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WOODROW WILSON TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE

with auspicious weather. Lincoln, too, started in with a bright and clear inaugural sky. Ten of the seventeen similar events since then have been on days more or less clear and sunny.

After Lincoln's second term—which began with threats of rain and muddy streets—Grant had two inaugural Thursdays, luckless as to weather. The parade that swept down the Avenue to deafening cheers for him when President-elect the first time, and marched back with him up the Avenue, subsequent to his taking the official oath, was drenched by a heavy downpour. And yet it was pronounced "the grandest affair of the kind ever before." Every building along the Avenue was decorated; every window and housetop occupied. There were intense cold (4 degrees below zero in the morning) and a raging storm four years later. At the Captol Grant sat in the chair that Washington had occupied at Federal Hall in New York. The parade, which moved the length of the Avenue and back again, included Annapolis and West Point cadets without overcoats.

Snows have preceded or accompanied five parades. There was a heavy snow fall before the second Monroe day, already alluded to, and also before the second Jackson day (Monday, March 4, 1833), exactly a century ago. Garfield came into office on a cold snappy Friday after all Washington had been blanketed with white the evening before. The air was full of rain and driven snow when 50,000 Democrats paraded with Cleveland (Saturday, March 4, 1893), after his second swearing in.

The climax of all wintry inaugurations was for Taft (Thursday, March 4, 1909), when the

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Weather Bureau prophesied it would be clear and sunny. The day turned out to be a blizzard of surprising severity which smashed down telegraph lines, stalled traffic on land and sea and isolated the National Capital from the rest of the country. By heroic exertions an army of shovellers cleared Pennsylvania Avenue for the Taft parade, in which Mrs. Taft rode with her husband and set a precedent that President and Mrs. Wilson followed at his second inauguration. Mrs. Lincoln had ridden with Senator Anthony of Rhode Island (Saturday March 4, 1865), in the procession, but they had a separate conveyance.

Because his two administrations were on either side of Harrison's Republican administration, Cleveland participated in four parades as President or President-elect. This is more than any of his two-term predecessors, or successors have done. The last was the "glorious, golden, sunny" Thursday (1897) of the first McKinley parade. Cleveland's seatmates in the head carriages of these four parades were all Republican Presidents—Arthur, Harrison (twice), and McKinley.

Benjamin Harrison's inauguration was a "meteorological terror" with rain falling in torrents. Progress from the White House was nevertheless in an open landau (Monday, March 4, 1889). Cleveland and Harrison wore heavy overcoats, closely buttoned, and beaver hats. Umbrellas and a huge polar bear rug were provided. Cleveland could not open the umbrella he held to shield himself and Harrison and said to Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, who stood near by:

"Lend us your umbrella. We are all honest men and will return it."

"I am not sure of that," was the good-natured reply, "but I will have to trust you."

The Hoover inauguration (Monday, March 4, 1929) was another very bad, rainy day. Few of the sixteen observation stands for accommodation of 31,000 spectators, were covered. Those who braved the elements to witness a very creditable parade, where an exhibition of 55 airplanes and five lighter-than-air craft high above the line of march, was a distinct novelty, were rain soaked. Coolidge and Hoover went to the Capitol and returned from there in a limousine, in which they could hardly be recognized by spectators.

Parades of other days are linked historically with Pennsylvania Avenue as a great triumphal way. The Avenue had unpretentious beginnings, except for its linear dimensions. It was first surfaced when Jefferson had it strewn with gravel and planted two rows of poplars on either side. For many years there was only unimproved ground to the south, interspersed with marshes. Inaugural celebrants gathered at scattered houses, stores and inns along its north line. Van Buren's paraders had a very special gala day, because the old dirt Avenue had been macadamized a few years before. The second Grant parade proceeded over wooden blocks that had been put down in 1870. The splendid marching surface of this day dates from 1907.

Even with the extended marching front that this wide thoroughfare permits, paraders multiplied in such numbers from inauguration to inauguration that when Democrats came into power with Cleveland "the greatest pageant ever before seen in times of peace on the Avenue"—with General Fitzhugh Lee in ex-Confederate gray a figure of secondary interest only to the new President—was six hours in passing. At Garfield's inauguration four years earlier there had been 6,000 Pennsylvania National Guards in line with Governor Hoyt at their head. There were 8,000 of them on Harrison's day, eight years after Garfield, together with 20,000 civic paraders—more than ever before in a procession. Inaugural authorities soon deemed it imperative to restrict the roster.

It is said the Franklin Roosevelt parade may be the last along this historic route. Constitution Avenue, now partially constructed—flanked on the south by the Mall and on the north by imposing government structures—may be adopted as the nation's ceremonial thoroughfare. In any event the inspiring chronicles of bygone inaugural parades probably only preface unwritten ceremonies of impenetrable years to come. The greater chronicles should be of the future, whose generations will visit here to glorify new Presidents and new administrations in a newer, more grandly beautiful setting by the Potomac.

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SOME LANDMARKS *of* OLD WASHINGTON

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN
Member, Inaugural Program Committee

THE neighborhoods of the White House and Capitol continue to be of chief interest to visitors in Washington, as they were in the very beginning of the city's history, when the Capital of the Union was removed, in 1800, from Philadelphia to the shores of the Potomac.

A century and a third after Mrs. John Adams hung out the family wash in the East Room of the "President's Palace," as it was called, and Thomas Jefferson was presiding over the Senate, these two neighborhoods remain unique, richest now as always in the traditions of those whose have gone into the making of the history of the Republic.

Many of the ancient landmarks have gone forever, but many yet remain. They are still saturated with the romance of what has become, from a small straggling village in an almost virgin wilderness, the Capital of the greatest nation in the world, and one of the most beautiful and artistic cities to be found anywhere on earth.

Some of the buildings associated with the great and the near-great, the dwelling places of those who have lived in Washington, whose ghostly shadows even yet haunt the streets and by-ways where they were once so very much alive, have only recently vanished forever in such sections as the "Mall Triangle," and the "Municipal Center" areas, where modern government office buildings have been reared, or will be reared later on, when the construction that was in part stopped by the present depression, shall be resumed.

Thus many historic buildings, associated with the daily lives of our Presidents, of our distinguished and picturesque statesmen, of many others in various walks of life who have brought distinction and glory to the city, which were seen by visitors who attended the last inauguration of a President of the United States, will be seen again by no mortal eyes. They live only in memory,

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NEW DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING (AIR VIEW)

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but here they shall abide as long as men cherish the recollection of their immortal ancestors.

Some of those ancient landmarks which still survive go back to a remote period long antedating the founding of Washington, antedating, indeed, the Revolution which made an American Capital a necessity.

That White House neighborhood immediately west of what used to be called, in one period, until Theodore Roosevelt changed it, the "Executive Mansion," is singularly interesting. Not long since, in the grounds of the Naval Hospital at the foot of 24th Street, northwest, there was re-discovered the historic old Braddock Rock, or, as it was better known, the "Quay of Quays," upon which, according to tradition, some of Braddock's men landed after their short voyage up the river from Alexandria, when at the very beginning of their ill-fated expedition.

