



*Friday, January 20, 2017*

# *The 58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*

PRODUCERS & CORRESPONDENTS  
GUIDE TO THE  
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

PRODUCED BY:

*The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*



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## **INAUGURAL SITE MAP & GUIDELINES**

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# Inauguration Ceremonies

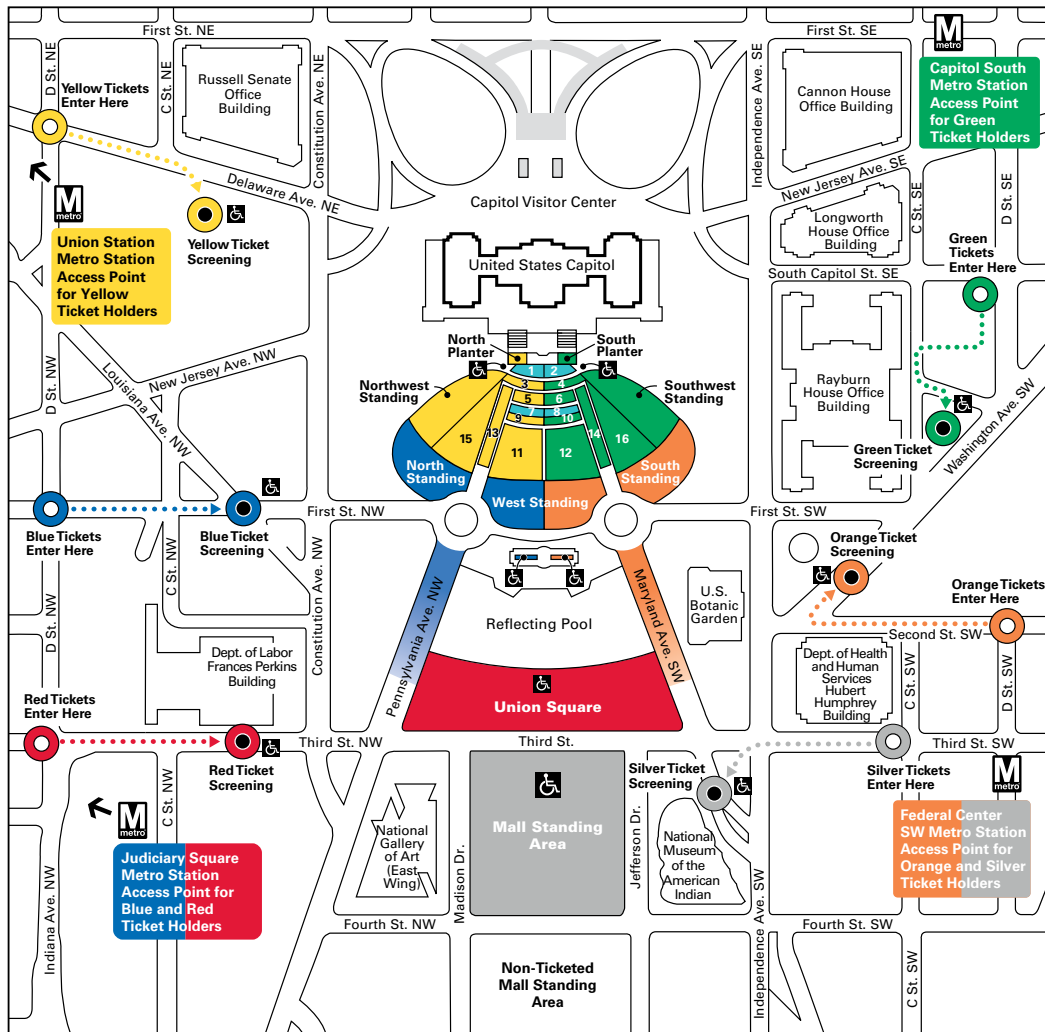
## MAP AND GUIDELINES

January 20, 2017

The Capitol of the United States of America  
City of Washington

MAP OF GATE LOCATIONS AND GUEST SECTIONS FOR TICKET HOLDERS

*Please bring this Map and Guidelines and your ticket to the Inauguration*



See "Guidelines" on reverse for additional Metro Stations



Please Note: All Entrances are Accessible.

**Entrance will only be granted at gate indicated on Admission Ticket.**

**ALL ticket holders will be required to pass through security screening.**

**The following are PROHIBITED:** aerosols; alcohol; ammunition; animals (other than service animals); backpacks, roller bags, suitcases; bags exceeding size restrictions (12"x14"x5"); balloons; balls; banners, signs, placards; bicycles; chairs (other than ADA); coolers; drones and other unmanned aircraft systems; explosives of any kind (including fireworks); firearms; glass, thermal and metal containers; knives, blades, or other sharp objects (any length); laser lights and laser pointers; Leatherman or similar tools; mace and/or pepper spray; noisemakers, such as air horns, whistles, drums, bullhorns, etc.; packages; poles, sticks and selfie sticks; spray containers; strollers; structures; supports for signs/placards; toy guns; tripods; umbrellas; weapons of any kind; and any other items that may pose a threat to the security of the event as determined by and at the discretion of the security screeners.

# 58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration



## Guidelines for Inauguration Ceremonies

**Plan to arrive early and dress appropriately for the weather**

**Gates open at 6:00 A.M.**

There is no street or public parking on or near the U.S. Capitol Grounds. U.S. Capitol Police will close all streets in the vicinity of the Capitol, and ticket holders are strongly encouraged to walk or use public transportation. The U.S. Capitol Building will be closed to the public. Ticketed guests should be prepared for large crowds on Metro and other forms of public transportation. Those riding Metro are encouraged to plan a route that avoids transfers. Alternate Metro stations are suggested below, in addition to the Metro stations closest to the Capitol. Signs guiding ticket holders to the Capitol will be posted throughout the city. For updates, please consult:

**Website:** Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies: [inaugural.senate.gov](http://inaugural.senate.gov)

**Twitter/Instagram/Facebook:** @JCCIC with the common hashtag #inauguration2017

Please be advised that you must leave the ticketed area after the event concludes. Signs will be posted directing you back to Metro stations.

### Public Access Points to the Ticketed Areas:

-  **Green Ticket Holders** Take Metro to **Capitol South** (Orange, Blue or Silver Line) or **Eastern Market** (Orange, Blue or Silver Line). Enter screening point at C Street and South Capitol Street, SE. – **Green Gate ONLY.**
-  **Orange Ticket Holders** Take Metro to **Federal Center SW** (Orange, Blue or Silver Line) or **L'Enfant Plaza** (Orange, Blue, Silver, Yellow or Green Line). Enter screening point at D Street and Second Street, SW. – **Orange Gate ONLY.**
-  **Blue Ticket Holders** Take Metro to **Judiciary Square** (Red Line) or **Gallery Place-Chinatown** (Red, Yellow or Green Line). Enter screening point at First Street and D Street, NW. – **Blue Gate ONLY.**
-  **Yellow Ticket Holders** Take Metro to **Union Station** (Red Line) or **NoMa-Gallaudet U** (Red Line). Enter screening point at Delaware Avenue and D Street, NE. – **Yellow Gate ONLY.**
-  **Silver Ticket Holders** Take Metro to **Federal Center SW** (Orange, Blue or Silver Line) or **L'Enfant Plaza** (Orange, Blue, Silver, Yellow or Green Line). Enter screening point at Third Street and C Street, SW. – **Silver Gate ONLY.**
-  **Red Ticket Holders** Take Metro to **Judiciary Square** (Red Line) or **Gallery Place-Chinatown** (Red, Yellow or Green Line). Enter screening point at Third Street and D Street, NW. – **Red Gate ONLY.**

### ALL ticket holders will be required to pass through security screening.

**The following are PROHIBITED:** aerosols; alcohol; ammunition; animals (other than service animals); backpacks; roller bags; suitcases; bags exceeding size restrictions (12"x14"x5"); balloons; balls; banners, signs, placards; bicycles; chairs (other than ADA); coolers; drones and other unmanned aircraft systems; explosives of any kind (including fireworks); firearms; glass, thermal and metal containers; knives, blades, or other sharp objects (any length); laser lights and laser pointers; Leatherman or similar tools; mace and/or pepper spray; noisemakers, such as air horns, whistles, drums, bullhorns, etc.; packages; poles, sticks and selfie sticks; spray containers; strollers; structures; supports for signs/placards; toy guns; tripods; umbrellas; weapons of any kind; and any other items that may pose a threat to the security of the event as determined by and at the discretion of the security screeners.



All entrances to the ceremonies are accessible and are noted on the map. For additional information regarding accessibility, please call the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services (OCAS) recorded information line at 202-224-1976 (voice) or 202-224-1926 (TTY). You may also contact OCAS directly at 202-224-4048 (voice) or 202-224-4049 (TTY).



# IMAGE OF TICKETS

*The honor of your presence  
is requested at the ceremonies attending the  
Inauguration of the  
President and Vice President  
of the United States  
The Capitol of the United States of America  
City of Washington  
January twentieth  
Two thousand seventeen  
by the  
Joint Congressional  
Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies  
Roy Blunt, Chairman,  
Mitch McConnell, Charles E. Schumer,  
Paul D. Ryan, Kevin McCarthy, Nancy Pelosi*

## MALL STANDING AREA • SILVER

Admit Bearer to Mall Standing Area

Please Arrive Early Due to Large Crowds

Ceremonies—11:30 a.m.  
Musical Prelude—Prior to  
Ceremonies

*Inauguration Ceremonies*

*Inauguration Ceremonies*

ADM

Ceremon  
Musical  
Ceremon

Please arrive  
Ticket holders  
pass through

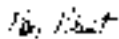
*Inauguration Ceremonies*

JANUARY 20, 2017

ADMIT BEARER TO WEST FRONT OF CAPITOL

Ceremonies—11:30 A.M.  
Musical Prelude—Prior to  
Ceremonies

Please arrive early due to large crowds.  
Ticket holders will be required to  
pass through security screening.



Roy Blunt  
Chairman  
Congressional Inaugural Committee

THIS TICKET DOES NOT ADMIT  
TO CAPITOL BUILDING

NORTH STANDING • BLUE

ENTER BLUE GATE

*Inauguration Ceremonies*

*Inauguration Ceremonies*

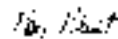
*Inauguration Ceremonies*

JANUARY 20, 2017

ADMIT BEARER TO UNION SQUARE OF CAPITOL

Ceremonies—11:30 A.M.  
Musical Prelude—Prior to  
Ceremonies

Please arrive early due to large crowds.  
Ticket holders will be required to  
pass through security screening.



Roy Blunt  
Chairman  
Congressional Inaugural Committee

THIS TICKET DOES NOT ADMIT  
TO CAPITOL BUILDING

UNION SQUARE STANDING • RED

ENTER RED GATE

ENTER ORANGE GATE

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# PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL PROGRAM

Prelude	"The President's Own" The United States Marine Band
Call to Order and Welcoming Remarks	The Honorable Roy Blunt United States Senator, Missouri
Readings and Invocation	His Eminence Timothy Michael Cardinal Dolan  Reverend Dr. Samuel Rodriguez  Pastor Paula White-Cain
Musical Selection	Missouri State University Chorale

**The Vice Presidential Oath of Office will be administered to  
Michael Richard Pence by Associate Justice of the  
Supreme Court of the United States The Honorable Clarence Thomas**

Musical Selection	The Mormon Tabernacle Choir
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**The Presidential Oath of Office will be administered to Donald John Trump by  
the Chief Justice of the United States The Honorable John G. Roberts, Jr.**

Inaugural Address	The President of the United States
Readings and Benediction	Rabbi Marvin Hier  Reverend Franklin Graham  Bishop Wayne T. Jackson
The National Anthem	Jackie Evancho

Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies

Roy Blunt, Chairman  
Mitch McConnell, Charles E. Schumer, Paul D. Ryan, Kevin McCarthy, Nancy Pelosi

*58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*



# OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CEREMONIAL ESCORTS

THE CHILDREN OF VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT PENCE,  
SECOND LIEUTENANT MICHAEL PENCE, CHARLOTTE PENCE,  
AND AUDREY PENCE

Ms. Mary Suit Jones, Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Senate	Mr. Robert Reeves, Deputy Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives
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THE CHILDREN OF PRESIDENT-ELECT TRUMP, DONALD TRUMP, JR.,  
IVANKA TRUMP, ERIC TRUMP, TIFFANY TRUMP, AND BARRON TRUMP

Honorable Philip Kiko, Chief Administrative Officer of the U.S. House of Representatives	Ms. Laura Dove, U.S. Senate Majority Secretary
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FIRST LADY MRS. MICHELLE OBAMA AND DR. JILL BIDEN

Ms. Iris Weinshall-Schumer, Spouse of the Senate Rules Ranking Member and Democratic Leader	Mr. Paul Pelosi, Spouse of the Democratic Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives
Ms. Kelly Fado, Minority Staff Director, Senate Rules Committee	

MRS. MELANIA TRUMP AND MRS. KAREN PENCE

Ms. Abigail Blunt, Spouse of the JCCIC Chairman	Ms. Janna Ryan, Spouse of the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives
Ms. Elaine Chao, Spouse of the Senate Majority Leader	Ms. Judy McCarthy, Spouse of the House Majority Leader
Ms. Julie Adams, Secretary of the U.S. Senate	Ms. Karen Haas, Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives





PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA AND VICE PRESIDENT JOSEPH R. BIDEN

Honorable Charles E. Schumer, Senate Rules Committee Ranking Member, and Senate Democratic Leader	Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Democratic Leader of the U.S. House Of Representatives
Mr. Gary Myrick, U.S. Senate Minority Secretary	

VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT MICHAEL R. PENCE

Honorable Orrin Hatch, U.S. Senate President Pro Tempore	Honorable Patrick J. Leahy, U.S. Senate Senior Democratic Member
Honorable James W. Morhard, U.S. Senate Deputy SAA	Honorable Timothy Blodgett, U.S. House of Representatives Deputy SAA
Ms. Maria Miller Lohmeyer, JCCIC Inaugural Coordinator	

PRESIDENT-ELECT DONALD J. TRUMP

Honorable Roy D. Blunt, U.S. Senate Rules Committee Chairman and JCCIC Chairman	Honorable Charles E. Schumer, U.S. Senate Rules Committee Ranking Member and Senate Democratic Leader
Honorable Paul D. Ryan, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives	Honorable Mitch McConnell, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate
Honorable Kevin McCarthy, Majority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives	Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Democratic Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives
Honorable Frank J. Larkin, Sergeant at Arms of the U.S. Senate	Honorable Paul D. Irving, Sergeant at Arms of the U.S. House of Representatives
Ms. Stacy McHatton McBride, JCCIC Staff Director	



# INAUGURAL THEME

The theme of the 58th Presidential Inauguration, “Uniquely American,” recognizes the symbolic importance of today’s event. We may consider it routine, but the inaugural ceremony remains a uniquely American expression of our constitutional system. The peaceful transition between presidential administrations signals that we are united as a people behind an enduring republic.

## INAUGURAL THEME ESSAY

### UNIQUELY AMERICAN: THE INAUGURAL TRADITION AND THE PROMISE OF A MORE PERFECT UNION

When the framers of the United States Constitution crafted our founding document, they proclaimed that “We, the People” were creating a new form of government “in order to form a more perfect Union.”

Today, as we celebrate the inauguration of the 45th President of the United States, we honor this uniquely American constitutional quest. The peaceful transition between presidential administrations signals that we are united as a people behind an enduring republic.

In 1981 the inaugural ceremony struck President Ronald Reagan as being both commonplace and miraculous. “The orderly transfer of authority as called for in the Constitution routinely takes place, as it has for almost two centuries, and few of us stop to think how unique we really are,” he said in his address. “In the eyes of many in the world, this every-four-year ceremony we accept as normal is nothing less than a miracle.”

The inaugural ceremony may be a routine event, but it remains a unique symbol of our constitutional system.

The framers of our Constitution understood that the government they had created was imperfect, crafted from a series of compromises, and that perfection would be elusive. “I never expect to see a perfect work from imperfect man,” explained Alexander Hamilton.

The framers also recognized that, for our government to endure, it must have the ability to improve itself, to evolve in form and function, and to be guided by new ideas and new personalities. To accommodate that need, they provided for constitutional amendments, for the regular election of officials, and for the routine transfer of power.

At the end of the 18th century, it was widely believed that our republican form of government was best suited to small, homogeneous societies. However, the United States rapidly grew in the



19th century—in geography and population—and our system of government demonstrated its remarkable ability not just to accommodate that diversity, but to draw strength from it.

In his second inaugural address in 1805, President Thomas Jefferson commented on the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase. “The larger our association,” he insisted, “the less will it be shaken by local passions.” Jefferson’s faith in “association” across space would ultimately depend on knitting together the far-flung communities of the nation.

President James Monroe, in his 1817 inaugural address, envisioned a network of roads and canals that would cultivate national unity. “By thus facilitating the intercourse between the States...we shall shorten distances, and, by making each part more accessible to and dependent on the other, we shall bind the Union more closely together.”

By the end of the 19th century, the nation’s towns and cities were linked by roads, canals, and railroads, followed by telegraph and telephone wires. Modern infrastructure expanded in the 20th century, in the form of national highways, and in the 21st century with Internet cables and wireless communications. Vast distances have been considerably reduced while knowledge, opportunity, and the shared ideals of purpose, ingenuity, and equality have been significantly expanded.

These greater connections have required bridging the gap between competing political and ideological visions, while protecting the political and civil rights of all Americans. Through amendments to the Constitution, the phrase, “We, the People” has been redefined by extending citizenship and expanding voting rights, reflecting the realization that a nation cannot strive for perfection unless it embraces the full participation of its citizens.

With each inauguration we embrace this uniquely American ceremony, seeing in this extraordinary ritual a reflection of the nation itself. In times of peace or war, of prosperity or crisis, inaugurations strengthen the national resolve to meet each new challenge.

“With malice toward none, with charity for all,” President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed in his second inaugural address, delivered during the waning days of the Civil War, “let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds.”

During the depths of the Great Depression, President Franklin Roosevelt declared his 1933 inauguration a “day of national consecration,” in which “we face the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of national unity.”

President George H. W. Bush observed in 1989 that on inauguration day, “we remember that we



are all part of a continuum, inescapably connected by the ties that bind.”

“At the dawn of the 21st century,” as President William Clinton proclaimed in his 1997 address, Americans had to “shape the forces of the information age and the global society, to unleash the limitless power of all our people, and yes, to form a more perfect Union.”

On January 20, 2017, we gather at the U.S. Capitol, the home of the legislature, along with the executive, represented by the President, and the judiciary, embodied by the Chief Justice of the United States who administers the oath. It is a meeting of the three branches of the federal government, before the people, to observe the simple yet momentous ritual of presidential oath taking.

Today, “We, the People” reaffirm a uniquely American foundation in popular sovereignty, while recommitting ourselves to the pursuit of “a more perfect union.”



# INAUGURAL BIBLES

## PRESIDENT-ELECT

### THE LINCOLN BIBLE



President-elect Donald John Trump will be sworn-in on January 20, 2017, using his Bible, as well as the same Bible that President Lincoln used at his first inauguration. The oath of office will be administered by the Chief Justice of the United States John Roberts.

The Bible was originally purchased by William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Lincoln family Bible, which is in the Library of Congress' collection, had been packed with other belongings that were traveling from Springfield.

The Bible itself is bound in burgundy velvet with a gold-washed white metal rim around the three outside edges of both covers. All its edges are heavily gilt. In the center of the top cover is a shield of gold wash over white metal with the words "Holy Bible" chased into it. The book is 15 cm long, 10 cm wide, and 4.5 cm deep when closed. The 1,280-page Bible was published in 1853 by the Oxford University Press.

In the back of the volume, along with the seal of the Supreme Court, it is annotated: "I, William Thomas Carroll, clerk of the said court do hereby certify that the preceding copy of the Holy Bible is that upon which the Honorable. R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of the said Court, administered to His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, the oath of office as President of the United States ..."

### TRUMP FAMILY BIBLE

President-elect Trump's Bible was presented to him by his mother upon his graduation of Sunday Church Primary School at First Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, New York, on Children's Day, June 12, 1955. The Bible is a revised standard version published by Thomas Nelson and Sons in New York in 1953 and is embossed with his name on the lower portion of the front cover. The inside cover is signed by church officials and is inscribed with his name and the details of when it was presented.



# INAUGURAL BIBLES

## VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT

### THE REAGAN BIBLE



Vice President-elect Pence will take the oath of office from the Bible that Ronald Reagan used for his gubernatorial inaugurations in 1967 and 1971, as well as his presidential inaugurations in 1981 and 1985. This will be the first time that anyone but Reagan will use this Bible at an inauguration.

The Reagan Family Bible is currently on permanent display at the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum in Simi

Valley, California. On January 20, 2017, the Bible will be open to the same passage that it was during Reagan's inaugurations: II Chronicles 7:14, which reads, "If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."



# FIVE FLAGS OF THE WEST FRONT



For the inaugural ceremonies, five flags adorn the West Front of the Capitol. The current flag of the United States is displayed in the center.

To its immediate left and right are flags with 13 stars representing the original colonies, including the colony of New York. President-elect Donald Trump's home state of New York entered the Union on July 25, 1788. For the 2017 Inaugural Ceremonies, these two flags will display 13 stars in a design often attributed to Francis Hopkinson.

The two outer flags, popularly known as the "Betsy Ross flag," appeared in the early 1790s.





