

LDX RALLY

June 25—July 2, 2022



Founding
Fathers



LEG A

Merriam-Webster provides the definition of founding father as 'an originator of an institution or movement.' When capitalized, it is synonymous with the leading figures in the founding of the United States of America. The very term Founding Fathers (the Term) has also struck some scholars as inherently sexist, verbally excluding women from a prominent role in the founding. We recognize that the Term is gender specific and some may view this as an intentional obfuscation of the roles and contributions of women in the founding of this nation and of its institutions. We also recognize some view the Term specifically highlights those men who wrote and signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Those individuals lived in a time when certain lifestyles, acts, and practices were common place and accepted as normal even though society has progressed as well as our values and ethics. To examine our forbearers through the lens of today's values and standards is myopic and prejudicial.

The Term was established long ago and is the lingua franca definition of those persons of yesteryear, men and women, white and black, the colonizers and indigenous people whose actions and lives are the threads which weave the fabric of our current existence. In using the Term, we strictly use it as the common term to define all persons who are responsible for who we are and where we are today. Further, we recognize that not all these people are righteous and honorable. We recognize that they are human beings, flawed by human nature, sculpted by the culture and practices of their time. We do not celebrate the misdeeds of those we view as wicked or cruel, but rather acknowledge that they have a place in the foundation on which our past, present, and future are built.

The rally theme this year is Founding Fathers. Within these pages you will find Spanish explorers, French priests, indigenous people, soldiers, statesmen, pioneers, civil rights activists, suffragettes, industrialists, educators, athletes, scientists, and many others. These founders are men and women of every walk of life and numerous races. We recognize all their contributions, good and bad, mighty and malicious, profound and profane. We hope you enjoy the theme and puzzle we have placed before you. Our only intent is to provide you with a fun and exciting event which you will remember for years to come. We thank you for riding with us and wish you a safe and entertaining rally.

RALLYMASTER INFO:

Paul Tong

(214) 250-1340

RM@LDXRALLY.COM

or

paultong971@gmail.com



Your Scorer's contact information is:

Red — Jeff Konicek ldrallyred@gmail.com

(253) 370-9364

Blue — Nancy Oswald ldrallyblue@gmail.com

(410) 530-7024

Be sure to send all bonus submissions to your scoring address and only bonus submissions.

If you have a rally question, please call, text, or e-mail the rallymaster. If you need immediate information, please call.

LDX Rally Staff

RALLY STAFF MOBILE AND SCORING STAFF



Paul Tong

Rallymaster



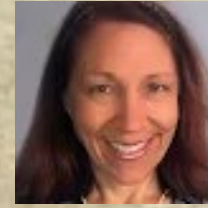
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EST. 2010



EST. 2021

RULES:

Safety -

Do not do anything that brings your personal safety or that of another into jeopardy. There are no prizes or official honors bestowed upon any finisher of this rally and it's not worth it to take chances. It is not necessary to exceed the speed limit or to drive at speeds that are excessive for current road or weather conditions. We want you to ride smart and have a good time. Any notice that you are driving recklessly or in a manner that puts this organization or our sport into a bad light may result in disqualification. This is not a race.

Equipment and Gear-

Motorcycle in good working order.

Bike runs, has sufficient tread on tires, no fuel or oil leaks

All lights work

A helmet must be worn at all times (immediate disqualification). Pants, appropriate boots, and gloves must also be worn. We highly recommend and advocate ATGATT (all the gear, all the time).

Auxiliary fuel tanks will match IBR rules standards. Total capacity will not exceed 11.5 gallons and it must be mechanically sound and secure.

Conduct-

Respect the Rallymaster, rally staff, and each other. Do not argue with, complain to, whine over, or be anything but civil and courteous with rally staff. If you have a problem, go see the rallymaster. You really need to heed this. There have been some incidents in the past and I will not tolerate anything but respect to my staff. Bring your concerns to me.

If you come upon the scene of an accident, whether it involves one of our riders or not, we expect you to stop and render aid to the best of your ability even if all you can do is call 911 and direct emergency personnel to the scene. Failure to stop is considered a DNF violation. If you must stop and it will cause you to be late or miss a bonus, immediately notify the Rallymaster and we will make reasonable accommodations. This is very important to your rallymaster and I will go through great lengths to help you when you help others. If you are going to be more than 30 minutes late to the finish, contact the RM so we don't send a search party out for you.



Availability-

Day of the week abbreviations are Su for Sunday, R for Thursday, Sa for Saturday and everything else should be obvious.

Aperture manipulation of cameras to capture ambient light to skirt bonus availability windows will be denied and in some cases may be construed as cheating.

Insurance and License-

You must have current insurance with CSL \$300,000.

You must have a valid license with motorcycle endorsement in accordance with your home state.

Your registration must be current. Either your motorcycle has a registration sticker with the valid dates or you produce a document showing current registration.

Picture requirements-

For this rally, you must submit bonus photographs via e-mail or LDRallyApp to rally headquarters. Your device must be able to capture a picture and send this picture from wherever you may be. If you are in a location with no service, check to make sure the photo was sent when you are back in a regular service area.

Use of the LDRallyApp will be worth 10,000 points.

Flag Requirement –

Your rally flag must be in every picture unless specifically noted.

Your flag is needed for receipt submissions.

Your rider number on the rally flag must be visible and legible.

All pillions must be in EVERY photo unless the instructions specifically state your flag does not have to be in the picture or you are photographing a receipt. If the bonus requires the rider be in the picture, this means that both the rider and the pillion (and your rally flag) must be in the picture.

If the bonus requires your motorcycle in the picture, the picture must show your ENTIRE motorcycle.

If you lose your rally flag, contact the rallymaster. From that point on, your face (and your pillion if applicable), must be in every picture. The penalty for losing your flag is half your final points.

Do not stop in the roadway to take a picture. The intent of the sample photo is for you to replicate the sample photo. Do not take your submission photograph from further away, around the corner, etc. If you do, you risk the bonus being denied and your argument is invalid. If you have to stop a slight distance from the bonus and walk to it, then do so. Anyone violating the ‘do not stop in the roadway’ rule will be declared DNF.

Welcome to the LDX Rally 2022 : Founding Fathers

The theme of this year's rally is Founding Fathers. Now, if you take time to read the few paragraphs on the inside of the front cover, you will understand that the name of this rally is not meant to exclude or to not acknowledge any one person's or group of persons' contributions to the world. The term founding fathers appears to have actually been coined 105 years ago by future-president but then Senator Warren G Harding. The Webster dictionary defines 'founding father' as a founder, a leading figure in the founding of the US, and a member of the 1787 Constitutional Convention. We have all of that here and more. When most of us refer to the 'founding fathers' of any institution, we mean the core group of people who originated ideas and pioneered industry or entertainment. Some persons listed within are more dynamic than others. Many are pioneers in their field of medicine or science. Some are plain pioneers. They are also more than just old white men, they are women, they are native American, and they are black. They are rich and poor, educated and uneducated, ministers and entertainers. They define us. Good, bad, famous, or infamous, they have shaped our history and shown us the road forward... or the road backward. Some are significant, and some, well let's just say sometimes I need a dot in Iowa.....

We welcome you and trust you'll have a grand time. Know that this is NOT going to be an easy rally. There will be a minimum point score and it won't be easy to obtain. You cannot ride from the start to the checkpoint and the checkpoint to the finish without gathering a few bonuses and still think you'll be declared a finisher. You're going to have to work for this one.

Remember that the top 10 finishers get NO DRAW entries into the 2023 Iron Butt Rally. So put on your big boy and big girl rally pants and let's get down to business.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Red Lion Hotel and Conference Center

Cheyenne, WY


- June 25 5:00 AM - Rider meeting in main banquet room
- June 25 11:00 AM - Parking area open for odometer recording
- June 25 11:40 AM - Final rider meeting
- June 25 12:00 PM - Riders depart start area

Hilton Garden Inn

State College, PA

- June 28 4:00 PM - Checkpoint scoring opens Hilton Garden Inn
- June 28 9:00 PM - Leg A penalty period begins
- June 28 10:00 PM - Riders not checked in for checkpoint are DNF
- June 29 5:00 AM - Leg B rider meeting at Hilton Garden Inn

INTEPRETING THE BONUS LISTING

Bonus Name	Bonus Code		Reference photo
Availability	ACL12	1277	Point Value of Bonus
Location and address	Goethe & Schiller - Milwaukee		Photograph requirement
GPS Coordinates	<i>anytime</i> Washington Park 1859 N 40th St Milwaukee WI 43.05289 -87.97009	Take a photograph of the statue of Goethe and Schiller. Park hours are 6a-10p, so you might not be able to get in after hours.	



PREMISE OF SCORING

Each bonus is worth the amount listed in the listing. As you collect bonuses, you can increase the value of the bonuses depending on the types of bonuses you visit. The key bonuses in this leg of the rally are George Washington bonuses. All George Washington bonuses codes start with “APR” (president bonuses), but not all bonuses that start with “APR” are George Washington bonuses. All George Washington bonuses are listed starting on page 17. All other president bonuses are listed in alpha-numeric order with all the other bonuses after the George Washington bonuses.

For every George Washington bonus you successfully claim, each non-George Washington bonus afterwards is worth an additional 75 points. If you claim a second George Washington bonus successfully, the next non-George Washington bonus is worth another additional 75 points, for a total of 150 points. A third George Washington bonus claimed and all non-George Washington bonuses after are worth an additional 225 points.

There is a catch. Once you successfully claim a George Washington bonus, you **MUST** successfully claim at least one non-George Washington bonus after in order to get the point increase. Also, George Washington bonuses will **NEVER** be increased, only non-George Washington bonuses. If you claim two George Washington bonuses in a row, the next non-George Washington bonus will only increase 75 points, not 150 because you got two Georges. You need a non-George bonus in-between. If you claim a George bonus but it is denied, then any non-George bonuses after will only be increased by whatever factor was present prior to the George that was denied.

PREMISE OF SCORING

Sequence	Bonus Code	Bonus Name	Listed Points	Additional Points	Awarded Points
1	AED08	Cal Farley	2341	+0	2341
2	ASC08	Pierre Fauchard	1860	+0	1860
3	ASP06	Stan Musial	1956	+0	1956
4	APR68	George Washington - Richmond	2236	---	0 (denied)
5	APR50	George Washington - Kansas City	1802	---	1802
6	AEX67	Lewis and Clark - St Charles	101	+75	176
7	APR52	George Washington - St Louis	1801	---	1801
8	AEX74	Pierre Laclède	101	+150	251
9	APR56	George Washington - Indianapolis	1722	---	1722
10	AEX76	Robert LaSalle - Chicago	66	---	0 (denied)
11	APR60	George Washington - Waterford	811	---	811
12	APR88	Thomas Jefferson - Jeffersonville	342	+225	567
13	APR63	George Washington - Cumberland	450	---	0 (denied)
14	AST13	Lucas Sullivant	775	+225	1000
15	APR59	George Washington - Pittsburgh	1111	---	1111
16	ASC15	Thomas Earl Starzl	242	+300	542

COMBINATION BONUSES

Successfully claim each bonus listed within the combo bonus listing and be awarded the points listed with that combo. You DO NOT have to claim the combo. If you successfully claim all the bonuses within, it will be automatically awarded on your score sheet.

Goethe & Schiller Combo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Obtain all 3 Goethe & Schiller bonuses- (ACL 12, ACL 13, ACL14)	7000 points
Fifteen Washingtons Combo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Obtain 15 of the George Washington bonuses	9000 points
Native Americans Combo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Obtain all 6 Native American bonuses- (ANA07, ANA08, ANA09, ANA15, ANA16, ANA20)	10000 points
Sports Figures Combo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Obtain all 3 Sports Figures bonuses- (ASP04, ASP05, ASP06)	12000 points
Civil Rights Figures Combo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Obtain all 6 Civil Rights Figures bonuses- (ACR06, ACR07, ACR08, ACR12, ACR15, ACR20)	16000 points
Science Figures Combo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Obtain all 6 Science Figures bonuses- (ASC07, ASC08, ASC09, ASC10, ASC11, ASC 15)	8000 points

MEAL BONUS

The Meal Bonus is an important part of the MEAL/REST combination. A successful Meal Bonus will help exponentially increase the value of your Rest Bonus. You must stop for a meal break for 45 minutes. You must obtain a RECEIPT (see Rules for Proper Receipt) showing food was purchased. The time on the receipt must be between your Meal Start and Meal End times.

You must remain in one place for the duration of the break.

In the rally app, when you start the meal bonus, go to the MEAL/REST button. Click 'Click to START'. This will start the clock. Go take your meal break. When you 'Click to END', the lapsed time will display. It MUST be 45 minutes or higher for the bonus to be approved.. THEN you submit your meal bonus.

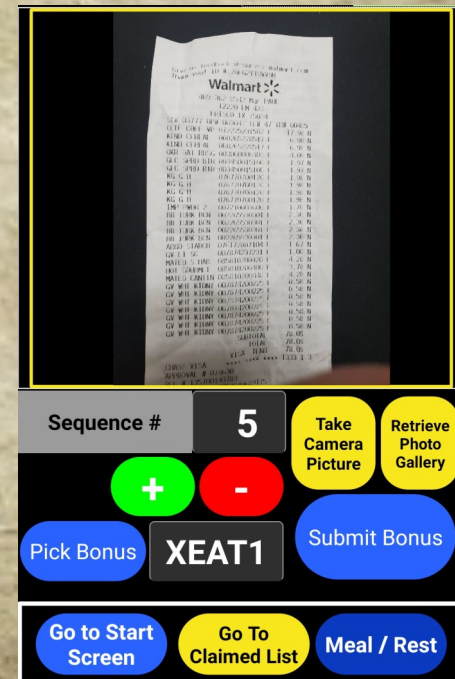
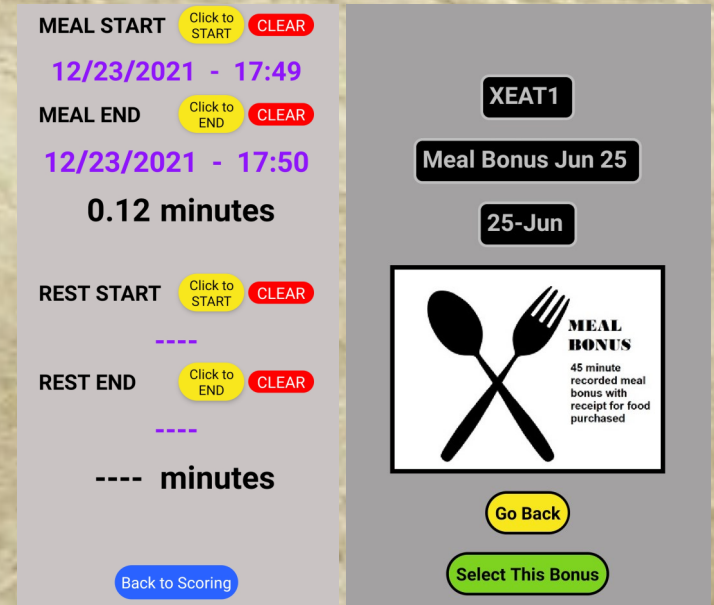
Once done, select the proper meal bonus code and take picture of your receipt. Only then do you submit the bonus.



XEAT1 is only good for Saturday June 25

XEAT2 is only good for Sunday June 26

XEAT3 is only good for Monday June 27



REST BONUS

ZSLP1

The Rest Bonus IS NOT mandatory. It must be taken in one block. You may claim up to 480 minutes (8 hours) of Rest Bonus. You may not claim any other bonus, nor work towards another bonus, while on Rest. You may not combine, comingle, adjoin, amend, or otherwise enjoin a Meal Bonus with a Rest Bonus.

To claim Rest Bonus, go obtain a RECEIPT with the proper date/time. Then START your Rest Bonus clock in your scoring app. When your Rest Bonus is complete and you obtain your END receipt, STOP your Rest Bonus clock in the scoring app. Once the clock is stopped and your time is displayed, you may then select the proper bonus code and take a photograph of BOTH receipts on top of your rally flag. Then submit the bonus.

You may only take Rest Bonus between 10 PM Saturday June 25 and 8 AM Tuesday June 28. You do not have to stay at a hotel. Your rest bonus must start and end in the same city.



What receipts you may use for Rest Bonus:

- Any receipt, computer generated, which matches the conditions listed in Rules for Proper Receipt and that are not prohibited in the section below.

What receipts you may NOT use for Rest Bonus (or anything else for that matter):

- You may not use a hotel receipt.
- You may not use any receipt which is printed, produced, or otherwise manufactured from any establishment that serves functions resembling a hotel.
- You may not borrow a hotel receipt even if you intend to return it to its original owner.
- Thou shalt not covet a hotel receipt and shall declare all hotel receipts unholy and tools of demons.
- No matter how the receipt was procured, no matter what reason, even if it was used for something other than paying for a night's stay, even if it was only for a drink or for food, EVEN if it came from the damn ATM in the lobby, if that MF receipt came from a hotel, motel, inn, or whatever, it will not be accepted and the Rest Bonus will be vehemently denied. And you will be ridiculed.
- No hand-written receipts from your mother.

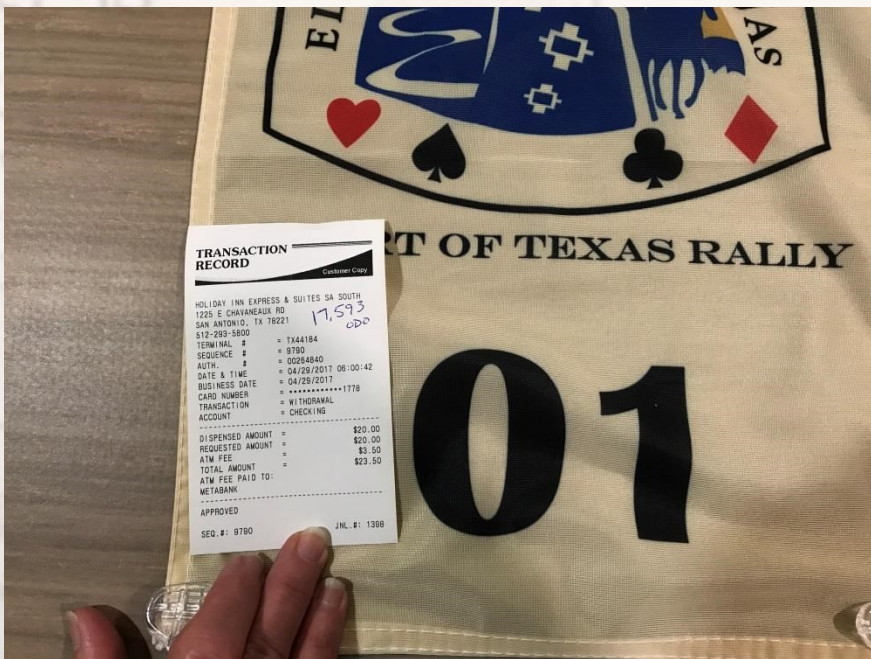
RULES FOR PROPER RECEIPT

All receipts MUST be computer generated. Additionally, the receipt must contain the establishment's NAME, ADDRESS (including city and state), and also include the DATE and TIME. Anything else will not be accepted. NO DAMN HOTEL RECEIPTS.

Flag will be in all receipt photos unless noted.

Additionally, keep your receipts for the scoring table in case there is a problem with the picture you submit.

Proper receipt next to flag number



Business name **CVS pharmacy**
 Address 6225 ELDORADO PARKWAY
 FRISCO, TX 75033
 214.436.4422

REG#02 TRN#8904 CSHR#2034291 STR#11276
 Helped by: MOHAMMAD
 ExtraCare Card #: *****6095

Computer generated
 0 74100 98184 2
 1 PASSPORT PIH 4X6 14.99T

SUBTOTAL	14.99
TX 8.25% TAX	1.24
TOTAL	16.23
CHARGE	16.23

*****1333 CH
 CHASE VISA *****1333
 APPROVED# 00825D REF# 029045
 TRAN TYPE: SALE AID: A0000000031010
 TC: 026BEED90968D8F2 TERMINAL# 03712237
 NO SIGNATURE REQUIRED CVM: 5E0000
 TVR(95): 0080008000 TSI(9B): E800

Date
 Time

CHANGE	.00
--------	-----

3511 2761 3558 9040 28
 Returns with receipt, subject to
 CVS Return Policy, thru 02/19/2022
 Refund amount is based on price
 after all coupons and discounts.