That Braddock's soldiers debarked upon this huge outcropping of stone, is merely a matter of tradition, unsupported by direct historic confirmation, but it is a tradition that doubtless will endure as long as the rock itself. It is known to have been a landing-place for Potomac boats, and doubtless George Washington himself has come ashore there many times. The stone today is far inland from the river, which has been pushed back by nature and by various reclamation projects. Ground has been filled in all around it, and it now lies in the hospital grounds, in a large circular pit.

In this same neighborhood, on the south side of K street, between 26th street and the river, one may still see today two imposing brick houses, slightly changed by alterations, which were built as early as 1796, by Robert Peter, of Georgetown, who married a granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, and in which Washington was frequently a guest. In the early days they were the first British Legation, being leased for that purpose in 1803.

In the early days a canal, long since filled in, ran along the line of B street, an old lock-house still remaining at 17th street. On the site of the Pan-American Union building, perhaps Washington's chief architectural glory, stood the small cottage of David Burnes, one of the original proprietors of the land on which the city has been built, and afterwards the Van Ness Mansion, hospitable home of Gen. John P. Van Ness, who married Marcia Burnes, Washington's first belle.

George Washington University has permanently established itself in groups of old houses in the historic area west of the White House, and some of these buildings still give one a very good idea of the architecture of early Washington. Present plans call for the building of the proposed new War Department in this neighborhood, where are still to be found the "temporary" frame and stucco buildings erected for the use of the Navy Department during the World War. Here many of the activities of the war were centered. These buildings stand on ground largely reclaimed from the river, as does the beautiful Lincoln Memorial.

At the northeast corner of New York Avenue and Eighteenth street, there still stands the

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THE HOME OF WOODROW WILSON

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"Octagon House," which John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, Va., was completing, as the Adams family took up their abode in the "President's Palace," from plans by Dr. William Thornton, one of the architects of the Capitol. It was in this house that President Madison, and the immortal Dolly, resided for a time after the burning of the President's House by the British in 1814. Here, also, the treaty of Ghent, which brought permanent peace to the English-speaking peoples was signed, on a table which is still to be found in the historic room in which this event occurred.

From "Octagon House," so called from its unusual shape, it is but a step to Lafayette Square, which was overlooked by the back of the White House until the Jackson Administration, when the official place of residence of American Presidents was turned around, as it were, by the erection of the present north portico. The White House originally faced South, toward the river.

Many changes have taken place in and around this beautiful park, with its rocking-horse statue of "Old Hickory," which was dedicated January 8, 1853, and its more artistic memorials in bronze; but quite a few of its ancient mansions yet remain, and to them Washington clings somewhat desperately before the march of progress, with a yearning to preserve as long as possible these venerable shrines.

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BLAIR MANSION

In the early days Lafayette Square was a dreary commons, the site of a market and a graveyard, and a parade ground. It was thus through Jefferson's two administrations, and it was not until 1815 that the second building abutting upon what has since become a park of surpassing loveliness was erected. This was St. John's church, where so many Presidents have worshipped. There the old church still stands, well into its second century, only a little less venerable than the White House itself.

Four years after St. John's was built Commodore Stephen Decatur invested a part of his prize money in some lots west of Lafayette Square. In 1819 he built at the southwest corner of what is now Jackson Place and H Street, the plain, substantial brick building which still stands, and which still, after many ownerships, bears the name of the unhappy naval officer who built it, and who died there, March 22, 1820, after his celebrated duel with Post-Captain James Barron. Here Henry Clay resided when Secretary of State, and Martin Van Buren also, as well as many other distinguished personages. It is a landmark indeed.

Just below the Decatur House stands the Brookings Institution, on the site of the house which Dr. Thomas Ewell, of the Navy, built shortly after Decatur House had been erected. Vice President Schuyler Colfax afterwards lived there, as indeed did numerous members of various Cabinets. In this house lived Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who shot and killed Philip Barton Key, February 27, 1859, on the east side of Lafayette Square, sensational outcome of one of the most romantic love stories in the annals of Washington.

Another interesting house on Jackson Place is the more modern residence best known as No. 22, where James G. Blaine lived in the Eighties, and which was the temporary "White House" from June 27 to November 6, 1902, when President Theodore Roosevelt occupied it with his family while the White House was being remodelled by the addition of the present office annex. Up to

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this time the President's offices were on the second floor of the White House, and the privacy of the Presidents and their families was constantly invaded by all sorts of callers, including hordes of office-seekers.

Just around the corner, No. 1651 Pennsylvania Avenue, there still stands, beautifully cared for, a house now more than a century old, known as the "Blair Mansion." Built in 1824 by Surgeon General Joseph Lovell, of the Army, it was purchased in 1836 by Francis Preston Blair, Sr., in whose family it has since remained. Here the editor of the Globe, and one of the famous "Kitchen Cabinet," resided during and after the Jackson era.

George Bancroft resided in this house when he was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Polk. It was in this house also that an offer of the command of the Union Army is said to have been made on behalf of President Lincoln to Robert E. Lee.

On the east side of Lafayette Square—Madison Place—one building yet remains which is of transcendant historic interest. The corner portion of the Cosmos Club was the home of Dolly Madison, when she returned to Washington to live, and in which she died on July 12, 1849. The theater just south of this stands on the site of the old house which Commodore John Rodgers built in 1830. It was in this house that Lewis Payne made his attack upon William H. Seward. Roger B. Taney resided there when he was Secretary of the Treasury in Jackson's Cabinet, and in later years it was the home of James C. Blaine, who died there January 27, 1893.

Far greater changes have occurred in the vicinity of the Capitol than in the White House neighborhood. Here the alterations have obliterated nearly every relic of the old Washington that has faded so completely into the recesses of loving memory. The erection of the Senate and House Office Buildings swept away many of the landmarks of this region. The extension of the Capitol grounds in the Seventies saw the passing of many venerable hostelries and quaint Congressional boarding houses which formerly stood between the Capitol and the future site of the Library of Congress and the new Supreme Court building, now in course of construction. The recent extension of the Capitol grounds to Union Station still further radically alters the appearance of this neighborhood.

The Library of Congress was built on a square rich in traditions. At about what is now its front extrance stood Carrol Row, in one of whose houses Lincoln lived when he was an humble Congressman.

The Supreme Court building occupies a square chiefly of historic interest because at one corner of it—the southeast corner of First and A streets, northeast—stood a building erected in 1815 for the use of Congress, following the burning of the Capitol by the British, which was long known as the "Old Brick Capitol," and "Old Capitol Prison." Here James Monroe was inaugurated March 4, 1817, in the open air, the only President, with the exception of Washington and John Adams, not inaugurated at the Capitol in Washington. John C. Calhoun died there when it was a lodging house, in 1850.