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# PERFORMERS

## MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY CHORALE

The Missouri State University Chorale is the flagship touring choir of Missouri State's Department of Music. This select choir of 50 voices performs regularly at conferences of the American Choral Directors Association, Missouri Music Educators Association, and the National Association for Music Education, and has toured throughout the United States, Europe, and South Africa. In May 2015, the MSU Chorale performed by invitation at the Piccolo Spoleto Festival in Charleston, South Carolina. In May 2016, the Chorale embarked on an 18-day concert tour of South Africa.

## MORMON TABERNACLE CHOIR

For more than a century, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir has given voice to the hopes, joys, trials, and triumphs of people around the world.

This 360-member chorus of men and women, all volunteers, has performed at World's Fairs and expositions, at inaugurations of U.S. presidents, in acclaimed concert halls from Australia and Europe to Asia and the Middle East, on television broadcasts, and now on YouTube and Facebook. The choir has even been referred to as "America's Choir," as a result of their high standard of popular choral music.

With their incomparable voices and their shared faith in God, they are a significant presence in the world of music, giving service through song. The Mormon Tabernacle Choir is dedicated to the universal language of music that has the power to bring joy, peace, and healing to its listeners. This unique music organization transcends cultural and generational boundaries and brings together people from around the world through stirring music.

## U.S. MARINE BAND — "THE PRESIDENT'S OWN"

"The President's Own" United States Marine Band has provided the inaugural soundtrack since 1801. The ensemble performs during the Swearing-in Ceremony at the U.S. Capitol, leads the second division of the Inaugural Parade down Pennsylvania Avenue, and provides music at various Inaugural Balls throughout Washington, D.C.

Established by an Act of Congress in 1798, the Marine Band is America's oldest continuously



active professional musical organization. Its mission is unique—to provide music for the President of the United States and the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

President John Adams invited the Marine Band to make its White House debut on New Year's Day, 1801, in the then-unfinished Executive Mansion. In March of that year, the band performed for President Thomas Jefferson's Inauguration and it is believed that it has performed for nearly every Presidential Inaugural since. In President Jefferson, the band found its most visionary advocate. An accomplished musician himself, Jefferson recognized the unique relationship between the band and the Chief Executive and he is credited with giving the Marine Band its title, "The President's Own."

Whether performing for State Dinners or South Lawn arrivals, events of national significance, or receptions, Marine Band musicians appear at the White House an average of 200 times each year. These performances range from small ensembles such as a solo pianist, jazz combo or brass quintet to a country band, dance band or full concert band. The diversity of music often presented at the Executive Mansion makes versatility an important requirement for Marine Band members. Musicians are selected at auditions much like those of major symphony orchestras, and they enlist in the U.S. Marine Corps for permanent duty with the Marine Band. Most of today's members are graduates of the nation's finest music schools, and more than 60 percent hold advanced degrees in music.

In addition to its White House mission, "The President's Own" performs an annual season showcase series of indoor concerts and a popular outdoor summer concert series on the National Mall. Musicians from the band are frequently highlighted in solo performances and participate in more intimate chamber ensemble recitals that feature a wide range of smaller instrumental groups. Marine Band musicians also perform in many different types of ceremonies and events throughout the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area including Full Honors funerals at Arlington National Cemetery, Honor Flight ceremonies for Veterans on the National Mall, Friday Evening Parades at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and educational programs in schools throughout the National Capital Region.

Each fall, the Marine Band travels throughout a portion of the continental United States during its concert tour, a tradition initiated in 1891 by "The March King" John Philip Sousa, who was the band's legendary 17th Director. As Director from 1880–92, Sousa brought "The President's Own" to an unprecedented level of excellence and shaped the band into a world-famous musical organization. During Sousa's tenure, the Marine Band was one of the first musical ensembles to make sound recordings. By 1892, more than 200 different titles were available for sale, placing Sousa's marches among the first and most popular pieces ever recorded.

While the Marine Band is firmly dedicated to preserving the unique musical traditions established over its long history, it is equally committed to serving as a leading ensemble in the development of new repertoire for winds. In 2000, "The President's Own" commissioned David



Rakowski's Ten of a Kind, a piece honored as a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in music in 2002. In recent years, the band has commissioned or premiered important new works for winds by Melinda Wagner, Jennifer Higdon, Scott Lindroth, Michael Gandolfi, James Stephenson, Laurence Bitensky, David Conte, Narong Prangcharoen, Jacob Bancks, and Adam Schoenberg. On July 11, 1998, the Marine Band celebrated its 200th anniversary with a command performance at the White House and a gala concert at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington attended by President and Mrs. Clinton. Also during its bicentennial year, the Marine Band was the only ensemble inducted into the inaugural class of the American Classical Music Hall of Fame in Cincinnati.

Given its status among American musical organizations, "The President's Own" continues to attract prominent guest conductors from major orchestras around the globe, including Osmo Vänskä, Leonard Slatkin, José Serebrier and Gerard Schwarz. The Marine Band returned to the Kennedy Center in both 2003 and 2008 for its anniversary concerts featuring guest conductor John Williams, renowned composer of American film and concert works and laureate conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra. In honor of the Marine Band's 215th birthday in 2013, Williams composed and dedicated an original work to the Marine Band aptly titled "For 'The President's Own.'"

The Marine Band continues moving forward into its third century by providing music for the American people through multiple digital platforms, including performance videos on YouTube garnering millions of views; the fun and educational program "Sousa's March Mania," with thousands of world-wide fans voting online for their favorite marches; and the online release of "The Complete Marches of John Philip Sousa," a multi-year recording project featuring free performance and educational materials for band directors, students, and music lovers everywhere.

The Marine Band's integral role in the national culture and in the government's official life has affirmed the importance of the arts as a bridge between people. Since 1798, "The President's Own" has remained the only musical organization whose mission is to provide music for the President of the United States and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The Marine Band continues to celebrate its rich history and traditions while also breaking new ground in the



organization's third century of bringing music to the White House and to the American people.

For more information on the U.S. Marine Band, please visit:

[U.S. Marine Band](#)

## JACKIE EVANCHO

Jackie Evancho dazzled American television audiences at the age of 10, gaining global recognition with her stunning debut on NBC's America's Got Talent. Since then, she has released a string of platinum and gold albums, with sales of over 3 million in the U.S. Along the way the singer received numerous accolades, including: youngest solo platinum artist; youngest top 5 debut artist in UK history; youngest artist to give a solo concert at Lincoln Center; and highest debut artist of 2010. She has had six consecutive number 1's on the Billboard Classical charts. Her broad successes led Billboard Magazine to include Jackie on their list of "music movers and shakers under the age of 21" in 2010 and 2012.

During her impressive 6-year career, she has had the privilege to perform for numerous dignitaries around the world including: twice for President Obama and the First Lady; The Pope; and a private recital for the Imperial family of Japan. She was also invited to perform on Oprah's farewell special. Jackie has recorded duets with notable artists such as Barbra Streisand, Placido Domingo, Jose Carreras, Andrea Bocelli, Chris Botti, Susan Boyle, Il Volo, Joshua Bell, Sumi Jo, and Dmitri Hvorostovsky. Jackie acted in Robert Redford's film *The Company You Keep* alongside Susan Sarandon and was the face of Guess Kids in 2012. She was also named one of the best mannered people of 2011.

Jackie Evancho is now a 16-year-old with a driver's license. The singer is still recording classical crossover songs in her beautiful soprano voice, but 2016 saw the teenager evolve musically with the release of pop music. She received rave reviews for her single *Apocalypse* and for her interpretations of *Safe and Sound* and *Writings On The Wall*. She ended 2016 with a well-received Christmas CD, *Someday At Christmas*, which saw her once again at number 1 on the Classical charts. 2017 will see new music and new tour dates for Jackie Evancho.

## THE U.S. ARMY HERALD TRUMPETS

Founded in 1959, The U.S. Army Herald Trumpets were formed to add splendor to official military ceremonies. Patterned after traditional British fanfare trumpet ensembles, the group now serves as the official fanfare ensemble for the President of the United States, and can often be seen lining the Truman Balcony of the White House as the President welcomes foreign ambassadors, royalty, and visiting heads of state. A performing element of The United States



Army Band “Pershing’s Own” in Washington, D.C., the ensemble has performed for countless events of national and international significance.

The group’s first official performance in 1959, welcomed Her Royal Highness Queen Elizabeth II to Chicago for the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. In the ensuing years, the Herald Trumpets have performed for an illustrious array of presidents, prime ministers and royalty at the White House and abroad. Notable events include: 13 Presidential Inaugurals; the G8 Economic Summits in 1984, 1990, 1997, and 2004; the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations; and the official White House arrival ceremonies of Pope Benedict XVI in 2008 and Pope Francis in 2015. In 2013, the group performed for the opening ceremony of the George W. Bush Presidential Library, attended by all five living Presidents of the United States. In September of 2016, the Herald Trumpets proudly took part in the historic opening ceremony of the National Museum for African American History and Culture.

In addition to official military duties, the Herald Trumpets have performed in the opening ceremonies for numerous Winter and Summer Olympic Games, Super Bowl XXXIX, the 2015 NCAA Men’s Division I Basketball Championship, and the 2016 Invictus Games hosted by His Royal Highness Prince Harry of Wales. Also, the ensemble has performed at nationally and internationally televised events such as the Kennedy Center Honors, the relighting of the Statue of Liberty, and the annual holiday celebrations “A Capitol Fourth,” “Christmas in Washington,” and “The National Memorial Day Concert.”

The Herald Trumpets have been featured with the renowned Mormon Tabernacle Choir, and orchestras from around the world including the National Symphony Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic, the Hollywood Bowl Orchestra, the Istanbul State Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Pops, the Cincinnati Pops, the Saint Louis Symphony, and the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. The Herald Trumpets also participated in a special birthday celebration of legendary composer John Williams with the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

For more information on The U.S. Army Herald Trumpets, please visit:

[The U.S. Army Herald Trumpets](#)



# CEREMONY CLERGY

HIS EMINENCE TIMOTHY MICHAEL CARDINAL DOLAN

Timothy Dolan was named Archbishop of New York by Pope Benedict XVI on February 23, 2009.

He had served as Archbishop of Milwaukee, appointed there by Pope Saint John Paul II on June 25, 2002.

Born February 6, 1950, Cardinal Dolan was the first of five children born to Shirley and Robert Dolan. His education began at Holy Infant Parish School in Ballwin, Missouri, and continued through the high school and college seminaries in Saint Louis. He then completed his priestly formation at the Pontifical North American College in Rome, where he earned a license in Sacred Theology at the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Ordained to the priesthood for the Archdiocese of Saint Louis on June 19, 1976, he served as associate pastor at Immacolata Parish in Richmond Heights, Missouri, until 1979 when he began studies for a doctorate in American Church History at The Catholic University of America.

On his return to Saint Louis, Cardinal Dolan again served in parish ministry from 1983-87, and then was appointed to a five-year term as secretary to the Apostolic Nunciature in Washington, D.C. When he returned to St. Louis in 1992, he was appointed vice-rector and professor of Church History at Kenrick-Glennon Seminary, as well as an adjunct professor of theology at Saint Louis University.

In 1994, he was appointed rector of the Pontifical North American College in Rome, where he remained until June 2001. While in Rome, he also served as a visiting professor of Church History both at the Pontifical Gregorian University and the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas.

On June 19, 2001—the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood—then Monsignor Dolan was named the Auxiliary Bishop of St. Louis by Pope Saint John Paul II, choosing for his Episcopal motto the profession of faith of St. Peter: Ad Quem Ibimus, “To Whom Shall We Go?” (John 6:68).

Cardinal Dolan served as chairman of Catholic Relief Services, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Catholic University of America. He is also a member of the Pontifical Council for Promoting New Evangelization, the Pontifical Council for Social Communications; and, at the Vatican, the Congregation for Eastern Churches, and the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples.

*58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*





Cardinal Dolan was elected to a three-year term as president of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops in November, 2010. He now serves as chair of the Bishops' Committee on Pro-Life activities.

On January 6, 2012, His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI announced that Timothy Dolan was to be appointed to the College of Cardinals.

Following the resignation of Pope Benedict XVI, Cardinal Dolan participated in the Conclave that elected Pope Francis in March, 2013.

### REVEREND DR. SAMUEL RODRIGUEZ

Rev. Dr. Samuel Rodriguez is the President of the National Hispanic Christian Leadership Conference (NHCLC)/CONEL, the world's largest Hispanic Christian organization serving as a representative voice for the more than 100 million Hispanic Evangelicals assembled in more than 40,118 U.S. churches and over 450,000 churches spread throughout the Spanish-speaking diaspora.

A number of outlets have deemed Rodriguez as one of America's leading Christian and Latino voices and as the leader of the Latino Evangelical movement, including CNN, Fox, NBC Telemundo, The Wall Street Journal, The San Francisco Chronicle, and Charisma Magazine, to name a few.

Rodriguez has served as an advisor to two Presidents while continually meeting with members of Congress to advance an agenda of life, religious liberty, racial unity, education quality, and immigration reform.

Rodriguez is the recipient of: the Martin Luther King, Jr. Leadership Award presented by the Congress of Racial Equality; the 2015 Rosa Parks Courage Award given by the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) and the Southern Youth Leadership Development Institute (SYLDI); and the "Defender of the Dream" award presented in 2016 by Alveda King and the King Family as well as Bishop Harry Jackson of The Reconciled Church.

An award-winning author, Rodriguez contributes to world-renowned publications such as The Washington Post, The Huffington Post, Outreach magazine, Ministry Today, Enrichment Journal, Vida Cristiana, Christianity Today, Yale "Reflections," and others. He is also the author of "Be Light: Shining God's Beauty, Truth, and Hope in a Darkened World," which made #1 on the L.A. Times Best Seller's list, "The Lamb's Agenda," and "Path of Miracles" (2009).

Rodriguez currently serves on the Board of Directors of some of America's leading Evangelical organizations such as Gordon Conwell Theological Seminary, National Association of



Evangelicals, Empowered21, PCCNA, and Christianity Today.

He earned his Master's degree in educational leadership from Lehigh University and likewise received Honorary Doctorates from Baptist University of the Americas and Northwest University. He is an Assemblies of God Ordained Minister since the age of 23. Rodriguez also serves as Senior Pastor of New Season Christian Worship Center in Sacramento, California, where he resides with his wife, Eva, and their three children.

### PAULA WHITE-CAIN

Pastor Paula White-Cain, Senior Pastor of New Destiny Christian Center in Orlando, Florida, will be the first female member of the clergy to deliver the invocation at a presidential inauguration.

White-Cain is a celebrated author and teacher, beloved grandmother, mother and mentor, popular TV personality, and spirit-led preacher of God's Word. By sharing her story of overcoming tragedy and finding restoration through the power of Christ, she has impacted people from every walk of life in more than 100 countries.

As a child, White-Cain's world was thrown into a tailspin when her father committed suicide. The tragedy turned her family upside down, and Paula's childhood was marred by sexual and physical abuse. But at the age of 18, Paula was introduced to the Bible, and her life began to transform; soon after, she gave her life to God, and received a vision that she was to preach the gospel of Christ around the world.

White-Cain began ministering in the inner cities of Washington, DC, in the late 1980s; by the early 1990s, she served in post-riot Los Angeles, sharing Jesus with children whose neighborhoods had been hardest hit by violence. She went on to lead multiple mega-churches, including one of the largest churches in America, and she founded Paula White Ministries, a global media ministry that has touched the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

White-Cain is a humanitarian leader whose ministries have provided hundreds of thousands of pounds of food to the needy in the United States and tens of millions of dollars in humanitarian assistance to the needy around the world. As a woman, she has played a groundbreaking role in Christian ministry, and has been noted for paving the way for millions of young women to pursue God's call for their lives. As a leader, she is a recipient of countless awards and honors, including the Rosa Parks Award, the Trumpet Award, and the Florida Governor's award for her service in the aftermath of the Pulse nightclub shootings in 2016. She has frequently delivered invocations of note, including for the ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the tragic assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 2008. That same year, she was a presenter at Maya Angelou's 80th birthday celebration.





Today, as a much-in-demand speaker and teacher of the gospel, she continues to travel extensively to fulfill her mandated mission - to transform lives, heal hearts, and show others the way to Jesus.

Pastor Paula White-Cain is married to Jonathan Cain of the Rock-n-Roll Hall of Fame band, Journey. She is chairwoman of the Evangelical Advisory Board to President-elect Donald J. Trump.

### RABBI MARVIN HIER

In 1977, Rabbi Hier came to Los Angeles to create the Simon Wiesenthal Center, named in honor of famed Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal. Under his leadership, the Center has become one of the foremost Jewish human rights agencies in the world, with a constituency of more than 400,000 families, and offices throughout the United States, in Canada, Europe, Israel and Argentina. In 1993, an article in the Los Angeles Times noted that Rabbi Hier had made the Wiesenthal Center, “the most visible Jewish organization in the world,” and, in 2007 and again in 2008, an article in Newsweek named him the “Most Influential Rabbi in America.”

The Center’s educational arm, The Museum of Tolerance, opened in February 1993 to worldwide acclaim. Founded to challenge visitors to confront bigotry and racism and to understand the Holocaust in both historic and contemporary contexts, the Museum hosts over a half million visitors a year, including 110,000 students. The Center is currently building a three-acre \$200 million Museum of Tolerance Jerusalem, located off Independence Park in the heart of the city. Rabbi Hier is the founder of Moriah Films, the Center’s documentary film division, and has been the recipient of two Academy Awards™. Since 1981, he has been a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Noted for his powerful oratory, his views on issues of the day are regularly sought by the international media and his editorials have appeared in newspapers across the United States and in Israel. Rabbi Hier meets regularly with world leaders to discuss the Center’s agenda—a wide range of issues including worldwide antisemitism and hate, the resurgence of neo-Nazism and international terrorism, standing with Israel, defending the safety of Jews worldwide, and teaching the lessons of the Holocaust for future generations.

He is the recipient of two honorary Doctorates, one of them from Yeshiva University in 2004. In 1993, the President of France, François Mitterrand, awarded him France’s Chevalier dans l’Ordre National du Merite.



## REVEREND FRANKLIN GRAHAM

Franklin Graham has devoted his life to meeting the needs of people around the world and proclaiming the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The elder son of Billy and Ruth Bell Graham, he has served as president and CEO of Samaritan's Purse since 1979 and as president and CEO of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association since 2001.

Under his leadership, Samaritan's Purse has provided desperately needed relief to poor, sick, and suffering people in more than 100 countries. As an evangelist for the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, he has led Crusades around the world.

Raised in a log home in the Appalachian Mountains outside Asheville, North Carolina, Franklin now lives in Boone, North Carolina, with his wife Jane Austin. They have four married children and 11 grandchildren.

He was born into a family with a rich heritage of Christian ministry. By the time Franklin was born, Billy Graham was already known around the world as an evangelist and spiritual leader. His mother Ruth Bell Graham was a gifted poet and authored more than a dozen Christian books. His maternal grandfather, Lemuel Nelson Bell, was a medical missionary to China for more than 20 years, a respected moderator of his denomination, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and a co-founder of Christianity Today along with Billy Graham.

At age 22, after a period of rebellion and traveling the world, Franklin committed his life to Jesus Christ while alone in a hotel room in Jerusalem. Soon after that, Dr. Bob Pierce, founder of Samaritan's Purse and World Vision, invited Franklin to join him on a six-week mission to Asia. It was during that time that Franklin felt a calling to work with hurting people in areas of the world affected by war, famine, disease, and natural disasters.

## BISHOP WAYNE T. JACKSON

Bishop Wayne T. Jackson is a trailblazer and entrepreneur. He made history by launching The Impact Television Network, the world's largest African-American owned and operated the Christian Television Network alongside his wife, Dr. Beverly Y. Jackson. With distribution into more than 75 million homes across the globe, Bishop Jackson has been instrumental in spreading the Gospel from coast to coast, as well as the Bahamian Islands, the Virgin Islands, and various regions in Africa.

Not only is Bishop Jackson a broadcasting pioneer, but he and his wife have cared for the flock that God has entrusted to them for the past 30 years as Senior Pastors of Great Faith Ministries International in Detroit, Michigan. By teaching the Word of God and developing disciples of Jesus Christ, Bishop Jackson has been a strong advocate for those who cannot help themselves. He has



fed, clothed, and housed the poor and has even taken individuals off of the streets into his own home and helped them get their lives back on track and become productive members of society.

Bishop Wayne T. and Dr. Beverly Y. Jackson's charitable works also extend internationally. They have worked alongside Winnie Mandela and have traveled abroad to ailing countries in Africa, taking the Gospel of Jesus Christ along with much needed medical supplies, food, computers, and books.

They have also helped those in need domestically. When disaster struck and ravaged New Orleans during Hurricane Katrina, they took trained ministers and supplies to the distressed region and brought busloads of families back to Detroit. There they gave proper care and essentials to help those affected by the storm restart their lives.

Bishop Jackson has a heart for those who are sick, shut-in, incarcerated, senior citizens, and youth. His mission is to bring the demonstration of love and the miracle-working power of Christ to those he encounters. Prophetically, Bishop Jackson has spoken into the lives of thousands including celebrities, key political figures, business magnates, and leaders of industry.

Bishop Wayne T. Jackson has been married to Dr. Beverly Y. Jackson for 36 years. They are the parents of nine children and multiple grandchildren, and are solid pillars in their community and abroad.



# MILITARY HONORS

## THE 21-GUN SALUTE

The use of gun salutes for military occasions is traced to early warriors who demonstrated their peaceful intentions by placing their weapons in a position that rendered them ineffective, much like the military hand salute which demonstrates respect and military courtesy.

The tradition of rendering a salute by cannon originated in the 14th century as firearms and cannons came into use. Since these early devices contained only one projectile, discharging them once rendered them ineffective. Originally warships fired seven-gun salutes.

