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Theodore Roosevelt served as governor of New York prior to his term as vice president. He succeeded to the presidency following the assassination of William McKinley in 1901. Roosevelt strongly supported railroad regulation, construction of the Panama Canal, and conservation of natural resources, especially through national parks. In 1906, Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in ending the Russo-Japanese war.

Roosevelt’s interests in nature and the American West made the choice of James Earle Fraser as sculptor of his bust particularly appropriate. Fraser is perhaps best known for his mounted Native American figure, End of the Trail, and the design for the American buffalo nickel. More than 25 years after sculpting the Roosevelt bust, Fraser created the marble bust of Vice President John Nance Garner for the Senate collection.

Charles G. Dawes (1865–1951)

Jo Davidson, 1930

Prior to World War I, Charles Dawes was a lawyer, banker, and politician in his native Ohio. During the war, he became a brigadier general and afterwards headed the Allied reparations commission. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1925 for the “Dawes Plan” to stabilize Germany’s finances after World War I. Following his term as vice president under Calvin Coolidge from 1925 to 1929, Dawes served as ambassador to Great Britain for Herbert Hoover.

American artist Jo Davidson carved the Senate’s bust of Charles Dawes. A renowned sculptor, Davidson created likenesses of Gertrude Stein, Charlie Chaplin, Albert Einstein, and other prominent American figures of the 20th century. The Senate collection also contains the artist’s bust of Vice President Henry Wallace. Davidson’s statues of Senator Robert M. La Follette, Sr. of Wisconsin and humorist Will Rogers are part of the Capitol’s National Statuary Hall Collection.
Chester Alan Arthur (1830–1886) ③
Augustus Saint-Gaudens, 1891

In 1881, just months after assuming the vice presidency, Chester Alan Arthur became president following the assassination of James Garfield. Although his early political success had been through the machine politics of New York, Arthur surprised critics by fighting political corruption. He supported the first civil service reform, and his administration was marked by honesty and efficiency. Because he refused to engage in partisan politics, party regulars did not nominate him in 1884.

Sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens originally declined to create Arthur’s official vice presidential bust, citing his own schedule and the low commission the Senate offered. Eventually he reconsidered, and delivered the finished work in 1892. One of America’s best known sculptors, Saint-Gaudens also created the statue of Abraham Lincoln in Chicago’s Lincoln Park and the design for the 1907 $20 gold piece, considered by many collectors to be America’s most beautiful coin.

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Daniel Chester French, long considered the “dean of American sculptors,” modeled the bust of Henry Wilson. One of the country’s most popular and prolific artists, French is known for his public monuments, private memorials, and portrait busts. French’s most celebrated work is the monumental statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Henry Wilson
(1812–1875) ③
Daniel Chester French, 1886

Henry Wilson epitomized the American Dream. Born to a destitute family, at age 21 he walked to a nearby town and began a business as a cobbler. Wilson soon embarked on a career in politics, and worked his way from the Massachusetts legislature to the U.S. Senate. In a politically turbulent era, he shifted political parties several times, but maintained a consistent stand against slavery throughout his career. Wilson was elected to the vice presidency on the 1872 Republican ticket with Ulysses S. Grant. He died in the Vice President’s Room in the Capitol in 1875. Ten years later, the Senate placed a bust of Wilson in that room as a memorial to him.

The Vice Presidential Bust Collection

Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Senate Commission on Art by the Office of Senate Curator

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vice President</th>
<th>Service</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>1797–1801</td>
<td>DR</td>
<td>John Adams</td>
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<td>3. Aaron Burr</td>
<td>1801–1805</td>
<td>DR</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
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<td>4. George Clinton</td>
<td>1805–1809</td>
<td>DR</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
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<td>1809–1812*</td>
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<td>5. Elbridge Gerry</td>
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<td>8. Martin Van Buren</td>
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<td>W</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>1865*</td>
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<td>29. Henry A. Wallace</td>
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<td>30. Harry S. Truman</td>
<td>1945**</td>
<td>D</td>
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<td>41. Al Gore †</td>
<td>1993–2001</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
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<td>44. Michael R. Pence †</td>
<td>2017–</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Donald J. Trump</td>
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† Bust not completed  * Died in office  ** Succeeded to the presidency
ARRANGEMENT OF VICE PRESIDENTIAL BUSTS

Senate Wing, Third Floor

Senate Wing, Second Floor

Addendum to The Vice Presidential Bust Collection brochure, S. Pub. 114-9. (Rev. 01/2017)