



WELCOME TO THE U.S. CAPITOL

Your visit to the historic U.S. Capitol begins as you enter the Capitol Visitor Center. With its soaring spaces and skylight views of the Capitol Dome, the Capitol Visitor Center welcomes you on a journey of discovery. The U.S. Capitol is home to the U.S. Congress and its two legislative bodies, the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. Through films, exhibits, and tours, you will learn about how Congress works, how this magnificent building was built, and how citizens can participate in this extraordinary experiment called representative democracy.



The Apotheosis of George Washington

The U.S. Capitol stands as a monument to the American people. It is where the issues facing the nation are considered, debated, and written into law. The U.S. Capitol also houses an important collection of American art, and it is an architectural achievement in its own right. History is made at the U.S. Capitol, and the Capitol Visitor Center is your entryway to that history.

On December 18, 2007, Congress passed legislation to name the Capitol Visitor Center's central space "Emancipation Hall" to recognize the contributions of enslaved laborers who helped build the U.S. Capitol. Emancipation Hall, on the lower level of the Capitol Visitor Center, is a central gathering place for visitors coming to see the Capitol.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE U.S. CAPITOL

Guided tours of the U.S. Capitol begin at the Orientation Theaters on the lower level of the Capitol Visitor Center. "Out of Many, One," a 13-minute film, illustrates how this country established a new form of government; highlights the vital role that Congress plays in the daily lives of Americans; and introduces you to the building that houses the U.S. Congress.



Tours are free, but tour passes are required. 8:45 a.m. – 3:30 p.m., Monday – Saturday

Advance Passes: Tours may be booked in advance online at www.visitthecapitol.gov, through the offices of your Senators or Representative, or through the Office of Visitor Services by calling 202.226.8000.

Same-Day Passes: A limited number of passes are available each day at the Information Desks in Emancipation Hall on the lower level of the Capitol Visitor Center.

SPECIAL TOURS AND PROGRAMS

Learn more about the history of Congress and the Capitol by participating in a special tour or activity. Check for updated schedules in the brochure racks or at the Information Desks in Emancipation Hall.