Land batteries, having a greater supply of gunpowder, were able to fire three guns for every shot fired afloat, hence the salute by shore batteries was 21 guns. Early gunpowder, composed mainly of sodium nitrate and easily spoiled at sea, could be kept cooler and drier in land magazines. When potassium nitrate improved the quality of gunpowder, ships at sea adopted the salute of 21 guns.

The 21-gun salute has become a tradition among many nations. Varying customs among the maritime powers led to confusion in saluting and return of salutes. Great Britain, the world's preeminent sea power in the 18th and 19th centuries, compelled weaker nations to salute first, and for a time monarchies received more guns than did republics. Eventually, by agreement, the international salute was established at 21 guns, although the United States did not agree on this procedure until August 1875.

The gun salute system of the United States has changed considerably over the years. In 1810, the "national salute" was defined by the War Department as equal to the number of states in the Union - at that time 17. This salute was fired by all United States Military installations at 1:00 p.m. (later at noon) on Independence Day. The President also received a salute equal to the number of states whenever he visited a military installation.

In 1842, the Presidential Salute was formally established at 21 guns. In 1890, regulations designated the "national salute" as 21 guns and re-designated the traditional Independence Day salute, the "Salute to the Union," equal to the number of states.

Today in the United States, the national salute of 21 guns is fired in honor of a national flag, the sovereign or chief of state of a foreign nation, a member of a reigning royal family, and the President. Cannon salutes are also rendered to other military and civilian leaders of this and other nations. The number of guns is based on their protocol rank and are always in odd numbers.

For more information on the 21-gun salute, please visit:

[History of the 21-gun salute](#)



## PRESIDENTIAL SALUTE BATTERY

The 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) Presidential Salute Battery, founded in 1953, fires cannon salutes in honor of the President of the United States, visiting foreign dignitaries, and official guests of the United States. The battery also fires in support of memorial affairs for all military services in Arlington National Cemetery. In addition, the battery fires for ceremonies and special events throughout the National Capital Region. The Presidential Salute Battery is the only unit of its kind in the United States Army, and supports 300 ceremonies each year.

The platoon is equipped with 10 M5, 75mm anti-tank cannons mounted on the M6 Howitzer carriage. Each gun weighs 5,775 pounds. The M5 cannon saw service in North Africa, Italy, and Northwest Europe from 1943 until the end of World War II. Today, the Presidential Salute Battery fires the 75mm blank ceremonial shell with 1.5 pounds of powder.

Ceremonies require a five-person staff and a two-person team for each gun. The staff consists of the Battery Commander, who initiates fire commands and ensures the proper number of rounds are fired. The Sergeant of the Watch, who marches the battery into position, controls the firing of the backup gun, and monitors the watchman and the assistant. The Watchman controls the timing between rounds and gives the command to fire, and the Assistant Watchman ensures the Watchman stays in time. Finally, the Counter counts the rounds and signals the last round to the battery.

Each two-person team consists of a gunner who fires the cannon and a loader. The loader has the most difficult job. The 75mm shell must fit into the block at a particular angle and does not allow much time to place the shell by sight. It must be learned by feel and speed. This skill can take up to six weeks to master before the team is proficient enough to participate in a ceremony.

The Presidential Salute Battery trains constantly to perfect their craft and takes great pride in their appearance and performance of their duties. Although they are rarely seen but always heard, they execute their duties with the same precision and dignity as any unit in The Old Guard.

For more information on the Presidential Salute Battery, please visit:

[Presidential Salute Battery](#)



## ORIGINS OF “HAIL TO THE CHIEF”

“Hail to the Chief” sounds forth as the President of the United States arrives at any formal occasion. The origins lay in Sir Walter Scott’s poem, “The Lady of the Lake,” which narrates how a Scottish Highlands clan loses its heritage and land to an imperialist invader.

“Hail to the Chief” was first associated with a Chief Executive on February 22, 1815, when it was played (under the title “Wreaths for the Chieftain”) to honor both the belated George Washington and the end of the War of 1812. Andrew Jackson was the first living president to be personally honored by “Hail to the Chief,” on January 9, 1829. The tune was among a number of pieces played for Martin Van Buren’s inauguration ceremony on March 4, 1837, and for social occasions during his administration.

It was Julia Tyler, the wife of President John Tyler, who first requested that “Hail to the Chief” be played specifically to announce the President’s arrival on official occasions. The tune was included in certain nineteenth century musical instruction books and the future First Lady, Sarah Childress Polk, studied it as a young woman. It was played at her husband James Polk’s inauguration, but she, perhaps more than others, ritualized its use. Finally, in 1954, the Department of Defense established it as the official musical tribute to the U.S. President.

For more information on the origins of “Hail to the Chief”, please visit:  
[“Hail to the Chief”](#)



*Friday, January 20, 2017*

# *The 58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*

PRODUCERS & CORRESPONDENTS  
GUIDE TO THE  
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

## **INAUGURAL LUNCHEON**

PRODUCED BY:

*The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*



# INAUGURAL LUNCHEON

The luncheon is hosted by the members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies following the Inaugural Ceremonies. Approximately 200 guests including the new President, Vice President, members of their families, the Supreme Court, Cabinet designees, and members of Congressional leadership will attend the event in Statuary Hall.

## A HISTORY

George Washington dined alone after his inauguration in 1789, but in the modern era, the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC) has hosted a luncheon at the Capitol following the swearing-in ceremonies. After the newly elected President has taken the oath of office and delivered his Inaugural Address, he will be escorted to Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol for the traditional Inaugural Luncheon.

As the 20th century progressed, White House luncheons became more and more elaborate. In 1945, President and Mrs. Roosevelt played host more than 2,000 guests in what would be the last White House post-Inaugural Luncheon. In 1949, Secretary of the Senate Leslie Biffle hosted a small lunch for President Truman in his Capitol reception room. They dined on South Carolina turkey, Smithfield Ham, potato salad, and pumpkin pie. In 1953, the JCCIC began its current tradition of hosting a luncheon for the President, Vice President and their spouses, Senate leaders, JCCIC members, and other invited guests by holding an Inaugural Luncheon for President Dwight D. Eisenhower and some 50 guests in the Old Senate Chamber.

Since then, the JCCIC has organized a luncheon celebration at 14 Presidential Inaugurations. Until 1981, subsequent luncheons were held in several rooms simultaneously in the Capitol, none large enough to accommodate all of the guests, until 1981. In that year, JCCIC began a tradition of holding the Inaugural Luncheons in Statuary Hall.





# LUNCHEON PROGRAM

## LUNCHEON ARRIVALS

Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies Members and Spouses

*"Ruffles and Flourishes" by the United States Coast Guard Brass Quintet*

Vice President Michael R. Pence and Mrs. Pence

Escorted by Senate Democratic Leader and Rules Committee Ranking Member

Charles E. Schumer and Mrs. Weinshall Schumer

*"Hail, Columbia" by the United States Coast Guard Brass Quintet*

*"Ruffles and Flourishes" by the United States Coast Guard Brass Quintet*

President Donald J. Trump and Mrs. Trump

Escorted by Chairman Roy Blunt and Mrs. Blunt

*"Hail to the Chief" by the United States Coast Guard Brass Quintet*

## INVOCATION

Dr. Barry C. Black

*Chaplain, United States Senate*

## LUNCHEON

*(Cameras Dark During Luncheon Service)*

Musical selections provided by the Smithsonian Chamber Players

First Course	Maine Lobster and Gulf Shrimp with Saffron Sauce and Peanut Crumble J. Lohr 2013 Arroyo Vista Chardonnay
Second Course	Grilled Seven Hills Angus Beef with Dark Chocolate and Juniper Jus and Potato Gratin Delicato Black Stallion 2012 Limited Release, Napa Valley Cabernet Sauvignon
Third Course	Chocolate Soufflé with Cherry Vanilla Ice Cream Korbel Natural, "Special Inaugural Cuvée" California Champagne

*58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*



## PRESENTATIONS AND TOASTS

On behalf of the Congress and the American people, the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies is presenting the President and Vice President of the United States with hand-cut, etched crystal bowls created by Lenox exclusively for the 2017 Inaugural Luncheon. The inspiration for the bowls comes directly from the work of Pierre L'Enfant and Andrew Ellicott, who laid out the plans for the city of Washington, and defined the borders of the District of Columbia.

Roy Blunt

*Chairman*

*Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*

Kevin McCarthy

*Majority Leader*

*United States House of Representatives*

Nancy Pelosi

*Democratic Leader*

*United States House of Representatives*

Charles E. Schumer

*Minority Leader*

*United States Senate*

Paul Ryan

*Speaker*

*United States House of Representatives*

Mitch McConnell

*Majority Leader*

*United States Senate*

## BENEDICTION

Rev. Patrick J. Conroy, S.J.

*Chaplain, United States House of Representatives*



# LUNCHEON CLERGY

## CHAPLAIN BARRY C. BLACK

On June 27, 2003, Rear Admiral Barry C. Black (Ret.) was elected the 62nd Chaplain of the U.S. Senate. He began working in the Senate on July 7, 2003. Prior to coming to Capitol Hill, Chaplain Black served in the U.S. Navy for more than 27 years, ending his distinguished career as the Chief of Navy Chaplains.

Commissioned as a Navy Chaplain in 1976, Chaplain Black's first duty station was the Fleet Religious Support Activity in Norfolk, Virginia. Subsequent assignments include Naval Support Activity, Philadelphia; U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; First Marine Aircraft Wing, Okinawa, Japan; Naval Training Center, San Diego; USS BELLEAU WOOD (LHA 3), Long Beach, California; Naval Chaplains School Advanced Course, Newport, Rhode Island; Marine Aircraft Group THIRTY-ONE, Beaufort, South Carolina; Assistant Staff Chaplain, Chief of Naval Education and Training, Pensacola, Florida; and Fleet Chaplain, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia.

His personal decorations included the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), the Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal (two awards), and numerous other unit, service and campaign medals and awards.



## REVEREND PATRICK J. CONROY

Father Conroy graduated from Claremont McKenna College in 1972, and attended Gonzaga University Law School for one year before entering the Jesuit Order in 1973. As a Jesuit scholastic (seminarian), Father Conroy earned an M.A. in Philosophy from Gonzaga University, a J.D. from St. Louis University, an M.Div. from the Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley, California, and an STM from Regis College of the University of Toronto in Missiology. Father Conroy was ordained a priest in 1983 in Seattle, Washington.

During his years of training, Father Conroy did practice law for the Colville Confederated Tribes in Omak, Washington, representing tribal members in state courts. He also represented Salvadoran refugees for the Conference of Catholic Bishops' Immigration Office in San Francisco while studying theology, and again worked for the Colville Tribes helping to develop the case for the Tribes' treaty fishing rights in the mid 1980's. He has not practiced law since 1986.

After ordination, Father Conroy served four villages on the Colville and Spokane Indian Reservations from 1984 to 1989. After a year of working for the national Jesuit Office of Social Ministries in Washington, D.C., he began a career of university chaplaincy, primarily directing student retreats at Georgetown University for four years, Seattle University for three years, and again at Georgetown for more than six years.

In 2003, Father Conroy was transferred to Jesuit High School in Portland, Oregon, where he served as the superior of the Jesuit community for three years, and began a seven-and-one-half year stint teaching freshman theology and coaching the school's Mighty JV II girls' softball team. During his time in Portland, Father Conroy also served for three years as the Oregon Province's Provincial Assistant for Formation, having responsibility over the young Jesuits of the Province training for the priesthood.

In May of 2011, Father Conroy was nominated as the 60th Chaplain to the United States House of Representatives by Speaker of the House John Boehner (R-Ohio), in consultation with Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-California). He was elected by the House and sworn-in by the Speaker on May 25, 2011.



# THE HISTORY OF STATUARY HALL



The concept of a National Statuary Hall began in the middle of the nineteenth century. The completion of the present House wing in 1857 allowed the House of Representatives to move into its new and larger chamber. The old, vacant, semicircular, marble-columned chamber then became a cluttered thoroughfare between the Rotunda and the House wing.

Suggestions for the use of the old chamber were made as early as 1853 by Governor Kemble, a former Member of the House, who pressed for its use as a gallery for historical paintings. The space between the columns seemed too limited for such purposes but was considered more suited for display of busts and statuary.

On April 19, 1864, the Honorable Justin S. Morrill proposed in the House of Representatives: "To what end more useful or grand, and at the same time simple and inexpensive, can we devote [the Chamber] than to ordain that it shall be set apart for the reception of such statuary as each State shall elect to be deserving of in this lasting commemoration?"

This proposal was enacted into the law creating the Statuary Hall, July 2, 1864 (sec.



1814 of the Revised Statutes), the essential part of which provides:

“And the President is hereby authorized to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services such as each State may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall for the purpose herein indicated.”

By 1933, 65 statues were crowded into Statuary Hall. In some places they were lined three deep which was aesthetically displeasing. More important, however, the structure of the chamber would not accommodate the excessive weight, and there were statues yet to come.

On February 24, 1933, Congress passed House Concurrent Resolution No. 47 to provide for the relocation of statues and to govern the future reception and location of statues:

“Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol, upon the approval of the Joint Committee of the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, is hereby authorized and directed to relocate within the Capitol any of the statues already received and placed in Statuary Hall, and to provide for the reception and location of the statues received hereafter from the States.”

Under authority of this resolution, it was decided that only one statue from each State should be placed in Statuary Hall. The other statues were located prominently in designated areas and corridors of the Capitol.

A second rearrangement of the statues was made in 1976 by authorization of the Joint Committee on the Library to reduce overcrowding and to improve the aesthetic quality and orderliness of the physical arrangement of the National Statuary Hall Collection. Statues were placed in the East Central Hall of the east front extension on the first floor of the Capitol. Other statues were relocated within the corridors, Hall of Columns and Statuary Hall.

Today, National Statuary Hall is one of the most popular rooms in the U.S. Capitol Building. It is visited by thousands of tourists each day and continues to be used for ceremonial occasions. Special events held in the room include activities honoring foreign dignitaries and presidential luncheons.

For more information on Statuary Hall, please visit:

[Statuary Hall](#)





# INAUGURAL LUNCHEON PAINTING



Verdict of the People, by George Caleb Bingham, is one of three works by the Missouri artist that comprise the Election Series, presenting the course of democratic elections from public debate between candidates, to the voting process, to the announcement of election. Bingham wanted to visually record the cultural tensions at play in American democracy in the 1850s.

After Election Day, it often took days to compile the votes. The results were publicly announced at the courthouse, and crowds gathered to hear the “Verdict of the People.” This painting depicts a chaotic street scene just as a clerk calls out the election results. Bingham’s electorate is one of inclusiveness. Everyone is here - the well-to-do farmers, laborers, merchants, westerners, kids, politicians, immigrants, veterans, women, and African-Americans. They are elated, dejected, confounded, argumentative, jovial, and intensely serious.

The painting will be on display in National Statuary Hall on January 20, 2017, then returned to the Saint Louis Art Museum.



# INAUGURAL GIFTS

## U.S. FLAG AND OFFICIAL INAUGURAL PHOTO

During the Inaugural Luncheon, it is traditional for the President and Vice President to be presented with gifts by the Congress on behalf of the American people. The President and Vice President will each be presented with a framed official photograph taken of their swearing-in ceremony by a Senate photographer, as well as flags flown over the U.S. Capitol during the Inaugural Ceremonies.

## CRYSTAL BOWLS

For the 8th consecutive Inauguration, Lenox Corporation has created the official Inaugural gifts from the American people, given to the new President and Vice President of the United States. On January 20, 2017, President Donald Trump and Vice President Michael Pence will be presented with custom-made, one-of-a-kind engraved crystal vases at the Inaugural Luncheon following the swearing in ceremony at the U.S. Capitol. These stunning gifts are commissioned by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC).

Lenox Corporation, the oldest and most prestigious maker of crystal and fine china in the United States, has designed and created the Inaugural gift for the incoming President since George H. W. Bush in 1989. For each Inauguration, the Lenox team of experts works for more than 100 hours to create a gift that encapsulates the spirit of the American people and the new presidency. Unique gifts have been created for George H. W. Bush in 1989, Bill Clinton in 1993 and 1997, George W. Bush in 2001 and 2005, and Barack Obama in 2009 and 2013.

The Presidential crystal bowl shows an image of the White House on one side overlooking the Jefferson Memorial on the opposite side. The Vice Presidential crystal bowl depicts the U.S. Capitol building overlooking the Lincoln Memorial on the other side. Each bowl has a compass rose cut into the base with the points of the compass aligned correctly with the buildings etched into the crystal. The bowls are made of lead crystal and are 12 inches across, and will be placed on top of black cherry wood bases that bear an inscription of the date and occasion engraved into silver plaques.





## ATTENDEE GIFTS

The notecard set features original pencil drawings of the United States Capitol, the White House, and the Supreme Court of the United States by noted St. Louis, Missouri, artist, L. Edward Fisher. The three images represent the meeting of the three branches of the federal government on Inauguration Day in the uniquely American tradition of the peaceful transition of power.

The accompanying pen and letter opener were handcrafted from Missouri walnut by Jon and Debbie Ortmann of Ortmann Woodcraft. Much of the wood used for their products comes from fallen trees on local farms in and around Cape Girardau, Missouri.

The desk plate was crafted by Annieglass based out of California. Annieglass is renowned worldwide for its craftsmanship and is uniquely handmade in Watsonville, California. Founded by Annie Morhauser in 1983, two pieces of the Annieglass Collection are part of the permanent collection of the Smithsonian American Art Museum.



# INAUGURAL LUNCHEON PERFORMERS

## THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD BRASS QUINTET

The United States Coast Guard Brass Quintet represents the U.S. Coast Guard in a variety of capacities including concerts, ceremonies, and master classes. Notable appearances include: performances throughout Taiwan in 2010; presenting Presidential honors for the Inaugural Luncheon at The United States Capitol for George W. Bush in 2005 and Barack Obama in 2013; a performance in Carnegie's Weill Recital Hall as part of the Coast Guard Band Chamber Players recital; and participating in the ceremonial wreath laying at the USS Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii in 2008. The quintet has performed for the gala re-opening of the Cleveland Museum of Art's Gartner Auditorium in 2010, a recital at the Old U.S. Mint in New Orleans as part of bicentennial celebrations of the War of 1812, and playing the National Anthem at Fenway Park on Memorial Day 2012. The quintet, which performs repertoire ranging from classic brass literature to marches and popular genres, can be heard on the U.S. Coast Guard Band's disc of chamber music, Strauss to Stravinsky. As one of the busiest ensembles in the band, the quintet travels extensively during the year and augments the scope of the full U.S. Coast Guard Band.

For more information on the United States Coast Guard Brass Quintet, please visit:

[The United States Coast Guard Brass Quintet](#)



## THE SMITHSONIAN CHAMBER PLAYERS

The Smithsonian Chamber Players was founded in 1976 as one of the first period-instrument groups of its kind in the United States. From its very inception, the ensemble toured extensively under the auspices of the Smithsonian National Associates, presenting programs of music by Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Vivaldi, Telemann, and Johann Sebastian, Johann Christian, and Johann Christoph Friedemann Bach.

Over the intervening years, the ensemble's repertoire expanded in both chronological directions, reaching back into the sixteenth century and ahead to the mid-twentieth, including, from 1993-95, the first period-instrument performance of the complete cycle of Brahms's chamber music. The circle of performers was expanded to include European as well as American specialists, according to the repertoire chosen for a particular concert or recording, always comprising accomplished musicians who shared an expertise in and deep involvement with the music, instruments, and performance practices most appropriate to the works studied. Although SCMS has spawned several other successful ensembles, the Chamber Players remains an integral part of the Smithsonian Institution's pioneering role in the exploration of the rich cultural heritage of American music-making.



# INAUGURAL LUNCHEON RECIPES

\*Denotes recipe below

## FIRST COURSE

### MAINE LOBSTER AND GULF SHRIMP WITH SAFFRON SAUCE AND PEANUT CRUMBLE

#### MAINE LOBSTER AND GULF SHRIMP

#### Ingredients:

5	Maine Lobster, 1 ¼ lbs., tail and claw meat, partially blanch, remove from shell, grilled
20	Gulf shrimp, size 16-20, peeled and deveined, split by length, grilled or sautéed
10 oz.	Fava beans, fresh or frozen, blanch and season with butter, sea salt and pepper
10 oz.	Butternut squash pearls, roast squash and then scoop with soffrino scoop (small dice will work also), quick sauté with butter, sea salt
120	Potato dumplings, blanch, sauté with olive oil *
40 oz.	Saffron lobster sauce*
2 T	Olive oil
2 cups	Virginia peanut and hickory syrup crumble*
1 cup	Edible flowers or Micro Greens, available from specialty market

#### Directions:

- Poach whole lobsters in boiling salted water for 6 minutes, remove from water and immediately place in an ice water bath and allow to cool for 4 minutes. Remove all lobster meat from tails, claw and knuckles and dice to bite size piece (each lobster should give you about 6 oz. of meat). Set meat aside in refrigerator until ready to serve. Reserve 2 or 3 of the shells to make the sauce (see recipe).
- Grill or sauté shrimp cooking only 50% of the way, set meat aside in refrigerator until ready to serve.
- When ready to serve, pre-heat a sauté pan and add olive oil. Toss in lobster meat and shrimp and cook on medium heat for 3 minutes. Add the dumplings and lobster sauce and allow sauce to come to a low simmer.



