which was agreed to by voice vote, requesting that the House Committee on Public Buildings examine the possibility of using the Old Hall of the House of Representatives to display statues.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be requested to examine and report as to the expediency of setting apart the old hall of the House of Representatives as a hall for statuary; and also as to the cost of a new flooring and bronze railing on each side of the passage-way through the hall, preparatory to the reception of such works of arts.⁹

On April 19, 1864, Representative John Hovey Rice introduced, on behalf of the House Committee on Public Buildings, which he chaired, a joint resolution to create a statuary hall in the Old Hall of the House and to authorize existing appropriations to repair the old House chamber.¹⁰ The resolution called for the President to “invite each of the states to provide and furnish statues in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number each, of men who have been citizens thereof, illustrious in their historical renown or distinguished for their civic or military services, such as each State shall determine are worthy of national remembrance....”¹¹ The joint resolution passed the House by a vote of 87 to 20¹² and was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, where it was reported without amendment and with the recommendation that it “ought not to pass.”¹³ The Senate took no further action on the joint resolution.

Subsequently, in June 1864, during House consideration of a civil appropriations bill, Representative Thaddeus Stevens offered an amendment similar to the joint resolution previously passed by the House.¹⁴ The amendment was agreed to in the House,¹⁵ but was removed from the bill when it was considered in the Senate.¹⁶ The proposed language, however, was restored in conference committee, which stated,

⁹ U.S. Congress, *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States*, 83rd Cong. 1st sess., January 6, 1864 (Washington: GPO, 1863), p. 108.

¹⁰ Rep. John Rice et al., “The Old House Hall,” House debate, *Congressional Globe*, vol. 34, part 2 (April 19, 1864), pp. 1736-1737.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 1736.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 1737.

¹³ U.S. Congress, *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America*, 83rd Cong. 1st sess., April 25, 1864 (Washington: GPO, 1863), p. 366.

¹⁴ Rep. Thaddeus Stevens, “Civil Appropriations Bill,” House debate, *Congressional Globe*, vol. 34, part 4 (June 20, 1864), pp. 3106-3107.

¹⁵ U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Library, *Legislation Creating the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol*, 64th Cong., 2nd sess. (Washington: GPO, 1916), p. 12.

¹⁶ “Civil Appropriations Bill,” Senate debate, *Congressional Globe*, vol. 34, part 4 (June 24, 1864), p. 3225.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a marble floor, similar to that of the Congressional Library or the Senate vestibule, shall be constructed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, using such marble as may be now on hand and not otherwise required, and that suitable structures and railings shall be therein erected for the reception and protection of statuary, and the same shall be under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and so much of the moneys now or heretofore appropriated for the capitol extension as may be necessary, not exceeding the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, is hereby set apart and shall be disbursed for the *porse* [purposes] hereinbefore mentioned. And the President is hereby authorized to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each state, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or from distinguished civic or military services, such as each state shall determine to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the capitol of the United States, which is hereby set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall, for the purposes herein indicated.¹⁷

Statues in the Collection: Design, Placement, and Replacement

Pursuant to the July 1864 civil appropriations bill, each state may donate up to two statues for inclusion in the National Statuary Hall Collection. Statues donated to the collection are to be made of “... marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military service....”¹⁸

In 2005, Congress statutorily required that an individual depicted on a statue displayed in National Statuary Hall must be deceased for at least 10 years.¹⁹ Exceptions to the restrictions were provided for a statue of Rosa Parks authorized by P.L. 109-116 and the two statues allowed per state pursuant to the July 1864 law, including potential replacement statues.²⁰

Statue Design and Placement Guidelines

Statues donated to the collection must be formally accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library. To assist states, the AOC has published guidelines, which are subject to modification by the Joint Committee, for creating statues for the collection. The guidelines address numerous

¹⁷ 13 Stat. 347, July 2, 1864. Authority over the Capitol Building and Grounds was transferred to the Architect of the Capitol in 1876 (19 Stat. 147, August 15, 1876). For more information on the creation of National Statuary Hall, see U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Library, *Legislation Creating the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol: With the Proceedings in Congress Relating to the Statues Placed in the National Statuary Hall by the States*, prepared by H.A. Vale, 64th cong., 2nd sess. (Washington: GPO, 1916), pp. 5-17.

¹⁸ 2 U.S.C. 2131.

¹⁹ 2 U.S.C. 2131a (a); P.L. 109-116, 119 Stat. 2524, December 1, 2008.

