

to read Jefferson's first inaugural address.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. Albert read Jefferson's first inaugural address[.]<sup>(3)</sup> . . .

On Apr. 14, 1947,<sup>(4)</sup> Mr. John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, was recognized to read Thomas Jefferson's first inaugural address:

The SPEAKER.<sup>(5)</sup> Pursuant to the order of the House, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] to read Thomas Jefferson's first inaugural address.<sup>(6)</sup>

**§ 9.9 Instance where the House agreed to meet at 2:30 p.m. instead of the usual noon meeting so that Members could attend dedication exercises of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial.**

On Apr. 10, 1943,<sup>(1)</sup> the following proceedings occurred on the floor of the House:

3. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The reading took 18 minutes.
4. 93 CONG. REC. 3347, 3348, 80th Cong. 1st Sess.
5. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (MA).
6. See 93 CONG. REC. 3072, 80th Cong. 1st Sess., Apr. 2, 1947, where unanimous consent was granted that Jefferson's first inaugural address be read prior to the legislative program of Apr. 14, 1947, because Jefferson's birthday fell on Sunday, Apr. 13.
1. 89 CONG. REC. 3258, 78th Cong. 1st Sess. Remarks pertinent to the dedi-

HOUR OF MEETING, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1943

Mr. [John W.] McCORMACK [of Massachusetts]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday next it adjourn to meet on Tuesday, Apr. 13, 1943,<sup>(2)</sup> at 2:30 o'clock p. m. The reason for making this request is the dedication to take place that day of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(3)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

## § 10. Memorial Services

Following the death of a noted politician<sup>(1)</sup> or jurist,<sup>(2)</sup> the House and the Senate may provide for memorial services or commemorations in the Rotunda or elsewhere on the Capitol grounds by concurrent resolutions. For a comprehensive discussion of funeral services held in the House Chamber, see Ch. 38, *infra*. The various marks of respect that the House observes upon the death of Members of the House or of officers or officials of the House are also covered in that chapter.

The House has also observed moments of silence to commemorate the lives of soldiers, victims

of Jefferson Memorial were incorporated in the *Congressional Record* by unanimous consent.

2. See *Id.* at pp. 3335, 3336.
3. Sam Rayburn (TX).
1. See § 12, *infra*.
2. See § 11, *infra*.

of national tragedies, or notable individuals.<sup>(3)</sup>

Congress has memorialized the lives of fallen Capitol Police officers,<sup>(4)</sup> victims of the Holocaust<sup>(5)</sup> and victims of national tragedies with special occasions.<sup>(6)</sup>

## § 11. —Supreme Court Justices

The House has marked its respect for deceased justices of the Supreme Court by holding memorial services in the Hall of the House<sup>(1)</sup> and authorizing, by concurrent resolution, the use of the catafalque<sup>(2)</sup> for the lying in state

3. See § 13, *infra*.

4. See § 15, *infra*.

5. See § 14, *infra*.

6. See § 16, *infra*.

1. See § 11.2, *infra*.

2. The catafalque was originally constructed in 1865 to support the casket of Abraham Lincoln while the President's body lay in state in the Rotunda. It consists of a simple bier of rough pine boards nailed together and covered with black cloth. For many years the catafalque was kept below the House Crypt in a small vaulted chamber called Washington's Tomb, which was originally intended, but never used, as the burial place for the first President. In 2008, the catafalque was put on public display in the Capitol Visitors Center, where it currently remains.

of Supreme Court justices at the Supreme Court building.<sup>(3)</sup> The reader is encouraged to consult Ch. 38, *infra*, for further information on the deaths of Supreme Court Justices.

**§ 11.1 The House, by unanimous consent, considered and adopted a concurrent resolution authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to transfer the catafalque from the crypt of the Capitol to the Supreme Court for use in memorial services for the late Honorable William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States.**

On Sept. 6, 2005,<sup>(1)</sup> the following proceedings took place:

3. See § 11.1, *infra*.

1. 151 CONG. REC. 19569, 109th Cong. 1st Sess.

For other instances where the House authorized use of the catafalque for Supreme Court Justices, see 145 CONG. REC. 3946, 106th Cong. 1st Sess., Mar. 9, 1999 (H. Con. Res. 45, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Harry A. Blackmun); 143 CONG. REC. 15857, 15858, 105th Cong. 1st Sess., July 25, 1997 (H. Con. Res. 123, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, William J. Brennan); 141 CONG. REC. 17322, 104th Cong. 1st Sess., June 27, 1995 (S. Con. Res. 18, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Warren Burger); and