- In a separate pan on medium heat combine the fava beans and the butternut squash until warm.
- In a soup plate, place 12 dumplings with about 4 oz. of sauce, 4 halves of shrimp, 3 oz. of lobster meat. Top this with 2 tablespoons of the fava bean and butternut squash mix.
- Sprinkle 2 tablespoon of the Virginia peanut and hickory syrup crumble on top and garnish with 4 or 5 edible flowers or a sprinkling of micro greens.

#### SAFFRON SAUCE

##### Ingredients:

2	Lobster bodies, chopped
1	Carrot, peeled and chopped
1	Shallot, peeled and diced
4	Plum tomato, chopped
2	Garlic cloves, rough chopped
2 cups	Dry Sherry
2 T	Butter
4 cups	Fish stock
4 cups	Heavy cream
1/4 oz.	Saffron
	Salt and pepper, to taste

##### Directions:

- In a large pan over medium heat, melt the butter and sauté lobster carcass, shallot, garlic and carrot for five minutes, add the tomatoes, Sherry and reduce by half.
- Add the fish stock and lower the heat and allow to simmer for 10 minutes. Add the heavy cream and saffron and reduce this by half. Blend in a food processor then pass twice through a chinois.
- Season to taste with salt and pepper.
- This can be made up to 2 days ahead.

#### PEANUT CRUMBLE

##### Ingredients:

1/2 cup	Virginia peanuts, chopped, salted & roasted
1/2 cup	Pumpkin seeds, chopped toasted
1/2 cup	Rice cereal



1/2 cup	Hickory syrup*
2 T	Vegetable oil
1/2 t	Cayenne pepper
1 t	Vanilla powder*

Directions:

- Pre-heat oven to 275°F.
- Mix all ingredients in a mixing bowl.
- Spread crumble over a baking sheet with parchment paper and bake in oven for 10 to 12 minutes or until crispy.
- Let cool down and break crumble into peanut size pieces
- Keep covered in a dry and cool place

### POTATO DUMPLING

Ingredients:

4 each	Idaho potato, medium sized
2 each	Egg yolks
4 oz.	Parmesan cheese, grated
3/4 oz.	Fresh basil, leaf only, finely chopped
1/2 oz.	Fresh tarragon, leaf only, finely chopped
1 t	Granulated garlic
3 oz.	All purpose flour
1 t	Granulated onion
2 T	Butter

Directions:

- Pre-heat oven to 350°F. Bake potatoes for an hour or until done. If you can poke holes into the potato with a skewer they are ready.
- Mix dry ingredients together; all purpose flour, granulated garlic, and granulated onion.
- Let potatoes cool slightly, and scoop out the potato from the peel. Press them through a tamis. Mound the milled potatoes and place 1/2 of the flour mixture into the mound then add the eggs, parmesan cheese, basil and tarragon followed by the remaining flour mixture. Chop up potato mixture with a dough scraper. Work quickly, 15 to 30 seconds, as to not overwork the mix causing it to become very dense. Cover with a slightly damp towel. Gather a handful of the mixture and roll it lightly on a floured surface to make a thin log, approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. You will then cut small pieces of rolled dough about 1 .25" long into dumplings.



- To cook, place them in boiling salted water until they float and use a slotted spoon to take the gnocchi out of the water and dry them on a paper towel. Place dry dumplings onto a greased pan and refrigerate until ready to serve.
- Pre-heat a non-stick pan and melt a small amount of butter and sauté about 30 dumplings at a time until golden brown. 12 dumpling per portion.

## SECOND COURSE: ENTRÉE

### GRILLED SEVEN HILLS ANGUS BEEF WITH DARK CHOCOLATE AND JUNIPER JUS AND POTATO GRATIN

#### GRILLED SEVEN HILLS ANGUS BEEF

##### Ingredients:

10 portions	Beef tenderloin, 6 oz. steak, charcoal grilled
50 pieces	Baby carrots, 3 colors, toss with olive oil and sea salt, roasted*
1 dish	Potato gratin*
10 oz.	Dark chocolate cabernet sauce*
2 cup	Parsnip puree*
70 pieces	Asparagus, pencil thin size, toss with olive oil, roasted, season with salt and pepper
30 pieces	Brussels sprout leaves, blanched, toss with sea salt
10 oz.	Oyster Mushrooms, sauté with shallot, olive oil and sea salt
2 oz.	Herb oil

#### POTATO GRATIN

##### Ingredients:

3 lbs.	Idaho potatoes (6 large potatoes)
2 cups	Heavy cream
1 cup	Gruyere cheese, grated
1 cup	White cheddar cheese, grated
1 cup	Parmesan cheese
1 t	Kosher salt
½t	Black pepper, ground





Directions:

- Pre-heat oven to 275°F.
- Mix all 3 cheeses and set them aside.
- Peel the potatoes and then thinly slice them using a mandolin or slicing machine to 1/16 inch slices.
- Mix the sliced potatoes in a large bowl with 2 cups of cream, 2 ½ cups of mixed cheeses, salt, and pepper and mix well.
- Pour the potatoes into a 14 inch oval oven proof casserole dish. Press down to smooth the potatoes. Loosely cover with aluminum foil and bake for 1 hour.
- Remove from oven, add the remaining ½ cup of cream, sprinkle on top with 1/2 cup of mixed cheeses and bake uncover for half an hour or until the potatoes are very tender and the top is brown and bubbly.
- Remove from oven and allow to set for 10 minutes, clean the edges and sides of the French oval with a damp towel and serve.

DARK CHOCOLATE JUNIPER JUS

Ingredients:

10 oz.	Veal demi glace
4 oz.	Cabernet wine
3 oz.	Dark chocolate, grated
1	Shallot, minced
1T	Olive oil

Directions:

- In a saucepot, sauté the shallot on medium heat until lightly brown and tender.
- Add the cabernet wine and simmer until wine is reduced until about 1 oz. remains
- Add the veal demi glace sauce and allow to simmer for approx. 10 minutes
- Whisk in the chocolate and hold warm until ready to serve

PARSNIP PUREE

Ingredients:

12 oz.	Parsnips, peeled and sliced
1 1/2 cups	Heavy cream
2	Garlic cloves, cut in 1/2 horizontally



3 oz.            Unsalted butter or extra-virgin olive oil  
Salt and pepper, to taste

Directions:

- Put parsnips in a pot, season with salt and cover with water. Place over medium heat and bring to a simmer. Cook until tender - the tip of a paring knife should easily go through without resistance, approximately 15 minutes.
- In a medium saucepan place the heavy cream and garlic over low heat and bring to a simmer.
- Drain parsnips and reserve 2 cups cooking liquid. Place parsnips in a food processor or high power blender with butter and a couple of tablespoons of reserved cooking liquid. Begin to process and add heavy cream until desired consistency. Season with salt and pepper, to taste, and puree until very smooth.

HERB OIL

Ingredients:

1 cup Parsley, chopped  
1 cup Basil, chopped  
2 cups Olive oil

Directions:

- Blend oil and herbs together in a high-speed blender for 1 minute.
- In a medium saucepot bring all ingredients to a boil for 3 minutes.
- Remove from heat and strain through a piece of cheesecloth.
- Return the oil to the saucepot and bring to a boil for 3 more minutes.
- Remove from heat and strain through the cheesecloth again, allow to cool.
- You can store this for up to 4 or 5 day before it will lose the nice green color.
- Transfer to a squeeze bottle for service.



## THIRD COURSE: DESSERT

### CHOCOLATE SOUFFLÉ WITH CHERRY VANILLA ICE CREAM

#### CHOCOLATE SOUFFLE

##### Ingredients:

2/3 cup	Cocoa powder, 100% chocolate
6 oz.	All purpose flour
8	Egg yolks
3 3/4 cups	Whole milk
1 1/4 t.	Vanilla extract
5 1/2 oz.	Sugar
7 1/2 oz.	Butter, softened
12	Egg whites, whipped to stiff peaks
1/4 cup	Granulated white sugar
10	Soufflé dishes or ramekins, individual
1/2 cup	Powdered sugar, in shaker
10	Cherry vanilla ice cream, scoops*
20 oz.	Chocolate sauce*

##### Directions:

- Mix together flour and cocoa powder and set aside.
- Place the milk and sugar in a small saucepan over medium heat to warm and melt the sugar. In a separate small saucepan, melt 5 1/2 oz. of the butter over medium heat. Add the flour and whisk for about 2 minutes.
- Remove flour butter mixture from heat and whisk in 1/3 of milk to form a smooth mixture without lumps. Whisk in another 1/3 of the milk and then the final third and the vanilla extract. Return to medium heat and whisk, bringing to a simmer. Simmer for 30 seconds then remove the pan from the heat. Place this mixture in the bowl of a stand mixer and whip at medium speed adding the egg yolks one at a time until all are incorporated.
- Brush your ramekins generously with the remaining 2 oz. of softened butter covering all the inner surface of each ramekin; coat them with the granulated sugar, dumping out the excess sugar.
- In a large bowl, or the bowl of your stand mixer, whisk egg whites until firm peaks form. Gently fold about 1/3 of the egg whites into the chocolate mixture to combine and lighten the batter. Fold the remaining whites in 1/3 at a time.
- Spoon the soufflé into the prepared ramekins to almost reach the top of the pan. Bake the soufflé anywhere from 12 to 17 minutes or until it has risen and the top is set (check with a skewer or about 160°F with instant read thermometer).
- Serve immediately, dust with powder sugar, chocolate sauce and cherry vanilla ice cream



## CHERRY VANILLA ICE CREAM

### Ingredients:

4	Egg yolks
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup	Granulated sugar
1 cup	Whole milk
2 cups	Heavy cream
$\frac{1}{4}$ t	Salt
2 t	Pure vanilla extract
1 cup	Canned or frozen cherries, small diced

### Directions:

- Use a whisk to cream egg yolks and sugar together until light and creamy.
- Meanwhile, in a large saucepan add heavy cream and whole milk. Heat over medium heat stirring frequently until mixture warms and begins to bubble around the edges (but not boiling). Remove from the heat.
- Temper the egg yolk mixture by adding some of the milk/cream mixtures to the yolks slowly and then gradually pour the egg yolk mixture into the milk/cream mixture and stir well. Cook over medium heat until mixture thickens and coats the back of the spoon.
- Remove from the heat and allow to cool.
- Once mixture is cooled, transfer yolk/cream mix to a blender, add salt and vanilla and blend on high speed until well mixed. Refrigerate mix until well chilled.
- Add your mix to your ice cream machine and follow the manufacturer's directions. With 1 minute left in churning, turn off machine and add your diced cherries and then turn machine back on to allow cherries to blend with ice cream.
- Transfer ice cream to a freezer safe container with a tight fitting lid. This can be made up to 2 or 3 days in advance and last for a week or so. Recipe makes 10, 2 oz. scoops.

## CHOCOLATE SAUCE

### Ingredients:

2 cups	Heavy cream
12 oz.	Dark chocolate, use the best quality available

### Directions:

- Heat the heavy cream in a saucepan over medium heat. Add the chocolate, stirring, until the chocolate is melted and smooth. Remove from the heat and cool to room temperature.



*Friday, January 20, 2017*

# *The 58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*

PRODUCERS & CORRESPONDENTS  
GUIDE TO THE  
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

## **GOVERNMENTAL BIOGRAPHIES**

PRODUCED BY:

*The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*



# PRESIDENT - ELECT AND VICE PRESIDENT - ELECT

## PRESIDENT - ELECT DONALD JOHN TRUMP

"We will make America strong again. We will make America proud again. We will make America safe again. And we will Make America Great Again!"

—President-elect Donald J. Trump

Donald J. Trump is the very definition of the American success story, setting the standards of excellence in his business endeavors, and now, for the United States of America. A graduate of the Wharton School of Finance, Trump has devoted his life to building business, jobs and the American Dream—a movement he brought to the people when he announced his candidacy for President of the United States in June 2015.

As President, Trump will implement the biggest tax reforms since Ronald Reagan, greatly reducing middle-class and small business taxes, end stifling regulations that will keep jobs in America, renegotiate bad trade deals, strengthen our military, end radical Islamic terrorism, and create a government of, by, and for the people, making America first again. These platforms have restored America's faith, bringing forth a new dawn for our country.

## VICE PRESIDENT - ELECT MICHAEL RICHARD PENCE

"When you hear Donald Trump say he wants to Make America Great Again, when we do that, I truly believe the American people are going to be standing taller, they're going to see that real change can happen after decades of just talking about it."

—Vice President-elect, Michael R. Pence

Indiana Gov. Mike Pence is a lifelong Hoosier who has dedicated his life to improving the lives of the people he's had the privilege to govern. Pence has balanced the budget, achieved the largest state tax cut in Indiana history while also lowering the business personal property tax and corporate income tax, expanded school choice, and has increased educational opportunities for Indiana families by signing into law the first state funding for pre-K education.

As Vice President, Pence will work with President-elect Donald J. Trump in creating and implementing policy that will end terrorism, lower middle-class taxes, increase wages, keep jobs in the United States, repeal and replace Obamacare, ensure our military and law enforcement receive the resources they need to protect our citizens, and Make America Great Again for everyone—not just a select few.



# MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES



SEN. ROY BLUNT (R - MO )  
JCCIC CHAIRMAN

Building on a background as a public servant, university president, and teacher, United States Senator Roy Blunt was elected to the United States Senate in 2010.

Senator Blunt serves as the Vice Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference. He also serves on the Senate Appropriations Committee; the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee; and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. He is the Chairman of the Senate Rules

Committee and Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

The people of Southwest Missouri overwhelmingly elected Senator Blunt seven times to the U.S. House of Representatives. Senator Blunt was elected the Majority Whip earlier in his career than any Member of Congress in eight decades, and he was elected to the Senate leadership during his first year in the Senate.

Before serving in Congress, he was a history teacher, a county official, and in 1984 became the first Republican elected as Missouri's Secretary of State in more than 50 years. Senator Blunt also served four years as the president of Southwest Baptist University, his alma mater, in Bolivar, Missouri. Senator Blunt earned an M.A. in history from Missouri State University. Senator Blunt is a member of the Smithsonian Council for American Art, and is a Trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri. Senator Blunt is also a member of the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees.

The Senator is married to Abigail Blunt and has four children: Matt Blunt, Missouri's 54th Governor; Amy Blunt, an attorney in Columbia, Missouri; Andy Blunt, an attorney in Jefferson City, Missouri; and Charlie (age 11). Blunt has six grandchildren: Davis Mosby, Ben Blunt, Branch Blunt, Eva Mosby, Allyson Blunt, and Brooks Blunt.





## SEN. CHARLES E. SCHUMER (D - NY) SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Chuck was born in Brooklyn, New York on November 23, 1950 to parents Selma, a homemaker active in the community, and Abe, who owned a small exterminating business. Chuck grew up in the Sheepshead Bay neighborhood and with his siblings, Fran and Robert, attended PS 197 and Madison High School. Chuck has two daughters, Jessica and Alison, and he still resides in Brooklyn with his wife, Iris Weinshall.

After graduating from Harvard College and Harvard Law School in 1974, Chuck returned home and ran for the New York State Assembly, becoming, at 23, the youngest member of the State Legislature since Theodore Roosevelt. He soon made his mark with his trademark vigor and tireless advocacy. In 1980, at 29, Chuck ran for and won the seat in the 9th Congressional District.

Chuck represented the 9th Congressional District in Brooklyn and Queens for 18 years, where he established his reputation as a pioneer in the fight against crime and as a consumer advocate. Chuck authored the Omnibus Crime Bill, which put 100,000 new cops on the street. He was the leading sponsor of the Violence Against Women Act, to combat domestic violence and sexual assault, and the Brady Bill, which instituted mandatory background checks for handgun purchases.

In 1998, Chuck was elected to the U.S. Senate, and became New York's senior senator when Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan retired in 2000. Chuck kicked off his first Senate term by announcing he would visit each of New York's 62 counties every year, a tradition he continues today. Doing so has enabled Chuck to keep in touch with voters from every corner of the state. Throughout his time in the Senate, Chuck has made improving New York's economy his top priority, bringing affordable air service to Upstate New York and the Hudson Valley, and delivering over \$20 billion in aid to New York City following the attacks on September 11, 2001. Chuck was the author of legislation that eliminated barriers that delay low-cost generic medications from entering the marketplace and led the charge to make college tuition tax deductible. He also aggressively championed agricultural measures to preserve vital market support programs for New York's dairy farmers and crop growers.

Following the elections of 2006, Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) appointed Chuck to serve as Vice Chair of the Democratic Conference, the number three position on the Democratic Leadership team and a position he continues to hold. In 2009, Chuck was selected as the Chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, which oversees federal elections, voting rights, campaign finance, and the operation of the Senate complex. After New Yorkers re-elected him for a third term in 2010, Chuck took on an expanded role in the Senate as Chairman of the Democratic Policy and Communications Center.



## SEN. MITCH MCCONNELL (R - KY) SENATE MAJORITY LEADER

Mitch McConnell has served as U.S. Senate majority leader since 2015. He is only the second Kentuckian to serve as majority leader in the Senate; the first, Alben Barkley, led the Democrats from 1937 to 1947.

Since Republicans took charge of the Senate in 2015, McConnell has worked to restore the legislative process by empowering committees and individual senators. As a result, the Senate has attained a number of significant legislative accomplishments

under his leadership: from replacing No Child Left Behind with the most significant K-12 education reforms in years to passing a major overhaul of America's outdated energy policies to taking action on America's growing opioid and heroin epidemic.

McConnell previously served as the Republican Leader in the 110th through 113th Congresses, a position he was unanimously elected to by his colleagues every two years since 2006. He also served in leadership as the majority whip during the 108th and 109th Congresses, and as chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee during the 1998 and 2000 election cycles.

McConnell is Kentucky's longest-serving senator. First elected to the Senate in 1984, he made history that year as the only Republican challenger in the country to defeat a Democrat incumbent, and as the first Republican to win a statewide Kentucky race in nearly two decades. McConnell was elected to a record sixth term in 2014 with broad support from across the commonwealth, winning 110 of Kentucky's 120 counties.

McConnell has long been the Senate's leading voice for increased freedom and reconciliation in Burma, and in protecting Americans' First Amendment rights to free speech here at home. He currently serves as a senior member of the Appropriations, Agriculture, and Rules Committees. Before his election to the U.S. Senate, McConnell served as county judge-executive of Kentucky's Jefferson County, as deputy assistant attorney general to President Gerald Ford, as chief legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Marlow Cook, and as an intern on Capitol Hill to Senator John Sherman Cooper.

McConnell was born in Sheffield, Alabama, in 1942 and moved to Louisville, Kentucky with his family at the age of 13. He graduated with honors from the University of Louisville. He is also a graduate of the University of Kentucky College of Law, where he was elected president of the Student Bar Association. McConnell is married to the Honorable Elaine L. Chao, who served for eight years as President George W. Bush's secretary of labor. Secretary Chao is a former president of the United Way of America and director of the Peace Corps. McConnell and Secretary Chao are the proud parents of three daughters.



## REP. PAUL D. RYAN (R - WI) SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Born and raised in the community of Janesville, Paul Ryan is a fifth-generation Wisconsin native. Currently serving his ninth term as a member of Congress, Paul works on many important issues affecting Wisconsin residents and is an effective advocate for the First Congressional District.

In October 2015, after then-House Speaker John Boehner retired from Congress, Paul was elected House Speaker. A committed conservative and public servant, Paul has spent his life advocating for real solutions that will expand opportunity for all Americans. He brings that same passion for getting results to the speakership.

Prior to serving as speaker of the House, Congressman Ryan served as the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, where he focused on many issues across the federal government, such as fixing our broken tax code, holding the IRS accountable, strengthening Medicare and Social Security, repairing the safety net, promoting job-creating trade agreements, and developing patient-centered solutions to make health care more affordable.

During the 112th & 113th Congresses, he served as chairman of the House Budget Committee, where he put forward specific plans to tackle our looming fiscal crisis, driven by the dramatic rise in entitlement spending. These plans, titled "The Path to Prosperity," would help spur job creation, stop spending money the government doesn't have, balance the budget, and lift the crushing burden of debt.

Paul is a graduate of Joseph A. Craig High School in Janesville and earned a degree in economics and political science from Miami University in Ohio.



## REP. KEVIN MCCARTHY (R - CA) HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER

Congressman Kevin McCarthy proudly serves California's 23rd district and is currently the Majority Leader in the U.S. House of Representatives. Kevin was first elected to Congress in 2006 and is a native of Bakersfield and a fourth-generation Kern County resident. The grandson of a cattle rancher and the son of a firefighter, Kevin grew up a working-class family and is committed to preserving and promoting the American dream for hardworking Americans.

In Washington, Kevin fights every day for the constituents of California's 23rd District and for the future of America with the simple promise: to have the courage to lead with the wisdom to listen.

At the age of 21, Kevin started his own small business, Kevin O's Deli, from the ground up. As he worked hard, hired employees, and enjoyed success in his community, he soon learned—as all small business owners do—that the margins are thin, the hours are long, and that often Sacramento and Washington are obstacles, not aids, to success. The redundant and frivolous rules along with tedious paperwork and overburdening taxes compelled Kevin to enter public service.

He sold his business to put himself through college and graduate school at California State University, Bakersfield. While at school, he interned for Congressman Bill Thomas and later became a member of Congressman Thomas's staff. In 2000, he won his first public election as Trustee to the Kern Community College District and then, in 2002, he was elected to represent the 32nd Assembly District in the California State Assembly. As a freshman legislator, he was selected unanimously by his Republican colleagues to serve as the Assembly Republican Leader, becoming the first freshman legislator and the first legislator from Kern County to assume this top post in the California Legislature. Kevin worked with his colleagues in the Assembly and Senate and with the Governor to reduce California's budget deficit, overhaul the state workers' compensation system, and enhance California's business climate to create more opportunities for California workers and businesses.