²⁰ P.L. 109-116, as amended by P.L. 110-120 (121 Stat. 1348, November 19, 2007), also provided for the Joint Committee on the Library to “enter into an agreement to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks, under such terms and conditions as the Joint Committee considers appropriate consistent with applicable law.” Rosa Parks died on October 24, 2005, and otherwise would not be eligible until 2015.

aspects of statuary design, including subject,²¹ material, pedestal, inscriptions, size and weight, patina and coating, and other considerations.²²

Additionally, the Architect of the Capitol (AOC), upon the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as requested,²³ is authorized and directed to locate or relocate collection statues within the Capitol.²⁴ The AOC, under the guidance of the Joint Committee, established a nine-step process for the acceptance of a new or replacement statute. This process is part of the statue design and placement guidelines.

Statue Design and Placement Guidelines

Specific requirements and guidelines for statue design and placement are available from the Architect of the Capitol, at http://www.aoc.gov/sites/default/files/statue_replacement_guidelines_3.pdf.

Replacement of Statues

Since 2000, states have been allowed to replace statues donated to the collection. Regulations for the replacement of statues were established by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001.²⁵ To replace a statue, a state must

- request—through the approval of a resolution adopted by the state legislature and signed by the governor—in writing, approval from the Joint Committee; and
- ensure that the statue to be replaced has been displayed in the collection for at least 10 years.²⁶

Upon the Joint Committee’s approval of the replacement request, the AOC is authorized to enter into an agreement with the state, subject to any conditions imposed by the Joint Committee. Once accepted, the state is responsible for paying all related costs, including the design, construction, transportation, and placement of the new statue, the removal and transportation of the statue being replaced (back to the state or other location determined by the state legislature), and any unveiling ceremony.²⁷

²¹ 2 U.S.C. 2131. Also, see Architect of the Capitol, *Procedure for Admission of Statues to Statuary Hall*, p. 1. A copy of this document is available from the authors.

²² Other considerations include requirements that statues and pedestals not be safety hazards and should not include sharp or protruding elements.

²³ The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress in 1910. The commission advises Congress, the President, and heads of department and agencies on the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in public spaces in the District of Columbia; selection of models and artists for statues, fountains, and monuments erected under the authority of the federal government; and responds to questions of art, when required. A 2002 revision of the law states that the commission’s responsibilities do “not apply to the Capitol Building and the Library of Congress buildings,” suggesting it no longer has a role in decisions regarding the location of the collection within the Capitol. See 40 U.S.C. 9102.

²⁴ H.Con. Res. 47 (72nd Congress), agreed to February 24, 1933. Statutory authority was enacted in 2000, 2 U.S.C. 2132 (e).

²⁵ This section is based on P.L. 106-554, 114 Stat. 2763A-119, December 21, 2000, codified at 22 U.S.C. 2132, and other sources as noted.

²⁶ The Joint Committee on the Library may waive the 10-year requirement for cause at the request of the state, 2 U.S.C. 2132.

²⁷ For example, please see the state of Iowa’s account of the replacement of a statue of James Harlan with a statue of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug in 2014, at <http://iowaborlaugstatue.org/>.

Since the authorization of replacements within the collection in 2000, only Alabama, California, Iowa, Kansas, and Michigan have sent a replacement statue. A list of statues replaced in the collection can be found in **Appendix B**.

Proposals to Expand the Collection

Legislation to increase the size of the collection might fall into two categories. The first would increase the number of statues that states are permitted to donate, from a maximum of two per state to three per state. The second would permit the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories to contribute one or more statues to the collection.

Expansion of Permitted Statues Per State

Since the redesignation of the Old Hall of the House as National Statuary Hall in 1864, each state has been allowed to place two statues in the collection. Supporters of providing a third statue per state argue that additional statues could provide an opportunity to increase the diversity of the collection, which currently includes 16 statues of women or minorities.²⁸

A proposal to add a third statue per state was first introduced in the 103rd Congress (1993-1994) by Representative Douglas (Pete) Peterson. The bill (H.R. 3368) would have provided a third statue to each state and restricted the ability of states to furnish an additional statue or replace an existing statue for “100 years after the date on which it furnishes its third statue....”²⁹ H.R. 3368 was referred to the Committee on House Administration but did not receive further action.

Most recently, legislation was introduced in the 112th Congress (2011-2012) by Representative Stephen Cohen (H.R. 1289, the Share America’s Diverse History in the Capitol Act) to expand the National Statuary Hall Collection from two statues per state to three.³⁰ H.R. 1289 was referred to the Committee on House Administration on March 31, 2011, and did not receive further action.