This building became a military prison during the Civil War. Belle Boyd, the celebrated Confederate spy, was a prisoner there, and in the yard Henry Wirz, of Andersonville, was hanged

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THE FORMER HOOVER RESIDENCE

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November 10, 1865. The "Old Brick Capitol" was torn down in 1867, and on the site, in 1869, George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, financed by Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, built three large brick houses which stood until they were in turn torn down to prepare the Supreme Court site, and which, in later years, became confused in the minds of some with the "Old Brick Capitol" itself. The Trumbull Row house were afterwards the headquarters of the National Woman's Party.

It is between the Capitol and the White House that visitors attending the inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and who have had the good fortune to have visited Washington before, will note the most complete alteration in the aspect of the old city. Here landmarks have been torn away by the score, so that historic Pennsylvania Avenue, which remained as Lincoln had known it until almost the other day, as it were, bears little resemblance to its former self.

Visitors will see whole squares swept clean, the very cellars of the ancient mansions even filled in, while here and there great new buildings, in various states of completion, present an entirely new skyline to the startled gaze. Those who attended the last inauguration and have not been in Washington since, will scarcely recognize this ancient heart of the old city, which had remained virtually unchanged for more than half a century until the Government undertook the construction of those new public buildings which, when they are completed, will alter the appearance of the Capital still more, and give that part of the city lying between White House and Capitol a permanence of form that may reasonably be expected to endure for a century.

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LOWER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE BEFORE THE NEW BUILDING PROGRAM WAS STARTED

Across the lower Avenue a grand new boulevard has been flung in a vast sweep. Called Constitution Avenue, by Act of Congress, it lies along the line of B Street, from the Senate Office Building westward to the Lincoln Memorial, a part of it covering the line of old Tiber Creek, and the later canal which in the old days divided Washington, and gave to the entire Southwest section of the city its ancient place-name "The Island."

This noble avenue in the years to come will be lined with public buildings. Some of them are already rearing their gaunt steel skeletons to the sky. But today one finds the "Mall Triangle" building projects in a bewildering state, and giving little promise of the architectual beauties to come, if indeed, the high expectations of the American people who are expending here so many millions, are not to be disappointed in the end by the inadequacy of the artistic conception, and that perfect balance which is essential to beauty.

As the returning visitor walks up the Avenue today he will note with something of a pang that the venerable Botanic Garden, on the south, between Maryland and Pennsylvania Avenues, and First and Third Streets, has been swept away. Established in 1820, for many years it was surrounded by a low red brick wall, surmounted by a gray stone coping and a high iron picket fence. Many will observe with regret that the familiar fence is no more, and that Bartholdi's beautiful fountain is no longer in its familiar place.

A new Botanic Garden south of the old one is nearing completion, and the old one will be turned into a park, which will give to the Grant

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Memorial a finer setting than hitherto it enjoyed within the garden enclosure.

Passing up the Avenue the visitor who was familiar with old Washington will observe with something of a shock that from Botanic Garden to Ninth Street the south side of the street has been swept virtually clear. Vanished forever are those quaint old ante-bellum houses, from the roofs of some of which sharpshooters guarded Lincoln as he rode down this historic mile on his way to the Capitol in 1861 to take the oath as President of the United States. Some of these quaint old houses, so long a familiar part of the Washington landscape, must have been standing when the British rode along in 1814, bearing a torch, as it were, from the burning Capitol, to the White House.

The two squares on the south side of the Avenue immediately west of the Botanic Garden were the scene last summer of the so-called riot of the "bonus marchers." The ex-service men had taken up their quarters in some of the half demolished buildings in these squares. After they had been driven out by the troops all the remaining structures were torn down, and their cellars filled in, so that today no vestige here remains of one of the most memorable and tragic incidents in the whole annals of the Nation's Capital.

An historic building in this area thus obliterated was an ancient house numbered 467 Missouri Avenue, in which John Tyler resided before he became President.

The old Sixth Street Depot, at Sixth and B Streets, where President Garfield was assassinated on July 2, 1881, was torn down by orders of President Theodore Roosevelt, after the opening of the new Union Station, in 1907, but Center Market, established in 1801 in Market Square, where the Avenue crosses the city's main north and south thoroughfare, Seventh Street, remained until comparatively recently. A vast excavation now marks the spot where the proposed new Department of Justice building will some day give an entirely strange and unfamiliar aspect to the scenes so long a part of this neighborhood.

So also has the old Bijou Theater at Ninth and C Streets, relic of the more ancient Canterbury Theater, passed on into history. One landmark in this area yet remains, the gaunt red brick building at the corner of Eleventh and C Streets, known to later generations as Kernan's Lyceum Theater, but originally, as Carusi's Saloon, one of the early centers of the fashionable social life of the city. In this hall inaugural balls were held in the early days.

Farther up the Avenue the new Department of Commerce Building is flung across several squares in a neighborhood once a part of one of the most notorious "Red Light" districts in the world. The whole square immediately south of the Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, has been denuded of its brick and stone, and now, as a park, it constitutes the magnificently expensive front yard of the $17,500,000 Commerce Building, which itself stands as a monument visualizing the stupendous expansion and costliness of the Federal Government.

Many will miss, in the square which now affords so imposing an approach to the Commerce Building, the old red brick theater—Albaugh's Grand Opera House—which was erected in 1884, and which was for so long a time the scene of many brilliant events in the theatrical world of Washington.

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DECATUR HOUSE

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Incidentally, as one stands at the Fourteenth Street corner of this park, he can turn from what the Commerce Department has grown to be today, to the modest office building half way up the east side of Fourteenth Street—the Willard Building—in which the Department of Commerce and Labor—now divided into two departments—had its modest beginning only so long ago as the days of President Theodore Roosevelt.

On the lower Avenue the land on both sides of John Marshall Place, between Sixth and Third Streets, north to the City Hall, has been set aside for the proposed new "Municipal Center." Many of the buildings here have already been obliterated by the wreckers, and of these a great number were of much historic interest, including Jackson Hall, the old Globe Building, 339-341 Pennsylvania Avenue, and numerous houses in the three-hundred block of C Street, where in the old days lived Francis Scott Key, and Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay, all in a row, and further along, John C. Fremont and Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. In the same square in Indiana Avenue was the house in which Jackson's great Chief Justice, Taney, at one time lived.

Thus it will be seen that many of the most precious relics of ante-bellum Washington, and many others of great, if more recent historic interest, have been swept away before the government's vast building activities.

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FORMER WASHINGTON RESIDENCE OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The "Municipal Center" area was formerly the center of the smart official life of the city. That now has moved into the northwest residential district, where, within a stone's-throw of one another, the visitors will find several places which have become part of the history of the city.

Chief among these is the residence of President Woodrow Wilson, on the south side of S Street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, and just below that, at 2300 S Street, the house which is still owned by President Hoover, and was the residence from which he removed to the White House. Within sight of the Hoover home, looking north up Twenty-third Street, at 2215 Wyoming Avenue, is the home of a former President, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, in which he spent the pleasant and important years after he left the White House, and in which he died.