After he was elected to Congress in 2006, Kevin quickly became Chief Deputy Whip and later served as Majority Whip. In 2014, he was elected Majority Leader of the House, where he now leads Congress in fighting for individual liberty, an efficient and effective government, free markets, and a vibrant civil society.

Since Kevin was elected to Congress, he and his Republican colleagues have blocked the largest tax increase in American history, cut out-of-control government spending, passed bills to create jobs, promoted North American energy independence, and fought to free Americans from the meddlesome influence of Washington in health care and beyond. He will continue to fight for a strong, fiscally responsible, and free America where every person has the ability to achieve the American dream.

When Kevin is not in Washington working for the constituents of California's 23rd District and for the future of America, he is home in Bakersfield with his wife, Judy, and two children, Connor and Meghan.

*58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*





## REP. NANCY PELOSI (D - CA) HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Nancy Pelosi, the Democratic Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives for the 115th Congress, is focused on strengthening America's middle class and creating jobs, reforming the political system to create clean campaigns and fair elections, enacting comprehensive immigration reform, and ensuring safety in America's communities, neighborhoods and schools. From 2007 to 2011, Pelosi served as Speaker of the House, the first woman to do so in American history.

For 25 years, Leader Pelosi has represented San Francisco, California's 12th District, in Congress. She first made history when House Democrats elected her the first woman to lead a major political party. She has led House Democrats for 10 years and previously served as House Democratic Whip for one year.

Under the leadership of Pelosi, the 111th Congress was heralded as "one of the most productive Congresses in history" by Congressional scholar Norman Ornstein. President Barack Obama called Speaker Pelosi "an extraordinary leader for the American people," and the Christian Science Monitor wrote: "...make no mistake: Nancy Pelosi is the most powerful woman in American politics and the most powerful House Speaker since Sam Rayburn a half century ago." Speaker Pelosi achieved passage of historic health insurance reform legislation in the House which establishes a Patients' Bill of Rights and will provide insurance for 30 million more Americans while lowering health care costs over the long term.

In the 111th Congress, Speaker Pelosi also led the Congress in passing strong Wall Street reforms to rein in big banks and protect consumers, as well as the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act, which expands educational opportunities and reforms the financial aid system to save billions of taxpayers' dollars. Additional key legislation passed into law included the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act to restore the ability of women and all workers to access our judicial system to fight pay discrimination; legislation to provide health care for 11 million American children; national service legislation; and hate crimes legislation. In late 2010, Pelosi led the Congress in passing child nutrition and food safety legislation, as well as repealing the discriminatory "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy, which prohibited gays and lesbians from serving openly in the military.

Pelosi comes from a strong family tradition of public service. Her late father, Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., served as Mayor of Baltimore for 12 years, after representing the city for five terms in Congress. Her brother, Thomas D'Alesandro, III, also served as Mayor of Baltimore. She graduated from Trinity College in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, Paul Pelosi, a native of San Francisco, have five grown children and nine grandchildren.



# THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

JOHN G. ROBERTS, JR.

Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Buffalo, New York, January 27, 1955. He married Jane Marie Sullivan in 1996 and they have two children, Josephine and John. He received an A.B. from Harvard College in 1976 and a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1979. He served as a law clerk for Judge Henry J. Friendly of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from 1979–1980 and as a law clerk for then-Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist of the Supreme Court of the United States during the 1980 Term. He was Special Assistant to the Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice from 1981–1982, Associate Counsel to President Ronald Reagan, White House Counsel's Office from 1982–1986, and Principal Deputy Solicitor General, U.S. Department of Justice from 1989–1993. From 1986–1989 and 1993–2003, he practiced law in Washington, D.C. He was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 2003. President George W. Bush nominated him as Chief Justice of the United States, and he took his seat September 29, 2005.

ANTHONY M. KENNEDY

Associate Justice, was born in Sacramento, California, July 23, 1936. He married Mary Davis and has three children. He received his B.A. from Stanford University and the London School of Economics, and his LL.B. from Harvard Law School. He was in private practice in San Francisco, California from 1961–1963, as well as in Sacramento, California from 1963–1975. From 1965 to 1988, he was a Professor of Constitutional Law at the McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific. He has served in numerous positions during his career, including a member of the California Army National Guard in 1961, the board of the Federal Judicial Center from 1987–1988, and two committees of the Judicial Conference of the United States: the Advisory Panel on Financial Disclosure Reports and Judicial Activities, subsequently renamed the Advisory Committee on Codes of Conduct, from 1979–1987, and the Committee on Pacific Territories from 1979–1990, which he chaired from 1982–1990. He was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in 1975. President Reagan nominated him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he took his seat February 18, 1988.



## CLARENCE THOMAS

Associate Justice, was born in the Pin Point community of Georgia near Savannah, June 23, 1948. He married Virginia Lamp in 1987 and has one child, Jamal Adeen, by a previous marriage. He attended Conception Seminary and received an A.B., cum laude, from Holy Cross College, and a J.D. from Yale Law School in 1974. He was admitted to law practice in Missouri in 1974, and served as an Assistant Attorney General of Missouri from 1974–1977, an attorney with the Monsanto Company from 1977–1979, and Legislative Assistant to Senator John Danforth from 1979–1981. From 1981–1982, he served as Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, and as Chairman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from 1982–1990. He became a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 1990. President George H.W. Bush nominated him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he took his seat October 23, 1991.

## RUTH BADER GINSBURG

Associate Justice, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 15, 1933. She married Martin D. Ginsburg in 1954, and has a daughter, Jane, and a son, James. She received her B.A. from Cornell University, attended Harvard Law School, and received her LL.B. from Columbia Law School. She served as a law clerk to the Honorable Edmund L. Palmieri, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, from 1959–1961. From 1961–1963, she was a research associate and then associate director of the Columbia Law School Project on International Procedure. She was a Professor of Law at Rutgers University School of Law from 1963–1972, and Columbia Law School from 1972–1980, and a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, California from 1977–1978. In 1971, she was instrumental in launching the Women's Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, and served as the ACLU's General Counsel from 1973–1980, and on the National Board of Directors from 1974–1980. She was appointed a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 1980. President Clinton nominated her as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and she took her seat August 10, 1993.

## STEPHEN G. BREYER

Associate Justice, was born in San Francisco, California, August 15, 1938. He married Joanna Hare in 1967, and has three children, Chloe, Nell, and Michael. He received an A.B. from Stanford University, a B.A. from Magdalen College, Oxford, and an LL.B. from Harvard Law School. He served as a law clerk to Justice Arthur Goldberg of the Supreme Court of the United States during the 1964 Term, as a Special Assistant to the Assistant U.S. Attorney General for Antitrust, 1965–1967, as an Assistant Special Prosecutor of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, 1973, as Special Counsel of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, 1974–1975, and as Chief Counsel





of the committee, 1979–1980. He was an Assistant Professor, Professor of Law, and Lecturer at Harvard Law School, 1967–1994, a Professor at the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government, 1977–1980, and a Visiting Professor at the College of Law, Sydney, Australia, and at the University of Rome. From 1980–1990, he served as a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, and as its Chief Judge, 1990–1994. He also served as a member of the Judicial Conference of the United States, 1990–1994, and of the United States Sentencing Commission, 1985–1989. President Clinton nominated him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he took his seat August 3, 1994.

### SAMUEL ANTHONY ALITO, JR.

Associate Justice, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, April 1, 1950. He married Martha-Ann Bomgardner in 1985, and has two children, Philip and Laura. He served as a law clerk for Leonard I. Garth of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit from 1976–1977. He was Assistant U.S. Attorney, District of New Jersey, 1977–1981, Assistant to the Solicitor General, U.S. Department of Justice, 1981–1985, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, 1985–1987, and U.S. Attorney, District of New Jersey, 1987–1990. He was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in 1990. President George W. Bush nominated him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he took his seat January 31, 2006.

### SONIA SOTOMAYOR

Associate Justice, was born in Bronx, New York, on June 25, 1954. She earned a B.A. in 1976 from Princeton University, graduating summa cum laude and receiving the university's highest academic honor. In 1979, she earned a J.D. from Yale Law School where she served as an editor of the Yale Law Journal. She served as Assistant District Attorney in the New York County District Attorney's Office from 1979–1984. She then litigated international commercial matters in New York City at Pavia & Harcourt, where she served as an associate and then partner from 1984–1992. In 1991, President George H.W. Bush nominated her to the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, and she served in that role from 1992–1998. She served as a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from 1998–2009. President Barack Obama nominated her as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on May 26, 2009, and she assumed this role August 8, 2009.



## ELENA KAGAN

Associate Justice, was born in New York, New York, on April 28, 1960. She received an A.B. from Princeton in 1981, an M. Phil. from Oxford in 1983, and a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1986. She clerked for Judge Abner Mikva of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit from 1986-1987 and for Justice Thurgood Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court during the 1987 Term. After briefly practicing law at a Washington, D.C. law firm, she became a law professor, first at the University of Chicago Law School and later at Harvard Law School. She also served for four years in the Clinton Administration, as Associate Counsel to the President and then as Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy. Between 2003 and 2009, she served as the Dean of Harvard Law School. In 2009, President Obama nominated her as the Solicitor General of the United States. After serving in that role for a year, the President nominated her as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on May 10, 2010. She took her seat on August 7, 2010.



*Friday, January 20, 2017*

# *The 58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*

PRODUCERS & CORRESPONDENTS  
GUIDE TO THE  
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

**HISTORICAL INAUGURAL DAY EVENTS**

PRODUCED BY:

*The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*



# MORNING WORSHIP SERVICE



Photo from Library of Congress

**John F. Kennedy shakes hands with Father Richard J. Casey after attending Mass at Holy Trinity Church.**

On March 4, 1933, at 10:15 a.m., prior to his swearing-in ceremony, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife Eleanor attended a church service at St. John's Episcopal Church, next to the White House. They did the same at Roosevelt's 1937 and 1941 Inaugurations, and arranged for a private service at the White House the morning of his fourth Inauguration on January 20, 1945. Roosevelt's Inauguration Day worship service set a precedent that has been followed by Presidents ever since.

Franklin Roosevelt was not the first President to attend church on Inauguration Day, however. In 1789, George Washington attended a service at St. Paul's Chapel in New York City immediately following his swearing-in ceremony. Although this feature of Washington's Inauguration did not set a precedent, religion still played a role in subsequent swearing-in ceremonies. Almost all Presidents since George Washington have placed their hand on a Bible when taking the oath of office. And all Presidents have included some reference to the Almighty in their Inaugural addresses (except George Washington's second address, which was only 135 words).

The following list provides information on Inauguration Day worship services attended by Presidents and Presidents-elect since 1933.



## HISTORY OF INAUGURAL DAY WORSHIP SERVICES

PRESIDENT	INAUGURAL EVENT	SERVICE ATTENDED
Barack H. Obama	January 21, 2013	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
Barack H. Obama	January 20, 2009	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
George W. Bush	January 20, 2005	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
George W. Bush	January 20, 2001	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
William J. Clinton	January 20, 1997	Attended private prayer service at Metropolitan AME Church
William J. Clinton	January 20, 1993	Attended private prayer service at Metropolitan AME Church
George H. W. Bush	January 20, 1989	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
Ronald W. Reagan	January 21, 1985	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church  On Monday, January 21, attended service at National Cathedral
Ronald W. Reagan	January 20, 1981	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
James E. Carter	January 20, 1977	Interfaith prayer service at the Lincoln Memorial
Richard M. Nixon	January 20, 1973	No apparent church service Inauguration Day morning  Attended church the next day
Richard M. Nixon	January 20, 1969	Attended official prayer breakfast in West Auditorium of the State Department
Lyndon B. Johnson	January 20, 1965	Attended private service at National City Christian Church
John F. Kennedy	January 20, 1961	Attended Mass at Holy Trinity Church
Dwight D. Eisenhower	January 20, 1957	Attended services at National Presbyterian Church  Took private oath of office that day; public ceremony the next day



Dwight D. Eisenhower	January 20, 1953	Attended service at National Presbyterian Church
Harry S Truman	January 20, 1949	Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church
Franklin D. Roosevelt	January 20, 1945	Private service held in the East Room of the White House
Franklin D. Roosevelt	January 20, 1941	Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church
Franklin D. Roosevelt	January 20, 1937	Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church
Franklin D. Roosevelt	March 4, 1933	Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church



## BIBLES USED IN PREVIOUS INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

DATE	EVENT	PRESIDENT	BIBLE AND SCRIPTURE PASSAGE
January 21, 2013	Fifty-Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies	Barack H. Obama	The Lincoln Bible and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Bible. The Lincoln Bible was the Bible used by president Abraham Lincoln at his presidential Inauguration. The Bible is part of the collection of the Library of Congress. The Bible itself is an Oxford University Press edition published in 1853, has 1280 pages, and measures approximately 15 cm (6 in) in length, 10 cm (4 in) in width, and 4.5 cm in thickness. It is bound in burgundy red velvet with gilt edges.
January 20, 2009	Fifty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies	Barack H. Obama	The Lincoln Bible
January 20, 2005	Fifty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies	George W. Bush	Family Bible, open to Isaiah 40:31
January 20, 2001	Fifty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies	George W. Bush	Family Bible, closed
January 20, 1997	Fifty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies	William J. Clinton	King James Bible, given to him by grandmother, open to Isaiah 58:12 (same Bible used at his 1993 Inauguration)
January 20, 1993	Fifty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies	William J. Clinton	King James Bible, given to him by grandmother, open to Galatians 6:8
January 20, 1989	Fifty-First Inaugural Ceremonies	George H. W. Bush	Family Bible, open to Matthew 5, and the Bible used by George Washington (belonging to St. John's Masonic Lodge No. 1), opened at random
January 21, 1985	Fiftieth Inaugural Ceremonies	Ronald W. Reagan	Family Bible, given to him by his mother, open to II Chronicles 7:14 (same Bible used at his 1981 Inauguration)
January 20, 1981	Forty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies	Ronald W. Reagan	Family Bible given to him by his mother, open to II Chronicles 7:14
January 20, 1977	Forty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies	James E. Carter	Family Bible, open to Micah 6:8, and the Bible used by George Washington (belonging to St. John's Mason Lodge No. 1)
August 9, 1974	Swearing-In of Vice President Gerald R. Ford after the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon	Gerald R. Ford	Bible held by his wife, open to Proverbs 3:5-6
January 20, 1973	Forty-Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies	Richard M. Nixon	Two brown leather family Bibles, open to Isaiah 2:2-4 (same Bibles used at his 1969 Inauguration)





January 20, 1969	Forty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies	Richard M. Nixon	Two brown leather family Bibles, both open to Isaiah 2:4
January 20, 1965	Forty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies	Lyndon B. Johnson	Johnson took the oath on the same family Bible he used at his Vice Presidential Inauguration in 1961. It was closed.
November 22, 1963	Swearing-In of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy	Lyndon B. Johnson	Unknown
January 20, 1961	Forty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies	John F. Kennedy	Fitzgerald family Bible (his mother's family), closed
January 20, 1957	Forty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Eisenhower used his personal "West Point Bible," open to Psalm 33:12
January 20, 1953	Forty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Eisenhower used two Bibles: the Bible used by George Washington in 1789 (belonging to St. John's Masonic Lodge No. 1), opened to II Chronicles 7:14; and his own personal "West Point Bible," opened to Psalm 33:12.
January 20, 1949	Forty-First Inaugural Ceremonies	Harry S. Truman	Truman used two Bibles: the first was the same Bible he used in 1945 when he was sworn in upon the death of Franklin Roosevelt, open to Matthew 5 (Beatitudes). The second was a Gutenberg facsimile given to him by the Independence, Missouri Chamber of Commerce, opened to Exodus 20 (the Ten Commandments).
April 12, 1945	Swearing-In of Vice President Harry S. Truman after the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt	Harry S. Truman	According to Truman, "There was much scurrying around to find this book on which to take the oath." It was closed while he repeated the oath, and he kissed the book when he finished.
January 20, 1945	Fortieth Inaugural Ceremonies	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Same family Bible used for his 1933, 1937, and 1941 Inaugurations, open to I Corinthians 13
January 20, 1941	Thirty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Same family Bible used for his 1933 and 1937 Inaugurations, open to I Corinthians 13
January 20, 1937	Thirty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies		Same family Bible used for his 1933 Inauguration, open to I Corinthians 13
March 4, 1933	Thirty-Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Roosevelt family Bible, the same one used when Roosevelt was sworn in as Governor of New York in 1928 and 1930, open to I Corinthians 13
March 4, 1929	Thirty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies	Herbert C. Hoover	Family Bible, open to Proverbs 29:18



March 4, 1925	Thirty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies	Calvin Coolidge	Family Bible given to him by his mother, open to John 1
August 3, 1923	Swearing-In of Vice President Calvin Coolidge after the death of President Warren G. Harding	Calvin Coolidge	Family Bible
March 4, 1921	Thirty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies	Warren G. Harding	Same Bible used by George Washington (belonging to St. John's Masonic Lodge No. 1), open to Micah 6:8
March 5, 1917	Thirty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies	Woodrow Wilson	Same Bible used when he was sworn in as Governor of New Jersey and as President in 1913, open to Psalm 46
March 4, 1913	Thirty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies	Woodrow Wilson	Same Bible used when he was sworn in as Governor of New Jersey, open to Psalm 119:43-46
March 4, 1909	Thirty-First Inaugural Ceremonies	William H. Taft	Century-old Bible belonging to the Supreme Court, open to I Kings 3:9-11
March 4, 1905	Thirtieth Inaugural Ceremonies	Theodore Roosevelt	Same Bible used when Roosevelt was sworn in as Governor of New York in 1898, open to James 1:22-23
September 14, 1901	Swearing-In of Vice President Theodore Roosevelt after the assassination of President William McKinley	Theodore Roosevelt	No Bible used
March 4, 1901	Twenty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies	William McKinley	Bible provided to him by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, open to Proverbs 16:20-21
March 4, 1897	Twenty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies	William McKinley	Bible presented to him by the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; II Chronicles 1:10 is marked
March 4, 1893	Twenty-Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies	Grover Cleveland	Bible given to him by his mother in 1852 when he was 15 years old, open to Psalm 91:12-16. (Same Bible he used at his 1885 Inauguration.)
March 4, 1889	Twenty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies	Benjamin Harrison	Bible provided by Clerk of the Supreme Court James H. McKenney, opened to Psalm 121:1-6.
March 4, 1885	Twenty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies	Grover Cleveland	Bible given to him at age 15 by his mother. This Bible was opened by Chief Justice Waite and by chance it fell to Psalm 112:4-10.



September 20, 1881	Swearing-In of Vice President Chester Arthur after the assassination of President James Garfield	Chester A. Arthur	Bible unknown for September 20 oath-taking; Bible provided by Clerk of the Supreme Court James H. McKenney for September 22 oath, open to Psalm 31:1-2
March 4, 1881	Twenty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies	James A. Garfield	Bible provided by James H. McKenney, Clerk of the Supreme Court, open to Proverbs 21:1
March 5, 1877	Twenty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies	Rutherford B. Hayes	Bible provided by D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Supreme Court, open to Psalm 118:11-13
March 4, 1873	Twenty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies	Ulysses S. Grant	Bible provided by D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Supreme Court, opened to Isaiah 11:1-3
March 4, 1869	Twenty-First Inaugural Ceremonies	Ulysses S. Grant	Unknown
April 15, 1865	Swearing-In of Vice President Andrew Johnson after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln	Andrew Johnson	Origin of the Bible unknown, but said to have been opened to Proverbs 20 and 21
March 4, 1865	Twentieth Inaugural Ceremonies	Abraham Lincoln	The origin of Lincoln's second Inaugural Bible is unknown, but it was open to Matthew 7:1; 18:7; and Revelations 16:7
March 4, 1861	Nineteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	Abraham Lincoln	Bible purchased by William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court, opened at random. It is almost identical to James Buchanan's 1857 Bible.
March 4, 1857	Eighteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	James Buchanan	Unknown
March 4, 1853	Seventeenth Inaugural Ceremonies	Franklin Pierce	Unknown
July 10, 1850	Swearing-In of Vice President Millard Fillmore after the death of President Zachary Taylor	Millard Fillmore	Unknown
March 5, 1849	Sixteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	Zachary Taylor	Unknown



March 4, 1845	Fifteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	James K. Polk	The origin of Polk's Bible is unknown, although a letter in the front of the volume indicates that after the Inauguration, it was presented to Mrs. Polk by the Marshal of the District of Columbia. There is no indication that it was open during the oath-taking, and has no marked passages.
April 6, 1841	Swearing-In of Vice President John Tyler after the death of President William H. Harrison	John Tyler	Unknown
March 4, 1841	Fourteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	William H. Harrison	Unknown
March 4, 1837	Thirteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	Martin Van Buren	Unknown
March 4, 1833	Twelfth Inaugural Ceremonies	Andrew Jackson	Unknown
March 4, 1829	Eleventh Inaugural Ceremonies	Andrew Jackson	Unknown
March 4, 1825	Tenth Inaugural Ceremonies	John Quincy Adams	According to his own version of his Inauguration, Adams took the oath upon a volume of law.
March 4, 1821	Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies	James Monroe	Unknown
March 4, 1817	Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies	James Monroe	Unknown
March 4, 1813	Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies	James Madison	Unknown
March 4, 1809	Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies	James Madison	Unknown
March 4, 1805	Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies	Thomas Jefferson	Unknown
March 4, 1801	Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies	Thomas Jefferson	Unknown
March 4, 1797	Third Inaugural Ceremonies	John Adams	Unknown
March 4, 1793	Second Inaugural Ceremonies	George Washington	Unknown
April 30, 1789	First Inaugural Ceremonies	George Washington	The Holy Bible from St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 1, opened at random due to haste to Genesis 49:13



# PROCESSION TO THE U.S. CAPITOL



Photo from Library of Congress  
**Taft and Roosevelt driving to the Capitol, 1909**

On Inauguration Day, after a morning worship service, the President-elect, Vice President-elect, and their spouses will be escorted to the White House by members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC).