Upper Level

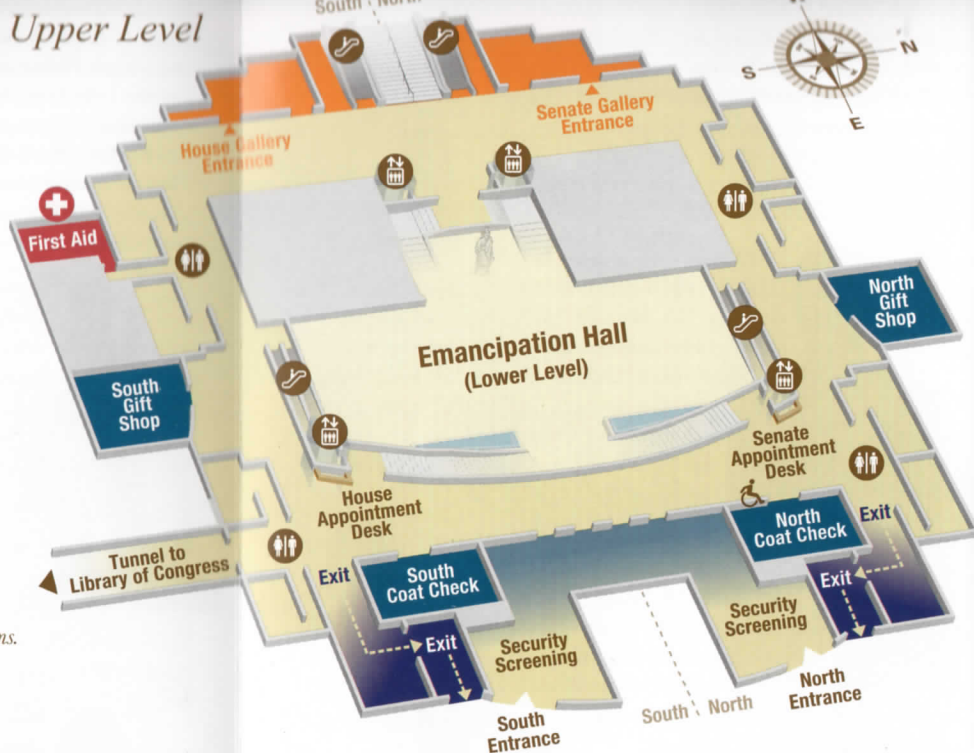
U.S. CAPITOL Visitor Center

Legend

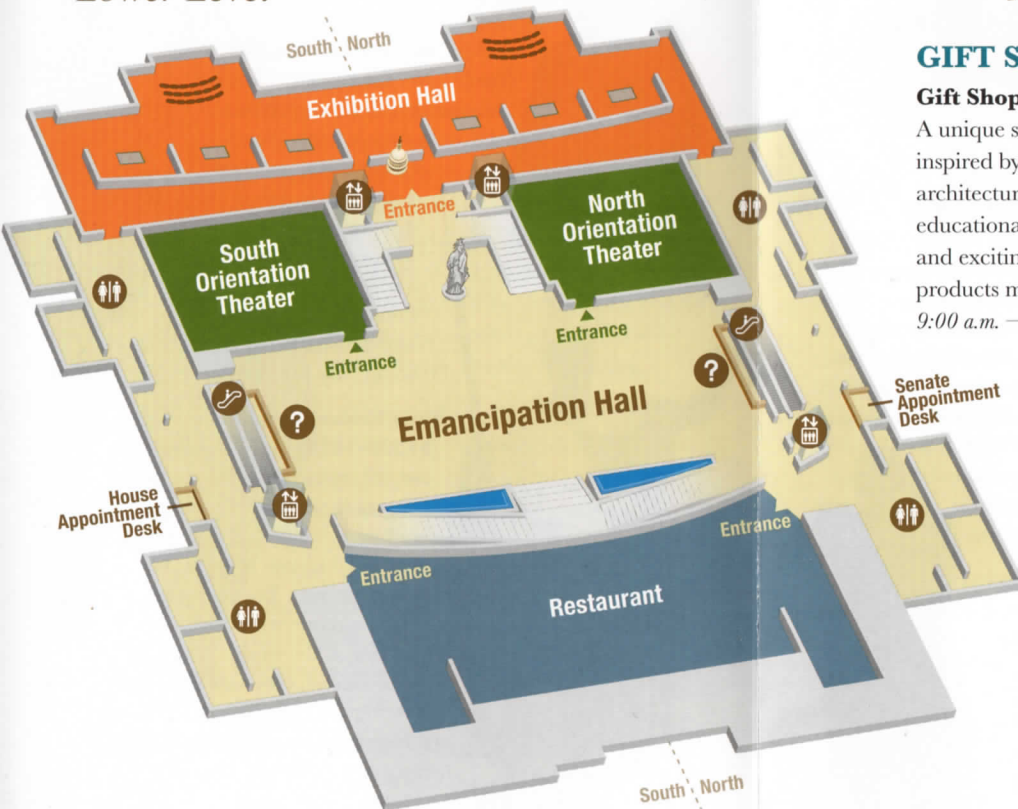
- Information Desks / Tour Passes
- Escalator
- Elevator
- Restrooms*

Visitors may request wheelchairs at the North Coat Check, located to the right of the visitor entrance on the Upper Level, or from Capitol Visitor Center staff. All restrooms are accessible.

* A Family restroom is available at all restroom locations.



Lower Level



GIFT SHOPS

Gift Shops (Upper Level):

A unique selection of merchandise inspired by the Capitol's art and architectural treasures, fun and educational gifts, books, jewelry, and exciting custom-designed products make excellent souvenirs.

9:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., Monday – Saturday



DINING

Restaurant (Lower Level): Freshly-made soups, salads, specialty entrées, pizzas, sandwiches, desserts, and beverages reflect the diverse bounty of America.

8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., Monday – Saturday



Statues in the Capitol Visitor Center

The National Statuary Hall Collection in the Capitol is comprised of statues donated by individual states. Each state is represented by two statues chosen by their legislature to honor notable citizens. The 25 statues on display in the Capitol Visitor Center (24 from The National Statuary Hall Collection) represent the diversity of the country and the contributions made by its citizens.

Download a Guide to State Statues at apps.visitthecapitol.gov.

Dates in italics indicate year that the statue was added to the Collection.

Philo T. Farnsworth (1906–1971) Utah, Bronze by James R. Avati, 1990. Inventor. Called “the father of television” for devising an early electronic television system, which he first conceived in high school. Early televisions used 100 of his patents. Received more than 160 patents for inventions used in the development of the infrared night light, electron microscope, baby incubator, gastroscope, astronomical telescope, and radar. Shown holding an electronic camera tube that he invented in the 1920s.