Twice, by coincidence, the Herbert Hoovers and the Franklin D. Roosevelts were close neighbors in Washington. During the early war period the Roosevelts lived at 1733 N Street, just down the way from that famous old Mid-Victorian pile, the British Embassy, which stood for so many years at N Street and Connecticut Avenue, a noted landmark in this section of the city, which has now gone the way of all brick and mortar. At this period the Hoovers lived at 1720 Rhode Island Avenue.

Later the Hoovers removed to the S Street house, and the Roosevelts spent the last few years of their stay in Washington at 2131 R Street.

Another interesting house in the neighborhood of the old British Embassy is the residence at 1810 N Street, where Theodore Roosevelt lived when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the McKinley administration.

The passing of so many famous old Washington landmarks will always be observed with sorrow, but history is being made day by day and year by year. As one celebrated mansion vanishes into tradition, another is born into a fame of its own.

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OUR PRESIDENTIAL MANSIONS

By M. E. GILFOND

Member, Official Program Committee

EVER since John and Abigail Adams moved into the unfinished structure, surrounded by race tracks and brick yards, in November of 1800, the White House has been the official residence of our Presidents. But before that date and since (for short periods of time) other mansions have housed our Chief Executives and their families.

The first President of the United States selected the Franklin House, on the corner of Franklin and Cherry Streets, New York City, as his official residence. The house proved too small and the Washingtons moved to the Macomb residence, located at 39 Broadway, a short distance from the famous Trinity Church.

When the Capital was transferred to Philadelphia, a new official residence had to be selected. The city of Philadelphia erected a stately Presidential Mansion; but Washington refused to occupy it on the grounds that it was too large and pretentious. The building later became the home of the University of Pennsylvania.

In Philadelphia, the Washingtons occupied a small, red brick house at 190 High Street. When a pestilence broke out in the city, in 1793, everybody who was able to flee did so. The President took up temporary residence at Germantown, at the home of Colonel Isaac Franks, a Revolutionary War officer.

When John Adams became President he, too, refused to occupy the Presidential Mansion, preferring the same house on High Street that the Washingtons occupied. When the present city of Washington became the Capital, the Adams family moved to the unfinished building which we know as the White House.

After the partial burning of the White House, President Madison occupied the house on the northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Nineteenth Street. He also lived in the famous Octagon House, on New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street. It was here that the Treaty of Ghent, bringing the War of 1812 to an official close, was signed.

President Monroe, for a short period after his inauguration, lived at 2017 Eye Street, a house which is still standing. Monroe then went on his good-will tour of the North and West and did not occupy the White House until September 17, 1817.

In 1902, the executive offices were moved from the main building to a temporary building west of the White House. While this change was being made, the Roosevelts occupied the house at 22 Jackson Place, once the home of President Polk's Secretary of War, William M. Marcy.

President Calvin Coolidge was forced to leave the White House temporarily, in the summer of 1927, while the historic mansion was being covered with a new roof. The Coolidges occupied the home of Mrs. Eleanor Patterson at 15 Dupont Circle. No changes have been made since that time.

The home of our Presidents is built of sandstone and is painted white. It is not certain, however, that the name of the mansion originated because of its color. Until the Monroe Administration, the White House was officially called "President's House." Our fifth President changed the name to "Executive Mansion." This was the official name until the Roosevelt Administration when it was officially designated "White House," its popular name for many years previous.

During the years, the White House has taken on tradition, dignity and importance. Much recent history was born there. But despite its use as the stage for world drama, the house which Franklin D. Roosevelt and his family are soon to occupy remains, as always, a charming home.

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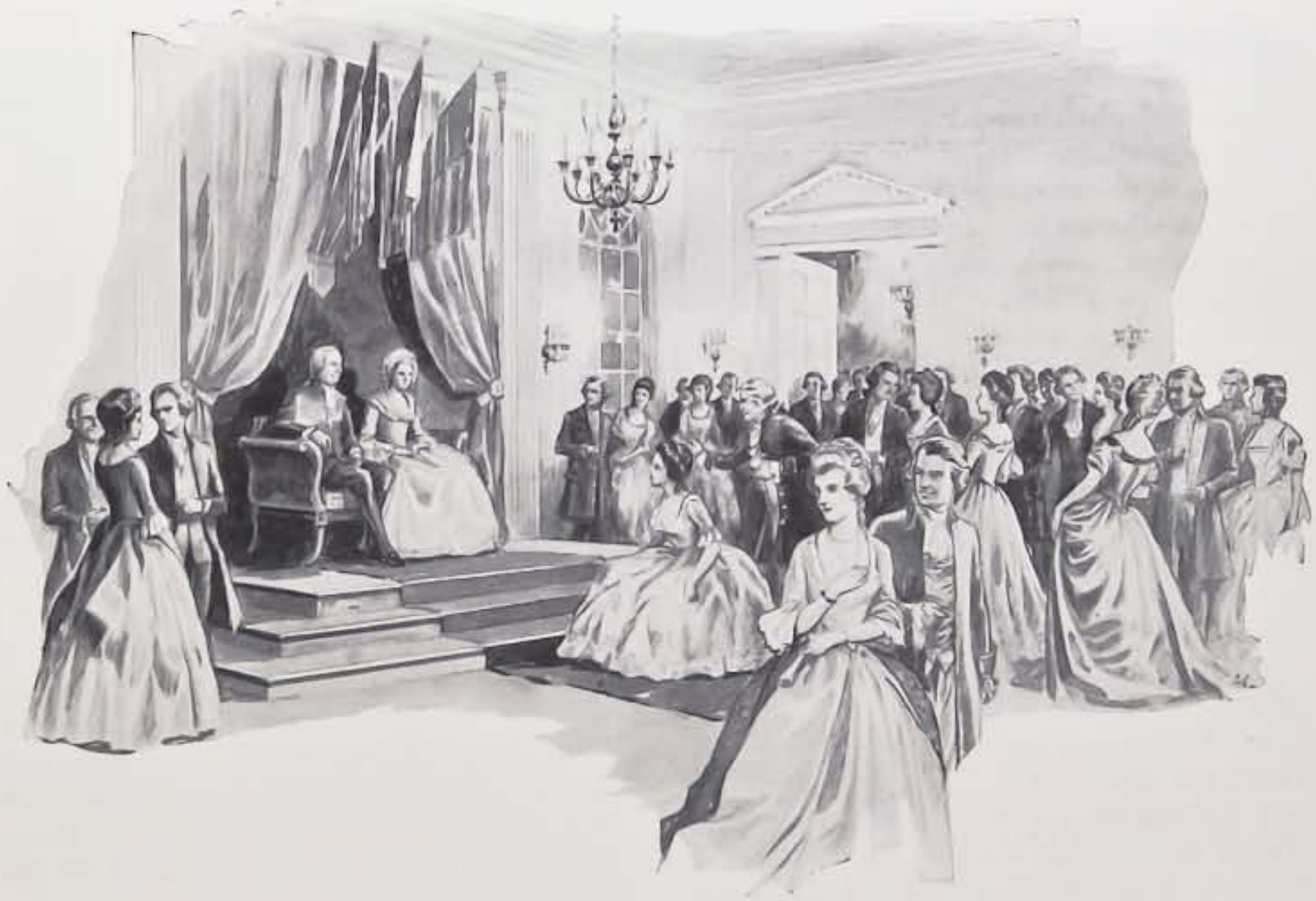

INAUGURAL BALLS *of the* PAST

By DAVID RANKIN BARBEE
Member, the Official Program Committee

THEY are the one touch of royalty among all our republican institutions, and even down to the last one, that of President Taft in 1909, this feature was emphasized. Washington, it is true, felt perfectly miserable in the part he was forced to play in the first of these functions; but being a king among men, he went through his scenes according to the play-book as it was written for the first Inaugural Ball.