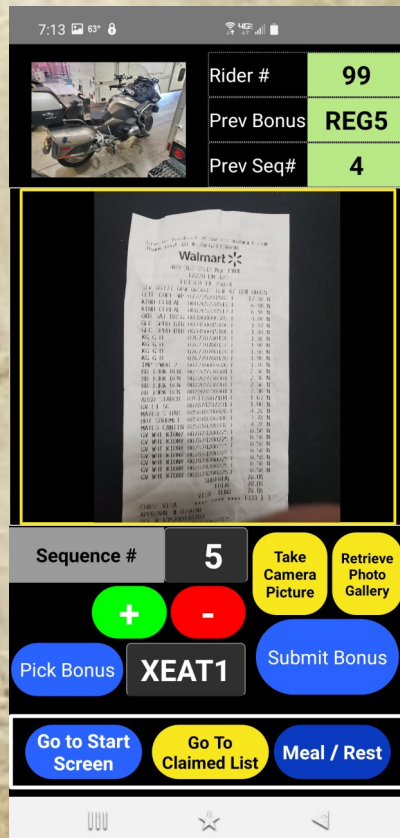
DECEMBER 21, 2021 10:30 AM

****On receipts, write your rider number and bonus code. If a rest receipt, write START or FINISH as appropriate.**

SCORING APP

- When you first enter the app, you click on the blue ‘Rider Information Screen Button’. This will bring you to the page you see above. Chances are there may be default information in the blanks. Just click the red ‘Clear Page Info’ button.
- For the first leg (Leg A), the event password is LDX22A. Do it in all caps. This is important. In the front of your rallybook, you’ll find a sticker with your rider number and rider code. The second leg event password will be different but your rider number and rider code will be the same for the entire rally.
- Enter the event password and hit the blue button to the right. You should get a green check mark. Then type in your ride number, click blue button, then enter rider code and blue button. Once all three are verified, your name, email, and score color should be populated. Sometimes it won’t populate right away, so just hit the blue “Refresh” button, and all the information should be there. Do not press any of the scorer color buttons. Your score color is already assigned and you must not change it.
- Once everything is in place, the green ‘Enter Scoring Function’ button should appear. Go there. You will not need to come back to the Rider Information page until the start of the second leg (Leg B).

SCORING APP



- There are three important parts of sending a bonus: the picture, the bonus code, and the sequence number.
- When you first open the scoring screen, for the very first bonus, change the sequence number to “1”. You can either type it in manually or just hit the “+” button. As you submit bonuses, the sequence number will automatically increase by one for each bonus.
- I suggest you take the bonus picture with your phone’s normal camera function rather than from within the app. This way the pictures will be saved to your gallery. Then you can just ‘Retrieve Photo Gallery’ to select the photo you want to use. You can use the ‘Take Camera Picture’ in the app, but it might not save to your gallery and means you won’t have a copy for later. The app is designed for horizontal pictures (hold your phone sideways) but you can do vertical, it just won’t maximize in the window as well.
- You can manually enter the bonus code, but we recommend you hit the ‘Pick Bonus’ button and scroll through the list to select your bonus. The scroll list allows you to see the bonus reference picture, the bonus code, and the availability. You then select you want to use that bonus and go from there.
- Once you’ve ensured the sequence number is correct, the bonus code is correct, and the picture is correct, you can hit the ‘Submit Bonus’ button. If you have an error, it should tell you. If you have no data, it will not send. All the information (picture, bonus code, sequence number) will stay in place until you reach an area with data and then you can try again. If the submit button says ‘Successfully Submitted’, then you know the scoring system received the information.
- In the top of the screen, you’ll see the last bonus you took. Once you successfully submit a bonus, you’ll see it appear at the top of the screen and you’ll be ready for

SCORING APP

7:15 63° 4G LTE

MEAL START Click to START CLEAR

12/23/2021 - 17:49

MEAL END Click to END CLEAR

12/23/2021 - 17:50

0.12 minutes

REST START Click to START CLEAR

REST END Click to END CLEAR

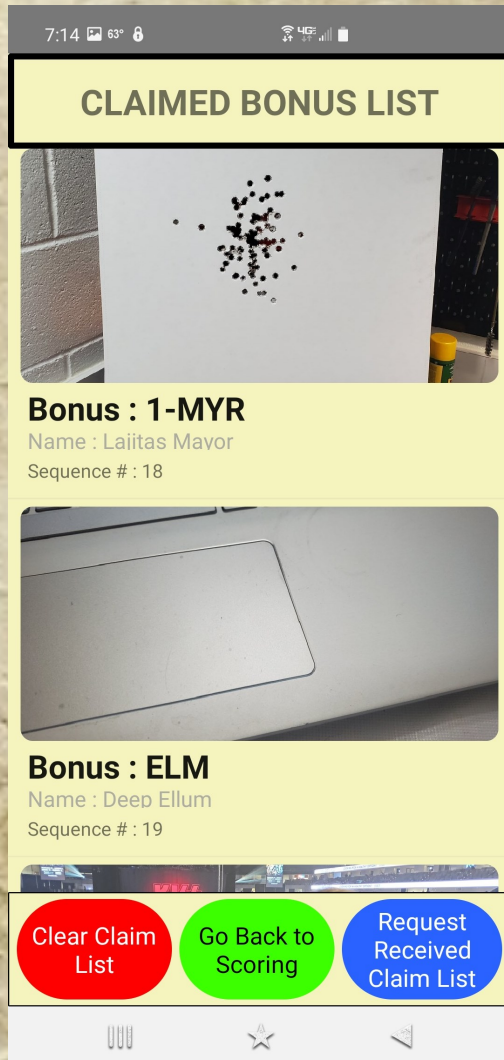
---- minutes

Back to Scoring

☰ ☆ 🔔

- The MEAL/REST screen is only used for the meal and rest bonuses, although never at the same time.
- When starting your meal bonus, once stopped, you'll simply click the 'Click to START' button. Once you have finished your meal bonus, you click 'Click to END'. If you've done 45 minutes (or more) this should display and you'll be good to proceed.
- **YOU WILL STILL HAVE TO SELECT THE CORRECT SEQUENCE NUMBER, BONUS CODE, AND TAKE A PICTURE OF YOUR MEAL RECEIPT.** The system will not work right if you don't. Once those are correctly entered, then you may submit the bonus.
- For the Rest Bonus, when you stop to get your start receipt, select "Click to START" in the rest section. Then get your receipt..
- When you END your rest, get your receipt first, THEN select "Click to END". This will allow the maximum time to be shown for your rest bonus. Your start and end times recorded should be reasonably close to the start and end receipt times.
- Again, you will still have to select the correct sequence number, bonus code, and take a picture of both receipts with your rally flag . Then you may submit the bonus.

SCORING APP



The CLAIMED BONUS LIST will show your bonuses in the order you submit them. Each one should show you the picture you sent, the bonus code selected, and the sequence number. If you do it right, the first sequence number should be “1”.

In the bottom right is a ‘Request Received Claim List’ button. If you hit this button, it will send an email to your scorer requesting to send you a list of the bonuses we’ve received up to that point. You should receive an email from your scorer with a PDF attached of your bonus list. It will not tell you if it was approved or denied, it’s just a list of what we’ve received. This way you can check and make sure everything is in order and there are no gaps. Do not click this after every bonus submission. If it’s in your claimed list, we received it but if once a day you want to verify, go ahead.

The “Clear Claim List” will clear the list. If you accidentally hit it, it will ask you if you’re sure, but still be careful. If you accidentally clear you list, it’s okay. We still have your bonuses and it won’t hurt your rally. If you phone is bogging down because of a lot of bonuses shown in your claim list, you might want to clear the list because each picture is a large file and takes up a bunch of space.

You will HAVE TO clear the claim list prior to starting each leg. You will be prompted to do this but don’t forget either way.

SCORING APP

- **If you choose not to use the scoring app, you will have to email each bonus in to your scorer. You will enter in the subject line:**

Rider Number	Bonus Code	Sequence Number
23	ACL12	4

- **The purpose of the scoring app is to streamline the scoring system, remove rider and scorer data entry errors, and make your final scoring process as smooth as possible.**
- **At the finish of the leg, you will report to scoring. Once called, you will receive a list of the bonuses received and a list of any bonuses that were denied and why. The tabulated score should match what you have. If so, you sign the report and hand it back to a designated staff member. If there is an error, we'll sit you down with a scorer and work it out.**
- **You will receive a bonus claim form. YOU MUST CORRECTLY FILL OUT THE CLAIM FORM. The best way to ensure you are correctly using the app is to make sure your sequence numbers in the app match the sequence number on your claim form. You must bring the claim form to scoring IF you want to contest any errors. If you do not fill out the claim form, you may not contest any errors on your scoring report regardless of any other evidence you present.**



WASHINGTON



George Washington (1732 – 1799) was an American political leader, military general, statesman, and founding father who served as the first president of the United States from 1789 to 1797. Previously, he led Patriot forces to victory in the nation's War for Independence. He presided at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, which established the U.S. Constitution and a federal government. Washington has been called the "Father of His Country" for his manifold leadership in the formative days of the new nation. Washington received his initial military training and command with the Virginia Regiment during the French and Indian War. He was later elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses and was named a delegate to the Continental Congress, where he was appointed Commanding General of the Continental Army. He commanded American forces, allied with France, in the defeat and surrender of the British during the Siege of Yorktown. He resigned his commission after the Treaty of Paris in 1783. Washington played a key role in adopting and ratifying the Constitution and was then elected president (twice) by the Electoral College. He implemented a strong, well-financed national government while remaining impartial in a fierce rivalry between cabinet members Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. During the French Revolution, he proclaimed a policy of neutrality while sanctioning the Jay Treaty.



WASHINGTON

He set enduring precedents for the office of president, including the title "Mr. President", and his Farewell Address is widely regarded as a pre-eminent statement on republicanism. Washington owned slaves, and, in order to preserve national unity, he supported measures passed by Congress to protect slavery. He later became troubled with the institution of slavery and freed his slaves in a 1799 will. He endeavored to assimilate Native Americans into Anglo-American culture but combated indigenous resistance during occasions of violent conflict. He was a member of the Anglican Church and the Freemasons, and he urged broad religious freedom in his roles as general and president. Upon his death, he was eulogized as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen". He has been memorialized by monuments, art, geographical locations, stamps, and currency, and many scholars and polls rank him among the greatest U.S. presidents.

The next six pages are George Washington bonuses. Only these bonuses are qualified to act as multipliers. Even if another bonus location has Washington as part of the picture or anywhere in the background, they do not count. These George Washington bonuses allow non-George Washington bonuses to increase in value with every George Washington bonus claimed BUT the George Washington bonuses themselves do not increase and are only worth the point value listed in the bonus book.



APR47

5990

George Washington - McAllen

anytime

Veteran's War Memorial of Texas

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

3129 Gavleston Ave

McAllen TX
26.19865 -98.25614



APR48

3150

George Washington - Austin

anytime

University of Texas Austin

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

W 22nd St & South Mall

Austin TX
30.28492 -97.73952



APR49

842

George Washington - Fargo

anytime

Scheels

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

1551 45th St S

Fargo ND
46.85738 -96.86367



APR50

1802

George Washington - Kansas City

anytime

Washington Square Park

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

100 E Pershing Rd

Kansas City MO
39.08454 -94.58212



APR51

987

George Washington - St Cloud

anytime

Scheels

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

30 Waite Ave N

St Cloud MN
45.55622 -94.21201



APR52

1801

George Washington - St Louis

anytime

Washington University in St Louis

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

1 Brookings Dr

St Louis MO
38.64813 -90.30775



APR53

4111

George Washington - New Orleans

anytime Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
New Orleans Public Library

Gravier St & George Washington Ct

New Orleans LA
29.95395 -90.07575



APR54

2145

George Washington - Appleton

anytime Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
Scheels

4301 W Wisconsin Ave

Appleton WI
44.26905 -88.47192



APR55

621

George Washington - Milwaukee

anytime Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
streetside

W Wisconsin Ave & N 9th St

Milwaukee WI
43.03876 -87.92286



APR56

1722

George Washington - Indianapolis

anytime Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
Indiana Statehouse

200 W Washington St

Indianapolis IN
39.76761 -86.1627



APR57

665

George Washington - Detroit

anytime Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
Mariner's Church

170 E Jefferson Ave

Detroit MI
42.32937 -83.04205



APR58

1878

George Washington - Columbia

anytime Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
South Carolina State House

1100 Gervais St

Columbia SC
34.0007 -81.03329



APR59

1111

George Washington - Pittsburgh

anytime

Allegheny Commons Park

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

W North Ave & Sherman Ave

Pittsburgh PA
40.45456 -80.00957



APR60

811

George Washington - Waterford

anytime

Eagle Hotel

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

32 High St

Waterford PA
41.94008 -79.98298



APR61

500

George Washington - Lexington

9a-5p

Virginia Military Institute

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

500 Letcher Ave

Lexington VA
37.79027 -79.43516



APR62

600

George Washington - Buffalo

anytime

Erie County Courthouse

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

92 Franklin St

Buffalo NY
42.88415 -78.87747



APR63

450

George Washington - Cumberland

anytime

Allegheny County Courthouse

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

30 Washington St

Cumberland MD
39.65091 -78.76667



APR64

1861

George Washington - Raleigh

anytime

North Carolina State Capitol

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

W Morgan St & Fayetteville St

Raleigh NC
35.77996 -78.63913





APR66

1820

George Washington - Charlottesville

anytime
University of Virginia

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

125 Ruppel Dr

Charlottesville VA
38.03368 -78.50397



APR67

550

George Washington - Winchester

anytime
George Washington's Office

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

32 W Cork St

Winchester VA
39.18245 -78.16743



APR68

2236

George Washington - Richmond

6a-9p
Virginia Capitol Square

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

E Grace St & N 9th St

Richmond VA
37.53952 -77.434



APR70

650

George Washington - National Harbor

anytime
American Way Outdoor Park

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

151 Waterfront St

Oxon Hill MD
38.78465 -77.0162



APR72

570

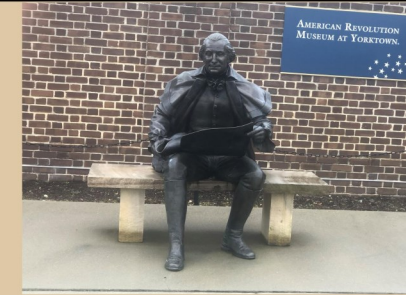
George Washington - Clyde

anytime
Village Park

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

96 Glasgow St

Clyde NY
43.08398 -76.8699



APR73

3410

George Washington - Yorktown

9a-5p M-F
American Revolution Museum

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

200 Water St

Yorktown VA
37.23891 -76.51779



APR74

550

George Washington - Valley Forge

9a-6p

Valley Forge National Historic Park

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

1400 N Outer Line Dr

King of Prussia PA
40.10089 -75.46022



APR76

550

George Washington - Philadelphia

anytime

Independence Hall

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

520 Chestnut St

Philadelphia PA
39.94904 -75.15



APR77

341

George Washington - Newark

anytime

Washington Park

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

1 Washington St

Newark NJ
40.74262 -74.1697



APR79

407

George Washington - Boston

anytime

Boston Public Garden

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

4 Charles St

Boston MA
42.35384 -71.07095



APR80

9000

George Washington - Houlton

anytime

Market Square

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

6 Market Square

Houlton ME
46.12566 -67.84106



APR81

800

George Washington - Rapid City

anytime

streetside

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

523 6th St

Rapid City SD
44.08016 -103.2274





APR83

7400

George Washington - Fountain Hills

anytime
Fountain Park

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

12925 Saguaro Blvd

Fountain Hills AZ
33.60214 -111.7156



APR90

3362

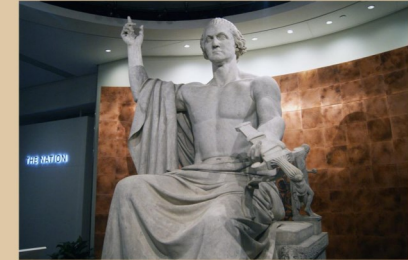
George Washington - Gillette

anytime
Gillette City Hall

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.

201 E 5th St

Gillette WY
44.29113 -105.5013



APR95

299

George Washington

8a-6p
Smithsonian National Museum of American History

Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. It is **INSIDE** the Smithsonian Museum.

1300 Constitution Ave NW

Washington DC
38.89123 -77.03009



CULTURE

Defining American culture in simple terms is not as easy as it may seem. American culture is not only defined by its fast-paced lifestyle, fashion, and "to-go" coffee cups. It is also the culture of diversity, different religions, races, and ethnicities. Some would say that American culture is contradictory, a flux of different people and values.

The definition of culture is a subject of many academic debates, but most will agree that culture is many things and that it is embedded in how we behave, what we eat, how we tell right from wrong, what music we listen and clothes we wear. Culture is all those things and many more. More than 300 million people live in The United States, making it the third-largest country in the world, and one of the most culturally diverse (racially and ethnically) countries.

Throughout its history, American culture has been influenced by many different cultures like Native American, Latin American, African, and others, and is often called a "melting pot." Simply put, it is a metaphor that describes a heterogeneous society becoming more homogenous.

GOETHE & SCHILLER



Johann Goethe and Friedrich Schiller are arguably two of the most revered figures in German literature. Goethe, the author of Faust, had a remarkable friendship and collaboration with Schiller and were seminal figures in the literary movement known as Weimer Classicism. Their influence was so immense, large statues of the two writers are present throughout Europe and the United States.



ACL12

1277

Goethe & Schiller - Milwaukee

anytime
Washington Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Goethe and Schiller. Park hours are 6a-10p, so you might not be able to get in after hours.

1859 N 40th St

Milwaukee WI
43.05289 -87.97009



ACL13

389

Goethe & Schiller - Cleveland

anytime
German Cultural Garden

Take a photograph of the statue of Goethe and Schiller.

1036 East Blvd

Cleveland OH
41.5266 -81.62584



ACL14

499

Goethe & Schiller - Syracuse

anytime
Schiller Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Goethe and Schiller.

3rd Ave & Highland St

Syracuse NY
43.06958 -76.14161



GLENN FREY

Glenn Lewis Frey (1948 – 2016) was an American singer, songwriter, actor and founding member of the rock band the Eagles. Frey was the co-lead singer and frontman for the Eagles, roles he came to share with fellow member Don Henley, with whom he wrote most of the Eagles' material. Frey played guitar and keyboards as well as singing lead vocals on songs such as "Take It Easy", "Peaceful Easy Feeling", "Tequila Sunrise", "Already Gone", "James Dean", "Lyin' Eyes", "New Kid in Town", and "Heartache Tonight". The Eagles were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1998, the first year they were nominated. Consolidating his solo recordings and those with the Eagles, Frey had 24 Top 40 singles on the Billboard Hot 100. The statue on the corner in Winslow, AZ is of a younger Glenn Frey.

RAE WILSON SLEIGHT

Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, a rumor circulated in North Platte that Company D of the Nebraska National Guard was scheduled to pass through the city on a troop train. The commander of Company D was Denver Wilson. Wilson's sister, 25-year old pharmacy clerk Rae, joined about 500 other North Platte residents at the Union Pacific train depot with treats for the troops. When the troops turned out to be from Kansas, Wilson was the first to present the gifts to them. Walking home from the station, Wilson learned from her mother that at the World War I canteen, local women had folded bandages. So, Rae Wilson wrote a letter to the newspaper. After writing the letter, Wilson called nearly every merchant in town, asking for candy, magazines, tobacco, and lining up cake bakers. At a meeting four days later, Wilson was named chairwoman, with an executive committee formed to create a permanent organization for the duration of the war. The North Platte Canteen served over six million military personnel during WWII.



ACL20

5504

Glenn Frey

anytime
Standin' on the Corner Park

Take a photograph of
the Glenn Frey statue.

W 2nd St & N Kinsley Ave

Winslow AZ
35.02346 -110.6981



ACL22

260

Rae Wilson Sleight

anytime
20th Century Veterans
Memorial

Take a photograph of
the statue of Rae Wilson
Sleight.

2811 S jeffer St

North Platte NE
41.10802 -100.7628



ACL23

320

Ray Charles

anytime

Ray Charles Plaza

Take a photograph of the statue of Ray Charles

100 block S Front St

Albany GA
31.57613 -84.14859



RAY CHARLES

Ray Charles Robinson (1930 – 2004) was an American singer, songwriter, pianist, and composer. Among friends and fellow musicians he preferred being called "Brother Ray." He was often referred to as "The Genius." Charles was blinded during childhood due to glaucoma. Charles pioneered the soul music genre during the 1950s by combining blues, jazz, rhythm and blues, and gospel styles into

the music he recorded for Atlantic. He contributed to the integration of country music, rhythm and blues, and pop music during the 1960s with his crossover success on ABC Records, notably with his two Modern Sounds albums. While he was with ABC, Charles became one of the first black musicians to be granted artistic control by a mainstream record company. In 2002, Rolling Stone ranked Charles No. 10 on their list of the "100 Greatest Artists of All Time," and No. 2 on their list of the "100 Greatest Singers of All Time" in 2008.