After a brief meeting, the President-elect and the outgoing President will then proceed together to the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremonies. This tradition has endured, with few exceptions, since 1837, when Martin Van Buren and Andrew Jackson rode together in a carriage made from wood taken from

the USS Constitution. The Vice President and Vice President-elect will follow, as will family members, cabinet members, and members of the JCCIC.

Since the first Inauguration of George Washington in 1789, the procession to the Inaugural Ceremonies has provided an occasion for much celebration. In fact, the Inaugural Parade that now follows the swearing-in ceremony first began as the procession, when military companies, bands, the President's cabinet, elected officials, and friends escorted the President-elect to the Inauguration. Procedures changed in 1873, when President Ulysses S. Grant reviewed the troops from a stand in front of the White House after the swearing-in ceremony. In 1881, a single military division escorted President-elect Garfield to the Capitol, and the full parade occurred after the Inauguration.

Although most presidents rode to their inaugurations in a carriage (or later, an automobile), Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson both walked to their swearing-in ceremonies. In 1825, outgoing President James Monroe took part in the procession to the Capitol in his own carriage, following President-elect John Quincy Adams' carriage. In 1841, William Henry Harrison rode to the Capitol for his swearing-in ceremony on the back of a "white charger," surrounded by his close political allies. In 1845, outgoing President John Tyler joined President-elect Polk for the carriage-ride to the Capitol, firmly establishing the tradition first carried out by Van Buren and Jackson in 1837.

By the time of Zachary Taylor's inauguration in 1849, a routine for the procession had been established, although it would change in small ways over time. A military and civilian escort



would parade to the President-elect's lodgings, where they were joined by the outgoing President. The outgoing President would take his seat in the carriage to the right of the President-elect, and the whole entourage would then proceed to the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremony.

At the 1857 Inauguration of James Buchanan, members of the Senate Committee on Arrangements for the Inauguration formed an escort, and joined the President and President-elect in the carriage, starting a long-running tradition.

Lincoln did not join the procession to the Capitol for his second Inauguration in 1865. He had already gone to the Capitol early that morning to sign last-minute bills into law. The parade proceeded without him, and even made history as African-Americans marched for the first time. In 1869, Andrew Johnson became the third President who did not join the President-elect in the procession to the Capitol, nor did he attend the swearing-in ceremony. He remained at the White House, signing last-minute legislation until his term expired at noon.

The 1877 Inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes started the tradition of the President-elect going first to the White House to meet the outgoing President before proceeding to the Capitol. The Vice President and Vice President-elect followed in a separate carriage, and after them, members of the Senate Committee on Arrangements. Future Inaugurations would follow this precedent.

Edith Galt Wilson became the first First Lady to accompany her husband in the carriage to the Capitol in 1917. In 1921, Warren G. Harding became the first President to ride to his Inauguration in an automobile. Lyndon B. Johnson's procession to the Capitol in 1965 was marked by stringent security measures, including a bullet-proof limousine.

Today, the Presidential procession to the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremony follows a firmly established protocol, based on the evolving traditions of past Inaugurations.





# VICE PRESIDENT'S SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

Just before the President-elect takes the oath of office on Inauguration Day, the Vice President-elect will step forward on the Inaugural Platform and repeat the oath of office. Although the United States Constitution specifically sets forth the oath required by the President, it only says that the Vice President and other government officers should take an oath upholding the Constitution. It does not specify the form of that oath.

The First Congress passed an oath act on June 1, 1789, authorizing only senators to administer the oath to the Vice President (who serves as the president of the Senate). Later that year, legislation passed that allowed courts to administer all oaths and affirmations. Since 1789, the oath has been changed several times by Congress. The present oath repeated by the Vice President of the United States, Senators, Representatives, and other government officers has been in use since 1884. The oath reads:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God."

While tradition dictates that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court administers the oath of office to the President-elect, a variety of officials have administered the oath to Vice Presidents. The president pro tempore of the Senate administered the oath to the first three Vice Presidents—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Aaron Burr—and to many Vice Presidents from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Some Vice Presidents took the oath from the Chief Justice. On some occasions, the outgoing Vice President administered the oath to the Vice President-elect. Since World War II, Vice Presidents have chosen friends and associates to administer the oath of office.

The location of the Vice President's oath-taking ceremony has also changed since John Adams became Vice President in 1789. Today, the Vice President recites the oath on the west front terrace of the U.S. Capitol. Until 1937, most Vice Presidents took the oath of office in the Senate chamber,



U.S. Senate Collection  
**Vice President Wheeler Taking the  
Oath of Office in the Senate Chamber**





prior to the President's swearing-in ceremony. This made the Vice President's swearing-in ceremony distinct and separate from the President's.

For most of the nation's history, Inauguration Day was March 4, which was also the final day of the congressional session. During the morning, the galleries of the Senate chamber would begin to fill with family members and friends of Senators, Representatives, and the incoming and outgoing Presidents and Vice Presidents. Members of the House, the diplomatic corps, cabinet members, and members of the Supreme Court would enter next. Finally, the Vice President-elect, the President, and the President-elect would enter the crowded chamber, which would then grow quiet to hear the Vice President deliver his farewell address before gaveling the session closed.

At noon (the doorkeeper often had to push the clock hands back to fulfill the noon adjournment requirement), the Vice President-elect would take the oath of office, and then deliver his Inaugural Address. Following that, the newly-sworn Vice President would call the Senate into extraordinary session, and then the Senators-elect would come forward and take their oaths of office. Finally, the procession would form and make its way to the east front portico of the Capitol for the President's swearing-in ceremony.

In 1937, Inauguration Day moved to January 20, a change enacted by the 20th amendment to the Constitution. The Vice President's swearing-in ceremony also moved, from the Senate chamber to the Inaugural Platform on the Capitol's east front. In 1981, the Inaugural Ceremonies moved to the west front terrace of the Capitol, where they have been held ever since.

Although the Vice Presidential swearing-in ceremony lost some of its distinctness after it moved to the east front portico, it gained a public audience, and reflected the growing political importance of the Vice President as part of the executive branch of government.



# PRESIDENTIAL SWEARING-IN CEREMONY



U.S. Senate Historical Office

Inauguration of George Washington, 1789

***"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."***

—Presidential oath of office, Article II, Section 1, United States Constitution

Proceedings associated with the Presidential elections and inaugurations, almost routine after two centuries, were entirely new and untried following the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The Constitution provides that the President be elected through an electoral college, with membership equal to the number of Senators and Representatives from each state. It authorizes

*58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*



Congress to determine when elections are held, when the Electoral College meets, and when the new President takes the oath of office. The Constitution also requires that the President must be a native born citizen of the United States, have lived in this country for at least 14 years, and have attained the age of 35. It even specifies the oath of office the new President should swear or affirm. Beyond that, the Constitution says nothing about the Inaugural Ceremony.

The first inauguration of George Washington occurred on April 30, 1789, in front of New York's Federal Hall. Our nation's first President took the oath of office on a balcony overlooking Wall Street. With the ceremony complete, the crowd below let out three big cheers, and President Washington returned to the Senate chamber to deliver his brief Inaugural Address. He called upon "That Almighty Being who rules over the universe" to assist the American people in finding "liberties and happiness under "a government instituted by themselves."

Four years later, on March 4, 1793, Washington's second Inauguration happened in Philadelphia, where the government had taken up temporary residence while a permanent capital was being built along the Potomac. The President took his oath in the small Senate chamber on the second floor of Congress Hall, a Georgian-style structure just west of Independence Hall. In contrast to his elaborate first Inauguration, this ceremony was a simple affair. Amidst a room crammed with dignitaries, Washington gave the shortest Inaugural Address on record—just 135 words—and repeated the oath of office, administered by Supreme Court Justice William Cushing.

By March of 1801, the seat of the U.S. government had moved to Washington, D.C. The streets were muddy, almost impassable, and overgrown with bushes. Crude arrangements for the workers charged with constructing buildings for the federal government scarred the landscape. At the time, the Capitol Building comprised just one wing, which housed the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Library of Congress and the Supreme Court, all under one roof. On March 4, 1801, President-elect Thomas Jefferson walked with few attendants and little fanfare to the Capitol Building from his nearby lodgings at a boarding house to become the first President to be Inaugurated in the nation's new capital city. Upon entering the Senate chamber, now the Old Supreme Court Chamber, Jefferson immediately took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice John Marshall and addressed the audience gathered in the Senate chamber. After his Inaugural Address he finished his day with a meal at the boarding house. But for a few occasions, the Inauguration Ceremonies for all future Presidents and Vice Presidents would take place in the City of Washington.

Andrew Jackson's Inauguration on March 4, 1829, was the first of 35 held on the east front of the Capitol. Though Jackson's second Inauguration in 1833 took place inside the House chamber because of his ill health and bad weather, Presidents from Martin Van Buren in 1837 to Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 were sworn into office on the Capitol's east front. In 1909 a raging blizzard forced William Howard Taft's ceremony indoors to the Senate chamber.

The turn of the century brought a milestone worth noting—the formation of the Joint



Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. Until the twentieth century, the Inaugural Ceremonies had been handled exclusively by the United States Senate. In 1901, 100 years after the Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, the Joint Committee was formed to plan and conduct the Inauguration Ceremonies at the U.S. Capitol. Senator Marcus A. Hanna, a Republican from Ohio, became the first chairman, responsible for President William McKinley's second Inauguration.

On March 4, 1913, Woodrow Wilson resumed use of the east front for his Inauguration. The ceremony continued to be held there until Franklin D. Roosevelt's unprecedented fourth Inauguration on January 20, 1945. With the nation and the President weary after four years of war, Roosevelt chose to have a simple, low-key ceremony on the south portico of the White House.

In 1949, Harry Truman's Inauguration saw the return of the ceremonies to the Capitol's east front, where they remained through the Inauguration of Jimmy Carter in 1977.

Ronald Reagan's 1981 Inauguration was the first held on the west front of the Capitol. Seeking to minimize construction costs and improve visibility for a larger number of spectators, Congress shifted the ceremony from its traditional location of the east front. Although Ronald Reagan's second Inauguration, on January 21, 1985, was forced indoors to the Capitol Rotunda because of bitterly cold weather, every presidential inauguration since has continued with the west front tradition.

Sadly, not all Presidential Inaugurals have been stately formal ceremonies, or happy occasions. Eight Vice Presidents have taken the oath of office upon the death of a President, while another was sworn in following a Presidential resignation.

John Tyler was at his home in Williamsburg, Virginia, when he received news that President William Henry Harrison had died. Tyler immediately took a coach to Washington. The next day, April 6, 1841, Tyler was sworn in as President at the Indian Queen Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue. Chief Justice William Cranch of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia administered the oath to Tyler, as he did nine years later to Millard Fillmore, following the death of President Zachary Taylor. On July 10, 1850, Vice President Fillmore took the oath in a public ceremony in the House of Representatives chamber.

President Abraham Lincoln died early on the morning of April 15, 1865, and shortly afterwards



Architect of the Capitol  
**January 20, 1981-Ronald Reagan's  
Inaugural Ceremony in progress  
on the Capitol's West front**





Vice President Andrew Johnson was sworn in quietly at Kirkwood House, in Washington, by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. At 2:00 a.m. on September 20, 1881, Chester Alan Arthur took the oath at his home on Lexington Avenue, in New York City. Two days later, President Arthur repeated the oath in the Vice President's Room in the Capitol, in the presence of former

Presidents Grant and Hayes. When William McKinley died, on September 14, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt took the oath in the home of Ansley Wilcox, in Buffalo, New York. News of President Harding's death reached Vice President Calvin Coolidge at his family's homestead in Plymouth, Vermont, in the early hours of the morning on August 3, 1923. By the light of a kerosene lamp, Coolidge took the oath from his father, Colonel John Calvin Coolidge, a farmer, notary public, and justice of the peace. On August 21, Coolidge repeated the ceremony in his suite at the Willard Hotel in Washington.



LBJ Library  
Sarah T. Hughes, U.S. District Judge, Northern District of Texas, administering oath of office to Lyndon B. Johnson in the Conference Room aboard Air Force One at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963.

Harry Truman took his oath as President in the Cabinet Room at the White House on the evening of April 12, 1945, following the death of Franklin Roosevelt. On November 22, 1963, in a crowded cabin on Air Force One, at Love Field in Dallas, Texas, Lyndon Johnson was sworn in as President after the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Judge Sarah T. Hughes, who administered the oath that day, became the first woman to swear in a President. Most recently, when President Richard

Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974, Vice President Gerald R. Ford took the oath of office in a ceremony in the East Room of the White House, becoming the ninth Vice President to complete an unexpired Presidential term.

Although inaugural traditions have changed through the years, their fundamental premise remains unchanged and unwavering. The American Presidential Inauguration Ceremony, with its speeches and attendant festivities, has represented both national renewal and continuity of leadership since 1789 and will continue to do so into the future.



# INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The custom of delivering an address on Inauguration Day started with the very first inauguration: George Washington's on April 30, 1789. After taking his oath of office on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City, Washington proceeded to the Senate chamber where he read a speech before members of Congress and other dignitaries. His second inauguration took place in Philadelphia on March 4, 1793, in the Senate chamber of Congress Hall. There, Washington gave the shortest Inaugural Address on record, just 135 words, before repeating the oath of office.

Every President since Washington has delivered an Inaugural Address. While many of the early Presidents read their addresses before taking the oath, current custom dictates that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court administer the oath first, followed by the President's speech.

William Henry Harrison delivered the longest Inaugural Address, at 8,445 words, on March 4, 1841 a bitterly cold, wet day. He died one month later. It has been rumored that he died of pneumonia, brought on by prolonged exposure to the elements on his Inauguration Day, but it is more likely he died of Typhoid fever.



Library of Congress  
**Theodore Roosevelt delivers his Inaugural Address**

John Adams' Inaugural Address, which totaled 2,308 words, contained the longest sentence, at 737 words. After Washington's second Inaugural Address, the next shortest was Franklin D. Roosevelt's fourth address on January 20, 1945, at just 559 words. Roosevelt had chosen to have a simple Inauguration at the White House in light of the nation's involvement in World War II.

In 1921, Warren G. Harding became the first President to take his oath and deliver his Inaugural Address through loud speakers. In 1925, Calvin Coolidge's Inaugural Address was the first to be broadcast nationally by radio. And in 1949, Harry S. Truman became the first President to deliver his Inaugural Address over television airwaves.

Most Presidents use their Inaugural Address to present their vision of America and to set forth their goals for the nation. Some of the most



eloquent and powerful speeches are still quoted today. In 1865, in the waning days of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln stated, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt avowed, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." And in 1961, John F. Kennedy declared, "And so my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

Today, Presidents deliver their Inaugural Address on the west front of the Capitol, but this has not always been the case. Until Andrew Jackson's first Inauguration in 1829, most Presidents spoke in either the House or Senate chambers. Jackson became the first President to take his oath of office and deliver his address on the east front portico of the U.S. Capitol in 1829. With few exceptions, the next 37 Inaugurations took place there, until 1981, when Ronald Reagan's swearing-in ceremony and Inaugural Address occurred on the west front terrace of the Capitol. The West Front has been used ever since.





# PRESIDENT'S ROOM AND APPOINTING CABINETS

## HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

In 1789, President George Washington wrote to the United States Senate recommending a chamber for the joint business of the President and the Senate. Although the Capitol's early architects planned for such a room, it was not until extensions were added to the building in the 1850s that one was finally built.



Photo from U.S. Senate Commission on Art  
**President's Room**

The provisions of the Constitution made the President's Room an important necessity. As originally written, the Constitution scheduled the terms of office for the president and the Congress to begin at the same time-noon, March 4. For this reason, outgoing presidents often had to visit the Capitol during the final hours of March 3 to sign last-minute legislation that had been hurriedly passed by outgoing Congresses. These visits frequently lasted through the night, with the president remaining at the Capitol the entire time.

Bill signing was not the only presidential activity during these late night visits. On March 3, 1865, while President Abraham Lincoln was working in the President's Room, General Ulysses S. Grant received a message from General Robert E. Lee proposing a peace conference. Grant at once telegraphed Washington, D.C. for instructions. His message eventually

reached Lincoln at the Capitol, where the president drafted an immediate reply, ordering Grant not to confer with Lee unless it was to consider terms of surrender. The following morning, Lincoln was in the room again, finishing business before proceeding to the Inaugural Platform on the Capitol's East Front to renew his oath of office.

As President himself, Grant spent the final hours of the 44th Congress (March 3, 1877) in his room in the Capitol, working to sign his own accumulation of last-minute bills. In 1885 President



Chester Arthur, visiting the room to sign last-minute legislation, brought financial relief to the dying, poverty-stricken ex-President Grant by placing him on the army retired list as a lieutenant general. Similarly, just as his term in office expired, Benjamin Harrison signed a controversial bill in the room for the financial relief of Jefferson Davis' widow.

In the early 20th century, President Woodrow Wilson attempted to revive George Washington's practice of conferring in person with the Senate. To this end, Wilson used the President's Room as often as three times a week for legislative meetings. In 1917, the *Baltimore Sun* noted that frequently during such sessions the door to his office was left open, and visitors were treated to the unusual spectacle of a President actively at work in public. When Inauguration Day fell on a Sunday in 1917, Wilson took the oath of office privately in the room. His public oath followed on the Capitol's East Front the next day.

The President's Room was rarely used by presidents after 1921. The 20th Amendment, ratified in 1933, further eliminated the need for the room by unlinking the end of congressional and presidential terms, thus eliminating the troublesome crush of last-minute legislation on March 3. History was made once again in the room in 1965, when President Lyndon B. Johnson chose it as the site for his signing of the historic Voting Rights Act, prohibiting discrimination at the polls. On January 20, 1981, President Ronald Reagan established the tradition of an Inaugural Day visit to the President's Room. Succeeding presidents have followed Reagan's example, visiting the room immediately after the Inaugural Ceremony to sign documents, such as Cabinet nomination papers, and pose for photographers. Except for these infrequent presidential visits, the room is used today primarily by senators for private meetings, interviews, and impromptu caucuses.

## ART HIGHLIGHTS

Early guidebooks referred to the President's Room as one of the gems of the Capitol. Diarist Mary Clemmer Ames described it in glowing terms in the 1870s:

"Gilding, frescoes, and arabesques glitter and glow above and around. There is not one quiet hue on which the tired sight may rest. Gazing, I feel an indescribable desire to pluck a few of Signor Brumidi's red legged babies and pug-nosed cupids from their precarious perches on the lofty ceilings, to commit them to nurses or to anybody who will smooth out their rumpled little legs and make them look comfortable."

The rich frescoes gracing the walls and ceiling were completed from 1859–1860 by Italian artist Constantino Brumidi. Brumidi, who emigrated to the United States in 1852, spent the last third of his life decorating the interior of the Capitol Building. He based his design for the President's Room on Raphael's ceiling of the Stanza della Segnatura in the Vatican Palace.

Adorning the walls, elegantly framed with floral motifs, are portraits of George Washington and the members of his first cabinet. On the ceiling are four allegorical figures personifying



the foundations of government—Religion, Legislation, Liberty, and Executive Authority. Four historical portraits, each representative of fundamental aspects of the development of the nation, decorate the corners of the ceiling— Christopher Columbus, discovery; Amerigo Vespucci, exploration; Pilgrim leader William Brewster, religion; and Benjamin Franklin, history.

The frescoes, darkened with long neglect and periodic over painting, were professionally restored in 1994–1995, uncovering their original vibrant colors and revealing Brumidi's fine technique.

Most of the furnishings in the room have long been associated with this historic chamber. The two Turkish sofas and five large armchairs were acquired in 1875, and have been restored to their original appearance.

The President's Room chandelier is the only one specifically made for the Capitol extensions that still remains in place. Originally gas-burning, it was later converted to electricity. Subsequent modifications added 33 electric lights and six additional arms. The chandelier is richly decorated with historical and allegorical figures. The elaborate floor tiles were made by Minton, Hollins and Company of Stoke-Upon-Trent, England. Their excellent condition after nearly 150 years is a result of a unique encaustic tile making process. Encaustic tiles were made using layers of colored clay embedded in a neutral clay base to create vibrant, durable colors. Ordinary tiles are merely painted with colored glazes, which wear away much more quickly.

Photographs of the room from the late 1890s show the floor clock in the same location where it stands today. It was acquired for \$250 in 1887 from Washington jewelers Harris & Shaefer. The mahogany table, often erroneously associated with President Lincoln, also dates from the late 19th century.

Today, the President's Room is considered one of the showpieces of the Capitol's Senate wing. It continues to be used for important national and ceremonial events, and serves as a constant reminder of the close relationship between the executive and legislative branches of our government.

For a printable pamphlet on the President room and a picture, please visit:  
[The President's Room pamphlet](#) and [picture](#)



# INAUGURAL LUNCHEON



Photo from U.S. Senate Photo Studio

**National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol on January 20, 2009, ready for the Inaugural Luncheon immediately following the swearing-in ceremonies**

After the newly elected President has taken the oath of office and delivered his Inaugural Address, he will be escorted to Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol for the traditional Inaugural Luncheon, hosted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC). While this tradition dates as far back as 1897, when the Senate Committee on Arrangements gave a luncheon for President McKinley and several other guests at the U.S. Capitol, it did not begin in its current form until 1953. That year, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mrs. Eisenhower, and 50 other guests of the JCCIC dined on creamed chicken, baked ham, and potato puffs in the now-restored Old Senate Chamber.