Unlike all the other inaugural balls, the first one, given in May or June, 1789, came several weeks after the inauguration. The General awaited the coming of his Lady, for it was to be her party as well as his. She reached New York late in May, and the ball came quickly thereafter.

It was arranged by the New York Dancing Assemblies, and was held in their hall on lower Broadway. All the *elite* of the city, and members of Congress and heads of the Government, more than three hundred people, were presnt.

In one end of their hall a dais was erected, reached by four steps, and on it a sofa, richly upholstered in damask, for General and Mrs. Washington. Along the beautifully decorated walls were long benches for the dancers to occupy. Before a couple could dance, the gentleman escorted his lady to the dais, they mounted the steps, bowed before the President and the Presidentess, and then retired to the floor. On the conclusion of the dance they went through the same performance, ere they took their seats.

General Washington danced on this evening. He dearly loved it. His partners in the cotillion were Mrs. Peter Van Brooks Livingston and Mrs.

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Alexander Hamilton; with Miss Van Zandt and Lady William Maxwell he danced a minuet. It was noted that his partners were young, beautiful and graceful.

So far as we know he was the only one of our Presidents who has ever danced at an Inaugural Ball. His successors have marched down the ball room amid the plaudits of the assembled dancers to music specially composed for the occasion, or to the popular "Hail to the Chief" of latter years, but none of them has seemed to love the dance well enough to participate in it. General W. H. Harrison made a wager with a pretty young miss, that if he were elected he would dance with her provided she gave him a kiss. At his inaugural ball she claimed her forfeit, after giving him the kiss, but the old soldier backed clean down.

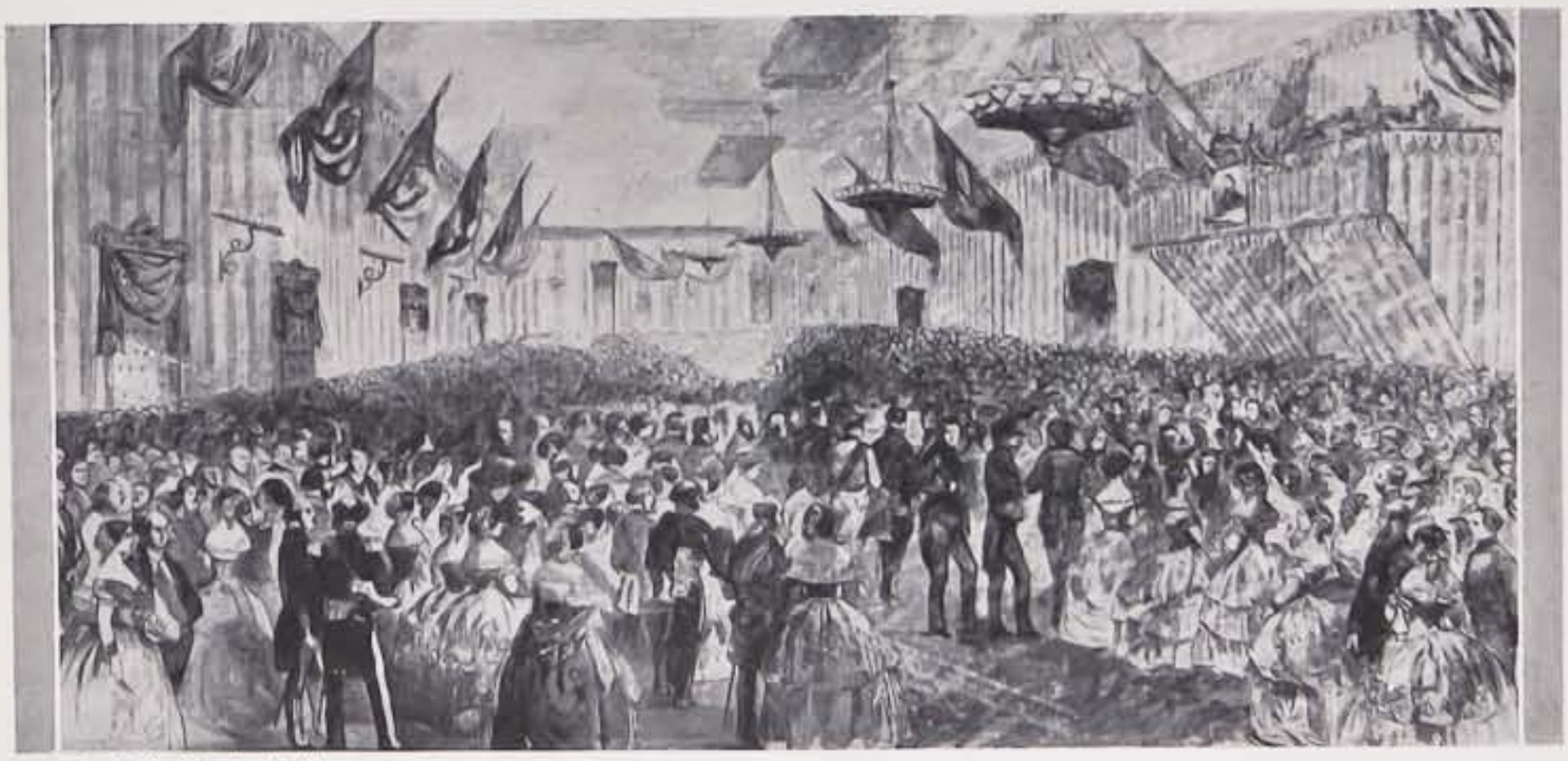
On the occasion of Washington's second inauguration the Dancing Assemblies of Philadelphia gave an Inaugural Ball to commemorate that event, the anniversary of the birth of the nation and the departure of the members of Congress. This is the only time Congress has ever been so honored. It usually departs, unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

There is considerable doubt as to when the first Inaugural Ball was given in Washington, but the records seem to point to March 3, 1801, to celebrate Jefferson's first inauguration, or rather, his election—for he was not inaugurated until the next day. If he was present, we have no note of it.

Madison's first ball, on the evening of March 4, 1809, is accepted by some historians as being the *first* Inaugural Ball in history, simply because a very fine historian said it was. Later researches show that it was neither the first in history nor probably the first given in Washington. This one Jefferson did attend, and was the real king of, sharing the honors with Mistress Dolly Madison. It was given at Long's Hotel, a boarding house on Capitol Hill, which long since disappeared.