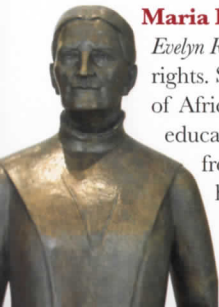
Po'pay (1630?–before 1692) New Mexico, Marble by Cliff Fragua, 2005. Pueblo religious and spiritual leader. Born in San Juan Pueblo, now New Mexico. Organizer of the Pueblo Revolt against the Spanish in 1680, which helped ensure the survival of the Pueblo culture and shaped the history of the American Southwest. Holds a bear fetish and the knotted rope used to coordinate the timing of the uprising; the sculpture includes a pot, a symbol of Pueblo culture.



Jeannette Rankin (1880–1973) Montana, Bronze by Terry Minnaugh, 1985. Social worker, lecturer, and U.S. Representative who served from 1917–1919 and from 1941–1943. First woman elected to Congress. Noted lobbyist for peace and women's rights. Voted against America's entry into World Wars I and II. Only Member of Congress to oppose declaration of war on Japan in 1941, saying, “As a woman I can't go to war...and I refuse to send anyone else.”



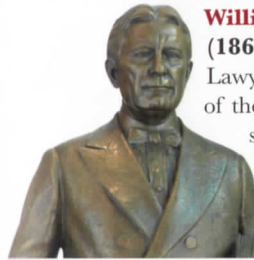
Maria L. Sanford (1836–1920) Minnesota, Bronze by Evelyn Raymond, 1958. Educator and champion of women's rights. Supported suffrage for women and the education of African Americans; pioneered the concept of adult education and parent-teacher organizations. Graduated from Connecticut Normal School. Professor of history at Swarthmore College. Taught for 20 years at University of Minnesota. One of the first women to become a college professor.



Joseph Ward (1838–1889) South Dakota, Marble by Bruno Beghè, 1963. Missionary and educator. Leader in movement for South Dakota statehood. Ordained in Yankton, capital of Dakota Territory. Opened Yankton Academy and was instrumental in founding Yankton College. Drafted State constitution, and composed State motto and description for the State seal.



William Edgar Borah (1865–1940) Idaho, Bronze by Bryant Baker, 1947. Lawyer, U.S. Senator 1907–1940. As Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, sponsored bills that created the Department of Labor and the Children's Bureau. Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Outstanding orator, known as the “Lion of Idaho.”



John L. “Jack” Swigert, Jr. (1931–1982) Colorado, Bronze by George and Mark Lundeen, 1997. Pilot and astronaut. Air Force combat pilot in Korea and test pilot. One of three crew members aboard 1970 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Apollo 13 moon mission, aborted after an oxygen tank ruptured. Crew spent almost six days in space. Executive director of House Committee on Science and Technology. Elected to House of Representatives in 1982, but died one week before taking office.



Chief Washakie (1800?–1900) Wyoming, Bronze by Dave McGary, 2000. Warrior and spokesman for Shoshone tribe. Fluent in French, English, and several Native American languages. He united several Shoshone bands. Negotiated with the U.S. Army to ensure preservation of more than three million acres in Wyoming as home to the Shoshone. Given a full U.S. military funeral. Details of clothing are finely painted in color.

Eusebio Francisco Kino (1645–1711) Arizona, Bronze by Suzanne Silvercrucy, 1965. Missionary, explorer, and cartographer. Jesuit priest born in Italy. Led exploratory expeditions to Mexico and lower California and worked with Pima Indians in southern Arizona. Built missions, ranches, and roads in California and Arizona. Shown holding an astrolabe, used in calculating latitude from the stars.



Sarah Winnemucca (1844–1891) Nevada,

Bronze by Benjamin Victor, 2005. Interpreter, educator, and author. Negotiated between her Paiute people and the U.S. Army. Started a school for Native American children, teaching in both the native language and English. Her autobiography, *Life among the Paiutes: Their Wrongs and Claims*, was the first book written by a Native American woman. Holds a shellflower, her name in the Paiute language.



Helen Keller (1880–1968)

Alabama, Bronze by Edward Hlaaka, 2009. Author, lecturer, and activist for persons with disabilities and for other social causes. Became blind and deaf following an illness in infancy. Learned sign language, speech, and Braille. First blind and deaf person to graduate from college. Known as “America’s goodwill ambassador to the world.” Shown as a seven-year-old child at the water pump at her home in Tuscumbia, Alabama, where she first understood the signed word “water” and learned to communicate.



Sakakawea (1788?–1812) North Dakota,

Bronze, replica of 1910 statue by Leonard Crunelle, 2003. Interpreter and guide. In 1805, carrying her newborn son, assisted Northwest Expedition headed by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in what is today North Dakota. Her presence was a sign to tribes that the expedition was peaceful. Honored as traveler, translator, diplomat, wife, and mother. Named Sakakawea, or “Bird Woman,” by her Hidatsa tribe.