From the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, Presidents left the Capitol after the Inauguration Ceremonies and traveled to the White House for a luncheon prepared by the outgoing President and First Lady. After the luncheon, the President and his party would view the parade from a stand erected in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue.





As the parade grew larger over the years, and lasted later and later into the afternoon, organizers began to look for ways to hasten its start. In 1897, they proposed that the President go directly from the Capitol to the reviewing stand, and have lunch there, if he desired. Instead, the Presidential party dined in the Capitol as guests of the Senate Committee on Arrangements.

In 1901, the President again took his lunch at the Capitol, and the parade delays continued. In 1905, the luncheon returned to the White House, again in the hopes that the parade could start earlier. Eventually, the organizers turned their focus to shortening the parade, rather than the luncheon.

As the twentieth century progressed, the White House luncheons became more and more elaborate. In 1945, President and Mrs. Roosevelt played host to over 2,000 guests in what would be the last White House post-Inaugural Luncheon. In 1949, Secretary of the Senate Leslie Biffle hosted a small lunch for President Truman in his Capitol reception room. They dined on South Carolina turkey, Smithfield ham, potato salad, and pumpkin pie. In 1953, the JCCIC began its current tradition of hosting a luncheon for the President, Vice President, and their spouses; Senate leaders; the JCCIC members; and other invited guests.

Since then, the JCCIC has organized a luncheon celebration at 14 Presidential Inaugurations. The luncheon program includes speeches, gift presentations from the JCCIC, and toasts to the new administration.



# PRESIDENTIAL ESCORT AND INAUGURAL PARADE

After the conclusion of the Congressional Luncheon, the First and Second families will review the military units of the Presidential Escort as they pay their respects to the Commander-In-Chief on the East Plaza of the U.S. Capitol. The Presidential Escort is a military formation, which precedes the Inaugural Parade and escorts the President, Vice President, and other dignitaries from the Capitol to the White House along Pennsylvania Avenue.

Once the President has arrived at the White House reviewing stand, the parade officially begins at the corner of 4th Street and Pennsylvania Ave. The parade's participants are placed into divisions with a military element leading each division followed by civilian bands, dance teams, equestrian units, and floats. The Joint Task Force-National Capital Region (JTF-NCR) collects, compiles, organizes, and offers historical perspective concerning the parade participant applications to the Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC). The PIC then chooses the parade participants.

The tradition of an Inaugural Parade dates back to the very first Inauguration, when President George Washington took the oath of office on April 30, 1789, in New York City. As he began his journey from Mount Vernon to New York City, local militias joined his procession as it passed through towns along the way. Once he arrived in New York City, members of the Continental

Army, government officials, members of Congress, and prominent citizens escorted President Washington to Federal Hall for his swearing-in ceremony.



U.S. Senate Collection

**President McKinley Reviewing the Inaugural Procession from the Stand in Front of the White House**

The early Inaugural Parades primarily consisted of escorts for the President-elect to the Capitol. President Thomas Jefferson's first Inauguration, in 1801, was the first to take place in the new capital city of Washington. Only the north wing of the Capitol



was completed at that time, and as President Jefferson walked from his nearby boarding house to the Capitol, he was accompanied by an Alexandria, Virginia, company of riflemen, friends, and “fellow citizens.” After his second Inauguration in 1805, a procession formed at the Navy Yard made up of Members of Congress and citizens, which escorted President Jefferson from the Capitol to the White House, accompanied by the United States Marine Band, who has played at every Presidential Inauguration since.

The first organized parade occurred in 1809, at the Inauguration of President James Madison. A troop of cavalry from Georgetown escorted him to the Capitol. After taking the oath of office, President Madison sat in review of nine companies of militia. Future Inaugurations saw these military escorts grow more and more elaborate. President William Henry Harrison’s parade in 1841 featured floats, and for the first time, military companies from outside the Washington, D.C., area accompanied the President-elect to The Capitol. Citizens clubs, political clubs, several military bands, and groups of college students also marched in the parade, setting future precedent.

In 1865, during President Abraham Lincoln’s second Inauguration, African-Americans marched in the parade for the first time. Four companies of African-American troops, a lodge of African-American Odd Fellows, and African-American Masons joined the procession to the Capitol, and then back to the White House after the Inaugural.

In 1873, President Grant started the tradition of reviewing the parade at the White House after the Inaugural Ceremony, shifting the focus of excitement to the post-Inaugural Procession rather than the escort to the Capitol. In 1881, President James Garfield reviewed the parade from a specially built stand in front of the White House. Reviewing stands were also erected along Pennsylvania Avenue for visitors. In 1897, President McKinley reviewed the parade in a glass-enclosed stand to protect him from cold and possibly harsh weather.

Despite a blizzard that forced the Inauguration Ceremony indoors for President William H. Taft in 1909, the parade proceeded as planned, as workers busily cleared snow from the parade route. For the first time, the First Lady accompanied her husband as they led the parade from the Capitol to the White House. The only parade known to have been canceled owing to bad weather was President Ronald Reagan’s second in 1985, when frigid temperatures made the situation dangerous. The largest parade, with 73 bands, 59 floats, horses, elephants, and civilian and military vehicles, and lasting 4 hours and 32 minutes, occurred in 1953 at President Dwight D. Eisenhower’s first Inauguration.

Women first participated in the Inaugural Parade in 1917, at President Woodrow Wilson’s second Inauguration. In 1921, President Warren G. Harding became the first President to ride in the procession in an automobile. The parade was first televised in 1949 at the Inauguration of President Harry S. Truman.





# PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL BALLS

On May 7, 1789, one week after the inauguration of President George Washington in New York City, sponsors held a ball to honor the new President. It was not until 1809, however, after the Inauguration of President James Madison at the Capitol in Washington, D.C., that the tradition of the Inaugural Ball began. That night, First Lady Dolley Madison hosted the gala at Long's Hotel. Four hundred tickets sold for \$4 each. In 1833, two balls were staged for President Andrew Jackson, one at Carusi's Assembly Rooms, a theatre house and public hall, and the other at Central Masonic Hall. President William Henry Harrison attended all three of the 1841 Inaugural Balls held in his honor.

The Inaugural Ball quickly turned into an anticipated highlight of Washington society, and its location became a prime topic of discussion. Organizers wanted a building that could accommodate large numbers of guests. A temporary wooden building was erected in the city's Judiciary Square in 1849 for one of President Zachary Taylor's Inaugural Balls. By the time of President James Buchanan's Inauguration in 1857, the idea of multiple balls was abandoned for one grand ball that could accommodate thousands of guests. Again, a temporary ballroom was built in Judiciary Square for the occasion. Food purchased for President Buchanan's ball included \$3000 worth of wine, 400 gallons of oysters, 500 quarts of chicken salad, 1200 quarts of ice cream, 60 saddles of mutton, 8 rounds of beef, 75 hams, and 125 tongues.

In 1865, the ball following President Lincoln's second Inauguration took place in the model room of the Patent Office - the first time a government building was used for the celebration. The Inaugural Ball for President Grant's 1869 Inauguration was held in the north wing of the Treasury Building. Apparently there was not enough room there for dancing, so for President Grant's 1873 Inauguration, a temporary building was again constructed in Judiciary Square.

Later Inaugural Balls were held at the National Museum Building, now the Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building, and the Pension Building, which became the favorite venue from 1885 through 1909.

In 1913, the city's inaugural organizers began planning the ball to celebrate President Woodrow Wilson's Inauguration, again to be held at the Pension Building, but President-elect Wilson thought otherwise. He felt the ball was too expensive and unnecessary for the solemn occasion of the Inaugural, and asked the Inaugural Committee to cancel it. The city of Washington had not missed an Inaugural Ball since 1853, when a grieving President Franklin Pierce, mourning the recent loss of his son, asked that the ball be canceled.



President-elect Warren G. Harding also requested that the Inaugural Committee do away with the elaborate ball (and the parade as well) in 1921, hoping to set an example of thrift and simplicity. The committee complied, and instead, the chairman of the Inaugural Ball committee hosted a private party at his home. Subsequent inaugurations followed this trend, with charity balls becoming the fashion for the inaugurations of Presidents Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

President Harry Truman revived the official ball in 1949. Organizers for President Dwight D. Eisenhower's 1953 Inaugural Ball added a second event due to the great demand for tickets. Four years later, President Eisenhower's second Inauguration featured four balls, and President Kennedy attended five in 1961. President Carter attempted to strip the balls of their glitz and glamour in 1977, calling them parties and charging no more than \$25 each, but by the second Inaugural of President Clinton in 1997, the number of balls reached an all-time high of 14. George W. Bush's Inaugural in 2001 saw the number of official balls decline to eight, and his second Inaugural in 2005 was celebrated with nine official balls. In 2009, President Obama attended 10 Inaugural Balls, including the Commander-In-Chief's Ball. In 2013, there were two official balls.

PRESIDENT	NUMBER OF BALLS ATTENDED	DATE
Barack H. Obama	2	January 21, 2013
Barack H. Obama	10	January 20, 2009
George W. Bush	9	January 20, 2005
George W. Bush	8	January 20, 2001
William J. Clinton	14	January 20, 1997
William J. Clinton	11	January 20, 1993
George H. W. Bush	9	January 20, 1989
Ronald W. Reagan	9	January 21, 1985
Ronald W. Reagan	10	January 20, 1981
James E. Carter	7	January 20, 1977
Richard M. Nixon	5	January 20, 1973
Richard M. Nixon	6	January 20, 1969
Lyndon B. Johnson	4	January 20, 1965
John F. Kennedy	5	January 20, 1961
Dwight D. Eisenhower	4	January 20, 1957
Dwight D. Eisenhower	2	January 20, 1953
Harry S. Truman	1	January 20, 1949



*Friday, January 20, 2017*

# *The 58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*

PRODUCERS & CORRESPONDENTS  
GUIDE TO THE  
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

**U.S. CAPITOL HISTORY AND FACTS**

PRODUCED BY:

*The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*



# HOW THE LOCATION FOR THE U.S. CAPITOL WAS CHOSEN

The Capitol is located in Washington, D.C., at the eastern end of the National Mall on a plateau 88 feet above the level of the Potomac River, commanding a westward view across the Capitol Reflecting Pool to the Washington Monument 1.4 miles away and the Lincoln Memorial 2.2 miles away.

Before 1791, the federal government had no permanent site. The early Congresses met in eight different cities: Philadelphia; Baltimore; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; York, Pennsylvania; Princeton, New Jersey; Annapolis, Maryland; Trenton, New Jersey; and New York City. The subject of a permanent capital for the government of the United States was first raised by Congress in 1783; it was ultimately addressed in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution (1787), which gave the Congress legislative authority over “such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of Particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States. ...”

In 1788, the state of Maryland ceded to Congress “any district in this State, not exceeding ten miles square,” and in 1789 the state of Virginia ceded an equivalent amount of land. In accordance with the “Residence Act” passed by Congress in 1790, President Washington in 1791 selected the area that is now the District of Columbia from the land ceded by Maryland (private landowners whose property fell within this area were compensated by a payment of £25 per acre); that ceded by Virginia was not used for the capital and was returned to Virginia in 1846. Also under the provisions of that Act, he selected three Commissioners to survey the site and oversee the design and construction of the capital city and its government buildings. The Commissioners, in turn, selected French engineer Pierre Charles L’Enfant to plan the new city of Washington. L’Enfant’s plan, influenced by the gardens at Versailles, arranged the city’s streets and avenues in a grid overlaid with baroque diagonals; the result is a functional and aesthetic whole in which government buildings are balanced against public lawns, gardens, squares, and paths. The Capitol itself was located at the elevated east end of the Mall, on the brow of what was then called Jenkins’ Hill. The site was, in L’Enfant’s words, “a pedestal waiting for a monument.”



# CONSTRUCTION HISTORY OF THE U.S. CAPITOL

Begun in 1793, the United States Capitol has been built, burnt, rebuilt, extended, and restored. The Capitol that we see today is the result of several major periods of construction; it stands as a monument to the ingenuity, determination, and skill of the American people.

- 1790 – Congress passes the Residence Act
- 1791 – President George Washington selects the area now known as the District of Columbia to serve as the Nation's Capital
- 1793 – Dr. William Thornton's design for the Capitol Building is selected
- 1800 – Congress, the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, and the courts of the District of Columbia occupy the U.S. Capitol
- 1807 – House occupies its new legislative chamber (South Wing)
- 1814 – British troops set fire to the building
- 1819 – Prominent Boston architect, Charles Bulfinch, restores the North and South Wings, making the chambers for the Supreme Court, the House, and the Senate ready for use
- 1851 – Thomas U. Walter supervises construction of the Capitol extensions
- 1856 – The Bulfinch Dome is removed and construction begins on a new fire-proof cast-iron dome
- 1857 – House of Representatives was able to meet in its new chamber
- 1859 – Senate first meets in its present chamber
- 1863 – Statue of Freedom is lifted into place atop the current dome
- 1866 – Italian-born artist Constantino Brumidi finishes the fresco painting, "The Apotheosis of Washington"
- 1868 – The Capitol extensions are completed
- 1874 – The Capitol's first elevator is installed
- 1891 – Marble terraces are completed as part of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted grounds plan to provide a more substantial visual base for the building
- 1898 – A gas explosion and fire damages the North Wing
- 1902 – Roofs over Statuary Hall and original North Wing are reconstructed and fireproofed
- 1960 – Dome restoration to fix cracks and address aging is completed



Architect of the Capitol  
**Construction of the Capitol Extension and  
Dome. 1861**



- 1962 – The East Front extension is completed
- 1973 – Electronic voting equipment is installed in the House Chamber
- 1976 – The Old Senate Chamber, National Statuary Hall, and the Old Supreme Court Chamber are restored to their mid-19th-century appearance for the nation's 1976 Bicentennial celebration.
- 1979 – Facilities are added to allow for House television coverage of debates
- 1986 – Facilities are added to allow for Senate television coverage of debates
- 1987 – A project to strengthen the structure by installing steel tie rods and replacing stone blocks is completed
- 1993 – The Olmsted Terrace courtyards are converted into a meeting space
- 1996 – The House monumental stairs are restored
- 2008 – The U.S. Capitol Visitor Center opens to the public
- 2016 – The Capitol Dome and Rotunda Restoration project is completed



Photo from Library of Congress

**The Capitol as Completed by Bulfinch; John Plumbe, Jr.**

For more information and a video on the history of the U.S. Capitol, please visit:  
[History of the U.S. Capitol](#)





# ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES & HISTORIC SPACES

Designed from the outset to house the U.S. Congress, the Capitol was a bold experiment in a new nation. The building has been enlarged and modified over the years, and it contains some of the most important spaces in American history and architecture.

As the Capitol complex has been expanded, new buildings have reflected the taste and values of their time, offering the latest amenities available while retaining a connection to the Capitol's neoclassical forms.

## THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

### DOME



The cast-iron dome of the United States Capitol, constructed between 1855 and 1866, may well be the most famous man-made landmark in America. It is such a fitting finale for the building it crowns, so familiar and dignified, it seems surprising that its design and construction came late in the Capitol's architectural evolution. Only the marble west front terraces (1884-1892) and the east front extension (1958-1962) are more recent additions to the Capitol than its dome.

For more information on the United States Capitol Dome, please visit:  
[The United States Capitol Dome](#)

### ROTUNDA



The Rotunda is a large, domed, circular room located in the center of the Capitol on the second floor. It has been used for ceremonial functions, such as the unveiling of statues, Inaugurations, and the lying in state of distinguished citizens. Its lower walls hold historic paintings, and a frescoed band, or "frieze," depicting significant events in American history rings its upper walls. The Rotunda canopy, a 4,664-square-foot fresco painting, *The Apotheosis of Washington*, depicts the first President of the United States rising into the clouds in glory.

For more information on the Rotunda, please visit:  
[Rotunda](#)



## OLD SENATE CHAMBER



This semicircular, half-domed chamber, located north of the Rotunda, was occupied by the Senate between 1810 and 1859. After the Senate moved to its present chamber, this room was used by the Supreme Court from 1860 until 1935.

For more information on the Old Senate Chamber, please visit:  
[Old Senate Chamber](#)

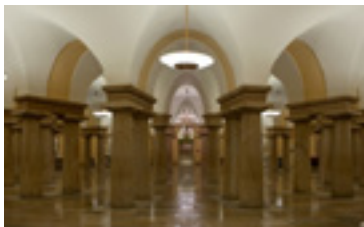
## OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER



Until 1935, the Capitol housed the Supreme Court of the United States as well as the Congress. This semicircular, umbrella-vaulted room, located north of the Crypt, was used by the Court between 1810 and 1860.

For more information on the Old Supreme Court Chamber, please visit:  
[Old Supreme Court Chamber](#)

## CRYPT



On the Capitol's first floor is the Crypt, which lies beneath the Rotunda and dome directly above. Despite its name, the Crypt has never been used for funerary purposes; it serves today for the display of sculpture and interpretive exhibits.

For more information on the Crypt, please visit:  
[Crypt](#)

## HALL OF COLUMNS



The Hall of Columns is a dramatic, high-ceilinged corridor more than 100 feet long on the first floor of the Capitol's House wing. It takes its name from the 28 fluted, white marble columns that line the corridor. Since 1976, the hall has housed part of the National Statuary Hall Collection.

For more information on the Hall of Columns, please visit:  
[Hall of Columns](#)



## NATIONAL STATUARY HALL (THE OLD HALL OF THE HOUSE)



The House of Representatives first occupied this space south of the Rotunda in 1809 and used it as their meeting room for almost 50 years. In 1857 the House moved to its present chamber, and in 1864 Congress invited each state to contribute two statues of prominent citizens for permanent display in the room, which was renamed National Statuary Hall. Today it houses part of the National Statuary Hall Collection.

For more information on Statuary Hall, please visit:  
[Statuary Hall](#)

## THE BRUMIDI CORRIDORS



The vaulted, ornately decorated corridors on the first floor of the Senate wing are called the Brumidi Corridors in honor of Constantino Brumidi, the Italian artist who designed the murals and the major elements. Brumidi first painted at the Capitol in 1855, and spent much of the next 25 years until his death in 1880 decorating the building's rooms and corridors.

For more information on the Brumidi Corridors, please visit:  
[Brumidi Corridors](#)

## MINTON TILES



The richly patterned and colored tiled floors are one of the most striking features of the extensions of the U.S. Capitol. Architect Thomas U. Walter chose encaustic tile for its beauty, durability, and sophistication. Encaustic tiles were made using layers of colored clay embedded in a neutral clay base to create vibrant, durable colors. Ordinary tiles are merely painted with colored glazes, which wear away much more quickly.

For more information on the Minton Tiles, please visit:  
[Milton Tiles](#)



## THE SMALL SENATE ROTUNDA



The small rotunda in the old Senate wing of the Capitol was designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe as an ornamental air shaft. It was constructed after the fire of 1814 as a means of lighting the corridors and circulating air into rooms that open onto the space.

For more information on the small Senate Rotunda, please visit:  
[The Small Senate Rotunda](#)

## THE SMALL HOUSE ROTUNDA



The Small House Rotunda is one of the most architecturally significant spaces in the Capitol. It was designed in 1804 by architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe during his first building campaign after he was appointed by Thomas Jefferson to construct the south wing of the Capitol.

For more information on the small House Rotunda, please visit:  
[The Small House Rotunda](#)

## RESTORING THE CAPITOL DOME

The United States Capitol Dome, symbol of American democracy and world-renowned architectural icon, was constructed of cast iron more than 150 years ago. The Dome has not undergone a complete restoration since 1959-1960, and due to age and weather was plagued by more than 1,300 cracks and deficiencies. In 2016, the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) successfully completed the restoration. Full project details at [www.aoc.gov/dome](http://www.aoc.gov/dome).

Thousands of skilled Americans worked day and night to save the U.S. Capitol Dome. [See the sights and hear the sounds from this restoration.](#)

The Rotunda is the center of the Capitol and is recognized as the location where some of our most solemn and celebratory events occur. The AOC repaired ironwork, upgraded electrical and mechanical systems, installed new lighting, removed hazardous materials and returned the paint scheme to more historically accurate colors.

The Dome is America's symbol of democracy. The AOC ensures the building continues to operate on behalf of those who serve their constituencies. It is a structure that inspires future generations of public servants and preserves our heritage for future Americans.



*Friday, January 20, 2017*

# *The 58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*

PRODUCERS & CORRESPONDENTS  
GUIDE TO THE  
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

**JOINT CONGRESSIONAL  
COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL  
CEREMONIES (JCCIC)**

PRODUCED BY:

*The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*





# JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES (JCCIC)

The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC) plans and executes all inaugural activities at the U.S. Capitol, including the Inaugural Swearing-In Ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States and the traditional Inaugural Luncheon that follows.

Upon passage of a concurrent resolution, the JCCIC is established and the members appointed. The Vice President appoints Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoints House members. The JCCIC is usually comprised of the Senate Majority Leader (at the time of appointment), the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives.