ACL24

385

Chris LeDoux

anytime

Chris LeDoux Park

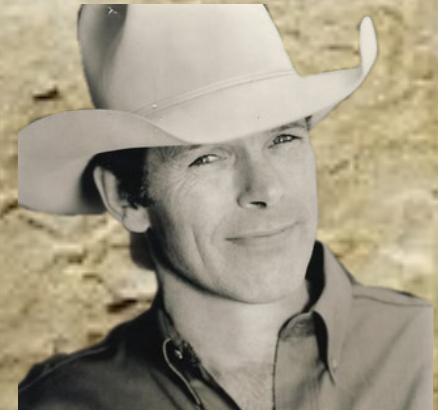
Take a photograph of the statue of Chris LeDoux.

401 Nolan Ave

Kaycee WY
43.71016 -106.6389

CHRIS LEDOUX

Chris LeDoux (1948 – 2005) was an American country music singer-songwriter, bronze sculptor, and hall of fame rodeo champion. During his career LeDoux recorded 36 albums (many self-released) which have sold more than six million units in the United States as of January 2007. He was awarded two gold and one platinum album certifications from the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA), was nominated for a Grammy Award, and was honored with the Academy of Country Music Music Cliffie Stone Pioneer Award. LeDoux is also the only person to participate and also perform at the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo.



MARI SUSETTE SANDOZ

Mari Susette Sandoz (1896 –1966) was a Nebraska novelist, biographer, lecturer, and teacher. She became one of the West's foremost writers, and wrote extensively about pioneer life and the Plains Indians. She received the Newbery Medal. Sandoz was born near Hay Springs, Nebraska, the eldest of six children. Her father was said to be a violent and domineering man, who disapproved of her writing and reading. Her childhood was spent in hard labor on the home farm, and she developed snow blindness in one eye after a day spent digging the family's cattle out of a snowdrift. She graduated from the eighth grade at the age of 17, secretly took the rural teachers' exam, and passed. She taught in nearby country schools without ever attending high school. In 1928, when she received word her father was dying, she visited her family, and was stunned by his last request: he asked her to write his life story. She began extensive research on his life, and documented his decision to become a pioneer, his hard work chiseling out a life on the prairie, his leadership within the pioneer community, and his friendship with the local Indians in the area. The resulting book was *Old Jules*. In 1935, she received word that her revised version of *Old Jules* had won a non-fiction contest held by Atlantic Press, after fourteen rejections. She went on to write numerous other works which brought great light to Nebraska pioneers and the life of Native Americans in the West. Sandoz was a pioneer in modern American West literature.



ACL25

2990

Mari Susette Sandoz

anytime

Mari Sandoz High Plains
Heritage Center

1101 Main St

Chadron NE
42.81996 -103.0025

Take a photograph of
the statue of Mari
Sandoz.

Morris Frank

Morris Frank (1908 – 1980) was a co-founder of The Seeing Eye, the first guide-dog school in the United States. He traveled the United States and Canada to promote the use of guide dogs for people who are blind or visually impaired, as well as the right of people with guide dogs to access restaurants, hotels, transportation, and other places that are open to the general public.



ACL26

341

Morris Frank

anytime

Morristown Green

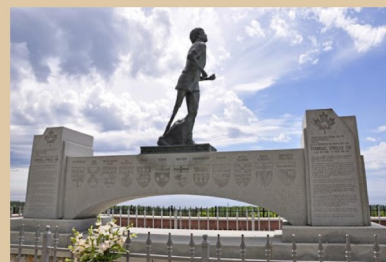
Take a photograph of the statue of Morris Frank and his dog Buddy

Speedwell Ave & Park Pl

Morristown NJ
40.79794 -74.48083

Terry Fox

Terrance Stanley Fox (1958 – 1981) was a Canadian athlete, humanitarian, and cancer research activist. In 1980, with one leg having been amputated due to cancer, he embarked on an east to west cross-Canada run to raise money and awareness for cancer research. Although the spread of his cancer eventually forced him to end his quest after 143 days and 5,373 kilometers (3,339 mi), and ultimately cost him his life, his efforts resulted in a lasting, worldwide legacy. The annual Terry Fox Run, first held in 1981, has grown to involve millions of participants in over 60 countries and is now the world's largest one-day fundraiser for cancer research; over C\$750 million has been raised in his name.



ACL27

3459

Terry Fox

anytime

Terry Fox Monument

Take a photograph of the statue of Terry Fox.

1000 ON-11

Shuniah ON
48.4844 -89.16804

CIVIL RIGHTS



Civil Rights: guarantees of equal social opportunities and equal protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other personal characteristics.

Examples of civil rights include the right to vote, the right to a fair trial, the right to government services, the right to a public education, and the right to use public facilities. Civil rights are an essential component of democracy; when individuals are being denied opportunities to participate in political society, they are being denied their civil rights. Civil rights laws attempt to guarantee full and equal citizenship for people who have traditionally been discriminated against on the basis of some group characteristic. When the enforcement of civil rights is found by many to be inadequate, a civil rights movement may emerge in order to call for equal application of the laws without discrimination.

Civil rights politics in the United States has its roots in the movement to end discrimination against African Americans. Though slavery was abolished and former slaves were officially granted political rights after the Civil War, in most Southern states African Americans continued to be systematically disenfranchised and excluded from public life, leading them to become perpetual second-class citizens. By the 1950s the marginalization of African Americans, often taking an extremely violent form, had spurred a social movement of epic proportions. The American civil rights movement, based mainly in African American churches and colleges of the South, involved marches, boycotts, and extensive efforts of civil disobedience, such as sit-ins, as well as voter education and voting drives. Most of these efforts were local in scope, but the impact was felt at the national level—a model of civil rights organizing that has since spread all over the globe.

ROSA PARKS

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (1913 –2005) was an American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott. The United States Congress has called her "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement". On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Parks rejected bus driver James F. Blake's order to relinquish her seat in the "colored section" to a white passenger, after the whites-only section was filled. Parks was not the first person to resist bus segregation, but the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) believed that she was the best candidate for seeing through a court challenge after her arrest for civil disobedience in violating Alabama segregation laws. Parks' act of defiance and the Montgomery bus boycott became important symbols of the movement. She became an international icon of resistance to racial segregation. She organized and collaborated with civil rights leaders, including Edgar Nixon, president of the local chapter of the NAACP; and Martin Luther King Jr., a new minister in Montgomery who gained national prominence in the civil rights movement and went on to win a Nobel Peace Prize.



ROSA PARKS



ACR06

2770

Rosa Parks - Dallas

anytime

Dallas City Center District

Take a photograph of the statue of Rosa Parks.

Elm St & Lamar St

Dallas TX
32.78071 -96.80431



ACR07

280

Rosa Parks - Montgomery

anytime

Court Square

Take a photograph of the statue of Rosa Parks.

Court Square & Dexter Ave

Montgomery AL
32.37747 -86.30891



ACR08

114

Rosa Parks - Grand Rapids

anytime

Rosa Parks Circle

Take a photograph of the statue of Rosa Parks.

135 Monroe Center St NW

Grand Rapids MI
42.96615 -85.67202

SOJOURNER TRUTH

Sojourner Truth (1797 –1883) was an American abolitionist and women's rights activist. Truth was born into slavery in Swartekill, New York, but escaped with her infant daughter to freedom in 1826. After going to court to recover her son in 1828, she became the first black woman to win such a case against a white man. She gave herself the name Sojourner Truth in 1843 after she became convinced that God had called her to leave the city and go into the countryside "testifying the hope that was in her". During the Civil War, Truth helped recruit black troops for the Union Army; after the war, she tried unsuccessfully to secure land grants from the federal government for formerly enslaved people. She is the first African American woman to have a statue in the Capitol building.



ACR12

385

Sojourner Truth

anytime
Sojourner Truth Memorial

Take a photograph of the statue of Sojourner Truth.

121 Pine St

Florence MA
42.33204 -72.67453

FRED LEE Sr

Fred Douglas Lee was the first black police officer in Tallahassee assigned to a regular beat. He was recruited by civil rights activist Rev. C. K. Steele, Sr., and others, to break the color barrier that existed in law enforcement prior to Lee's appointment in the late 1950s. This statue to his legacy was erected in 2004.



ACR15

979

Fred Douglas Lee Sr

anytime
corner park

Take a photograph of the statue of Fred Lee.

W Georgia St & N Macomb St

Tallahassee FL
30.44785 -84.28828

SUSAN B ANTHONY & FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Anthony and Douglass were both pioneers in the rights of ‘marginalized’ persons; Douglass for the black community and Anthony for women. Yet, oddly enough, they had differing views on what focus should take precedence. Douglass argued that passing the 15th Amendment for the rights of blacks was more important to focus on and that trying to include women’s right to vote would make the amendment impossible to pass. For years, this dispute impeded their friendship. In later years, they reconciled and were known to spend time conferring with each other on issues of the time.



ACR20

280

Susan B Anthony and Frederick Douglass

anytime

Susan B Anthony Square Park

Take a photograph of the statues of Anthony and Douglass.

39 King St

Rochester NY
43.15409 -77.62722

EDUCATION

"Every child in America should be acquainted with his own country. He should read books that furnish him with ideas that will be useful to him in life and practice. As soon as he opens his lips, he should rehearse the history of his own country."

Noah Webster, On the Education of Youth in America, 1788

"I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves, (A)nd if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education. This is the true corrective of abuses of constitutional power."

Thomas Jefferson



CAL FARLEY

In the late 1930s, Cal Farley was playing semiprofessional baseball by day and wrestling by night in Amarillo, Texas. Mr. Farley, a World War I veteran with an engaging personality, was a fan favorite at the ballpark, where he would deliberately hit foul balls over the fence to children gathered there, knowing they could exchange these balls for a free ticket to the game. Mr. Farley realized some of these children were hanging around the ballpark when they should have been in school, and he soon found many of them came from broken homes where guidance, supervision and love often were missing. Mr. Farley began looking for ways to help these children and, in the fall of 1938, Texas Panhandle rancher Julian Bivins agreed to support the cause. Bivins donated about 120 acres of land 36 miles northwest of Amarillo. The following March, Mr. Farley established his boys ranch at the site, which long before had been home to Tascosa, a raucous pioneer town. On land that once was known for gun fights and barroom brawls, Boys Ranch residents learned the value of integrity and an honest day's work.



AED08

2341

Cal Farley

Daylight only

Cal Farley's Boys Ranch

Take a photograph of the statue of Cal Farley.

15 Julian Bivins Ave

Boys Ranch TX
35.53149 -102.256

MARY LANNING

The 21-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lanning of Hastings returned home from college to visit her parents. This family reunion, however, was to end in tragedy. Mary contracted pneumonia during her visit and, because there was limited healthcare in Hastings, the young girl died in January 1910. A student at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, Mary was planning to pursue social service work. The Lannings were devastated by her death and wanted to use their resources to serve others in honor of their daughter. In Mary's memory the Lannings decided to establish a hospital and a school of nursing in memory of their daughter. On January 21, 1915, five years after Mary's death, the hospital built to memorialize her goal of service to others was dedicated. The original hospital contained 50 beds and, within a few months, included a training school for nurses.



AED10

206

Mary Lanning

anytime

Mary Lanning Hospital

Take a photograph of the statue of Mary Lanning.

715 N St Joseph Ave

Hastings NE
40.5905 -98.38733

Simeon Benjamin

Simeon Benjamin was born in 1792 on Long Island. At age 16, he clerked for two years in NYC, then at the start of the War of 1812 returned home to open his own dry goods store, prospering by smuggling goods through the British blockades. He moved to Elmira, New York in 1835. He built churches, schools, and hotels in town. When plans to charter a women's college in Auburn ran into financial difficulty, he pledged \$5,000 to transfer the charter to Elmira. Benjamin became treasurer and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the new Elmira Female College. Elmira College was founded to be "a real college for women which shall be higher and better than any female institution in the country."



AED11

299

Simeon Benjamin

anytime

Elmira College

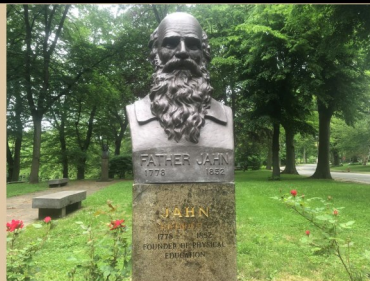
Take a photograph of the statue of Simeon Benjamin.

1 Park Pl

Elmira NY
42.09655 -76.81443

Friedrich Ludwig Jahn

Friedrich Ludwig Jahn (1778 – 1852) was a German gymnastics educator and nationalist whose writing is credited with the founding of the German gymnastics (Turner) movement. Jahn promoted the use of parallel bars, rings and the high bar in international competition. Gymnastics classes inspired by Jahn's turnplatz design started opening in the United States in 1825 under the expertise and advocacy of Germans Charles Beck and Charles Follen, as well as American John Neal. His admirers know him as Turnvater Jahn, roughly meaning "father of gymnastics" Jahn.



AED15

189

Friedrich Ludwig Jahn

anytime

German Cultural Garden

Take a photograph of the statue of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn.

1036 East Blvd

Cleveland OH
41.52665 -81.62572

Edward Whitney

Sheridan area benefactor Edward A. Whitney willed most of his estate to establish Whitney Benefits Inc., creating the first educational foundation in Wyoming. Whitney spent three decades of his life planning his gift to the people of the County. The Foundation was established in 1927, ten years after his death in 1917, as provided by his will. In the years since the establishment of the Foundation the earnings from the trust have educated thousands of youth, heavily funded Sheridan College and the YMCA, built Whitney Commons Park and the Sheridan Ice Rink, established the Whitney Center, and benefited the area and its people in many other ways.



AED16

1385

Edward Whitney

anytime

Whitney Commons Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Edward Whitney.

320 W alger St

Sheridan WY
44.80075 -106.958

EXPLORERS

The story of North American exploration spans an entire millennium and involves a wide array of European powers and uniquely American characters. It began with the Vikings' brief stint in Newfoundland circa 1000 A.D. and continued through England's colonization of the Atlantic coast in the 17th century, which laid the foundation for the United States of America. The centuries following the European arrivals would see the culmination of this effort, as Americans pushed westward across the continent, enticed by the lure of riches, open land and a desire to fulfill the nation's *manifest destiny*.





JUAN PONCE DE LEÓN

Juan Ponce de León (1474 – 1521), commonly known as Ponce de León, was a Spanish explorer and conquistador known for leading the first official European expedition to Florida and the first governor of Puerto Rico. Though little is known about his family, he was of noble birth and served in the Spanish military from a young age. He first came to the Americas as a "gentleman volunteer" with Christopher Columbus's second expedition in 1493. In 1513, Ponce de León led the first known European expedition to La Florida, which he named during his first voyage to the area. He landed somewhere along Florida's east coast, then charted the Atlantic coast down to the Florida Keys and north along the Gulf coast, perhaps as far as Charlotte Harbor. Though in popular culture he was supposedly searching for the Fountain of Youth, there is no contemporary evidence to support the story, which all modern historians call a myth. In 1521, Ponce de León attempted to establish a Spanish colony in what is now the continental United States. However, the native Calusa people fiercely resisted the incursion, and he was seriously wounded in a skirmish and later died from the wounds. According to John J. Browne Ayes, 30% of the modern population of Puerto Rico descend from Juan Ponce de León and his wife.

LEIF ERIKSON

Leif Erikson (c. 970 – c. 1020) was a Norse explorer from Iceland. He is thought to be the first known European to have set foot on continental North America (excluding Greenland), approximately half a millennium before Christopher Columbus. According to the sagas of Icelanders, he established a Norse settlement at Vinland, which is usually interpreted as being coastal North America. There is ongoing speculation that the settlement made by Leif and his crew corresponds to the remains of a Norse settlement found in Newfoundland, Canada, called L'Anse aux Meadows and which was occupied c. 1000.





AEX52

1575

Juan Ponce de Leon - Ponte Vedra Beach

anytime Take a photograph of
Old Ponte Vedra parking area the statue of de Leon.

101 Old Ponte Vedra Dr

Ponte Vedra Beach FL
30.11655 -81.34589



AEX54

1575

Juan Ponce de Leon - St Augustine

anytime Take a photograph of
Plaza de la Constitucion the statue of de Leon.

Cathedral Place & Charlotte St

St Augustine FL
29.89251 -81.31127



AEX59

320

Leif Erikson - Minot

anytime Take a photograph of
Scandinavian Heritage Association the statue of Leif Erikson.

1020 S Broadway

Minot SD
48.22625 -101.2969



AEX61

407

Leif Erikson - Boston

anytime Take a photograph of
roadside park the statue of Leif Erikson.

Charlesgate & Commonwealth

Boston MA
42.34902 -71.09136



LEWIS AND CLARK



The Lewis and Clark Expedition from August 31, 1803, to September 25, 1806, also known as the Corps of Discovery Expedition, was the United States expedition to cross the newly acquired western portion of the country after the Louisiana Purchase. The expedition made its way westward, and crossed the Continental Divide of the Americas before reaching the Pacific Coast. The Corps of Discovery was a select group of U.S. Army and civilian volunteers under the command of Captain Meriwether Lewis and his close friend Second Lieutenant William Clark. President Thomas Jefferson commissioned the expedition shortly after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 to explore and to map the newly acquired territory, to find a practical route across the western half of the continent, and to establish an American presence in this territory before Britain and other European powers tried to claim it. The campaign's secondary objectives were scientific and economic: to study the area's plants, animal life, and geography, and to establish trade with local American Indian tribes. The expedition returned to St. Louis to report its findings to Jefferson, with maps, sketches, and journals in hand. Meriwether Lewis (1774 –1809) was an American explorer, soldier, politician, and public administrator, best known for his role as the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The mission was to explore the territory of the Louisiana Purchase, establish trade with, and sovereignty over the natives near the Missouri River, and claim the Pacific Northwest and Oregon Country for the United States before European nations. They also collected scientific data, and information on indigenous nations. President Thomas Jefferson appointed him Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1806. He died of gunshot wounds in what was either a murder or suicide, in 1809. William Clark (1770 –1838) was an American explorer, soldier, Indian agent, and territorial governor. A native of Virginia, he grew up in pre-statehood Kentucky before later settling in what became the state of Missouri. Clark was a planter and slaveholder. Along with Meriwether Lewis, Clark helped lead the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804 to 1806 across the Louisiana Purchase to the Pacific Ocean, and claimed the Pacific Northwest for the United States. Before the expedition, he served in a militia and the United States Army. Afterward, he served in a militia and as governor of the Missouri Territory. From 1822 until his death in 1838, he served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.





AEX62

555

Lewis and Clark - Lewiston

anytime

Lewis-Clark State College

Take a photograph of
the statue of Lewis and
Clark

500 8th Ave

Lewiston ID
46.41179 -117.0259



AEX67

101

Lewis and Clark - St Charles

anytime

Frontier Park

Take a photograph of
the statue of Lewis and
Clark

500 S Riverside Dr

St Charles MO
38.77596 -90.48234

Louis Joliet

Louis Joliet (1645 –1700) was a French-Canadian explorer known for his discoveries in North America. Joliet and Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette, a Catholic priest and missionary, were the first non-Natives to explore and map the Mississippi River in 1673. While Hernando de Soto was the first European to make official note of the Mississippi River by discovering its southern entrance in 1541, Joliet and Marquette were the first to locate its upper reaches, and travel most of its length. On May 17, 1673, Joliet and Marquette departed from St. Ignace, Michigan with two canoes and five other voyageurs of French-Indian ancestry. The Joliet-Marquette expedition traveled down the Mississippi to within 435 miles of the Gulf of Mexico. Turning back north at the mouth of the Arkansas River, they followed the Mississippi back to the mouth of the Illinois River, which friendly natives told them was a shorter route back to the Great Lakes. Following the Illinois River upstream, they turned up its tributary the Des Plaines River near modern-day Joliet, up the Des Plaines River and portaged their canoes and gear at the Chicago Portage. They then followed the Chicago River downstream until they reached Lake Michigan near the location of modern-day Chicago. Joliet returned to Quebec to relate the news of their discoveries.