King Kamehameha I

(1758?–1819) Hawaii, Bronze and gold, replica of 1879 statue by Thomas R. Gould, 1969. Warrior and king. Unified all the inhabited islands of Hawaii under his rule. Encouraged trade and opened Hawaii to the rest of the world. Also called Kamehameha the Great. Shown wearing the gilded regalia of Hawaiian royalty including a helmet and a cloak of Hawaii Mamo bird feathers.



Mother Joseph (1823–1902) Washington,

Bronze by Félix W. de Weldon, 1980.

Missionary and architect. Born Esther Pariseau near Montreal, Canada. Became a Catholic nun at age 20. Led missionaries to the U.S. Pacific Northwest Territories, including the future State of Washington. Designed, oversaw construction, and raised funds for 11 hospitals, seven academies, five Native American schools, and two orphanages. Shown on the pedestal are drafting instruments and images of some of her buildings.



The Statue of Freedom

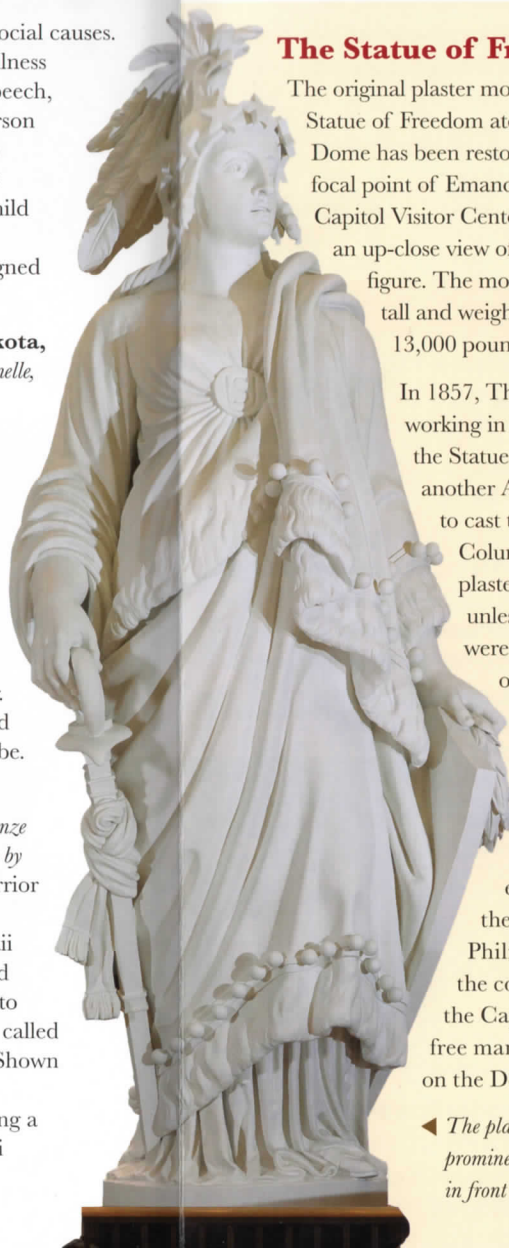
The original plaster model for the bronze Statue of Freedom atop the Capitol Dome has been restored and is now the focal point of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center, giving visitors an up-close view of the allegorical figure. The model is 19½ feet tall and weighs approximately 13,000 pounds.



In 1857, Thomas Crawford, an American sculptor working in Rome, completed the plaster model for the Statue of Freedom. After Crawford’s death, another American sculptor, Clark Mills, was hired to cast the statue at his foundry in the District of Columbia. When the worker who had put the plaster model together refused to disassemble it unless his unreasonable demands for extra pay were met, Philip Reid, an enslaved craftsman owned by Clark Mills, determined how to separate the sections so they could be moved to the foundry for casting.

At the foundry, Reid was put in charge of keeping the fire going under the molds, and he worked with other enslaved laborers as the sections of the plaster model were cast into bronze. Philip Reid was emancipated shortly before the completed bronze statue was moved to the Capitol Grounds in 1862, and he was a free man when the last piece was put in place on the Dome on December 2, 1863.

◀ The plaster model for the Statue of Freedom stands prominently at the west side of Emancipation Hall in front of the entrance to Exhibition Hall.



Statues on the Upper Level of the Capitol Visitor Center

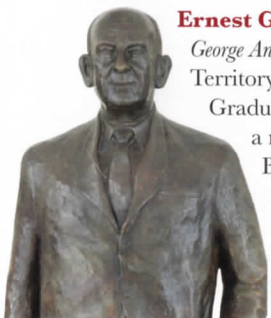
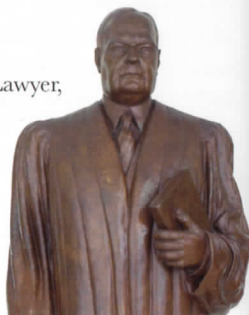
The following four statues are located on the Upper Level East Lobby overlooking Emancipation Hall.