Four hundred persons of the first quality attended this ball. When Jefferson arrived, the fiddlers struck up "Jefferson's March," and on the arms of his private secretary, he marched the length of the ball room and took a seat on the dais. Almost immediately after the President and Mrs. Madison were announced. "Madison's March" was played, they marched down the ball room, and took chairs on the dais.

Jefferson left early, and the Madisons left after the supper was served. The President took in the lady of the British Minister; Mrs. Madison went in on the arm of the French minister, but she



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INAUGURAL BALL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, MARCH 4, 1861

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BUCHANAN INAUGURAL BALL, MARCH 4, 1857

had England on her left. This never happened again, for since then the Diplomatic Corps have simply been guests at these balls, and the apeing of royalty diminished by that much.

James Monroe was the last of our Presidents to wear a cocked hat and Colonial clothes, but his reign was marked by the beginning of a change in the management of these balls, which changed from the Dancing Assemblies to the citizens at large, thus making the Inaugural Ball a civic instead of a purely social affair. Hitherto the Dancing Assemblies invited only those who had their names on the Social Register—now anybody who could buy a ticket could come, under certain restrictions.

Mrs. Monroe was an English woman, of very aristocratic manners. She initiated the custom of sending out cards to her receptions, and she imported her costumes from Paris. A very beautiful and queenly woman, she carried off the *belle air* even better than Dolly Madison could; and the two Monroe Inaugural Balls were both splendid affairs, the last one very colorful.

General Jackson, who was another king of men, had the simplest of all the inaugurations, but he attended none of the Inaugural Balls given in his honor. In 1829 he was in deep mourning; in 1833, just a century ago, two balls were given to celebrate the renewal of his term of office. Why he declined to attend the balls in 1833 has never been explained. When Van Buren was inaugurated, in 1837, he not only attended that ball but was the hero of it.

During the decade 1840-50, when the Whig Party was in the ascendancy, Inaugural Balls were so much the rage that they dwarfed the interest in other parts of the inauguration ceremonies. General Harrison was honored with three balls, and attended every one. Not to be outdone, the Democrats had two balls for President Polk.

On the turn of the wheel the Whigs came back into power in 1849, and arranged an exclusive partisan Whig Ball, erecting a hall in which to hold it, and having it managed only by Whigs. This excited the ire of the Democrats and of the citizens of Washington, who for the first time were not asked to arrange the ball, and so an opposition ball, advertised as "The National Inauguration Ball Without Distinction of Party," was given. Among its managers were the most distinguished men of both parties. The Vice President, a Democrat, and the Speaker, a Whig, headed the committee. Jefferson Davis, John C. Calhoun, and S. A. Douglas were among the managers. Abraham Lincoln was a manager of both balls.

President Pierce had the managers cancel the Inaugural Ball to be given in his honor, two days

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before his inauguration. It had been widely advertised, costumes had been bought, the banquet arranged, and every preparation made. The excuse given was that the President was in mourning, but so was General Jackson in mourning in 1829.

Both of the Lincoln Inaugural Balls have historic interest. He attended both, and sat on the throne, at the second in a chair of blue and gold. At the first he was escorted by the Mayor of Washington, and Mrs. Lincoln came in on the arm of Senator Douglas, an old beau. So far as the President was concerned, his mind was not on dancing at either ball, but the first was marked by much introducing and handshaking. He left early and Mrs. Lincoln stayed on, dancing the night through. Among her partners was Senator Douglas.

The second Lincoln ball was held during the war, and while Washington was filled with hospitals and sick and dying soldiers. The Patent Office was beautifully decorated for it, three bands were provided, and a crowd of five thousand jammed the building. Mr. Lincoln, we are told, took a boyish delight in watching the dancing. Very early he surrendered his chair to Mrs. Senator Harris, of New York, while he stood back of her and Mrs. Lincoln, against the wall, with a group of his friends.

A disgraceful scene marred this ball. The dining hall would seat no more than three hundred at a time and five thousand, most of them ladies, had to be fed. The crowd very rudely broke into the dining room and seized food from the tables, most of which was wasted. The Lincolns quickly left the hall, but the rioting went on all night.

Among the guests at this ball was John Wilkes Booth, and his fiance, the daughter of Senator Hale, of New Hampshire.

It is remarkable that the melodrama of this ball should be reenacted four years later, when the first Grant Inaugural Ball was held at the Treasury. About five times as many tickets were sold as the building would accommodate; the arrangements were haphazard, the stairways became jammed, ladies had their clothes torn off of them, the crowd became a mob and rushed the kitchens, and the ball broke up in several free-for-all battles. No ball ever was so "bawled out" as this one.

Four years later the Grant Ball was held in a blizzard in an unheated building, where the guests arrived heavily muffled in furs and top-coats and never took them off.

From 1885, when the first Cleveland Inaugural Ball was held, until 1909, when the Taft and last Inaugural Ball was given, the Pension Office was brought into requisition. These later affairs were very similar in arrangement—the grand march, the reception, the viewing of the dances from a lofty balcony or throne tower, the rich costumes, the beautiful ladies, and immense crowds, with now and then a break in the monotony, as when Mrs. Cleveland gave distinction to the second Cleveland Ball, the Harrisons vetoed wine at their ball, Mrs. McKinley fainted while trying to make the grand march at both of the McKinley Balls. Colonel Roosevelt the hero of the second McKinley Ball, and Alice Roosevelt organized a grand march of her own at her father's ball. The Roosevelt children attended the 1905 ball.

For the Taft Ball, Mrs. Taft wore a regal costume, and during the grand march some one stepped on her train and caused a traffic jam. She halted the march and imperiously had her train straightened out, while her jolly husband looked on and laughed his big hearty laugh.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson put an end to the Inaugural Balls in 1913. When she was consulted about the ball, she said: "I cannot bear to think of a ball, with modern dances, when Woodrow is inaugurated."

The President-elect upheld her, as James K. Polk did his wife in the matter of being serenaded on the Sabbath. "Sarah attends to all domestic affairs," Polk said, when appealed to; "and she thinks this is domestic."

In the pageantry of the Presidency the Inaugural Ball has borne a very striking and essential part, and it should never be abandoned.

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MISTRESSES *of the* WHITE HOUSE

By ELEANOR CONNOLLY AND DOROTHY V. LEE
Members, Official Program Committee

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON
1789-1797

WHAT about the wives of the thirty Presidents? Where were they born and what sort of women were they?

The public acts and countenances of their husbands are printed firmly in the history books. Their profiles are nobly etched on coins and postage stamps. But the mistresses of the White House, with few exceptions, are vague personalities.