If Congress were to authorize an additional statue per state, states would have the ability, but not be required, to add statues to the collection. Increasing the collection by up to 50 statues may take some time, as states debate who might be honored, raise funds, and commission artists to create new statues.

²⁸ Rep. Stephen Cohen, “Support More Diversity in the United States Capitol,” remarks in the House, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 157, (March 30, 2011), p. H2049.

²⁹ H.R. 3368 (103rd Congress), introduced October 26, 1993.

³⁰ In his introductory remarks on the bill, Rep. Cohen remarked on the current diversity of the collection and why better descriptive representation of women and minority groups is appropriate. “This bill seeks to include more diversity among the honored in our Capitol by increasing that number of statues to include more notable women, minorities, and other ethics groups that have contributed significantly to our history. Currently, there are 100 statues on display given by the States, and only 16 are women or minority groups. Ten are women with three Native-Americans; three statues are Native-American males, two are Hispanic, and one is a Pacific Islander. Although there have been many noteworthy African Americans and Asian Americans in our history, no State has submitted a statue honoring one of them. This disparity must be rectified. If you walked through the Capitol and looked at the statues, you would think all the heroes and leaders were granite white men. This bill is to express that equal representation of all Americans is essential in our historical perspectives and the educational value that the Capitol offers its thousands of visitors” (Rep. Stephen Cohen, “Support More Diversity in the United States Capitol,” remarks in the House, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 157, (March 30, 2011), p. H2049).

Should the National Statuary Hall Collection expand to more than 100 statues, space for the additional statues in the Capitol complex could become an issue. Currently, collection statues are located in the Rotunda, the Crypt, the House wing of the Capitol in National Statuary Hall, the Hall of Columns, and adjacent to the House chamber, the Senate wing of the Capitol, and the CVC. When the CVC opened in 2008, collection statues were moved to Emancipation Hall and other CVC locations to reduce the number of statues in National Statuary Hall and other Capitol locations. The addition of 50 or more statues might require the AOC to place statues closer together in those locations. If more statues are placed in National Statuary Hall itself, some display and structural concerns that have arisen in the past may be revisited.

Statues for the District of Columbia and U.S. Territories

Measures to authorize the District of Columbia and the territories to provide statues for the National Statuary Hall Collection have been introduced since at least the 93rd Congress (1973-1974). In both the 93rd and 94th (1975-1976) Congresses, Senator Hubert Humphrey introduced legislation to “provide authority for the District of Columbia to place two statues in Statuary Hall of the Capitol.”³¹ Both bills were referred to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and neither received further action.³²

In the 111th Congress (2009-2010), for the first time, legislation to allow statues from the District of Columbia and the territories passed the House. These bills were H.R. 5493, introduced by Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton to provide for statues from the District of Columbia; and H.R. 5711, introduced by Delegate Faleomavaega to provide statues for the U.S. territories. In July 2010, the Committee on House Administration held a markup on both bills. After an amendment to merge the bills was offered by Representative Dan Lungren, then-ranking Member of the panel, was defeated, the committee reported both bills.³³

Between the reporting of H.R. 5493 and H.R. 5711 by the Committee on House Administration and the consideration of these bills in the House, Representative Robert Brady, then-chair of the panel, helped negotiate a merger of the bills. Subsequently, H.R. 5493 was debated in the House with an amendment that would permit the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories to place statues in the collection. The bill passed the House, as amended, under suspension of the rules.³⁴ In the Senate, the bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and no further action was taken.

³¹ S. 566 (94th Congress), introduced February 5, 1975. See also S. 3678 (93rd Congress), introduced June 20, 1974. “Introduction of Bill and Joint Resolutions,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 121, part 2 (February 5, 1975), p. 2447.

³² Similar legislation to authorize the District of Columbia and territories to provide statues to the collection were introduced in the 99th Congress (H.R. 3778) and the 109th Congress (H.R. 4070). H.R. 4070 would have provided that the District of Columbia and each territory with one statue in the collection.

³³ U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, *Markup of H.R. 5493, H.R. 5711, H.R. 5681, H.R. 5682, H.R. 5717, and Two Committee Resolutions*, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., July 14, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), pp. 31-48; U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, *To Provide for the Furnishing of Statues by the District of Columbia for Display in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol*, report to accompany H.R. 5493, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., July 22, 2010, H.Rept. 111-561 (Washington: GPO, 2010); and U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, *Providing for the Furnishing of Statues by the Territories of the United States for Display in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol*, report to accompany H.R. 5711, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., July 30, 2010, H.Rept. 111-583 (Washington: GPO, 2010).