Julius Sterling Morton (1832–1902) Nebraska, Bronze by Rudolph Evans, 1937. Farmer, legislator, and cabinet member. Founder of Arbor Day, celebrated on his birthday, April 22. Staked a claim in Nebraska before it was a territory. Member of territorial legislature and appointed secretary of the territory. Served as President Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture. Began to edit the multivolume *Illustrated History of Nebraska*.

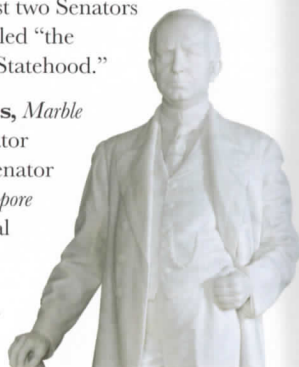
Seen at the base of the sculpture are a tree trunk, sapling, pruning shears, and shovel symbolizing Arbor Day.

Edward Douglass White (1845–1921) Louisiana, Bronze by Arthur C. Morgan, 1955. Lawyer, state legislator, U.S. Senator 1891–1894, U.S. Supreme Court justice 1894–1921, and served as Chief Justice of the United States 1910–1921. Enlisted in the Confederate Army at age 16, but later as Supreme Court justice supported the right of African Americans to vote. Appointed to Supreme Court by President Cleveland.



Ernest Gruening (1886–1974) Alaska, Bronze by George Anthonisen, 1977. Journalist, Governor of the Territory of Alaska, and U.S. Senator 1959–1969.

Graduated from medical school, but became a reporter, editor, and managing editor in Boston and New York. Appointed to Alaska International Highway Commission. Served as governor from 1939 until retirement in 1953. One of first two Senators from Alaska. Called “the father of Alaska Statehood.”



James P. Clarke (1854–1916) Arkansas, Marble by Pompeo Coppini, 1921. Lawyer, state legislator and attorney general, governor, and U.S. Senator 1903–1916. Twice elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate. Supported the Panama Canal project and Philippine independence. As Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, helped pass employers' liability and workmen's compensation legislation.

RESPECTING CAPITOL ART

During your visit, help preserve the Capitol's statues and other works of art. Enjoy looking at them, but please do not touch them – each touch does some damage.

Statues Elsewhere in the Capitol Visitor Center

The following six statues from the National Statuary Hall Collection are located in areas of the Capitol Visitor Center outside of the public space. If you are interested in seeing any of these statues, please speak to a Visitor Assistant.

John M. Clayton (1796–1856) Delaware

James Z. George (1826–1897) Mississippi

Wade Hampton (1818–1902) South Carolina

Ephraim McDowell (1771–1830) Kentucky

Dr. John McLoughlin (1784–1857) Oregon

Gen. E. Kirby Smith (1824–1893) Florida

Honoring Human Rights Leaders

Frederick Douglass (1818–1895)

was born into slavery in Talbot County, Maryland. He became one of the country's most influential advocates for civil and human rights. After escaping slavery in 1838, he moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and became involved in the abolition movement. He wrote three autobiographies, and in Rochester, New York, where he lived for 25 years, he published the country's leading African American newspaper. During the Civil War Douglass recruited soldiers for the new African American regiments. He moved to Washington, D.C., in 1872, where he was several times appointed to public office, and died there in 1895. Douglass worked tirelessly throughout his life for voting rights for African Americans and women, equal rights for freedmen, and anti-lynching laws. By an act of Congress, a statue of Frederick Douglass created by Steven Weitzman and donated by the District of Columbia was placed in Emancipation Hall on June 19, 2013.



Born into slavery as Isabella Baumfree in 1797, **Sojourner Truth** was first sold at auction at about age nine. By the age of 30, Isabella had been enslaved by five owners, but in 1826 she courageously walked away to be free. Inspired by her religious beliefs, Isabella changed her name to Sojourner Truth and began preaching about abolition and women's

rights. Sojourner Truth's bust by Artis Lane is the first sculpture to honor an African American woman in the U.S. Capitol. It was unveiled in Emancipation Hall in April 2009.

Raoul Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat who, through his country's legation in Budapest during World War II, helped save the lives of tens of thousands of Jews threatened by the occupying Nazi forces and their Hungarian collaborators. The bust of Wallenberg by Miri Margolin was accepted by Congress in 1995.