AEX68

447

Louis Joliet

anytime

Joliet Public Library

Take a photograph of the statue of Louis Joliet.

150 N Ottawa St

Joliet IL
41.52705 -88.08282

Peter Minuit

Peter Minuit (1580 – 1638) was a Walloon from Tournai, in present-day Belgium. He was the 3rd Director of the Dutch North American colony of New Netherland from 1626 until 1631, and 3rd Governor of New Netherland. He founded the Swedish colony of New Sweden on the Delaware Peninsula in 1638. Minuit is generally credited with orchestrating the purchase of Manhattan Island for the Dutch from the Lenape Native Americans. Manhattan later became the site of the Dutch city of New Amsterdam, and the borough of Manhattan of modern-day New York City. A common account states that Minuit purchased Manhattan for \$24 worth of trinkets. A letter written by Dutch merchant Peter Schaghen to directors of the Dutch East India Company stated that Manhattan was purchased for "60 guilders worth of trade", an amount worth approximately \$1,143 in 2020 dollars.



AEX71

362

Peter Minuit

anytime

Battery Park - Manhattan

Take a photograph of the bas-relief of Peter Minuit.

State St & Battery Pl

New York City NY
40.70441 -74.01461

Pierre Gaultier La Verendrye



Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Vérendrye (1685 – 1749) was a French Canadian military officer, fur trader and explorer. In the 1730s, he and his four sons explored the area west of Lake Superior and established trading posts there. They were part of a process that added Western Canada to the original New France territory that was centred along the Saint Lawrence basin. He was the first known European to reach present-day North Dakota and the upper Missouri River in the United States. In the 1740s, two of his sons crossed the prairie as far as present-day Wyoming, United States and were the first Europeans to see the Rocky Mountains north of New Mexico.

Pierre Laclède

Pierre Laclède Liguist (1729 – 1778) was a French fur trader who, with his young assistant and stepson Auguste Chouteau, founded St. Louis in 1764, in what was then Spanish Upper Louisiana, in present-day Missouri. Laclède was sponsored by the New Orleans merchant Gilbert Antoine de Saint-Maxent in 1763 to construct a trading post near the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. They arrived at the confluence in December. The confluence area was too marshy to build a town, so they selected a site 18 miles downriver. Legend has it that St. Louis was founded on Saint Valentine's Day of 1764.



AEX72

299

Pierre Gaultier De Varennes Sieurs de La Verendrye - Manitoba

Daylight only
La Verendrye Park

Take a photograph of the statue of La Verendrye.

440 Rue Valade

Winnipeg Manitoba
49.88612 -97.12286



AEX73

2528

Pierre Gaultier De Varennes Sieurs de La Verendrye - Quebec

anytime
park

Take a photograph of the bust of La Verendrye.

107 Rue Saint Francois Xavier

Trois-Rivieres Quebec
46.34309 -72.53659



AEX74

101

Pierre Laclède

anytime
Washington Square Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Laclede.

1200 Market St

St Louis MO
38.62746 -90.19987

ROBERT LASALLE



René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle (1643 –1687) was a 17th-century French explorer and fur trader in North America. He explored the Great Lakes region of the United States and Canada, the Mississippi River, and the Gulf of Mexico. He is best known for an early 1682 expedition in which he canoed the lower Mississippi River from the mouth of the Illinois River to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed the entire Mississippi River basin for France. La Salle is often credited with being the first European to traverse the Ohio River, and sometimes the Mississippi as well. On July 24, 1684, he departed France and returned to America with a large expedition designed to establish a French colony on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi River. They had four ships and 300 colonists. The expedition was plagued by pirates, hostile Indians, and poor navigation. One ship was lost to pirates in the West Indies, a second sank in the inlets of Matagorda Bay. They founded a settlement, near the bay which they called the Bay of Saint Louis, on Garcitas Creek in the vicinity of present-day Victoria, Texas. La Salle led a group eastward on foot on three occasions to try to locate the mouth of the Mississippi. During a final search for the Mississippi River, some of La Salle's remaining 36 men mutinied, near the site of present Navasota, Texas. On March 19, 1687, he was slain by Pierre Duhaut during an ambush while talking to Duhaut's decoy, Jean L'Archevêque. Duhaut was killed to avenge La Salle. The remaining men in the party, afraid of retribution, killed each other, except for two.





AEX75

3290

Robert LaSalle - Navasota

anytime
streetside

Take a photograph of
the statue of LaSalle.

E Washington Ave & Old Millican Rd

Navasota TX
30.3892 -96.08699



AEX76

66

Robert LaSalle - Chicago

anytime
streetside

Take a photograph of
the statue of LaSalle.

W LaSalle Dr & N Clark St

Chicago IL
41.91338 -87.63274



AEX78

3013

Samuel De Champlain

Daylight only
Nepean Point

Take a photograph of
the statue of Champlain.

380 Sussex Dr

Ottawa ON
45.42949 -75.70149

Samuel De Champlain



Samuel de Champlain (1567 - 1635) was a French colonist, navigator, cartographer, draftsman, soldier, explorer, geographer, ethnologist, diplomat, and chronicler. He made between 21 and 29 trips across the Atlantic Ocean, and founded Quebec, and New France, on 3 July 1608. An important figure in Canadian history, Champlain created the first accurate coastal map during his explorations, and founded various colonial settlements. Champlain began exploring North America in 1603 and he participated in the exploration and settlement of the first permanent European settlement north of Florida, Port Royal, Acadia, as well as the first European settlement that would become Saint John, New Brunswick. In 1608, he established the French settlement that is now Quebec City. Champlain was the first European to describe the Great Lakes, and published maps of his journeys and accounts of what he learned from the natives and the French living among the Natives. Champlain is memorialized as the "Father of New France" and "Father of Acadia", with many places, streets, and structures in northeastern North America bearing his name, most notably Lake Champlain.

Sir Walter Raleigh

Sir Walter Raleigh (1552 – 1618), was an English landed gentleman, writer, poet, soldier, politician, courtier, spy and explorer. He is also well known for popularizing tobacco in England. Raleigh was instrumental in the English colonization of North America and was granted a royal patent to explore Virginia. In 1594, Raleigh heard of a "City of Gold" in South America and sailed to find it, publishing an exaggerated account of his experiences in a book that contributed to the legend of "El Dorado". After Queen Elizabeth died in 1603, Raleigh was again imprisoned in the Tower, this time for being involved in the Main Plot against King James I, who was not favourably disposed towards him. In 1616, he was released to lead a second expedition in search of El Dorado. During the expedition, men led by his top commander ransacked a Spanish outpost, in violation of both the terms of his pardon and the 1604 peace treaty with Spain. Raleigh returned to England and, to appease the Spanish, he was arrested and executed in 1618.

Louis St Denis

Louis Antoine Juchereau de St. Denis (1676 – 1744) was a French-Canadian soldier and explorer best known for his exploration and development of the Louisiana (New France) and Spanish Texas regions. He commanded a small garrison at Fort de la Boulaye on the lower Mississippi River, built in 1700, and founded Fort St Jean Baptiste de Natchitoches in northern La Louisiane, as they called the French colony. From his command at Natchitoches, St. Denis was a troublesome thorn in the side of Spanish Texas. Controversy surrounds his motives to this day. St. Denis insisted that he wanted to become a Spanish subject, and his Spanish wife was proof. Suspicious Spaniards saw him as a covert agent of France. St. Denis contributed greatly to the geographical knowledge of both imperial France and imperial Spain, as well as bringing Spanish and French settlements into closer proximity and contact. His contraband trade became a way of life on the frontier and borders of Spanish Texas and French Louisiana.



AEX80

1111

Sir Walter Raleigh

anytime
Raleigh Convention Center

Take a photograph of
the statue of Raleigh.

500 S Salisbury St

Raleigh NC
35.77408 -78.64076



AEX82

1462

St Denis

anytime
Natchitoches Riverbank

Take a photograph of
the bust of St Denis.

760 Front St

Natchitoches LA
31.76324 -93.08578

James Robertson and John Donelson

John Donelson (1718–1785) was an American frontiersman, ironmaster, politician, city planner, and explorer, who, along with James Robertson, co-founded the frontier settlement of Fort Nashborough, in Middle Tennessee, which would later become the city of Nashville, Tennessee. Donelson was also the father-in-law of future United States president, Andrew Jackson, who married his daughter, Rachel. Donelson was shot and killed on the banks of the Barren River in 1785, en route to Mansker's Station after a business trip. James Robertson (1742 – 1814) was an American explorer, soldier and Indian agent, and one of the founding fathers of what became the State of Tennessee. An early companion of explorer Daniel Boone, Robertson helped establish the Watauga Association in the early 1770s, and to defend Fort Watauga from an attack by Cherokee in 1776. He served as a brigadier general in the Southwest Territory militia in the early 1790s, and as an Indian Commissioner in later life.



AEX83

189

James Robertson and John Donelson

anytime
streetside

Take a photograph of
the statue of Robertson
and Donelson.

275 1st Ave N

Nashville TN
36.16476 -86.77575



BUFFALO BILL CODY

William Frederick "Buffalo Bill" Cody (1846 – 1917) was an American soldier, bison hunter, and showman. He was born in Le Claire, Iowa Territory, but he lived for several years in his father's hometown in Toronto Township, Ontario, Canada, before the family returned to the Midwest and settled in the Kansas Territory. Buffalo Bill started working at the age of eleven, after his father's death and became a rider for the Pony Express at age 15. During the American Civil War, he served the Union from 1863 to the end of the war in 1865. Later he served as a civilian scout for the US Army during the Indian Wars, receiving the Medal of Honor in 1872. One of the most famous and well-known figures of the American Old West, Buffalo Bill's legend began to spread when he was only 23. Shortly thereafter he started performing in shows that displayed cowboy themes and episodes from the frontier and Indian Wars. He founded Buffalo Bill's Wild West in 1883, taking his large company on tours in the United States and, beginning in 1887, in Great Britain and continental Europe.



AEX85

1152

Buffalo Bill Cody - Oakley

anytime

Buffalo Bill Cultural Center

Take a photograph of the statue of Buffalo Bill.

3083 US-83

Oakley KS
39.12717 -100.869



AEX88

260

Buffalo Bill Cody - North Platte

anytime

Cody Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Cody.

1601 N Jeffers St

North Platte NE
41.14973 -100.7593

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506) was an Italian explorer and navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, opening the way for European exploration and colonization of the Americas. His expeditions, sponsored by the Catholic Monarchs of Spain, were the first European contact with the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. He went to sea at a young age and travelled widely, as far north as the British Isles (and possibly Iceland) and as far south as what is now Ghana. Though largely self-educated, Columbus was widely read in geography, astronomy, and history. He formulated a plan to seek a western sea passage to the East Indies, hoping to profit from the lucrative spice trade. Following persistent lobbying, Queen Isabella I and King Ferdinand II agreed to sponsor a journey west, in the name of the Crown of Castile. Columbus left Castile in August 1492 with three ships, and after a stopover in the Canary Islands made landfall in the Americas on 12 October (later celebrated as Columbus Day). His landing place was an island in the Bahamas, known by its native inhabitants as Guanahani; its exact location is uncertain. Columbus subsequently visited the islands now known as Cuba and Hispaniola, establishing a colony in what is now Haiti: the first European settlement in the Americas since the Norse colonies nearly 500 years earlier. He arrived back in Castile in early 1493, bringing a number of captive natives with him. The debate over Columbus's legacy continues. He was widely venerated in the centuries after his death, but public perception has fractured in recent decades as scholars give greater attention to the harm committed under his governance, particularly the near extermination of Hispaniola's indigenous Taino population from mistreatment and European diseases. Many landmarks and institutions in the Western Hemisphere bear his name, including the country of Colombia and the name Columbia, which is used as a personification for the United States, and appears in many place names there.



AEX89

5131

Christopher Columbus - Durango

Daylight only
Greenmount Cemetery

Take a photograph of
Columbus (if he's still
there).

900 Cemetery Rd

Durango CO
37.27638 -107.8884

Captain Merriweather Lewis & Seaman

Seaman, a Newfoundland dog, is one of the most traveled dogs in human history. Seaman was purchased in 1803 specifically for the expedition by Captain Meriwether Lewis. Seaman did many things to help the explorers, and they became fond of him. He was "our dog". Seaman survived the expedition, and Lewis took the dog home with him to St. Louis. While traveling to Washington, D.C., Lewis was killed (reported a suicide, but who shoots themselves twice AND cuts their own throat?). Seaman refused to leave his master's grave, refused to eat, and died of grief of his master's passing.



AEX90

189

Captain Merriweather Lewis and Seaman

anytime
Gladstone Park

Take a photograph of
the statue of Lewis and
Seaman

Vivian St and Webster St

Wausa NE
42.50156 -97.54373

GW Sears "Nessmuk"

George Washington Sears (1821 – 1890) was a sportswriter in the 1880s and an early conservationist. His stories, appearing under the pen name, "Nessmuk" popularized self-guided canoe camping tours of the Adirondack lakes in open, lightweight solo canoes and what is today called ultralight camping or ultralight backpacking. Sears wrote Woodcraft, a book on camping, in 1884, that has remained in print ever since. Mount Nessmuk, in northern Pennsylvania, is named after him.



AEX91

280

GW Sears "Nessmuk"

Daylight only
Wellsboro Cemetery

Take a photograph of
the statue of "Nessmuk."

104 Nichols St

Wellsboro PA
41.75334 -77.30119

FOUNDING FATHERS

A Founding Father is someone who significantly contributed to the founding of the United States. Founding Father generally refers to one of the men who took part in the founding of the United States. It is not an official title, and there is no specific criteria that determines who is considered a member of this group.

However, the American Revolution and the Constitutional Convention are two major events often cited to indicate someone was a Founding Father. If a person played a major role in either or both of these events, they are usually considered to be a Founding Father. The National Archives, for example, considers every person who served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention to be a Founding Father.

While historians often debate who should be considered a Founding Father, certain names are on many lists, including George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry, and John Jay.



Roger Conant

Roger Conant (1592 – 1679) was an English colonist and drysalter credited for establishing the communities of Salem, Peabody, and Danvers. Conant arrived at Plymouth Colony from London in 1624, where he became associated with Puritan opposition and subsequently led the settlement to outlying areas, including the site of an ancient Native American village and trading center, which would later become Salem. Conant's leadership provided the stability to survive the first two years, but John Endecott, one of the new arrivals, replaced him by order of the Massachusetts Bay Company. Conant graciously stepped aside and was granted 200 acres of land in compensation. Conant died in Beverly, Massachusetts on November 19, 1679.



AFF21

407

Roger Conant

anytime
streetside

Take a photograph of the statue of Conant.

Washington Square & Brown St

Salem MA
42.52344 -70.89086

Roger Sherman

Roger Sherman (1721 – 1793) was the only person to have signed all four great state papers of the United States: the Continental Association, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution. Born in Massachusetts, Sherman established a legal career in Connecticut despite a lack of formal education. He served as a Justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut from and represented Connecticut at the Continental Congress and signed the Continental Association, which provided for a boycott against Britain following the imposition of the Intolerable Acts. He was also a member of the Committee of Five that drafted the Declaration of Independence. He later signed both the Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution. In 1784, he was elected as the first mayor of New Haven, Connecticut. Sherman served as a delegate to the 1787 Philadelphia Convention, which produced the United States Constitution. After Benjamin Franklin, he was the oldest delegate present at the convention.



AFF22

385

Roger Sherman

anytime
State Capitol

Take a photograph of the statue of Sherman. He's located on the outside, eastern face, of the capitol building up high.

210 Capitol Ave

Hartford CT
41.76392 -72.68168



Roger Williams



Roger Williams (1603 – 1683) was a Puritan minister, theologian, and author who founded Providence Plantations, which became the Colony of Rhode Island. He was a staunch advocate for religious freedom, separation of church and state, and fair dealings with Native Americans, and he was one of the first abolitionists. Williams was expelled by the Puritan leaders from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for spreading "new and dangerous ideas", and he established the Providence Plantations in 1636 as a refuge offering what he called "liberty of conscience". In 1638, he founded the First Baptist Church in America, also known as the First Baptist Church of Providence. He studied the Native American languages and wrote the first book on the Narragansett language, and he organized the first attempt to prohibit slavery in any of England's North American colonies.



AFF23

407

Roger Williams

anytime
Roger Williams Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Roger Williams.

1000 Elmwood Ave

Providence RI
41.78519 -71.41655

General John Stark

John Stark (1728 – 1822) was a New Hampshire native who served as a major general in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He became widely known as the "Hero of Bennington" for his exemplary service at the Battle of Bennington in 1777. On April 28, 1752, while on a hunting and trapping trip along the Baker River, he was captured by Abenaki warriors and brought back to Canada. While a prisoner of the Abenaki, he and his fellow prisoner Amos Eastman were made to run a gauntlet of warriors armed with sticks. Stark grabbed the stick from the first warrior's hands and proceeded to attack him, taking the rest of the warriors by surprise. The chief was so impressed by this heroic act that Stark was adopted into the tribe, where he spent the winter. He was later released after a ransom was paid. The Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, signaled the start of the American Revolutionary War, and Stark entered the American military service. Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich Baum was sent to capture American supplies at Bennington, Vermont. Stark led 1,200 troops against Baum, saying, "We'll beat them before night or Molly Stark's a widow." With these men he killed over 200 of Europe's vaunted regulars with a loss of 14 Americans killed. Stark's action contributed to the surrender of Burgoyne's northern army after the Battles of Saratoga by raising American morale, by keeping the British from getting supplies. Saratoga is seen as the turning point in the Revolutionary War, as it was the first major defeat of a British general and it convinced the French that the Americans were worthy of military aid.



AFF28

362

General John Stark

anytime

Bennington Battle Monument

Take a photograph of the statue of John Stark.

15 Monument Circle

Bennington VT
42.88945 -73.21574



AFF29

407

General John Stark

anytime

New Hampshire State House

Take a photograph of the statue of General Clark.

107 N Main St

Concord NH
43.20689 -71.53739

Anne Burras Laydon

Anne Burras was an early English settler in Virginia and an Ancient Planter. She was the first English woman to marry in the New World, and her daughter Virginia Laydon was the first child of English colonists to be born in the Jamestown colony. Anne Burras arrived in Jamestown on September 30, 1608, on the Mary and Margaret, the ship bringing the Second Supply. She came as a 14-year-old maid to Mrs. Thomas Forrest. In November or December 1608, Anne married John Laydon. The Laydons had four daughters, Virginia, Alice, Katherine, and Margaret. All six members of the Laydon family were listed in the muster of February 1624/5. According to the muster, Anne was 30 years of age when the muster was taken. All four children are listed as born in Virginia.



AFF30

3240

Anne Burras Laydon

6a-9p

Virginia State Capitol

Take a photograph of the statue of Anne Laydon.

1000 Bank St

Richmond VA
37.53938 -77.43443



Alliance

In Morristown, NJ stands a statue of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and the Marquis de Lafayette. It represents the pivotal moment in US history when Lafayette was able to inform Washington that France would join America in its struggle against the British for which America would have never been able to win against. This critical moment, occurring after the Battle of Saratoga, signaled the turning point of the war for the Continental Army and was key in seeing the United States of America surviving and thriving.



AFF31

341

Alliance

anytime

Morristown Green

Take a photograph of the 'Alliance' statue.

10 N Park Pl

Morristown NJ
40.79727 -74.48071

Robert Treat Paine

Robert Treat Paine (1731 – 1814) was an American lawyer and politician, best known as a signer of the Declaration of Independence as a representative of Massachusetts. He served as the state's first attorney general, and served as an associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, the state's highest court. Paine was also a founding member of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society and had always opposed slavery.



AFF35

407

Robert Treat Paine

anytime
streetside

Take a photograph of the statue of Paine.

Summer St & Church Green

Taunton MA
41.90145 -71.0892

Casimir Pulaski

Kazimierz Michał Władysław Wiktor Pułaski of Ślepowron (1745 – 1779) was a Polish nobleman, soldier and military commander who has been called "the father of the American cavalry". Born in Warsaw and following in his father's footsteps, he became interested in politics at an early age. He soon became involved in the military and the revolutionary affairs in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. Pulaski was one of the leading military commanders for the Bar Confederation and fought against the Commonwealth's Russian domination. When this uprising failed, he was driven into exile. Following a recommendation by Benjamin Franklin, Pulaski travelled to North America to help in the American Revolutionary War. He distinguished himself throughout the revolution, most notably when he saved the life of George Washington. Pulaski became a general in the Continental Army, and he and his friend, Michael Kovats, created the Pulaski Cavalry Legion and reformed the American cavalry as a whole. At the Battle of Savannah, while leading a cavalry charge against British forces, he was fatally wounded by grapeshot and died shortly after that. Pulaski is remembered as a hero who fought for independence and freedom in Poland and the United States. Pulaski is one of only eight people to be awarded honorary United States citizenship.