³⁴ “Authorizing Statues in Capitol for District of Columbia and Territories,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, House debate, vol. 156 (December 15, 2010), pp. H8492-H8495.

In the 112th Congress (2011-2012), Representative Dan Lungren, chair of the Committee on House Administration, reintroduced a bill that is nearly identical in language to H.R. 5493 in the 111th Congress. His bill, H.R. 3106, would permit the District of Columbia and the territories to place statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection.³⁵ Upon introduction, H.R. 3106 was referred to the Committee on House Administration. No further action was taken.

Adding statues to represent the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories could contribute to the space issue discussed above. Including statues in the collection from jurisdictions other than states could signal congressional intent that the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories are equal to states for the purposes of the collection.³⁶

Issues for Congress

Over the past four decades, Congress has considered several proposals to increase the number of statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection. One group of legislative proposals involves adding additional statues for each state; another would expand the collection by allowing the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories to provide statues to the collection. If either or both options were adopted, proponents argue that states could donate statues that better represent various aspects of the state's history.

Increasing the number of statues in the collection, however, could result in further space issues for statue display in the Capitol. When the CVC opened, the Architect, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, reduced the number of collection statues on display in National Statuary Hall as well as in the House and Senate wings of the Capitol by moving them to Emancipation Hall and other locations within the CVC. Adding additional statues to the collection might necessitate relocating existing statues.

Any changes to the collection would likely be weighed against the potential costs to states, or if approved, the District of Columbia and U.S. territories, who might provide new statues. In the case of expanding the number of statues that might be added to the collection, a further concern is whether the larger collection could be displayed in the Capitol in an appropriate manner. Other considerations include structural, traffic management, and life safety constraints of the physical environment.

³⁵ "Public Bills and Resolutions," *Congressional Record*, vol. 157, daily edition (October 5, 2011), p. H6624. In addition to legislation introduced to authorize the District of Columbia to donate a statue to the collection, P.L. 112-174 authorized "... the Joint Committee on the Library to accept from the District of Columbia the donation of a statue depicting Frederick Douglass...." Pursuant to the law, the statue will not be part of the National Statuary Hall Collection. For more information on P.L. 112-174 (126 Stat. 1311, September 20, 2012), see "Accepting and Depicting Frederick Douglass Statue," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 158 (September 12, 2012), pp. S6284-S6285; and "Acceptance of Statue of Frederick Douglass for Placement in Emancipation Hall," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 158 (September 10, 2012), pp. H5745-H5746.

³⁶ For more information on delegates to the U.S. Congress, see CRS Report RL32340, *Territorial Delegates to the U.S. Congress: Current Issues and Historical Background*, by (name redacted); and CRS Report R40550, *Delegates to the U.S. Congress: History and Current Status*, by (name redacted).

Appendix A. National Statuary Hall Collection Statues

Since 2005, when New Mexico provided its second statue—Po’Pay—the National Statuary Hall Collection has contained 100 statues. **Table A-1** provides a list of statues currently in the collection, by state, with the name of the statue and the year it was placed in the collection.

Table A-1. National Statuary Hall Collection Statues

State	Statue	Year Placed
Alabama	Helen Keller	2009
Alabama	Joseph Wheeler	1925
Alaska	Ernest Gruening	1977
Alaska	Edward Lewis Bartlett	1971
Arizona	Eusebio Kino	1965
Arizona	John Campbell Greenway	1930
Arkansas	James Paul Clarke	1921
Arkansas	Uriah Milton Rose	1917
California	Father Junipero Serra	1931
California	Ronald Wilson Reagan	2009
Colorado	John L. Swigert	1997
Colorado	Florence R. Sabin	1959
Connecticut	Roger Sherman	1872
Connecticut	Jonathan Trumbull	1872
Delaware	Caesar Rodney	1934
Delaware	John Middleton Clayton	1934
Florida	Edmund Kirby Smith	1922
Florida	John Gorrie	1914
Georgia	Crawford W. Long	1926
Georgia	Alexander Hamilton Stephens	1927
Hawaii	Kamehameha I	1969
Hawaii	Father Damien	1969
Idaho	William Edgar Borah	1947
Idaho	George Laird Shoup	1910
Illinois	James Shields	1893
Illinois	Frances E. Willard	1905
Indiana	Lewis Wallace	1910
Indiana	Oliver Hazard Perry Morton	1900
Iowa	Dr. Norman E. Borlaug	2014