Tradition fondly hoped that each first lady was a combination of beauty and sweetness, youth and sagacity, discretion and gayety, wit and charity, not forgetting such incidental characteristics as intellectuality and domesticity. Liberal public opinion of today demands that she be a brilliant and economical hostess, a firm and loving mother, that she dress smartly and inexpensively, that she be well versed in American, European, Eastern and South American politics, but that she have the good judgment never to air her opinions in the presence of her betters; that she have complete assurance and confidence in herself but that never must she put her own interests ahead of her husband's, that she be—in short—a good wife! A genteel power behind the Presidential Throne!

Just how near each mistress of the White House has come to this exquisite but sometimes elusive ideal may be imagined by reading the sketches of their lives. Since these ladies were only a little less human than their liege lords, must be forgiven them if they were not the pattern of perfection. They came from different parts of the country. From the Western and Southwestern frontiers, from big cities, small towns and prairies and plantations, from the leisurely South and crisp New England. They brought with them the ideals of their girlhood environment mellowed a bit by their experience. If each one of them were over eager to undo the mistakes of her predecessors, surely such a tendency is accounted a virture in their illustrious husbands. Only Martha Washington was lacking in this ambition for improvement. Martha Washington as every one undoubtedly knows was the first wife of the first President. She had no predecessors in the role of First Lady.

Nor is she properly included among the mistresses of the White House. She never lived in the White House. Washington the city was not in existence when her husband was President. The capital of the young nation was first in New York and later in Philadelphia.

Although the wife of the first President was a Virginian, New England contributed the first mistress of the White House.

MRS. JAMES MADISON
1809-1817

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MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
1825-1829

Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman of Braintree, Massachusetts, against the wishes of her family, married John Adams, a lawyer, and a son of a small farmer. John Adams was then obscure and "a poor match" but he was destined to be not only the second President of the United States but the first of the "Adams dynasty," which has contributed more distinguished men to the service of the Republic than any other American family. Abigail Adams was a personality in her own right. She needed the courage and industry for which she was admired in her girlhood, when she and the President moved to the new Federal city of Washington only half emerged from the mud and the swamps of the Potomac flats, and took up their residence in the bleak half-completed President's Palace.

The two interesting daughters of the widowed President Thomas Jefferson, Mrs. William Mann Randolph and Mrs. John Wayles Eppes often visited their father in Washington and acted as his hostesses. The charming Mrs. Eppes found it more convenient to be with her distinguished father than did her sister Mrs. Randolph. For Mrs. Randolph, though she had the advantages of a European education and travel had at the time her father was President twelve children. Twelve children were no easier to leave behind a hundred years ago than they are now. Mr. Jefferson managed his own social affairs without much assistance anyhow. He entertained seldom and always scandalized the wives of officials and foreign representatives by his disregard of formal dress and by refusing to hold "audiences."

When "Dolly" Madison came into the White House the social austerity of the Jeffersonian days vanished. Dolly was a gay and kindly spirit. Although she was born a Quakeress, she loved parties. It made her very happy to see her friends and "Mr. Madison's people" enjoying themselves. When Mr. Madison married her, she was the vivacious widow of John Todd of Philadelphia. And vivacious and beloved she remained throughout her long eventful life. Her tact and genuine kindliness were of tremendous value to her husband and his administration. With characteristic guile she persuaded Congress to appropriate money for the completion of the White House and for the maintainence of thirty servants and—unbelieveable extravagance—for the installation of bells to summon the new minions. Despite her lack of affectation she presided at the White House with real dignity.

When James Monroe was Minister to France his wife, the beautiful Elizabeth Kortwright of smart New York society, was called "La Belle Americaine." When Mr. Monroe became President "La Belle Americaine" brought to Washington the grand manner of New York and European society. Within the White House just rebuilt, she set up a social regime of most unaccustomed formality. Guests not wearing court dress and without credentials were not admitted to her dignified levees. However, she did have to yield to certain governmental policies. And on one formal occasion representatives of six Indian tribes, some almost naked were welcomed within the drawing rooms just refurnished with French importations.

MRS. JAMES KNOX POLK
1845-1849

Mrs. John Quincy Adams was Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Joshua Johnson of Maryland, then Consul General to London.

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MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1861-1865

Her mother was French. John Quincy Adams, the son of the dauntless Abigail and John Adams, the Second President, was traveling in Europe when he met Louisa Johnson. After their marriage Louisa, having been born and educated in Europe, was an enchanting companion on her husband's missions to Russia and Paris.

A woman of fashion with many accomplishments and at the same time a devoted mother. She was an extremely popular hostess when Mr. Adams was American Minister at the Court of Saint James and also while he was Secretary of State in Washington. As wife of President Adams she found the White House a much more agreeable place than the wretched barn her mother-in-law Abigail had struggled to make liveable.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson died a few months before her husband's inauguration. The President brought her nephew whom he had adopted as his son Andrew Jackson Donelson and his wife from Tennessee to Washington. Mrs. Donelson was very young and very friendly and she loved cheerful parties in the White House. With President Jackson "The People's President," she entertained an astonishing "Mixture of aristocracy and the masses." When Mrs. Donelson died Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr., wife of an adopted son of President Jackson presided at the White House.

Letitia Christian, of Virginia, the first Mrs. John Tyler, was an invalid. Mrs. Robert Tyler, her daughter-in-law and Mrs. Semple, her daughter, presided over the White House. The marriage of the third daughter of the family was the only brilliant social affair of this administration. Informal drawing rooms, when any one might call until ten o'clock, were held every evening. Two years after his first wife's death, President Tyler married the young Miss Julia Gardiner of New York.

He was the first President to marry while in the White House.

Sarah Childress, daughter of a merchant from Rutherford County, Tenn., was married to James Knox Polk at the age of twenty. As she was educated under the strict discipline of the Moravian Institute at Salem, N. C., and though she was much honored as mistress of the White House she curtailed the entertainment, refreshments and dancing. Mrs. Polk was the first and only mistress of the White House to serve as her husband's private secretary. Her understanding of politics and knowledge of men of her day made her of inestimable value.

Zachary Taylor married Margaret Smith, of Maryland, who followed him throughout his military career, making a home wherever she could pitch camp. She cared little for formal society. Her third and youngest daughter, Betty, wife of Cólonel Bliss, presided over the White House. The second daughter eloped from the White House and married Jefferson Davis, afterwards President of the Confederacy.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND
1886-1889 1893-1897

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During the four years of the devoted courtship of Millard Fillmore, a clothier's apprentice, and Abigail Powers, of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of a Baptist minister, Abigail Powers, herself a school teacher, helped her fiance become a lawyer. As the wife of Millard Fillmore, one day to become President of the United States, she always an intellectual, began the first White House Library with a Congressional appropriation of $5,000. Mrs. Fillmore also improved the White House kitchen. She found cooking being done on the hearth and changed to a coal stove.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON
1917-1921

The daughter of a former President of Bowdoin College, Maine, Jane Appleton married Franklin Pierce in 1834. Her three children died before she came to the White House. She was an invalid and seldom entertained. The strict observance of the Sabbath was a passion with her. Mrs. Pierce's style of dress like her manner was unobtrusive though the fashion of the day was the extreme hoop skirt started by the Empress Eugenie.