AFF37

407

Casimir Pulaski

anytime
Roger Williams Park

Take a photograph of
the statue of Pulaski.

1000 Elmwood Ave

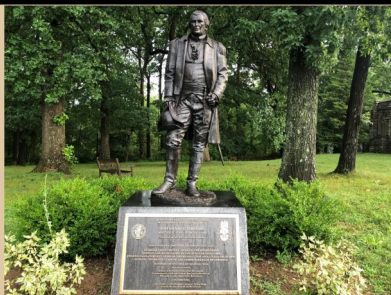
Providence RI
41.7856 -71.41538



Nath Greene

Nathanael Greene

Nathanael Greene (1742 – 1786) was a major general of the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War. He emerged from the war with a reputation as General George Washington's most gifted and dependable officer, and is known for his successful command in the southern theater of the war. Born into a prosperous Quaker family in Warwick, Rhode Island, Greene became active in the resistance to British revenue policies in the early 1770s and helped establish the Kentish Guards, a state militia. After the April 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord, the legislature of Rhode Island established an army and appointed Greene to command it. Later in the year, Greene became a general in the newly-established Continental Army. In October 1780, General Washington appointed Greene as the commander of the Continental Army in the southern theater. After taking command, Greene engaged in a successful campaign of guerrilla warfare against the numerically superior force of General Charles Cornwallis. He inflicted heavy losses on British forces at Battle of Guilford Court House, the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, and the Battle of Eutaw Springs, eroding British control of the Southern United States.



AFF40

320

Nathanael Greene

anytime

Washington Memorial Chapel

Take a photograph of the statue of Nathanael Greene.

2000 Valley Forge Park Rd

King of Prussia PA
40.10441 -75.43846



Marquis de Lafayette

Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette (1757 –1834) (known in the United States simply as Lafayette) was a French aristocrat and military officer who fought in the American Revolutionary War, commanding American troops in several battles, including the Siege of Yorktown. After returning to France, he was a key figure in the French Revolution of 1789 and the July Revolution of 1830. Lafayette was born into a wealthy land-owning family. He followed the family's martial tradition and was commissioned an officer at age 13. He became convinced that the American revolutionary cause was noble, and he traveled to the New World seeking glory in it. He was made a major general at age 19, but he was initially not given American troops to command. He was wounded during the Battle of Brandywine but still managed to organize an orderly retreat, and he served with distinction in the Battle of Rhode Island. In the middle of the war, he sailed for home to lobby for an increase in French support. He returned to America in 1780 and was given senior positions in the Continental Army. In 1781, troops under his command in Virginia blocked forces led by Cornwallis until other American and French forces could position themselves for the decisive Siege of Yorktown. After the storming of the Bastille, he was appointed commander-in-chief of France's National Guard and tried to steer a middle course through the years of revolution. In August 1792, radical factions ordered his arrest, and he fled into the Austrian Netherlands. Lafayette returned to France after Napoleon Bonaparte secured his release in 1797, though he refused to participate in Napoleon's government. He is sometimes known as "The Hero of the Two Worlds" for his accomplishments in the service of both France and the United States.



AFF60

385

Marquis de Lafayette

anytime
streetside

Take a photograph of
the statue of Lafayette.

Capitol Ave & Washington St

Hartford CT
41.76247 -72.68178

Andrew Lewis

Andrew Lewis (1720 – 1781) was an Irish-born American pioneer, surveyor, and soldier of Colonial Virginia. A colonel of militia during the French and Indian War, and brigadier general in the American Revolutionary War, Lewis is most famous for his 1774 victory in the Battle of Point Pleasant in Dunmore's War. He also helped found Liberty Hall (later Washington and Lee University), when it was made into a college in 1776.



AFF61

206

Andrew Lewis

anytime

Tu-Endie-Wei State Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Andrew Lewis.

1 Main St

Point Pleasant WV
38.83934 -82.14075

Thomas Jefferson

During the American Revolution, Jefferson represented Virginia in the Continental Congress that adopted the Declaration, drafted the law for religious freedom as a Virginia legislator, and served as the second Governor of Virginia from 1779 to 1781, during the American Revolutionary War. In May 1785, Jefferson was appointed the United States Minister to France, and subsequently, the nation's first secretary of state under President George Washington from 1790 to 1793. Jefferson and James Madison organized the Democratic-Republican Party to oppose the Federalist Party during the formation of the First Party System. With Madison, he anonymously wrote the provocative Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions in 1798 and 1799, which sought to strengthen states' rights by nullifying the federal Alien and Sedition Acts.



AFF62

76

Thomas Jefferson

anytime

Signer's Garden

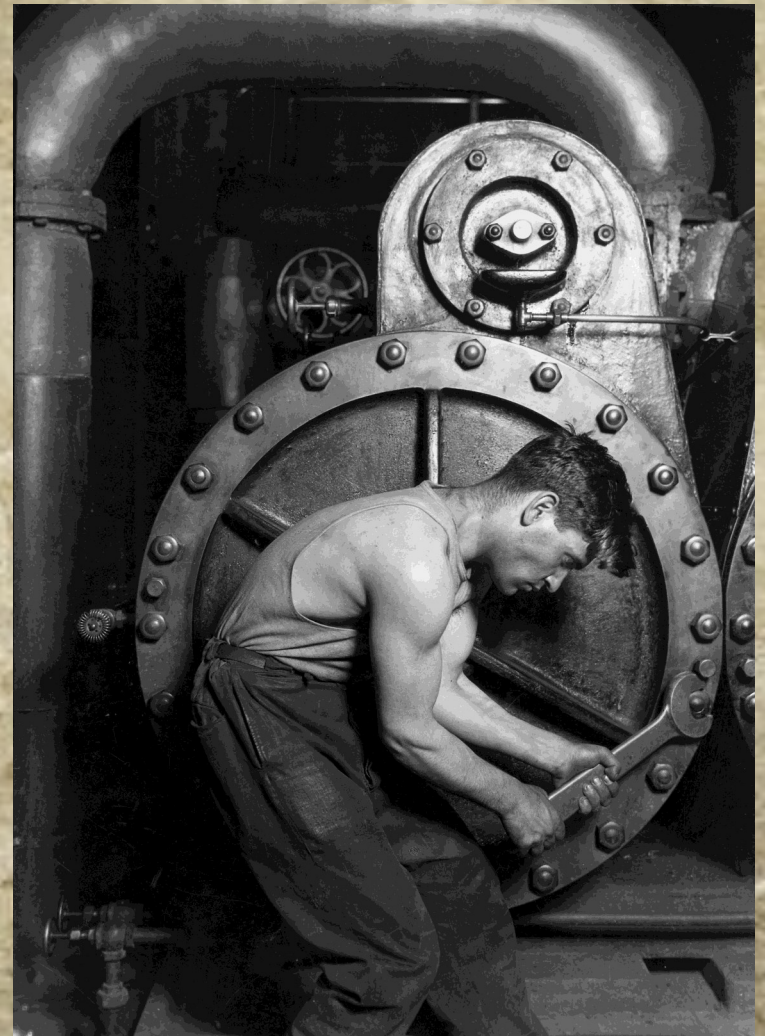
Take a picture of the Thomas Jefferson statue at this location.

440 Chestnut St

Philadelphia PA
39.94883 -75.14889

FOUNDERS OF INDUSTRY

The American Dream is not a new concept. People have migrated from their homelands to new horizons in order to have their own chances at success, at survival, at living their lives their way. Still, America was the newest of frontiers, discovered at a time of burgeoning science and industry. Even as late as the early 20th century, much of western America was barely populated, coarsely mapped, and wild. Yet, pioneering spirits braved difficult terrain, weather, and situations in order to start their own lives in a new land their own way. Lives and successes were defined by sacrifice and hard work, taking big chances, suffering huge losses, and pulling themselves back up by their own bootstraps to overcome adversity and ultimately succeed beyond their wildest dreams. The foundations of these successes were built upon cheap labor and exploitation of other dreamers yet giants of industry were both cheered as heroes and vilified as demons in the same breath. America has literally dug its wealth up out of the ground and that spirit of success for anyone regardless of their lineage has grown into a world-wide spirit of opportunity.



THE AMERICAN MINER

Modern man would not be where we are without the advances of our ability to obtain, form, mold, and wield tools made from metal. Whether used as implements of war or to tame the Earth's soil, metal is necessary to build the modern industrial world. Most of the time, these minerals, these elements, they reside deep under the topsoil we walk upon. We rely on men and women who are willing to dig below the surface, to tunnel down deep and far where the air is thin and there is no light in order to bring up minerals for manufacture, coal for heat and power, and gold and gems for our luxurious desires. The West Virginia coal miner is a person of legend, the California or Colorado gold miner represents America's wild passion to become more than we can ever imagine, and the modern miner with large, expensive equipment which extracts copper, aluminum, and rare metals represent a class of people who find their struggles and efforts expended sometimes below ground rather than above it. Their drives to visit far away locations for instant success drove westward expansion and helped populate and settle the country fast than the slow spread of agriculture. They are the other pioneer which helped for this nation.



The Miner

San Juan Miner

Iron Mountain Miner



AIN08

3189

The Miner

anytime
streetside

Take a photograph of
"The Miner" statue.

College Ave & E Montezuma Ave

Houghton MI
47.12149 -88.56219



AIN09

5403

San Juan Miner

anytime
Ouray Hot Springs Park

Take a photograph of
the San Juan Miner
statue.

1220 Main St

Ouray CO
38.02932 -107.6721



AIN20

800

Iron Mountain Miner

anytime
roadside park

Take a photograph of
the Iron Mountain
Miner statue.

US-141 & 3rd St

Iron Mountain MI
45.82543 -88.06273

The Maine Lobsterman

Commercial fishing was once the mainstay of Maine's economy. When one thinks of main, they envision the Maine fisherman, knit-cap and rain slicker clad bearded man facing the harsh, cold spray of the north Atlantic. There is a certain romance involved with the fisherman and he is usually marked as solemn, tough, and stalwart, a weather-beaten expert of the ocean waves who has seen all and lived to tell about it. The fisherman, the lobsterman, and the shimp fisherman, they are the men of legend. They are the men who piloted warships in time of conflict and commercial vessels in peace. They have circumnavigated the globe, delivered settlers to far distant lands, and have ever kept one foot on land and one in the water for all their lives. They are pioneers of the gray seam foam and that which lays beyond the horizon.



AIN21

4931

The Maine Lobsterman

anytime

Lobsterman Park

Take a photograph of the Maine Lobsterman statue.

1 Temple St

Portland ME
43.65726 -70.2561



LOCAL LEADERS

Drive through any small town and you'll see a building named after someone you've never heard of. You might find George Washington High School or Martin Luther King Jr Elementary but who is the namesake of Thomas Haley Elementary or Otis Brown Elementary? To the passer-through, their names mean nothing, but for the people that live in those communities, these were giants who built the community. These are people who owned the local general store for many years, the local doctor whose donations built the lone town church, the municipal leader that fought the state legislature for some important protection of the town and their livelihoods. They built America, one small-town turned big city at a time.

Otis Brown & JO Schulze

Settlers came to the area that is now Irving in the 1850s, and communities such as Sowers, Kit Shady Grove, Union Bower, Finley, Estelle and Bear Creek sprang up in the last half of the 19th century. The new town of Irving, founded in 1903 by J.O. Schulze and Otis Brown, eventually included most of these settlements. Irving was officially incorporated April 14, 1914. Schulze and Brown, who were employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway, arrived in 1902 to survey a railroad route between Fort Worth and Dallas. Having decided that this area would be an ideal town site, they bought 80 acres from the Britain family in 1902. The co-founders sold the first town lots at a public auction on Dec. 19, 1903. Local historians believe that Irving co-founders Otis Brown and J.O. Schulze decided in 1902 to name the city after Netta Barcus Brown's favorite author. Schulze, a graduate engineer from the University of Iowa and member of the Washington Irving Literary Society, also was partial to the name Irving.



ALC12

2518

Otis Brown & JO Schulze

anytime
Centennial Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Brown and Schulze.

601 Schulze Dr

Irving TX
32.81226 -96.95238

Charles Grover Burgoyne

Charles Grover Burgoyne (1847 – 1916) was a Union soldier, a highly successful businessman, and Mayor of Daytona Florida for a short time. At the age of fourteen, Charles entered the Civil War on the Union side. At twenty-eight he found himself in New York and built a very successful publishing company. It was during this time that he met and married Mary Therese MacCauley, his third wife. Together they moved to Florida and settled in Daytona. Charles served as the mayor of Daytona from 1897 to 1898. While his time in office may have been short, Charles continued to serve the community in many ways. His love of music prompted him to have a large gazebo built at the corner of Orange and Beach Street. It was there that he engaged orchestras to play for the community. Although Charles and his wife had no children of their own, their caring ways caused them to give milk to the school children in the community and to throw a large party every year for the children. If you look to your west, you may recognize the IBA-famous Original Stavro's Pizza.

Bob Higdon said the the City of Daytona Beach is dragging their feet on renovations where this bonus resides. If the area is still torn up when you get there and the bonus cannot be found, we will also accept a photograph of YOU holding your rally flag standing under the sign which reads "The Original" Stavro's Pizza House which is located at 262 S. Beach St.



ALC15

2022

Charles Grover Burgoyne

anytime
park

Take a photograph of the bust of Burgoyne.

E Orange Ave and S Beach St

Daytona Beach FL
29.20874 -81.01713

Marie Diehl

Born in 1855, Marie Diehl grew up in Frederick and spent most of her adult life here. Marie graduated from Frederick Female Seminary in 1872, located in Winchester Hall. Known for her devotion to the care of animals, she started a chapter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) in Frederick. Today that organization continues as the Humane Society of Frederick County. She never married but was well known in the community for her compassionate and caring nature and concern for people and animals. After Marie's death in 1907, the local SPCA began erected a monument in her honor, a drinking fountain for horses, dogs and cats.



ALC16

259

Marie Diehl

anytime
Carroll Creek Park

Take a photograph of the bas-relief plaque for Marie Diehl which is located under the pedestrian foot bridge.

Carroll Creek Linear Park walk
south of Maxwell Ave
Frederick MD
39.41286 -77.4092

MISSIONARIES

A missionary is a member of a religious group sent into an area to promote their faith or provide services, such as education, literacy, social justice, health care, and economic development. In the Latin translation of the Bible, Jesus Christ uses the word when sending the disciples to preach the gospel in his name. The term is most commonly used for Christian missions but can be used for any creed or ideology. The word mission originates from 1598 when Jesuits, the members of the Society of Jesus sent members abroad, derived from the Latin *missionem* (nom. *missio*), meaning 'act of sending' or *mittere*, meaning 'to send'.

The New World was a chance at undiscovered riches to be brought back to the Old World and a place for people of no standing in the Old World to make their fortune in the new. Since much of the early movement from Europe to America was done during a time of severe religious influence in international power circles, much of the explorations conducted to the Americas was justified under the premise of spreading the word of Christianity to the heathen masses.

Many can argue of the success of these missions. Some of the missionaries were wonderful people, heroes and generous souls. Others were villains, masking their evils behind the word of the Church. Either way, they had a significant impact on the foundation of our history and culture.



Sieur de Cadillac

Antoine de la Mothe, sieur de Cadillac (1658 – 1730), born Antoine Laumet, was a French explorer and adventurer in New France which stretched from Eastern Canada to Louisiana on the Gulf of Mexico. He rose from a modest beginning in Acadia in 1683 as an explorer, trapper, and a trader of alcohol and furs, and he achieved various positions of political importance in the colony. In 1701, he founded Fort Pontchartrain du Détroit (which became the city of Detroit); he was commandant of the fort until 1710. Between 1710 and 1716, he was the governor of Louisiana, although he did not arrive in that territory until 1713. His knowledge of the coasts of New England and the Great Lakes area was appreciated by Frontenac, governor of New France, and Pontchartrain, Secretary of State for the Navy. This earned him various favors, including the Order of Saint Louis from King Louis XIV.



AMI07

173

Antoine Laumet de La Mothe, sieur de Cadillac

anytime
Hart Plaza

Take a photograph of the statue of La Mothe Cadillac.

1 Hart Plaza

Detroit MI
42.32713 -83.04367

Saint Francis of Assisi

Francis of Assisi (1182 – 1226), venerated as Saint Francis of Assisi, also known in his ministry as Francesco, was an Italian Catholic friar, deacon, philosopher, mystic, and preacher. He founded the men's Order of Friars Minor, the women's Order of Saint Clare, the Third Order of Saint Francis and the Custody of the Holy Land. Francis is one of the most venerated religious figures in Christianity. In 1223, Francis arranged for the first Christmas live nativity scene. According to Christian tradition, in 1224 he received the stigmata during the apparition of Seraphic angels in a religious ecstasy, which would make him the second person in Christian tradition after St. Paul to bear the wounds of Christ's Passion.

Bob Higdon said this statue might be hard to get to if you blindly follow your GPS. His recommendation is that you enter the main entrance off US-1 (San Marco Ave) just south of Ocean Ave. There is a parking lot just north of a traffic circle, park there. Walk east from the traffic circle, across a small pond foot bridge approximately 500', and you'll find the bonus.



AMI09

750

Saint Francis of Assisi

9a-5p
Our Lady of La Leche National Shrine

Take a photograph of the statue of Saint Francis.

101 San Marco Ave

St. Augustine FL
29.90495 -81.31545

Father Escalante

Silvestre Vélez de Escalante was a Franciscan missionary and explorer of the Southwest United States during the late 18th century. He is known for his journal, in which he described the expeditions he went on. These included a failed overland expedition in 1776.



AMI10

2529

Father Escalante

Daylight only
Iron Springs Resort

Take a photograph of the statue of Father Escalante.

3196 Iron Springs Rd

Cedar City UT
37.73582 -113.211

Bishop Baraga

Irenaeus Frederic Baraga (1797 – 1868) was a Slovenian Roman Catholic missionary to the United States and a grammarian of Native American languages. He became the first bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Marquette, Michigan, originally sited at Sault Sainte Marie, which he led for 15 years. In 1830 Baraga answered the request of Bishop Edward Fenwick of Cincinnati for priests to aid in ministering to his growing flock, which included a large mission territory. In 1843 Baraga founded a mission at L'Anse, Michigan. During this time he earned the nickname "the Snowshoe Priest" because he would travel hundreds of miles each year on snowshoes during the harsh winters. He worked to protect the Indians from being forced to relocate, as well as publishing a dictionary and grammar of the Ojibway language.



AMI11

1730

Bishop Baraga

anytime
Bishop Baraga Shrine

Take a photograph of the statue of Bishop Baraga.

Lambert Rd, 0.4 miles west of US-41

L'Anse MI
46.74935 -88.47449

NATIVE AMERICANS

Native Americans, also known as American Indians, are the Indigenous peoples of the United States. There are 574 federally recognized tribes living within the US, about half of which are associated with Indian reservations. "Native Americans" (as defined by the United States Census) are Indigenous tribes that are originally from the contiguous United States, along with Alaska Natives.

The ancestors of living Native Americans arrived in what is now the United States at least 15,000 years ago, possibly much earlier, from Asia via Beringia. A vast variety of peoples, societies and cultures subsequently developed. European colonization of the Americas, which began in 1492, resulted in a precipitous decline in Native American population because of new diseases, wars, ethnic cleansing, and enslavement. After its formation, the United States, as part of its policy of settler colonialism, continued to wage war and perpetrated massacres against many Native American peoples, removed them from their ancestral lands, and subjected them to one-sided treaties and to discriminatory government policies, later focused on forced assimilation, into the 20th century (that's from Wikipedia, which fails to also mention the thousands of years of war, torture, and genocide committed by Native American tribes against other Native American tribes, but that doesn't perpetuate the 'victim narrative' so popular in our 'woke' society). Since the 1960s, Native American self-determination movements have resulted in changes to the lives of Native Americans, though there are still many contemporary issues faced by Native Americans. Today, there are over five million Native Americans in the United States, 78% of whom live outside reservations: California, Arizona and Oklahoma have the largest populations of Native Americans in the United States. Most Native Americans live in small towns or rural areas.