# HISTORY OF THE JCCIC



Photo from the Library of Congress

**President Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge and Senator Curtis on the way to the Capitol, March 4, 1925**

On January 20, 2017, the newly elected President of the United States will take the constitutional oath of office marking the 58th formal Presidential Inaugural Ceremony since 1789. In all, U.S. Presidents have been sworn into office 70 times - usually in public, sometimes in private following the death or resignation of a President, or because Inauguration Day fell on a Sunday. The U.S. Senate oversaw the first 28 Inaugurations of both the President and Vice President. On February 4, 1901, the Senate approved a concurrent resolution to create the Joint

Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. The Senate and House of Representatives then appointed members on February 5, 1901. Since then, all Inaugural Ceremonies at the U.S. Capitol have been organized by the JCCIC.

A separate Presidential Inaugural Committee, appointed by the President-elect, has responsibility for all official inaugural events other than those held at the Capitol. The military also plays a role with the Joint Task Force-National Capital Region, which coordinates all military participation and support for the Inaugural Ceremonies.

Although the U.S. Constitution specified the oath to be taken by the President, the Framers of the Constitution provided that Congress would determine when and where the inauguration would take place. As the nation grew, so too did interest in Presidential Inaugurations. By the late 1820s, what had typically been a small, indoor ceremony moved outdoors, allowing more people to witness this important event first hand. By the end of the 19th century, the Presidential Inauguration had evolved into an elaborate day-long event, marked by parades, fireworks, luncheons, and glamorous Inaugural Balls. As the event evolved, so did the Senate's role in the ceremony, and increasingly the House of Representatives became frustrated by their lack of involvement in the planning stage of Presidential Inaugurations.



Photo from Library of Congress

**Senator Marcus Hanna**

In March of 1897, as preparations for William McKinley's first Inauguration were underway,



members of the House of Representatives protested when they learned Senators would receive twice as many Inaugural tickets. Representatives were further angered when they discovered the Inaugural Platform would be built entirely in front of the Senate wing of the Capitol. "In other words," the Washington Post reported, "the House is not to be recognized in this matter even a little bit." Senators defended their actions by reminding their House colleagues that, as a continuing body which advises the President on nominations and treaties, the Senate held a unique position within the federal government, one that was co-equal with the President. The Senate maintained its control over the 1897 Inauguration, but four years later the responsibilities were shared by both houses of Congress.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies was formed in 1901 to oversee Inaugural Ceremonies at the U.S. Capitol. Representatives Joseph Cannon, John Dalzell, and Thomas McRae joined Senators Marcus Hanna, John Spooner and James Jones to plan McKinley's second Inaugural. Hanna chaired the committee, and continued the Senate tradition of accompanying the President-elect on his carriage ride to the Capitol. By all accounts, the joint effort was a success. The 1901 ceremony included parades and exhibitions viewed by the new President from a glass-enclosed reviewing stand at the White House, and the whole event was recorded—for the first time—by motion picture cameras.

Since 1901, Congress has created a new Inaugural Committee every four years to plan and conduct the inaugural activities at the Capitol, including the swearing-in ceremony and the luncheon honoring the President and Vice President. As tradition dictates, the Committee includes the Senate Majority Leader (at the time of appointment), the chair and ranking member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives.

The Joint Committee for the 2017 Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies was authorized by S. Con. Res. 28, which passed the Senate on January 20, 2016, and the House on February 3rd. In accordance with tradition, the Senate representatives on JCCIC are Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, Rules Committee Chairman Roy Blunt, and Rules Committee Ranking Member Charles Schumer. The House members of JCCIC are Speaker Paul Ryan, Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy, and Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi.

For more information on the JCCIC and the Inaugural Ceremonies please visit our website at <http://www.inaugural.senate.gov/>, our Facebook page at <http://www.facebook.com/JCCIC> and our Twitter account at @jccic.



*Friday, January 20, 2017*

# *The 58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*

PRODUCERS & CORRESPONDENTS  
GUIDE TO THE  
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

## **THE MILITARY AND THE 2017 INAUGURAL CEREMONIES**

PRODUCED BY:

*The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*



# JOINT TASK FORCE—NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

## IN SUPPORT OF THE 58TH PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

The Joint Task Force-National Capital Region (JTF-NCR) is designated to execute the ceremonial mission through planning, coordinating, and providing authorized and approved Department of Defense (DOD) ceremonial and public affairs support for the 58th Presidential Inauguration during the Inaugural period of January 15-24, 2017. This January, JTF-NCR will have approximately 820 service members assigned to coordinate participation by more than 5,000 service members in Inaugural events. Service members participating in the 58th Presidential Inauguration represent an integrated total force—Soldiers, Marines, Sailors, Airmen, and Coast Guardsmen—proudly serving their country

JTF-NCR also serves as the official DOD liaison to the Joint Congressional Committee on Inauguration Ceremonies (JCCIC) and the Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC). JTF-NCR works with the PIC and JCCIC to coordinate and conduct military ceremonial support at Inaugural events.

The U.S. Military has participated in this important American tradition since April 30, 1789, when members of the U.S. Army, local militia units, and Revolutionary War veterans escorted George Washington to his first Inauguration ceremony at Federal Hall in New York City.

U.S. Armed Forces personnel provide ceremonial support to the 58th Presidential Inaugural during the Inaugural period. This support comprises musical units, marching elements, color guards, salute batteries, and honor cordons, which render appropriate ceremonial honors to the Commander-In-Chief. Approximately 5,000 service members are participating in ceremonial support roles during the Inaugural period.

JTF-NCR collects, compiles, organizes, and offers historical perspective concerning the parade participant applications to the Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC). The PIC then chooses the final parade participants.

Maj. Gen. Bradley A. Becker, U.S. Army, is commander of the Joint Force Headquarters-National Capital Region (JFHQ-NCR). Brigadier Gen. George M. Degnon, U.S. Air Force, is assigned as the JTF-NCR Deputy for Inaugural support, and Command Sgt. Maj. Paul E. Biggs, U.S. Army, serves as the JFHQ-NCR senior enlisted advisor.



# THE INAUGURAL PARADE

The first Inaugural parade supported by JTF-NCR, formerly the Armed Forces Inaugural Committee, was President Eisenhower's in 1953. Lasting more than five hours, it remains the longest Inaugural parade to date. President Eisenhower's 1957 Inauguration included close to 9,000 military personnel. President Kennedy's 1961 Inaugural parade consisted of more than 15,000 military and civilian personnel and took more than three hours to pass the reviewing stand. In addition, the U.S. Military provided VIP escorts and supported three Inaugural balls.

During the 2009 Presidential Inauguration, President Obama became the first African American U.S. President with the attendance of approximately 1.2 million people. The PIC received 1,382 applications to participate in the 2009 Inaugural parade and marched more than 12,500 personnel including 51 marching bands, 55 marching units, 22 float units, 11 horse units, and 217 horses.

In 2013, there were 8,917 total parade participants. There were also 1,580 military members, who made up the "street cordon" to line the 3,856 yard long parade route to render honors to the Commander-In-Chief as he passed from the Capitol to the White House in 2013.

The 58th Presidential Inaugural Parade will be held on January 20, 2017. The DOD performed a dress rehearsal on January 15, where the JTF-NCR rehearsed the major portions of the Inaugural events and ceremonies in Washington D.C.

For more information on the military and the Inaugural Ceremonies please visit:

JTF-NCR Inauguration website: <http://inauguralsupport.mdw.army.mil/>

Facebook: JTF-NCR 58th Presidential Inauguration

Twitter: MDW\_USARMY

Instagram: MDW\_USARMY

Flickr: MDW\_EVENTS

DVIDS: JTF-NCRPI



*Friday, January 20, 2017*

# *The 58<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration*

PRODUCERS & CORRESPONDENTS  
GUIDE TO THE  
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

**HISTORICAL INAUGURAL DAY FACTS,  
FIGURES, AND PRECEDENTS**

PRODUCED BY:

*The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*





INAUGURAL EVENT	PRESIDENT	FACT, FIRST OR PRECEDENT
Fifty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 2009	Barack H. Obama	<p>First African American to hold the office of President of the United States</p> <p>Largest attendance of any event in the history of Washington, DC</p> <p>Largest attendance of any Presidential Inauguration in U.S. history</p> <p>First citizen born in Hawaii to hold the office</p> <p>Highest viewership ever of the swearing-in ceremonies on the internet</p> <p>First woman, Sen. Dianne Feinstein, to emcee the ceremony</p> <p>First Inaugural webcast to include captioning</p> <p>First swearing-in ceremony to include an audio description</p>
Fifty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 2005	George W. Bush	<p>Largest Inaugural platform to date.</p> <p>First time anti-counterfeiting security has been designed into the tickets.</p> <p>First live Web Cam of Inaugural platform construction.</p> <p>First Inauguration with secure Inaugural credentials.</p>
Fifty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 2001	George W. Bush	George W. Bush had hoped to use the Masonic Bible that had been used both by George Washington in 1789, and by his father, George H. W. Bush, in 1989. This historic Bible had been transported, under guard, from New York to Washington D.C. for the Inauguration but, due to inclement weather, a family Bible was substituted instead.
Fifty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1997	William J. Clinton	First Inaugural ceremony broadcast live on the Internet.
Fiftieth Inaugural Ceremonies January 21, 1985	Ronald W. Reagan	<p>Coldest Inauguration day on record, with a noon temperature of 7°F.</p> <p>January 20th fell on Sunday, so Reagan was privately sworn in that day at the White House; the public Inauguration on January 21st took place in the Capitol Rotunda, due to freezing weather.</p>
Forty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1981	Ronald W. Reagan	<p>First Inauguration held on the west front of the U.S. Capitol.</p> <p>Reagan's first Inauguration was also the warmest on record with a noon temperature of 55.</p>



Forty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1977	James E. Carter	<p>Jimmy Carter was the first President to walk from the Capitol to the White House in the parade following the swearing-in ceremony.</p> <p>Carter requested that the Inaugural luncheon, hosted by the JCCIC, be canceled.</p> <p>Gerald R. Ford became the first President leaving office to use a helicopter after the Inaugural Ceremonies. This established a tradition that all Presidents leaving office have followed since.</p>
Swearing-In of Vice President Gerald R. Ford after the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon August 9, 1974	Gerald R. Ford	<p>First unelected Vice President to become President.</p> <p>Ford assumed the Presidency upon the resignation of Richard M. Nixon. Facing impeachment proceedings for his role in the Watergate scandal and alleged cover-up, Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974.</p>
Forty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1969	Richard M. Nixon	<p>Took the oath of office on two Bibles, both family heirlooms.</p> <p>Nixon's Inauguration included an official, three-faith prayer service, open to the public, in the West Auditorium of the State Department.</p>
Forty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1965	Lyndon Baines Johnson	<p>Security for Johnson's Inauguration was tight following the assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963. For the first time, the President rode in a bullet-proofed limousine.</p>
Swearing-In of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy November 22, 1963	Lyndon B. Johnson	<p>Johnson assumed the Presidency upon the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Kennedy was shot and killed by Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas.</p> <p>First time a woman administered the oath of office (U.S. District Judge Sarah T. Hughes swore in Johnson on Air Force One).</p> <p>First and only time a President took the oath of office on an airplane.</p>
Forty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1961	John F. Kennedy	<p>First time a poet, Robert Frost, participated in the Inaugural program.</p> <p>First Roman Catholic to become President of the United States.</p>
Forty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1957	Dwight D. Eisenhower	<p>January 20, 1957 fell on a Sunday, so Eisenhower was sworn in privately that day by Chief Justice Earl Warren in the White House East Room. His public Inauguration was held on Monday, January 21, 1957.</p>



Forty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1953	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Broke precedent by reciting his own prayer after taking the oath, rather than kissing the Bible.  First time the JCCIC hosted the Inaugural Luncheon at the U.S. Capitol.
Forty-First Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1949	Harry S. Truman	First televised Inaugural Ceremony.  Truman reinstated the Inaugural Ball.
Swearing-In of Vice President Harry S Truman after the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt April 12, 1945	Harry S. Truman	Truman took the oath of office just two hours after he received word of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, which was caused by cerebral stroke.
Fortieth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1945	Franklin D. Roosevelt	First and only President sworn in for a fourth term; had simple Inaugural ceremony at the White House.
Thirty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1941	Franklin D. Roosevelt	First and last time a President was Inaugurated for a third term. (The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution limits Presidential terms to two.)  President and Mrs. Roosevelt hosted approximately 1,200 guests at the White House for a buffet luncheon consisting of tomato soup, salad, beef, ham, tongue, cake, ice cream, and coffee.
Thirty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1937	Franklin D. Roosevelt	First President Inaugurated on January 20th, a change made by the 20th Amendment to the Constitution.  First time the Vice President was sworn-in outdoors on the same platform with the President.  The President and First Lady hosted approximately 600 guests for a buffet luncheon at the White House in the State Dining Room and East Room. They served hot coffee, sandwiches, and cake.



Thirty-Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt	<p>Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt begin tradition of morning worship service by attending St. John's Church.</p> <p>FDR used the same Bible for all four of his Presidential Inaugurations. It is the oldest Inaugural Bible, printed in 1686, and the only one written in a modern foreign language: Dutch.</p> <p>The Roosevelts had planned to host a buffet luncheon at the White House for several hundred guests, but Mrs. Roosevelt canceled the luncheon at the last minute out of respect for Senator Thomas J. Walsh, who died several days before. Senator Walsh had been chosen by Roosevelt to serve as attorney general.</p>
Thirty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1929	Herbert C. Hoover	<p>First Inaugural Ceremony recorded by talking newsreel.</p> <p>President and Mrs. Hoover, Vice President Curtis, members of the JCCIC, members of the PIC, cabinet members, Chief Justice and Mrs. Taft, Speaker and Mrs. Longworth, and the G.A.R. Guard of Honor returned to the White House for a private luncheon before the parade.</p>
Thirty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1925	Calvin Coolidge	<p>First Inaugural Ceremony broadcast nationally by radio</p> <p>First time a former President, William H. Taft, administered the oath of office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.</p>
Swearing-In of Vice President Calvin Coolidge after the death of President Warren G. Harding August 3, 1923	Calvin Coolidge	Coolidge assumed the Presidency upon the death of Warren G. Harding. Harding died of an apparent stroke on August 2, 1923, in San Francisco, California.
Thirty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding	<p>First President to ride to and from his Inauguration in an automobile.</p> <p>President and Mrs. Harding and their immediate family ate lunch at the White House immediately following the Inauguration. The luncheon was arranged by outgoing President and Mrs. Wilson, following the tradition established in 1889, when President and Mrs. Cleveland invited the Harrisons to eat lunch at the White House before the parade.</p>
Thirty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies March 5, 1917	Woodrow Wilson	<p>First President to take the oath of office on Sunday. March 4, 1917 fell on a Sunday, so Wilson was sworn in privately on that day in the President's Room in the U.S. Capitol by Chief Justice Edward D. White. His public Inauguration was held on Monday, March 5.</p> <p>Edith Bolling Galt Wilson was the first First Lady to accompany the President both to and from the U.S. Capitol</p> <p>First time women participated in the Inaugural Parade.</p>



Thirty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1913	Woodrow Wilson	The Inaugural Ball was suspended for the first time since 1853. Wilson requested that the ball be canceled because he found it inappropriate for the solemn occasion.
Thirty-First Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1909	William H. Taft	<p>Inauguration took place in the Senate chamber because of a blizzard. Strong winds toppled trees and telephone poles, trains were stalled, and city streets were unpassable. City workers shoveled sand and snow through half the night. It took 6,000 men and 500 wagons to clear 58,000 tons of snow and slush from the parade route.</p> <p>Helen Herron Taft became the first First Lady to accompany her husband on the return ride from the Capitol to the White House following his Inauguration.</p>
Thirtieth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1905	Theodore Roosevelt	This was the first time telephone lines were installed at the U.S. Capitol for an Inauguration.
Swearing-In of Vice President Theodore Roosevelt after the assassination of President William McKinley September 14, 1901	Theodore Roosevelt	Roosevelt became President upon the assassination of William McKinley, who was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz in Buffalo, New York on September 6, 1901. McKinley died on September 14, 1901.
Twenty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1901	William McKinley	First time the U.S. House joined with the U.S. Senate, creating the JCCIC, to make Inaugural arrangements
Twenty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1897	William McKinley	<p>First Inaugural Ceremony recorded by a motion picture camera</p> <p>First President to have a glass-enclosed reviewing stand for the Inaugural Parade</p> <p>First Inauguration at which Congress hosted a luncheon for the President and Vice President</p>
Twenty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1885	Grover Cleveland	Grover Cleveland is the only President to have served two non-consecutive terms, first in 1885 and again later in 1893. He is, therefore, referred to as the 22nd and 24th President of the United States.



Swearing-In of Vice President Chester Arthur after the assassination of President James Garfield September 20, 1881	Chester A. Arthur	Arthur became President upon the assassination of James Garfield, who was shot by Charles J. Guiteau on July 2, 1881, in Washington, D.C., and died on September 19, 1881. Former Presidents Hayes and Grant were both present for the swearing-in ceremony on September 22.
Twenty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1881	James A. Garfield	First President to review the Inaugural Parade from a stand built in front of the White House.
Twenty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies March 5, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes	March 4, 1877 fell on Sunday, so Hayes privately took the oath of office on Saturday, March 3 in the White House Red Room to ensure peaceful transition of power; the public Inauguration was on Monday, March 5.
Twenty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1873	Ulysses S. Grant	Coldest March 4 Inauguration Day; the noon temperature was 16°F.
Twenty-First Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant	Andrew Johnson did not accompany President-elect Grant to the Capitol, nor did he attend the Inaugural Ceremonies. Instead, he remained at the White House signing last-minute legislation.
Swearing-In of Vice President Andrew Johnson after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln April 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson	Abraham Lincoln had been shot at Ford's Theatre by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865. He died the next day. Johnson took the oath of office in the presence of cabinet members, several Senators and House members, and other dignitaries.
Twentieth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1865	Abraham Lincoln	African Americans participated in the Inaugural Parade for the first time.
Nineteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1861	Abraham Lincoln	Lincoln's procession to the Capitol was surrounded by heavily armed cavalry and infantry, providing an unprecedented amount of protection for the President-elect as the nation stood on the brink of war.
Eighteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1857	James Buchanan	First Inauguration known to have been photographed.





Seventeenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1853	Franklin Pierce	<p>Affirmed the oath of office rather than swear it</p> <p>Pierce was the first President to recite his speech entirely from memory.</p> <p>Canceled the Inaugural Ball</p> <p>Pierce's Vice President did not attend the Inaugural ceremonies. He was very ill and had gone to Cuba to try to recover at the time of the Inauguration, and was sworn into office there on March 24, 1853. He died on April 18, 1853, one day after returning to his home in Alabama.</p>
Sixteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 5, 1849	Zachary Taylor	<p>March 4, 1849 fell on a Sunday, so following precedent, Taylor was Inaugurated the next day, Monday, March 5, 1849.</p> <p>Three Inaugural Balls were held that evening, and Taylor attended all of them.</p>
Fifteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1845	James K. Polk	<p>First Inauguration covered by telegraph.</p> <p>First known Inauguration featured in a newspaper illustration, which appeared in the Illustrated London News.</p>
Swearing-In of Vice President John Tyler after the death of President William H. Harrison April 6, 1841	John Tyler	<p>First Vice President to assume Presidency upon the death of the President.</p>
Fourteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1841	William H. Harrison	<p>Harrison was the first President to arrive in Washington, D.C. by train.</p> <p>The first official Inaugural Committee was formed by citizens of D.C. to plan the parade and Inaugural Ball.</p>
Thirteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren	<p>First President who was not born a British subject</p> <p>First time the President and President-elect rode to the Capitol together for the Inauguration</p>
Twelfth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1833	Andrew Jackson	<p>Last time Chief Justice John Marshall administered the oath office; he presided over nine Inaugurations, from Adams to Jackson.</p> <p>Jackson's second Inauguration was the first time two Inaugural Balls were held, one at Carusi's, and one at the Central Masonic Hall.</p>
Eleventh Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1829	Andrew Jackson	<p>First President to take the oath of office on the east front portico of the U.S. Capitol. Outgoing President John Quincy Adams did not attend his successor's Inaugural Ceremony. Relations between the two men were not good after the bitter campaign of 1828. Jackson blamed the verbal attacks made by Adams and his political allies for the death of his wife.</p>



Tenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1825	John Quincy Adams	Adams was the first to wear long trousers, rather than knee breeches.
Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1821	James Monroe	Monroe's Inauguration was the first Inauguration to fall on a Sunday. Monroe decided to hold the Inaugural Ceremony on Monday, March 5, after consulting with Supreme Court justices.
Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1817	James Monroe	First President to take the oath of office and deliver the Inaugural Address outdoors. The ceremony took place on a platform in front of the temporary Brick Capitol (where Supreme Court now stands). The original plan for Madison's second Inauguration called for a ceremony in the House chamber of the temporary Capitol, but when a small feud ensued between the Senate and the House of Representatives over what chairs would be used in the House chamber, the venue changed to an outdoor platform in front of the building.
Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1809	James Madison	The first Inaugural Ball was held the evening after the swearing-in ceremony. It took place at Long's Hotel and tickets cost \$4 each.
Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1805	Thomas Jefferson	First inauguration to host a parade.
Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1801	Thomas Jefferson	First Inauguration in Washington, DC.  He broke precedent by walking to and from his swearing-in ceremony, rather than riding in a carriage as his predecessors did.  The Marine Band played at the Inauguration for the first time. (It has played at every Inauguration since.)  For the first time, a newspaper (the National Intelligencer) printed the Inaugural address the morning of the Inauguration.
Third Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1797	John Adams	First president to receive the oath of office from a Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court
Second Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1793	George Washington	First Inauguration in Philadelphia.  Delivered the shortest Inaugural Address at just 135 words.
First Inaugural Ceremonies April 30, 1789	George Washington	First Inauguration.  Only inauguration to take place in Federal Hall in New York City.