State	Statue	Year Placed
Iowa	Samuel Jordan Kirkwood	1913
Kansas	John James Ingalls	1905
Kansas	Dwight D. Eisenhower	2003
Kentucky	Ephraim McDowell	1929
Kentucky	Henry Clay	1929
Louisiana	Edward Douglass White	1955
Louisiana	Huey Pierce Long	1941
Maine	William King	1878
Maine	Hannibal Hamlin	1935
Maryland	Charles Carroll	1903
Maryland	John Hanson	1903
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	1876
Massachusetts	John Winthrop	1876
Michigan	Lewis Cass	1889
Michigan	Gerald R. Ford, Jr.	2011
Minnesota	Maria L. Sanford	1958
Minnesota	Henry Mower Rice	1916
Mississippi	James Zachariah George	1931
Mississippi	Jefferson Davis	1931
Missouri	Francis Preston Blair, Jr.	1899
Missouri	Thomas Hart Benton	1899
Montana	Jeanette Rankin	1985
Montana	Charles Marion Russell	1959
Nebraska	Julius Sterling Morton	1937
Nebraska	William Jennings Bryan	1937
Nevada	Sarah Winnemucca	2005
Nevada	Patrick Anthony McCarran	1960
New Hampshire	John Stark	1894
New Hampshire	Daniel Webster	1894
New Jersey	Richard Stockton	1888
New Jersey	Philip Kearny	1888
New Mexico	Po'pay	2005
New Mexico	Dennis Chavez	1966
New York	Robert R. Livingston	1875
New York	George Clinton	1873
North Carolina	Charles Brantley Aycock	1932
North Carolina	Zebulon Baird Vance	1916

State	Statue	Year Placed
North Dakota	Sakakawea	2003
North Dakota	John Burke	1963
Ohio	William Allen	1887
Ohio	James A. Garfield	1886
Oklahoma	Will Rogers	1939
Oklahoma	Sequoyah	1917
Oregon	John McLoughlin	1953
Oregon	Jason Lee	1953
Pennsylvania	John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg	1889
Pennsylvania	Robert Fulton	1889
Rhode Island	Nathanael Greene	1870
Rhode Island	Roger Williams	1872
South Carolina	John Caldwell Calhoun	1910
South Carolina	Wade Hampton	1929
South Dakota	Joseph Ward	1963
South Dakota	William Henry Harrison Beadle	1938
Tennessee	John Sevier	1931
Tennessee	Andrew Jackson	1928
Texas	Stephen Austin	1905
Texas	Sam Houston	1905
Utah	Philo T. Farnsworth	1990
Utah	Brigham Young	1950
Vermont	Ethan Allen	1876
Vermont	Jacob Collamer	1881
Virginia	Robert E. Lee	1934
Virginia	George Washington	1934
Washington	Mother Joseph	1980
Washington	Marcus Whitman	1953
West Virginia	John E. Kenna	1901
West Virginia	Francis Harrison Pierpont	1910
Wisconsin	Jacques Marquette	1896
Wisconsin	Robert M. La Follette	1929
Wyoming	Washakie	2000
Wyoming	Esther Hobart Morris	1960

Source: CRS compilation from Architect of the Capitol National Statuary Hall Collection website, at http://www.aoc.gov/the-national-statuary-hall-collection?capitol_hill=TRUE.

Appendix B. Statues Replaced in the National Statuary Hall Collection

Since 2000, states have been allowed to replace statues donated to the collection. Regulations for the replacement of statues were established by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001.³⁷

Table B-1 provides a list of states that have replaced statues, the year of the replacement, the original statue, and the replacement statue.

Table B-1. Replaced States in the National Statuary Hall Collection

State	Year	Original Statue	Replacement Statue
Kansas	2003	George W. Glick	Dwight D. Eisenhower
Alabama	2009	Lamar Monroe Curry	Helen Keller
California	2009	Thomas Starr King	Ronald Wilson Reagan
Michigan	2011	Zachariah Chandler	Gerald R. Ford, Jr.
Iowa	2014	Dr. Norman E. Borlaug	James Harlan

Source: CRS Compilation from Architect of the Capitol National Statuary Hall Collection Website, at <http://www.aoc.gov/the-national-statuary-hall-collection>.

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³⁷ This section is based on P.L. 106-554, 114 Stat. 2763A-119, December 21, 2000, codified at 22 U.S.C. 2132, and other sources as noted.

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