Nez Perce Chief Joseph

Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekt, popularly known as Chief Joseph (1840 – 1904), was a leader of the Wallowa band of Nez Perce, a Native American tribe of the interior Pacific Northwest. Led by Joseph, his tribe was pursued by the U.S. Army in a 1,170-mile fighting retreat known as the Nez Perce War. The fighting skill and conduct of tribe in the face of incredible adversity earned them widespread admiration from their military opponents and the American public. In October 1877, the surviving remnants of Joseph's band were cornered in northern Montana, just 40 miles from the Canadian border. Unable to fight any longer, Chief Joseph surrendered to the Army. Chief Joseph's life remains iconic of the American Indian Wars. For his passionate, principled resistance to his tribe's forced removal, Joseph became renowned as a humanitarian and peacemaker.



ANA07

555

Nez Perce Chief Joseph

anytime

Main St & Joseph St

200 N Main St

Joseph OR
45.35349 -117.2298

Take a photograph of the Nez Perce Chief Joseph statue.

Chief Piomingo

Born near Tupelo, Mississippi, in approximately 1750, Piomingo (Piominko by new definition) served the Chickasaw people as a leader, diplomat and negotiator during the infancy of the United States of America. Chickasaws owned territory in Mississippi, Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee. Pio in Cherokee actually means 'chief' so saying Chief Piomingo is actually saying 'Chief Chief Mingo'. He signed the Treaty of Hopewell on the tribe's behalf in 1786. It formalized diplomatic relations with the United States and spelled out Chickasaw Nation boundaries. Piominko and President George Washington were friends. Piominko, along with several other Chickasaw leaders, were hosted by Washington in his Philadelphia home in 1794. Piominko was awarded a Washington Peace Medal by the president as a way of honoring the Chickasaw leader for his loyalty to the new nation. He met with governors, tribal leaders and U.S. emissaries to preserve and protect the Chickasaw Nation. It is believed he died near Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1799 of natural causes.



ANA08

223

Chief Piomingo

anytime

Tupelo Fair Park

141 S Commerce St

Tupelo MS
34.25688 -88.70193

Take a photograph of the statue of Chief Piomingo.

Chief Manuelito

Chief Manuelito (1818–1893) was one of the principal headmen of the Diné people before, during and after the Long Walk Period. His name means Little Manuel in Spanish. He was born to the Bit'ahnii or "Folded Arms People Clan", near the Bears Ears in southeastern Utah about 1818. Manuelito was a prominent Navajo leader who rallied his nation against the oppression of the United States military. For several years he led a group of warriors in resisting federal efforts to forcibly remove the Navajo people to Bosque Redondo, New Mexico via the Long Walk in 1864. After being relocated to Bosque Redondo, Manuelito was among the leaders who signed the 1868 treaty, ending a period of imprisonment in United States government internment camps and establishing a reservation for the Navajo. Manuelito was also an advocate for western education for Navajo children, with his infamous quote, "... My grandchildren, education is a ladder. Tell our people to take it."



ANA09

1454

Chief Manuelito

anytime
Gallup Cultural Center

Take a photograph of the statue of Chief Manuelito.

201 E Hwy 66

Gallup NM
35.52911 -108.7401

Massasoit

Massasoit Sachem (1581 – 1661) was the sachem or leader of the Wampanoag confederacy. Massasoit's people had been seriously weakened by a series of epidemics and were vulnerable to attacks by the Narragansetts, and he formed an alliance with the colonists at Plymouth Colony for defense against them. Massasoit lived in Sowams, a village at Pokanoket in Warren, Rhode Island. In 1621, he sent Squanto to live among the colonists at Plymouth. Massasoit forged critical political and personal ties with colonial leaders William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Stephen Hopkins, John Carver, and Myles Standish, ties which grew out of a negotiated peace treaty on March 22, 1621. According to Colonial sources, Massasoit prevented the failure of Plymouth Colony and the starvation that the Pilgrims faced during the earliest years of its establishment.



ANA15

407

Massasoit

anytime
Coles Hill

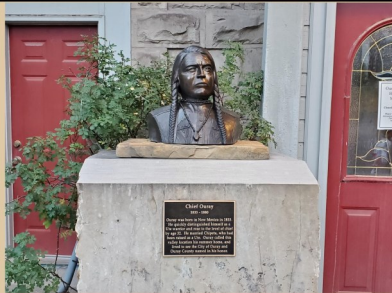
Take a photograph of the Massasoit statue.

Carver St & Middle St

Plymouth MA
41.95763 -70.66239

Chief Ouray

Ouray (1833 – 1880) was a Native American chief of the Tabeguache (Uncompahgre) band of the Ute tribe, then located in western Colorado. Because of his leadership ability, Ouray was acknowledged by the United States government as a chief of the Ute and he traveled to Washington, D.C. to negotiate for the welfare of the Utes. Raised in the culturally diverse town of Taos, Ouray learned to speak many languages that helped him in the negotiations, which were complicated by the manipulation of his grief over his five-year-old son lost during an attack by the Sioux. Ouray met with Presidents Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes and was called the man of peace because he sought to make treaties with settlers and the government. Following the Meeker Massacre (White River



ANA16

2101

Chief Ouray

anytime
Ouray County Museum

Take a photograph of
the bust of Chief Ouray.

420 6th Ave

Ouray CO
38.02289 -107.6692

War) of 1879, he traveled in 1880 to Washington, D.C.. He tried to secure a treaty for the Uncompahgre Ute, who wanted to stay in Colorado; but, the following year, the United States forced the Uncompahgre and the White River Ute to the west to reservations in present-day Utah.

Sacagawea

Sacagawea (1788 – 1812) was a Lemhi Shoshone woman who, at age 16, met and helped the Lewis and Clark Expedition in achieving their chartered mission objectives by exploring the Louisiana Territory. Sacagawea traveled with the expedition thousands of miles from North Dakota to the Pacific Ocean, helping to establish cultural contacts with Native American populations in addition to her contributions to natural history.



ANA20

4831

Sacagawea

anytime
Buffalo Bill Center of the West

Take a photograph of
the statue of Sacagawea.

720 Sheridan Ave

Cody WY
44.52406 -109.0724

Interesting Sacagawea Facts

Most of what we know from her comes from the Lewis and Clark journals of the Corps of Discovery expedition.

Her name in the Shoshone language means “Bird Woman” and in Hidatsa “Boat Launcher”.

In his journal Clark once referred to her as “Janey”. She was also referred to as “squaw”, a term that was not derogatory at the time and that meant Native American woman.

Sacagawea belonged to the Lemhi Shoshone Indians also known as Snake Indians. The name Snake Indians came from their distinctive trait in quickly hiding away when discovered.

The Gros Ventres of Missouri also known as Hidatsa Indians, long time enemies of the Shoshones, captured Sacagawea and other women and took them as prisoners. Sacagawea was about 11- 13 years old when she was kidnapped by the Hidatsas and taken to present day Washburn, North Dakota.

Toussaint Charbonneau acquired Sacagawea when she was about 11-13 years old, later he made her his wife. He was about 41 years old. He may have won her and another woman gambling. Yes folks, the oh-so-honorable-yet-victimized Native Americans commonly engaged in kidnapping and slave trade. They often leave that out of the history books.

Sacagawea was the only woman in the expedition made up of 32 male members.

Sacagawea traveled 5,000 miles with her infant son.



Pictured:
A Shoshone woman, but not Sacagawea

P
I
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R
S



Peter Ogden

Peter Skene Ogden (1790 – 1854) was a British-Canadian fur trader and an early explorer of what is now British Columbia and the Western United States. During his many expeditions, he explored parts of Oregon, Washington, Nevada, California, Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming. Despite early confrontations with the Hudson's Bay Company while working for the North West Company, he later became a senior official in the operations of the HBC's Columbia Department, serving as manager of Fort Simpson and similar posts.



API15

2479

Peter Ogden

anytime
streetside

Take a photograph of
the statue of Peter
Ogden.

2484 Washington Blvd

Ogden UT
41.22084 -111.9702

THE AMERICAN PIONEER



American pioneers are any of the people in American history who migrated west to join in settling and developing new areas. The term especially refers to those who were going to settle any territory which had previously not been settled or developed by European, African or American society, although the territory was inhabited by or utilized by Native Americans. The pioneer concept and ethos greatly predate the migration to the Western United States, with which they are commonly associated, and many places now considered "East" were settled by pioneers from even further east. For example, Daniel Boone, a key figure in American history, settled in Kentucky, when that "Dark and Bloody Ground" was still undeveloped. One important development in the Western settlement was the Homestead Act, which provided formal legislation for the settlers which regulated the settlement process. Land, trade, and religious freedom drove mass groups of people west across the Great Plains, over the Rocky Mountains, all the way to the blue Pacific in search of a better life and a chance for success. The American pioneer is immortalized in literature, music, and film and is recognized as the true example of the indomitable human spirit.



API16

823

Pioneers

anytime

Iowa State Capitol Grounds

Take a photograph of the pioneers statue.

1007 E Grand Ave

Des Moines IA
41.59087 -93.60547



API17

1875

The Pioneer

anytime

North Dakota State Capitol Grounds

Take a photograph of the pioneers statue.

600 E Boulevard Ave

Bismarck ND
46.8178 -100.7829



API18

957

Nebraska Pioneers

Pioneer Courage Park

Take a photograph of any covered in the wagon train sculpture.

1601 Dodge St

Omaha NE
41.26099 -95.93564



API20

385

Homage to the Pioneer

anytime

streetside

Take a photograph of the pioneer statue.

200 Main St

Wolf Point MT
48.09038 -105.6399



API30

242

Pioneer Family

Daylight only

North Park Lake

Take a photograph of the pioneer family statue.

301 14th Ave

Holdrege NE
40.45054 -99.37769



API31

625

Pioneers Fighting Fire

anytime

Centennial Gardens

Take a photograph of the firefighting pioneers statue.

503 S 2nd St

Elgin NE
41.97869 -98.08425

POLITICIANS

Albert Patterson

Albert Patterson (1894 – 1954) was an American politician and attorney in Phenix City, Alabama. He was assassinated outside his law office shortly after he had won the Democratic nomination for Alabama Attorney General on a platform of reforming the rife corruption and vice in Phenix City. He grew up on a farm with seven siblings but left Alabama as a teenager to seek a better life. He eventually settled in East Texas, working as a day laborer on farms and oil fields. In July 1918, Patterson deployed to France as an officer with the 36th Infantry Division. In France, Patterson was seriously wounded near St. Etienne. Patterson spent a lengthy convalescence after he was discharged before he returned to his native Alabama to attend college. Patterson began his political career in 1937 as a member of the Phenix City Board of Education. In the early 1950s, Patterson became involved with the Russell Betterment Association (RBA), which was formed to combat the rampant vice and corruption occurring in Phenix City and Russell County. On the evening of June 18, 1954, Patterson was working in his law office in the Coulter Building in Phenix City. As he left at about 9 p.m., he walked to his car, which was parked in an alley off Fifth Avenue next to the Elite Cafe. An unidentified assailant walked up to him, pushed a gun in his mouth, and shot him three times.



APO03

1995

Albert Patterson

anytime

Alabama State Capitol Grounds

Take a photograph of the statue of Albert Patterson.

600 Dexter Ave

Montgomery AL
32.37839 -86.30074

PRESIDENTS

(not George Washington)



James Madison

James Madison Jr. (1751 – 1836) was an American statesman, diplomat, expansionist, philosopher and Founding Father who served as the fourth president of the United States from 1809 to 1817. He is hailed as the "Father of the Constitution" for his pivotal role in drafting and promoting the Constitution of the United States and the United States Bill of Rights. He co-wrote The Federalist Papers, co-founded the Democratic-Republican Party, and served as the fifth United States secretary of State from 1801 to 1809.



APR86

280

James Madison

anytime
Madison Town Park

Take a photograph of the statue of James Madison.

171 GA-83

Madison GA
33.59718 -83.46923





THOMAS JEFFERSON

Thomas Jefferson (1743 – 1826) was an American statesman, diplomat, lawyer, architect, philosopher, and Founding Father who served as the third president of the United States from 1801 to 1809. He had previously served as the second vice president of the United States between 1797 and 1801. The principal author of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson was a proponent of democracy, republicanism, and individual rights, motivating American colonists to break from the Kingdom of Great Britain and form a new nation; he produced formative documents and decisions at both the state and national level.

During the American Revolution, Jefferson represented Virginia in the Continental Congress that adopted the Declaration, drafted the law for religious freedom as a Virginia legislator, and served as the second Governor of Virginia from 1779 to 1781, during the American Revolutionary War. In May 1785, Jefferson was appointed the United States Minister to France, and subsequently, the nation's first secretary of state under President George Washington from 1790 to 1793. Jefferson and James Madison organized the Democratic-Republican Party to oppose the Federalist Party during the formation of the First Party System. With Madison, he anonymously wrote the provocative Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions in 1798 and 1799, which sought to strengthen states' rights by nullifying the federal Alien and Sedition Acts.

As president, Jefferson pursued the nation's shipping and trade interests against Barbary pirates and aggressive British trade policies. Starting in 1803, Jefferson promoted a western expansionist policy, organizing the Louisiana Purchase, doubling the nation's land area. To make room for settlement, Jefferson began a controversial process of Indian tribal removal from the newly acquired territory. As a result of peace negotiations with France, his administration reduced military forces. Jefferson was reelected in 1804. His second term was beset with difficulties at home, including the trial of former vice president Aaron Burr. In 1807, American foreign trade was diminished when Jefferson implemented the Embargo Act in response to British threats to U.S. shipping. The same year, Jefferson signed the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves.



APR87

242

Thomas Jefferson - Fargo

anytime
Scheels

Take a photograph of
the statue of Thomas
Jefferson.

1551 45th St S

Fargo ND
46.85738 -96.86367



APR88

342

Thomas Jefferson - Jeffersonville

anytime
Warder Park

Take a photograph of
the statue of Thomas
Jefferson.

109 E Court Ave

Jeffersonville IN
38.27471 -85.74212



APR89

529

Thomas Jefferson - Fountain Hills

anytime
Fountain Park

Take a photograph of
the statue of George
Washington.

12925 Saguaro Blvd

Fountain Hills AZ
33.60214 -111.7156

John Hanson

John Hanson (1721 – 1783) was a merchant and public official from Maryland during the era of the American Revolution. In 1779, Hanson was elected as a delegate to the Continental Congress after serving in a variety of roles for the Patriot cause in Maryland. He signed the Articles of Confederation in 1781 after Maryland finally joined the other states in ratifying them. In November 1781, he was elected as first President of the Confederation Congress (sometimes styled President of the United States in Congress assembled), following ratification of the articles. For this reason, some of Hanson's biographers have argued that he was actually the first holder of the office of president.



APR92

299

John Hanson

anytime

Frederick County Courthouse

Take a photograph of the statue of John Hanson.

100 W Patrick St

Frederick MD
39.4139 -77.41273

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Theodore Roosevelt Jr. (1858 – 1919), was an American statesman, politician, conservationist, naturalist, and writer, who served as the 26th president of the United States from 1901 to 1909. Roosevelt was a sickly child with debilitating asthma, but he overcame his health problems by embracing a strenuous lifestyle, as well as growing out of his asthma naturally in his young adult years. He integrated his exuberant personality, a vast range of interests and world-famous achievements into a "cowboy" persona defined by robust masculinity. He served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President William McKinley, but he resigned from that post to lead the Rough Riders during the Spanish–American War, returning a war hero. Roosevelt took office as vice president in March 1901 and assumed the presidency at age 42 after McKinley was assassinated the following September. He remains the youngest person to become President of the United States. He made conservation a top priority and established many new national parks, forests, and monuments intended to preserve the nation's natural resources. In foreign policy, he focused on Central America where he began construction of the Panama Canal. He expanded the Navy and sent the Great White Fleet on a world tour to project the United States' naval power around the globe. His successful efforts to broker the end of the Russo-Japanese War won him the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize. He is generally ranked in polls of historians and political scientists as one of the five best presidents.



APR94

529

Theodore Roosevelt

anytime
Fountain Park

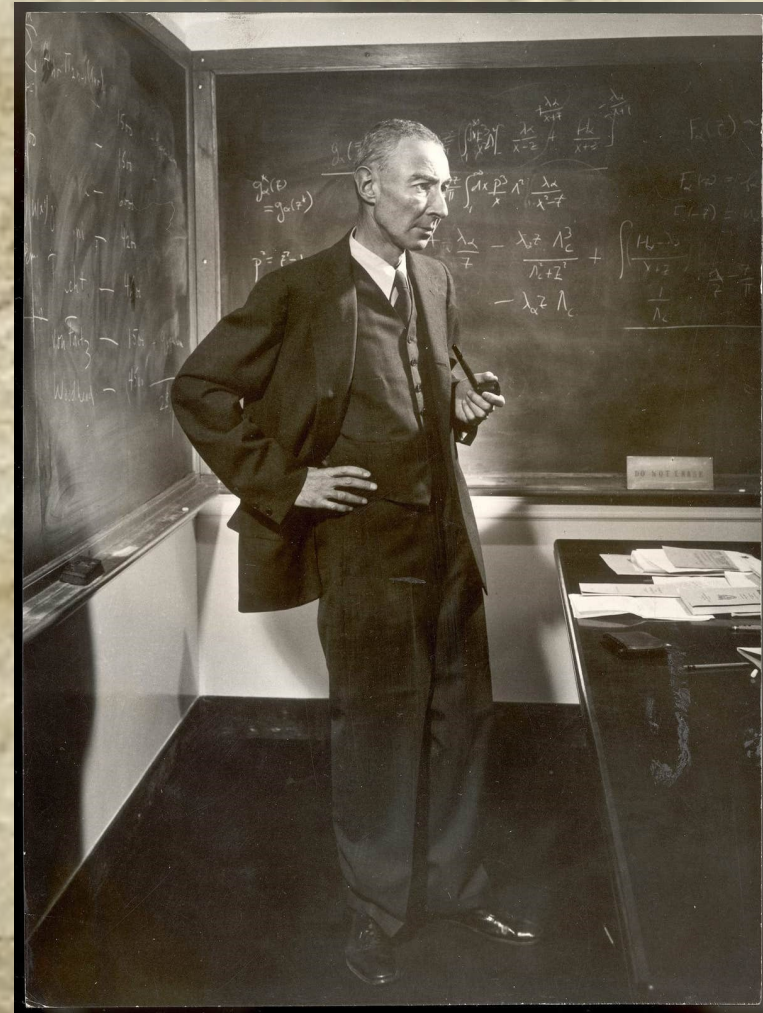
Take a photograph of the statue of Teddy Roosevelt.

12925 Saguaro Blvd

Fountain Hills AZ
33.60213 -111.7156

Founders in Science

There was not much that differentiated America from the rest of the world until the Industrial Revolution emerged during the 19th Century. Coupled with vast resources and a constantly growing labor pool, America surpassed the growth and efficiency of Great Britain, ground zero of the Industrial Revolution. As the saying goes, where there's a will, there's a way, in America, it's if there's money in it, someone will find a way to get it out. Growing industry required shrinking machines to become more efficient, more productive, and easier and cheaper to operate. This required science to push its known limits, to look deeper and deeper into our known world, discovering the molecule, the atom, and subatomic particles. Some of the greatest world-changing discoveries and innovations were made right here in America by some of the greatest minds the world has ever known.



J. Marion Sims

James Marion Sims (1813 – 1883) was an American physician and a pioneer in the field of surgery, both known as the "father of modern gynaecology" and as a controversial figure for the ethical approach to developing his techniques. His most significant work was the development of a surgical technique for the repair of vesicovaginal fistula, a severe complication of obstructed childbirth. He is also remembered for inventing Sims' speculum, Sims' sigmoid catheter, and the Sims' position. However, as medical ethicist Barron H. Lerner states, "one would be hard pressed to find a more controversial figure in the history of medicine."



ASC07

799

J. Marion Sims

anytime

South Carolina Capitol Grounds

Take a photograph of the statue of Sims.

1100 Gervais St

Columbia SC
34.00066 -81.03483

Pierre Fauchard

Pierre Fauchard (1678 – 1761) was a French physician, credited as being the "father of modern dentistry". He is widely known for writing the first complete scientific description of dentistry, *Le Chirurgien Dentiste* ("The Surgeon Dentist"), published in 1728. The book described basic oral anatomy and function, signs and symptoms of oral pathology, operative methods for removing decay and restoring teeth, periodontal disease (pyorrhea), orthodontics, replacement of missing teeth, and tooth transplantation.



ASC08

1860

Pierre Fauchard

anytime

Oklahoma Dental Association

Take a photograph of the statue of Fauchard.