Miss Harriet Lane, the niece and adopted daughter of the bachelor President James Buchanan became the first lady at the age of twenty-eight. She was tall and blonde and beautiful and had the charming manners accentuated by an education at Georgetown Convent, in Washington. While Harriet Lane presided for her uncle in London, Queen Victoria accorded her the rank of a wife of the United States Minister and she became a distinguished hostess among the ladies of the diplomatic corps at the Court of St. James. When she became mistress of the White House, she filled it with plants and flowers. The Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward the VII, was a guest at the White House and devoted himself to the pretty Miss Lane. She married Henry Elliott Johnston.

When Mary Todd was a young girl in Lexington, Ky., she announced that she would some day be the wife of a President of the United States. Not long after this optimistic remark she visited her sister in Springfield, Ill., met a tall studious young lawyer named Abraham Lincoln, married him and so realized her youthful ambition. As First Lady she had many difficult responsibilities. During the anxious Civil War days she still tried to keep the social life at the White House as normal as possible. She adored her husband, and wished to share his duties. Always when receiving, she stood as near him as the voluminous styles of the day would permit. The Lincoln entertainments were always attended by both elegantly and simply dressed people.

Mrs. Andrew Johnson was Eliza McCardle, of Greenville, Tenn., and married at the age of seventeen. She was a school teacher and encouraged and instructed her husband. Because she was a victim of consumption when she came to the White House, her daughter Martha, wife of Senator Patterson, presided with elegance and tact. Mrs. Johnson's dairy was her pride and her cows grazed in what is now the White House garden.

Ulysses S. Grant married Miss Julia Dent from White Haven, near St. Louis. She and the President brought to the White House charming simplicity. Mrs. Grant dressed plainly but richly. When the gloom of the Civil War was lifted she entertained often. During her regime a housekeeper was employed, for the first time and the White House was improved by gas illumination.

Lucy Webb, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James Webb, of Delaware, Ohio, educated at Wesleyan Female College, married Rutherford B. Hayes. She abolished wine from the White House table except

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during the visit of the two Russian Grand Dukes. Dancing, lawn parties, card parties and musicals were prohibited, but she did hold the necessary receptions.

Lucretia Randolph was married to James A. Garfield then an Ohio college president in 1858. After President Garfield's assassination Mrs. Mary Arthur McElroy became mistress of the White House and mothered the children of her widower brother Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded to the presidency. The new President enjoyed entertaining and Mrs. McElroy possessed the same grace and charm of manner that made her brother popular. She introduced serving of tea at the afternoon receptions, and refreshments for all other parties.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, the talented sister of President Grover Cleveland, was hostess from March 4, 1885, until June 2, 1886, when the President married his ward Miss Frances Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y., in the White House. The wedding took place in the Blue Room in the presence of only members of the cabinet and relatives. After a short honeymoon Mrs. Cleveland assumed her new and trying duties with a graciousness that captivated the nation. She held Saturday afternoon receptions because it gave an opportunity to those who were employed to have access to the White House. Ruth Cleveland was the first child born to a President's wife in the Executive Mansion.

When Benjamin Harrison came to the White House the duties of hostess devolved upon his widowed daughter, Mrs. McKee. Mrs. Harrison, who was Caroline Lavinia Scott, of Indianapolis, Ind., was a cultured, hospitable woman but she preferred her role as grandmother to that of First Lady.

Mrs. William McKinley, who was Ida Saxton, of Canton, Ohio, was an invalid during her husband's administration, and the object of his most tender and devoted solicitude. She always sat at the President's right at formal entertainments regardless of the prominence of the guests present.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt was both competent and charming. She carried many responsibilities as wife of the President, and mother of a large vigorous family, but she also was a delightful hostess. A social secretary was required to assist her in carrying out her far-reaching hospitality. The two most important social events of the Roosevelt administration were the marriage of Alice to Representative Nicholas Longworth, and the debut of the daughter of Ethel Roosevelt.

Mrs. William H. Taft, when she was Helen Herron, of Cincinnati, visited the White House as the guest of the Garfields. Twenty-three years later she returned as its mistress. She did much for the social life of the Executive Mansion, inaugurating suppers at the large receptions, and giving graceful garden parties.

Ellen Louise Axson who married Woodrow Wilson June, 1885, in Savannah, Ga., came with her three grown daughters to the White House, where she presided with characteristic southern hospitality. Her death occurred in August, 1914.

Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt was born in Wytheville, Va., the daughter of a prominent lawyer, and married President Wilson in 1915. She was a delightful hostess and well loved in Washington before as well as after becoming the President's wife. Always she devoted herself to the care of her distinguished husband during the trying period of the World War and after his physical collapse.

Mrs. Warren G. Harding was born in Marion, Ohio, and was educated in music in Cincinnati as well as in Europe. After her marriage she assisted her husband in his newspaper ventures and contributed toward the advancement of his career.

One of the most gracious White House hostesses of recent memory was Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, formerly Grace A. Goodhue, of Burlington, Vt., a graduate of the University of Vermont. Though her husband was indifferent to social life she entered with zest into her official duties.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover was Lou Henry and born in Iowa, the daughter of a small town banker. While studying at Leland Stanford University she met Mr. Hoover, who was a senior, and they were married in 1889. They have two sons. Mrs. Hoover has sponsored the Girl Scout movement.

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Official Medal

© De Witt Ward, N. Y.

Obverse and reverse of the Roosevelt-Garner Inaugural Medal, designed by Paul Manship of New York

The Inaugural Medal was designed by Paul Manship, widely recognized as one of the world's foremost sculptors. It is three inches in diameter and so high is the relief on the obverse side, which contains the profile likeness of President-elect Roosevelt, that in producing the replicas at the Philadelphia Mint it was necessary to strike each disc twelve times. The design on the reverse side, symbolizing the first Ship of State, is the U. S. S. *Constitution*, copied from an antique print of "Old Ironsides," made at the time she was launched and now in the notable naval prints collection of Mr. Roosevelt at Crum Elbow. The Winged Woman symbolizes the Ship of State of the present.

Only 2,500 bronze replicas will be issued. Price $2.50 each. Send orders to Robert W. Woolley, Chairman, Inaugural Committee on Medals, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

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Souvenir and Autograph Page

_____ attended the INAUGURATION OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and JOHN N. GARNER, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 4, 1933.

Arrived with _____

Stopped at the _____ *Hotel*

Visited the following Historic Shrines:

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AUTOGRAPHS

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PUBLISHED BY
RANSDELL INCORPORATED
Publishers—Printers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The Inaugural Committee

requests the honor of the presence of

Miss Grace Tully

to attend and participate in the Inauguration of

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

as President of the United States of America

and

John Nance Garner

as Vice President of the United States of America

on Saturday the fourth of March

one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three

in the City of Washington

Please reply to Ray Baker
Chairman, Committee on Reception of Governors of States
and
Special Distinguished Guests
Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

Cary T. Grayson
Chairman, Inaugural Committee

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The Inaugural Committee

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