317 NE 13th St

Oklahoma City OK
35.48259 -97.50664

William Beaumont

William Beaumont (1785 – 1853) was a surgeon in the U.S. Army who became known as the "Father of Gastric Physiology" following his research on human digestion. Dr. Beaumont saved a fur trader who was shot in the stomach in 1822. The man survived but was left with a hole in his stomach that never healed. He was able to study digestion in a way not available otherwise through this man and discovered that stomach acid was the primary driver of digestion in a chemical process.



ASC09

777

William Beaumont

anytime
St Feriole Island Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Beaumont.

Bolvin St & N 4th St

Prairie du Chien WI
43.0564 -91.1563

Joseph Henry

Joseph Henry (1797 – 1878) was an American scientist who served as the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He was the secretary for the National Institute for the Promotion of Science, a precursor of the Smithsonian Institution. He was highly regarded during his lifetime. While building electromagnets, Henry discovered the electromagnetic phenomenon of self-inductance. He also discovered mutual inductance independently of Michael Faraday, though Faraday was the first to make the discovery and publish his results. Henry developed the electromagnet into a practical device. He invented a precursor to the electric doorbell (specifically a bell that could be rung at a distance via an electric wire, 1831) and electric relay (1835). The SI unit of inductance, the Henry, is named in his honor. Henry's work on the electromagnetic relay was the basis of the practical electrical telegraph, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse and Sir Charles Wheatstone, separately.



ASC10

562

Joseph Henry

anytime
Academy Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Joseph Henry.

1 Academy Park

Albany NY
42.65292 -73.75477

Robert Oppenheimer

Julius Robert Oppenheimer (1904 – 1967) was an American theoretical physicist and professor of physics at the University of California, Berkeley. Oppenheimer was the wartime head of the Los Alamos Laboratory and is among those who are credited with being the "father of the atomic bomb" for their role in the Manhattan Project, the World War II undertaking that developed the first nuclear weapons. The first atomic bomb was successfully detonated on July 16, 1945, in the Trinity test in New Mexico. Oppenheimer later remarked that it brought to mind words from the Bhagavad Gita: "Now I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds." In August

1945, the weapons were used in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



ASC11

3407

Robert Oppenheimer

6a-7p

Fuller Lodge Art Center

Take a photograph of the statue of Oppenheimer.

2132 Central Ave

Los Alamos NM
35.8816 -106.302

Thomas Earl Starzl

Thomas Earl Starzl (1926 – 2017) was an American physician, researcher, and expert on organ transplants. He performed the first human liver transplants, and has often been referred to as "the father of modern transplantation." A documentary, entitled "Burden of Genius," covering the medical and scientific advances spearheaded by Starzl himself, was released to the public in 2017 in a series of screenings. His autobiographical memoir, *The Puzzle People*, was named by *The Wall Street Journal* as the third best book on doctors' lives.



ASC15

242

Thomas Earl Starzl

anytime

Cathedral of Learning

Take a photograph of the statue of Starzl.

4200 Fifth Ave

Pittsburgh PA
40.44493 -79.95325

SETTLERS



William Bradford

William Bradford (1590 – 1657) was an English Puritan separatist originally from the West Riding of Yorkshire in Northern England. He moved to Leiden in Holland in order to escape persecution from King James I of England, and then emigrated to the Plymouth Colony on the Mayflower in 1620. He was a signatory to the Mayflower Compact and went on to serve as Governor of the Plymouth Colony intermittently for about 30 years between 1621 and 1657. His journal *Of Plymouth Plantation* covered the years from 1620 to 1646 in Plymouth.



ASE05

407

William Bradford

anytime
roadside park

Take a picture of the
statue of William
Bradford.

Water St & Leyden St

Plymouth MA
41.95733 -70.6618

William Penn

William Penn (1644 – 1718) was a writer, early member of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), and founder of the English North American colony the Province of Pennsylvania. He was an early advocate of democracy and religious freedom, notable for his good relations and successful treaties with the Lenape Native Americans. Under his direction, the city of Philadelphia was planned and developed. Philadelphia was planned out to be grid-like with its streets and be very easy to navigate, unlike London where Penn was from. The streets are named with numbers and tree names. He chose to use the names of trees for the cross streets because Pennsylvania means "Penn's Woods".



ASE06

3

William Penn

Tu-Sa 9a-6p, Su 12p-5p
Pennsbury Manor State Park

Take a picture of the statue of William Penn. Park entry requires \$3 fee.

400 Pennsbury Memorial Rd

Morrisville PA
40.13496 -74.76875

Pilgrim Mother Statue

The year 1920 heralded an era of cataclysmic change as the United States topped 106 million citizens who had little idea that the relative peace and celebration of their post-war Roaring 20s existence would not last. For the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1920 meant honoring this time of female triumph and Plymouth's 300th Anniversary Celebration with a nod to the Mayflower women, whose numbers were decimated that first winter in Pawtuxet. Daughters of the American Revolution commissioned Carl Paul Jennewein to sculpt The Pilgrim Mother Fountain on Water Street to commemorate these women. On June 25, 1925, the monument was dedicated, and it was so well crafted, nearly 100 years would pass before restoration work would have to be conducted on it.



ASE07

407

Pilgrim Mother Statue

anytime
streetside

Take a picture of the pilgrim mother statue.

Water St & North St

Plymouth MA
41.95844 -70.66275

Dick Trickle

SPORTS

Ask any guy who the first 5 president of the United States were and they'll get to George Washington and stop there but ask them to name the last 5 Super Bowl champions and chances are you'll get much better results. Sports definitely defines our culture, the top athletes are the heroes that appear in our television commercials, our magazine ads, and cereal boxes. The events are typically the largest gathering points for people for any reason outside of music concerts. Greek mythology has its heroes: Achilles, Hercules, Theseus, and Perseus. Modern America has Tom Brady, Babe Ruth, Wayne Gretzky, and Michael Jordan.

Richard Leroy Trickle (1941 – 2013), mostly referred to as "Dick", was an American race car driver. He raced for decades around the short tracks of Wisconsin, winning many championships along the way. Trickle competed in the ASA, ARTGO, ARCA, All Pro, IMCA, NASCAR, and USAC. In more than an estimated 2,200 races, Trickle logged one million laps and is believed to have won over 1,200 feature races. Trickle's career highlights include racing to 67 wins in 1972, winning seven ARTGO Championships in nine years between 1979 and 1987, winning back to back ASA AC-Delco Challenge championships in 1984 and 1985, the 1968 USAC Stock Car rookie of the year, and winning the 1989 NASCAR Rookie of the Year award in the Winston Cup Series. Trickle was nicknamed the "White Knight" as referenced by his sponsored SuperAmerica paint scheme, when he raced in Wisconsin. He was billed as the winningest short track driver in history.



ASP04

114

Dick Trickle

anytime

Rudolph Community Park

Take a picture of the statue of Dick Trickle.

Meadowview Ln & Park Rd

Rudolph WI
44.49189 -89.80995

Hank Aaron

Henry Louis Aaron (born 1934), nicknamed "Hammer" or "Hammerin' Hank," is an American retired Major League Baseball (MLB) right fielder who serves as the senior vice president of the Atlanta Braves. He played 21 seasons for the Milwaukee/Atlanta Braves in the National League (NL) and two seasons for the Milwaukee Brewers in the American League (AL), from 1954 through 1976. In 1999, The Sporting News ranked Aaron fifth on its "100 Greatest Baseball Players" list. By his final MLB season, Aaron was the last Negro league baseball player on a major league roster. At the time of his retirement, Aaron held most of the game's key career power hitting records.



ASP05

128

Hank Aaron

anytime

Eau Claire Express Stadium

Take a picture of the Hank Aaron statue.

702 Carson Park Dr

Eau Claire WI
44.80746 -91.52119

Stan Musial

Stanley Frank Musial (1920 – 2013), nicknamed Stan the Man, was an American baseball outfielder and first baseman. He spent 22 seasons in Major League Baseball (MLB) playing for the St. Louis Cardinals, from 1941-44 and 1946-63. Widely considered to be one of the greatest and most consistent hitters in baseball history, Musial was a first-ballot inductee into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1969, and was also selected to the St. Louis Cardinals Hall of Fame in the inaugural class of 2014.



ASP06

1956

Stan Musial

anytime

Missouri Sports Hall of Fame

Take a picture of the statue of Stan Musial.

3861 Stan Musial Dr

Springfield MO
37.12061 -93.21664

LEADERS OF STATE

A statesman (or stateswoman) is typically a politician who has had a long and respected political career at a state, national, or international level. As the country grew after 1776, new states arose as the country grew westward. Many men, some heroes, some outlaws, became involved in forming civilization out of the wilderness. Their actions, endeavors, and adventures shaped history of their state and the country.



Lawrence Sullivan Ross (1838-1898); soldier, statesman, knightly gentleman. Brigadier General, CSA, Governor of Texas, President of the A&M College

Lucas Sullivant

Lucas Sullivant (1765 – 1823), is noted for being the founder of Franklinton, Ohio, the first American settlement near the Scioto River in central Ohio. In 1795 Lucas Sullivant was employed by the Commonwealth of Virginia to survey the Central Ohio portion of the Virginia Military District. Sullivant, along with approximately 20 men surveyed the western side of the Scioto River at the confluence of the Olentangy and Scioto Rivers. As payment for his work, Sullivant was given 6000 acres in the Refugee Tract reserved for those who aided the American Revolution. In 1797, Sullivant returned to the Ohio and laid out a village of 220 lots in Franklin County, which he named Franklinton in honor of the recently deceased Benjamin Franklin. This original settlement was abandoned a year later in 1798 when a flood submerged most of the town. Sullivant relocated the town less than a mile away, off of the banks of the Scioto River.



AST13

775

Lucas Sullivant

anytime
Genoa Park

Take a photograph of the statue of Lucas Sullivant.

303 W Broad St

Columbus OH
39.9607 -83.00586

Thomas Francis Meagher

Thomas Francis Meagher (1823 – 1867) was an Irish nationalist and leader of the Young Irelanders in the Rebellion of 1848. After being convicted of sedition, he was first sentenced to death, but in 1852 he escaped and made his way to the United States, where he settled in New York City. He studied law, worked as a journalist, and traveled to present lectures on the Irish cause. At the beginning of the American Civil War, Meagher joined the U.S. Army and rose to the rank of brigadier general. He was most notable for recruiting and leading the Irish Brigade, and encouraging support among Irish immigrants for the Union. Following the Civil War, Meagher was appointed Montana's first territorial governor and is known as the founder of modern Montana.



AST16

4479

Thomas Francis Meagher

anytime
Montana State Capitol Grounds

Take a photograph of the statue of Meagher on the north side of the capitol building.

1301 E 6th Ave

Helena MT
46.58634 -112.0184

Jeannette Rankin

Jeannette Pickering Rankin (1880 – 1973) was an American politician and women's rights advocate, and the first woman to hold federal office in the United States. She was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Republican from Montana in 1916, and again in 1940. To date, Rankin remains the only woman ever elected to Congress from Montana. Each of Rankin's Congressional terms coincided with initiation of U.S. military intervention in the two World Wars. A lifelong pacifist, she was one of 50 House members who opposed the declaration of war on Germany in 1917. In 1941, she was the only member of Congress to vote against the declaration of war on Japan following the attack on Pearl Harbor. While in Congress, she introduced legislation that eventually became the 19th Constitutional Amendment, granting unrestricted voting rights to women nationwide.



AST17

4479

Jeannette Rankin

7a-6p M-F, 9a-3p Sa-Su
Montana State Capitol

Take a photograph of the statue of Rankin located inside the capitol building.

1301 E 6th Ave

Helena MT
46.5857 -112.0185

Arthur Vandenberg

Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg (1884 – 1951) was an American politician who served as a United States Senator from Michigan from 1928 to 1951. A member of the Republican Party, he participated in the creation of the United Nations. He is best known for leading the Republican Party from a foreign policy of isolationism to one of internationalism, and supporting the Cold War, the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO. He is known as the Father of Modern American Foreign Policy.



AST51

614

Arthur Vandenberg

anytime
streetside

Take a photograph of the statue of Vandenberg.

Pearl St & Monroe Ave NW

Grand Rapids MI
42.96627 -85.67183

Arthur C Mellete

Arthur Calvin Mellette (1842 – 1896) was the last Governor of Dakota Territory, the first Governor of the State of South Dakota, and an American Civil War veteran. On October 6, 1864, he enlisted in Company H of the 9th Indiana Volunteers, serving as a conscripted soldier until mustering out on September 28, 1865. He served in the army as a substitute for his older invalid brother and experienced many humiliations as a result. Mellette's family eventually settled in Springfield, Dakota Territory. In October 1885, the Republicans nominated Mellette for governor of Dakota Territory. In 1889, voters approved the new constitution for South Dakota and elected Arthur C. Mellette as South Dakota's first Governor. On November 2, 1889, President Benjamin Harrison signed the proclamation to make South Dakota the fortieth state. Mellette County, South Dakota is named in his honor.



AST52

1540

Arthur C Mellete

anytime

Hughes County Courthouse

Take a photograph of the statue of Mellette.

104 E Capitol Ave

Pierre SD
44.36902 -100.3513

Martha Hughes Cannon

Martha Hughes Cannon (1857 – 1932) was a Utah State Senator, physician, Utah women's rights advocate, suffragist, polygamous wife, and a Welsh-born immigrant to the United States. At sixteen she enrolled in the University of Deseret, now called the University of Utah, receiving a Bachelors in Chemistry and received her MD from the University of Michigan. She became the fourth of six wives in a polygamous marriage to Angus M. Cannon, a prominent Latter-day Saint leader during the anti-polygamy crusade. Cannon exiled herself to Europe so she wouldn't have to testify against her husband. Upon returning to Utah, Cannon worked as a doctor and fought for women's rights. She helped put women enfranchisement into Utah's constitution when it was granted statehood in 1896. On November 3, 1896 Cannon became the first female State Senator elected in the United States, defeating her own husband, who was also on the ballot. Martha Hughes Cannon was the author of Utah sanitation laws and was a founder and member of Utah's first State Board of Health.



AST60

3101

Martha Hughes Cannon

anytime

streetside

Take a photograph of the statue of Martha Hughes Cannon.

62 W Center St

Provo UT
40.23387 -111.6597

James Francis Thorpe (1887-1953) was an American athlete and Olympic gold medalist. His father was half-Irish and half Sac and Fox Indian. His mother was half-French and half Potawatomi Indian. He grew up in Oklahoma with a complicated childhood. His twin brother died of pneumonia at the age of 9, his mother died in childbirth when he was 11, and his father died from gangrene when he was 17. He never had consistent schooling and work for years as a farmer and rancher before finally being recognized as having extreme athletic ability by "Pop" Warner when Thorpe attended the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Carlisle, PA.

Despite a troubled youth, Thorpe went on to become an Olympic gold medalist, football player, basketball player, and baseball player. He constantly played sports, interweaving different seasons together, and worked a variety of coaching jobs as well. Unfortunately, sport was all that society wanted out of Thorpe and when the Great Depression hit, Thorpe lost his means of earnings when everything struggled to stay afloat. Thorpe would work a variety of non-sports related jobs but never held any job for any length of time. He found work as an extra in Western films and sold the rights to his life story just to make ends meet.

Suffering from chronic alcoholism and other medical issues, Thorpe died from heart failure in 1953 at his home in California, practically penniless. He had often been exploited, as many professional athletes would later learn to protect themselves from, and his widow would end up effectively selling his remains to be buried in a town in Pennsylvania which built a memorial for Thorpe and changed its town name to Jim Thorpe in order to attract tourists.

Jim Thorpe is unique because he encompasses several categories: Native American, Civil Rights, and Sports. His superior athletic ability allowed him entry to a highly segregated sports industry that would allow African-Americans in until decades later. He broke many barriers and paved the way for future minority athletes.

SPECIAL BONUS

Jim Thorpe



AXX20

3000

Jim Thorpe

anytime

Jim Thorpe Tomb

Take a photograph of the statue of Jim Thorpe carrying the football.

1 Joe Boyle Cir

Jim Thorpe PA
40.8848 -75.72543



ACL12 Goethe & Schiller - Milwaukee
43.052895 -87.970089 Milwaukee WI

POINTS
1277

Requirement
Take a photograph of the statue of Goethe and Schiller. Park hours are 6a-10p, so you might not be able to get in after hours.

Availability
anytime

PAGE
26

ACL13 Goethe & Schiller - Cleveland
41.526599 -81.625837 Cleveland OH

POINTS
389

Requirement
Take a photograph of the statue of Goethe and Schiller.

Availability
anytime

PAGE
26

ACL14 Goethe & Schiller - Syracuse
43.069583 -76.141606 Syracuse NY

POINTS
499

Requirement
Take a photograph of the statue of Goethe and Schiller.

Availability
anytime

PAGE
26

ACL20 Glenn Frey
35.023462 -110.698102 Winslow AZ

POINTS
5504

Requirement
Take a photograph of the Glenn Frey statue.

Availability
anytime

PAGE
27

ACL22 Rae Wilson Sleight
41.108023 -100.762808 North Platte NE

POINTS
260

Requirement
Take a photograph of the statue of Rae Wilson Sleight.

Availability
anytime

PAGE
27

ACL23 Ray Charles
31.576130 -84.148588 Albany GA

POINTS
320

Requirement
Take a photograph of the statue of Ray Charles

Availability
anytime

PAGE
28

ACL24 Chris LeDoux
43.710162 -106.638863 Kaycee WY

POINTS
385

Requirement
Take a photograph of the statue of Chris LeDoux.

Availability
anytime

PAGE
28

ACL25 Mari Susette Sandoz
42.819960 -103.002481 Chadron NE

POINTS
2990

Requirement
Take a photograph of the statue of Mari Sandoz.

Availability
anytime

PAGE
29



ACL26 Morris Frank 40.797940 -74.480832 **341**
 Morrystown NJ
 Requirement Availability
 Take a photograph of the statue of *anytime*
 Morris Frank and his dog Buddy
30

ACR08 Rosa Parks - 42.966149 -85.672018 **114**
 Grand Rapids Grand Rapids MI
 Requirement Availability
 Take a photograph of the statue of Rosa *anytime*
 Parks.
33

ACL27 Terry Fox 48.484398 -89.168037 **3459**
 Shuniah ON
 Requirement Availability
 Take a photograph of the statue of Terry *anytime*
 Fox.
30

ACR12 Sojourner 42.332039 -72.674533 **385**
 Truth Florence MA
 Requirement Availability
 Take a photograph of the statue of *anytime*
 Sojourner Truth.
34

ACR06 Rosa Parks - 32.780714 -96.804308 **2770**
 Dallas Dallas TX
 Requirement Availability
 Take a photograph of the statue of Rosa *anytime*
 Parks.
33

ACR15 Fred Douglas 30.447852 -84.288279 **979**
 Lee Sr Tallahassee FL
 Requirement Availability
 Take a photograph of the statue of Fred *anytime*
 Lee.
34

ACR07 Rosa Parks - 32.377467 -86.308917 **280**
 Montgomery Montgomery AL
 Requirement Availability
 Take a photograph of the statue of Rosa *anytime*
 Parks.
33

ACR20 Susan B 43.154093 -77.627219 **280**
 Anthony and Rochester NY
 Frederick Douglass
 Requirement Availability
 Take a photograph of the statues of *anytime*
 Anthony and Douglass.
35



AED08 Cal Farley 35.531487 -102.256023 ^{POINTS}
 Boys Ranch TX **2341**

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Cal Farley. *Daylight only* PAGE
37

AED16 Edward Whitney 44.800751 -106.958041 ^{POINTS}
 Sheridan WY **1385**

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Edward Whitney. *anytime* PAGE
38

AED10 Mary Lanning 40.590557 -98.387360 ^{POINTS}
 Hastings NE **206**

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Mary Lanning. *anytime* PAGE
37

AEX52 Juan Ponce de Leon - Ponte Vedra Beach 30.116554 -81.345891 ^{POINTS}
 onte Vedra Beach FL **1575**

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of de Leon. *anytime* PAGE
41

AED11 Simeon Benjamin 42.096545 -76.814432 ^{POINTS}
 Elmira NY **299**

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Simeon Benjamin. *anytime* PAGE
38

AEX54 Juan Ponce de Leon - St Augustine 29.892513 -81.311269 ^{POINTS}
 St Augustine FL **1575**

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of de Leon. *anytime* PAGE
41

AED15 Friedrich Ludwig Jahn 41.526655 -81.625727 ^{POINTS}
 Cleveland OH **189**

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn. *anytime* PAGE
38

AEX59 Leif Erikson - Minot 48.226254 -101.296888 ^{POINTS}
 Minot SD **320**

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Leif Erikson. *anytime* PAGE
41



AEX61 Leif Erikson - 42.349023 -71.091365 **POINTS 407**
Boston Boston MA

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Leif Erikson. *anytime* PAGE
41

AEX62 Lewis and 46.411789 -117.025931 **POINTS 555**
Clark - Lewiston ID

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Lewis and Clark *anytime* PAGE
43

AEX67 Lewis and 38.775960 -90.482336 **POINTS 101**
Clark - St Charles MO

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Lewis and Clark *anytime* PAGE
43

AEX68 Louis Joliet 41.527050 -88.082814 **POINTS 447**
Joliet IL

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Louis Joliet. *anytime* PAGE
44

AEX71 Peter Minuit 40.704412 -74.014609 **POINTS 362**
New York City NY

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the bas-relief of Peter Minuit. *anytime* PAGE
44

AEX72 Pierre Gaultier 49.886121 -97.122854 **POINTS 299**
De Varennes Winnipeg Manitoba
Sieurs de La
Verendrye -

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of La Verendrye. *Daylight only* PAGE
45

AEX73 Pierre Gaultier 46.343094 -72.536592 **POINTS 2528**
De Varennes Trois-Rivieres Quebec
Sieurs de La
Verendrye -

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the bust of La Verendrye. *anytime* PAGE
45

AEX74 Pierre Laclède 38.627466 -90.199872 **POINTS 101**
St Louis MO

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Laclède. *anytime* PAGE
45



AEX75 Robert 30.389199 -96.086991 **POINTS**
 LaSalle - Navasota TX **3290**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of LaSalle.**
 Availability: *anytime* **PAGE**
47

AEX82 St Denis 31.763241 -93.085775 **POINTS**
 Natchitoches LA **1462**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the bust of St Denis.**
 Availability: *anytime* **PAGE**
48

AEX76 Robert 41.913383 -87.632735 **POINTS**
 LaSalle - Chicago IL **66**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of LaSalle.**
 Availability: *anytime* **PAGE**
47

AEX83 James 36.164756 -86.775748 **POINTS**
 Robertson and Nashville TN **189**
 John Donelson

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Robertson and Donelson.**
 Availability: *anytime* **PAGE**
49

AEX78 Samuel De 45.429486 -75.701489 **POINTS**
 Champlain Ottawa ON **3013**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Champlain.**
 Availability: *Daylight only* **PAGE**
47

AEX85 Buffalo Bill 39.127165 -100.869046 **POINTS**
 Cody - Oakley Oakley KS **1152**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Buffalo Bill.**
 Availability: *anytime* **PAGE**
50

AEX80 Sir Walter 35.774077 -78.640762 **POINTS**
 Raleigh Raleigh NC **1111**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Raleigh.**
 Availability: *anytime* **PAGE**
48

AEX88 Buffalo Bill 41.149726 -100.759320 **POINTS**
 Cody - North North Platte NE **260**
 Platte

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Cody.** *anytime* **PAGE**
50



AEX89 Christopher 37.276380 -107.888400
Columbus Durango CO

POINTS
5131

Requirement

Take a photograph of Columbus (if he's still there).

Availability

Daylight only

PAGE

51

AEX90 Captain 42.501555 -97.543730
Merriweather Wausa NE
Lewis and
Seaman

POINTS
189

Requirement

Take a photograph of the statue of Lewis and Seaman

Availability

anytime

PAGE

52

AEX91 GW Sears 41.753343 -77.301185
"Nessmuk" Wellsboro PA

POINTS
280

Requirement

Take a photograph of the statue of "Nessmuk."

Availability

Daylight only

PAGE

52

AFF21 Roger Conant 42.523437 -70.890862
Salem MA

POINTS
407

Requirement

Take a photograph of the statue of Conant.

Availability

anytime

PAGE

54

AFF22 Roger Sherman 41.763915 -72.681679
Hartford CT

POINTS
385

Requirement

Take a photograph of the statue of Sherman. He's located on the outside, eastern face, of the capitol building up high.

Availability

anytime

PAGE

54

AFF23 Roger Williams 41.785196 -71.416551
Providence RI

POINTS
407

Requirement

Take a photograph of the statue of Roger Williams.

Availability

anytime

PAGE

55

AFF28 General John 42.889448 -73.215736
Stark Bennington VT

POINTS
362

Requirement

Take a photograph of the statue of John Stark.

Availability

anytime

PAGE

56

AFF29 General John 43.206892 -71.537390
Stark Concord NH

POINTS
407

Requirement

Take a photograph of the statue of General Clark.

Availability

anytime

PAGE

56



AFF30 Anne Burras 37.539380 -77.434425 **3240**
Laydon Richmond VA

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Anne Laydon. *6a-9p* PAGE
57

AFF40 Nathanael 40.104413 -75.438463 **320**
Greene King of Prussia PA

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Nathanael Greene. *anytime* PAGE
60

AFF31 Alliance 40.797269 -74.480708 **341**
Morristown NJ

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the 'Alliance' statue. *anytime* PAGE
58

AFF60 Marquis de 41.762468 -72.681778 **385**
Lafayette Hartford CT

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Lafayette. *anytime* PAGE
61

AFF35 Robert Treat 41.901449 -71.089193 **407**
Paine Taunton MA

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Paine. *anytime* PAGE
58

AFF61 Andrew Lewis 38.839337 -82.140756 **206**
Point Pleasant WV

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Andrew Lewis. *anytime* PAGE
62

AFF37 Casimir Pulaski 41.785599 -71.415382 **407**
Providence RI

Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Pulaski. *anytime* PAGE
59

AFF62 Thomas 39.948824 -75.148885 **76**
Jefferson Philadelphia PA

Requirement Availability
Take a picture of the Thomas Jefferson statue at this location. *anytime* PAGE
62



AIN08 The Miner 47.121486 -88.562192 ^{POINTS}
3189
 Houghton MI
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of "The Miner" anytime
 statue. **PAGE**
65

ALC12 Otis Brown & 32.812260 -96.952386 ^{POINTS}
2518
 JO Schulze Irving TX
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of anytime
 Brown and Schulze. **PAGE**
67

AIN09 San Juan Miner 38.029315 -107.672071 ^{POINTS}
5403
 Ouray CO
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the San Juan Miner anytime
 statue. **PAGE**
65

ALC15 Charles Grover 29.208741 -81.017126 ^{POINTS}
2022
 Burgoyne Daytona Beach FL
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the bust of anytime
 Burgoyne. **PAGE**
68

AIN20 Iron Mountain 45.825430 -88.062728 ^{POINTS}
800
 Miner Iron Mountain MI
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the Iron Mountain anytime
 Miner statue. **PAGE**
65

ALC16 Marie Diehl 39.412860 -77.409199 ^{POINTS}
259
 Frederick MD
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the bas-relief anytime
 plaque for Marie Diehl which is located **PAGE**
 under the pedestrian foot bridge. **68**

AIN21 The Maine 43.657261 -70.256103 ^{POINTS}
4931
 Lobsterman Portland ME
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the Maine anytime
 Lobsterman statue. **PAGE**
66

AMI07 Antoine 42.327125 -83.043670 ^{POINTS}
173
 Laumet de La Detroit MI
 Mothe, sieur
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of La anytime
 Mothe Cadillac. **PAGE**
70



AMI09 Saint Francis of Assisi 29.904951 -81.315454 **750**
 St. Augustine FL
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Saint Francis. *9a-5p* PAGE
70

AMI10 Father Escalante 37.735816 -113.210999 **2529**
 Cedar City UT
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Father Escalante. *Daylight only* PAGE
71

AMI11 Bishop Baraga 46.749346 -88.474496 **1730**
 L'Anse MI
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Bishop Baraga. *anytime* PAGE
71

ANA07 Nez Perce Chief Joseph 45.353490 -117.229753 **555**
 Joseph OR
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the Nez Perce Chief Joseph statue. *anytime* PAGE
73

ANA08 Chief Piomingo 34.256877 -88.701929 **223**
 Tupelo MS
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Chief Piomingo. *anytime* PAGE
73

ANA09 Chief Manuelito 35.529112 -108.740092 **1454**
 Gallup NM
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of Chief Manuelito. *anytime* PAGE
74

ANA15 Massasoit 41.957632 -70.662395 **407**
 Plymouth MA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the Massasoit statue. *anytime* PAGE
74

ANA16 Chief Ouray 38.022893 -107.669216 **2101**
 Ouray CO
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the bust of Chief Ouray. *anytime* PAGE
75



ANA20 Sacagawea 44.524060 -109.072373 ^{POINTS}
Cody WY **4831**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Sacagawea.**
Availability: *anytime*
PAGE: **75**

API18 Nebraska 41.260992 -95.935636 ^{POINTS}
Pioneers Omaha NE **957**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of any covered in the wagon train sculpture.**
Availability: *anytime*
PAGE: **79**

API15 Peter Ogden 41.220838 -111.970186 ^{POINTS}
Odgen UT **2479**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Peter Ogden.**
Availability: *anytime*
PAGE: **77**

API20 Homage to the Pioneer 48.090377 -105.639927 ^{POINTS}
Wolf Point MT **385**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the pioneer statue.**
Availability: *anytime*
PAGE: **79**

API16 Pioneers 41.590865 -93.605468 ^{POINTS}
Des Moines IA **823**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the pioneers statue.**
Availability: *anytime*
PAGE: **79**

API30 Pioneer Family 40.450538 -99.377691 ^{POINTS}
Holdrege NE **242**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the pioneer family statue.**
Availability: *Daylight only*
PAGE: **79**

API17 The Pioneer 46.817799 -100.782855 ^{POINTS}
Bismarck ND **1875**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the pioneers statue.**
Availability: *anytime*
PAGE: **79**

API31 Pioneers Fighting Fire 41.978687 -98.084251 ^{POINTS}
Elgin NE **625**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the firefighting pioneers statue.**
Availability: *anytime*
PAGE: **79**



APO03 Albert Patterson 32.378386 -86.300743
 Requirement: Take a photograph of the statue of Albert Patterson.
 Availability: anytime
 POINTS: 1995
 PAGE: 80

APR50 George Washington - Kansas City 39.084539 -94.582122
 Requirement: Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
 Availability: anytime
 POINTS: 1802
 PAGE: 19

APR47 George Washington - McAllen 26.198650 -98.256140
 Requirement: Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
 Availability: anytime
 POINTS: 5990
 PAGE: 19

APR51 George Washington - St Cloud 45.556226 -94.212017
 Requirement: Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
 Availability: anytime
 POINTS: 987
 PAGE: 19

APR48 George Washington - Austin 30.284918 -97.739515
 Requirement: Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
 Availability: anytime
 POINTS: 3150
 PAGE: 19

APR52 George Washington - St Louis 38.648130 -90.307754
 Requirement: Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
 Availability: anytime
 POINTS: 1801
 PAGE: 19

APR49 George Washington - Fargo 46.857383 -96.863669
 Requirement: Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
 Availability: anytime
 POINTS: 842
 PAGE: 19

APR53 George Washington - New Orleans 29.953946 -90.075751
 Requirement: Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.
 Availability: anytime
 POINTS: 4111
 PAGE: 20



APR54 George 44.269051 -88.471915 **POINTS 2145**
 Washington - Appleton WI
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
20

APR58 George 34.000703 -81.033289 **POINTS 1878**
 Washington - Columbia SC
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
20

APR55 George 43.038764 -87.922858 **POINTS 621**
 Washington - Milwaukee WI
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
20

APR59 George 40.454565 -80.009566 **POINTS 1111**
 Washington - Pittsburgh PA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
21

APR56 George 39.767610 -86.162694 **POINTS 1722**
 Washington - Indianapolis IN
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
20

APR60 George 41.940082 -79.982981 **POINTS 811**
 Washington - Waterford PA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
21

APR57 George 42.329369 -83.042050 **POINTS 665**
 Washington - Detroit MI
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
20

APR61 George 37.790269 -79.435158 **POINTS 500**
 Washington - Lexington VA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *9a-5p* PAGE
21



APR62 George 42.884151 -78.877472 **POINTS 600**
 Washington - Buffalo NY
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
21

APR67 George 39.182454 -78.167433 **POINTS 550**
 Washington - Winchester VA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
22

APR63 George 39.650908 -78.766674 **POINTS 450**
 Washington - Cumberland MD
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
21

APR68 George 37.539524 -77.433999 **POINTS 2236**
 Washington - Richmond VA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *6a-9p* PAGE
22

APR64 George 35.779965 -78.639128 **POINTS 1861**
 Washington - Raleigh NC
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
21

APR70 George 38.784654 -77.016199 **POINTS 650**
 Washington - Oxon Hill MD
 National Harbor
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
22

APR66 George 38.033678 -78.503969 **POINTS 1820**
 Washington - Charlottesville VA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
22

APR72 George 43.083979 -76.869895 **POINTS 570**
 Washington - Clyde NY
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* PAGE
22



APR73 George 37.238906 -76.517795 **POINTS 3410**
 Washington - Yorktown VA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *9a-5p M-F* **PAGE 22**

APR79 George 42.353844 -71.070950 **POINTS 407**
 Washington - Boston MA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* **PAGE 23**

APR74 George 40.100888 -75.460219 **POINTS 550**
 Washington - Valley Forge King of Prussia PA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *9a-6p* **PAGE 23**

APR80 George 46.125659 -67.841058 **POINTS 9000**
 Washington - Houlton ME
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* **PAGE 23**

APR76 George 39.949041 -75.150000 **POINTS 550**
 Washington - Philadelphia Philadelphia PA
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* **PAGE 23**

APR81 George 44.080162 -103.227441 **POINTS 800**
 Washington - Rapid City SD
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* **PAGE 23**

APR77 George 40.742623 -74.169699 **POINTS 341**
 Washington - Newark Newark NJ
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* **PAGE 23**

APR83 George 33.602138 -111.715634 **POINTS 7400**
 Washington - Fountain Hills Fountain Hills AZ
 Requirement Availability
Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. *anytime* **PAGE 24**



APR86 James Madison 33.597179 -83.469230 **POINTS 280**
 Madison GA
 Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of James Madison.**
 Availability: *anytime*
 PAGE: **81**

APR90 George Washington - 44.291135 -105.501329 **POINTS 3362**
 Gillette WY
 Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.**
 Availability: *anytime*
 PAGE: **24**

APR87 Thomas Jefferson - 46.857383 -96.863669 **POINTS 242**
 Fargo ND
 Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Thomas Jefferson.**
 Availability: *anytime*
 PAGE: **83**

APR92 John Hanson 39.413903 -77.412731 **POINTS 299**
 Frederick MD
 Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of John Hanson.**
 Availability: *anytime*
 PAGE: **84**

APR88 Thomas Jefferson - 38.274708 -85.742122 **POINTS 342**
 Jeffersonville IN
 Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Thomas Jefferson.**
 Availability: *anytime*
 PAGE: **83**

APR94 Theodore Roosevelt 33.602126 -111.715634 **POINTS 529**
 Fountain Hills AZ
 Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Teddy Roosevelt.**
 Availability: *anytime*
 PAGE: **85**

APR89 Thomas Jefferson - 33.602138 -111.715634 **POINTS 529**
 Fountain Hills AZ
 Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington.**
 Availability: *anytime*
 PAGE: **83**

APR95 George Washington 38.891230 -77.030087 **POINTS 299**
 Washington DC
 Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of George Washington. It is INSIDE the Smithsonian Museum.**
 Availability: *8a-6p*
 PAGE: **24**



ASC07 J. Marion Sims 34.000664 -81.034826 **799**
Columbia SC

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Sims.** Availability: **anytime** PAGE: **87**

ASC08 Pierre Fauchard 35.482594 -97.506637 **1860**
Oklahoma City OK

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Fauchard.** Availability: **anytime** PAGE: **87**

ASC09 William Beaumont 43.056398 -91.156294 **777**
Prairie du Chien WI

Requirement: **Take a photograph of my statue of Beaumont.** Availability: **anytime** PAGE: **88**

ASC10 Joseph Henry 42.652918 -73.754768 **562**
Albany NY

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Joseph Henry.** Availability: **anytime** PAGE: **88**

ASC11 Robert Oppenheimer 35.881601 -106.301980 **3407**
Los Alamos NM

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Oppenheimer.** Availability: **6a-7p** PAGE: **89**

ASC15 Thomas Earl Starzl 40.444934 -79.953254 **242**
Pittsburgh PA

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Starzl.** Availability: **anytime** PAGE: **89**

ASE05 William Bradford 41.957334 -70.661802 **407**
Plymouth MA

Requirement: **Take a picture of the statue of William Bradford.** Availability: **anytime** PAGE: **90**

ASE06 William Penn 40.134961 -74.768753 **3**
Morrisville PA

Requirement: **Take a picture of the statue of William Penn. Park entry requires \$3 fee.** Availability: **Tu-Sa 9a-6p, Su 12p-5p** PAGE: **91**



ASE07 Pilgrim Mother Statue 41.958443 -70.662751 Plymouth MA **POINTS 407**

Requirement: **Take a picture of the pilgrim mother statue.** Availability: *anytime* **PAGE 91**

AST13 Lucas Sullivant 39.960696 -83.005860 Columbus OH **POINTS 775**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Lucas Sullivant.** Availability: *anytime* **PAGE 95**

ASP04 Dick Trickle 44.491894 -89.809950 Rudolph WI **POINTS 114**

Requirement: **Take a picture of the statue of Dick Trickle.** Availability: *anytime* **PAGE 92**

AST16 Thomas Francis Meagher 46.586341 -112.018441 Helena MT **POINTS 4479**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Meagher on the north side of the capitol building.** Availability: *anytime* **PAGE 95**

ASP05 Hank Aaron 44.807459 -91.521190 Eau Claire WI **POINTS 128**

Requirement: **Take a picture of the Hank Aaron statue.** Availability: *anytime* **PAGE 93**

AST17 Jeannette Rankin 46.585700 -112.018479 Helena MT **POINTS 4479**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Rankin located inside the capitol building.** Availability: *7a-6p M-F, 9a-3p Sa-Su* **PAGE 96**

ASP06 Stan Musial 37.120604 -93.216646 Springfield MO **POINTS 1956**

Requirement: **Take a picture of the statue of Stan Musial.** Availability: *anytime* **PAGE 93**

AST51 Arthur Vandenberg 42.966272 -85.671832 Grand Rapids MI **POINTS 614**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Vandenberg.** Availability: *anytime* **PAGE 96**



AST52 Arthur C Mellete 44.369021 -100.351324 Pierre SD **1540**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Mellete.** Availability: *anytime* **PAGE 97**

XEAT2 Meal Bonus Jun 26 **POINTS**

Requirement: **Record a 45 minute meal break minimum along with submitting receipt photo showing food was purchased. Sun Jun 26 only.** Availability: *Sun Jun 26* **PAGE 9**

AST60 Martha Hughes Cannon 40.233870 -111.659746 Provo UT **3101**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Martha Hughes Cannon.** Availability: *anytime* **PAGE 97**

XEAT3 Meal Bonus Jun 27 **POINTS**

Requirement: **Record a 45 minute meal break minimum along with submitting receipt photo showing food was purchased. Mon Jun 27 only.** Availability: *Mon Jun 27* **PAGE 9**

AXX20 Jim Thorpe 40.884798 -75.725435 Jim Thorpe PA **3000**

Requirement: **Take a photograph of the statue of Jim Thorpe carrying the football.** Availability: *anytime* **PAGE 98**

ZSLP1 Leg A Sleep Bonus **POINTS**

Requirement: **Take up to 8 continuous hours of rest (one single block) between 10p Sat June 25 - 8a Tue June 28. Email in rest start and stop receipts with flag.** Availability: *10p Jun 25 - 8a Jun 27* **PAGE 10**

XEAT1 Meal Bonus Jun 25 **POINTS**

Requirement: **Record a 45 minute meal break minimum along with submitting receipt photo showing food was purchased. Sat Jun 25 only.** Availability: *Sat Jun 25* **PAGE 9**



NOTES



CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776
DECLARATION
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED

WHEN in the course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve its political connection with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that the Declaration, which announces to the world their separation, should be framed in a manner, which would justify them in the eyes of all Mankind; and that the Principles, on which they are founded, should be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness, that to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Manner, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, in such a Case, would dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experiences have shewn, that the People are more disposed to suffer, while they are accustomed to Tyranny, than they are willing to change it, by a new one, if the same Object can be attained in a more tolerable Manner. It is therefore the Duty of those who have the Power, to reform the Object of their Complaint, when it is found to be destructive of the Ends for which they are instituted, and to secure the Blessings of Liberty to all.