

**Office of the First Lady
Press Office
Files of Lissa Muscatine**

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Communications to the First Lady

Contents: Binders

Archived from OEOP 103 by Gayleen Dalsimer on January 17, 2001

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Press Booklet for Gayleen Dalsimer

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- Chelsea
- Curators

Oversize Attachments # 23215
19598

- White House 200th Anniversary Book
- HRC Schedule
- Presidential Materials Staff
- HRC Event Lists 1993-2000
- WHCA Tape Directory

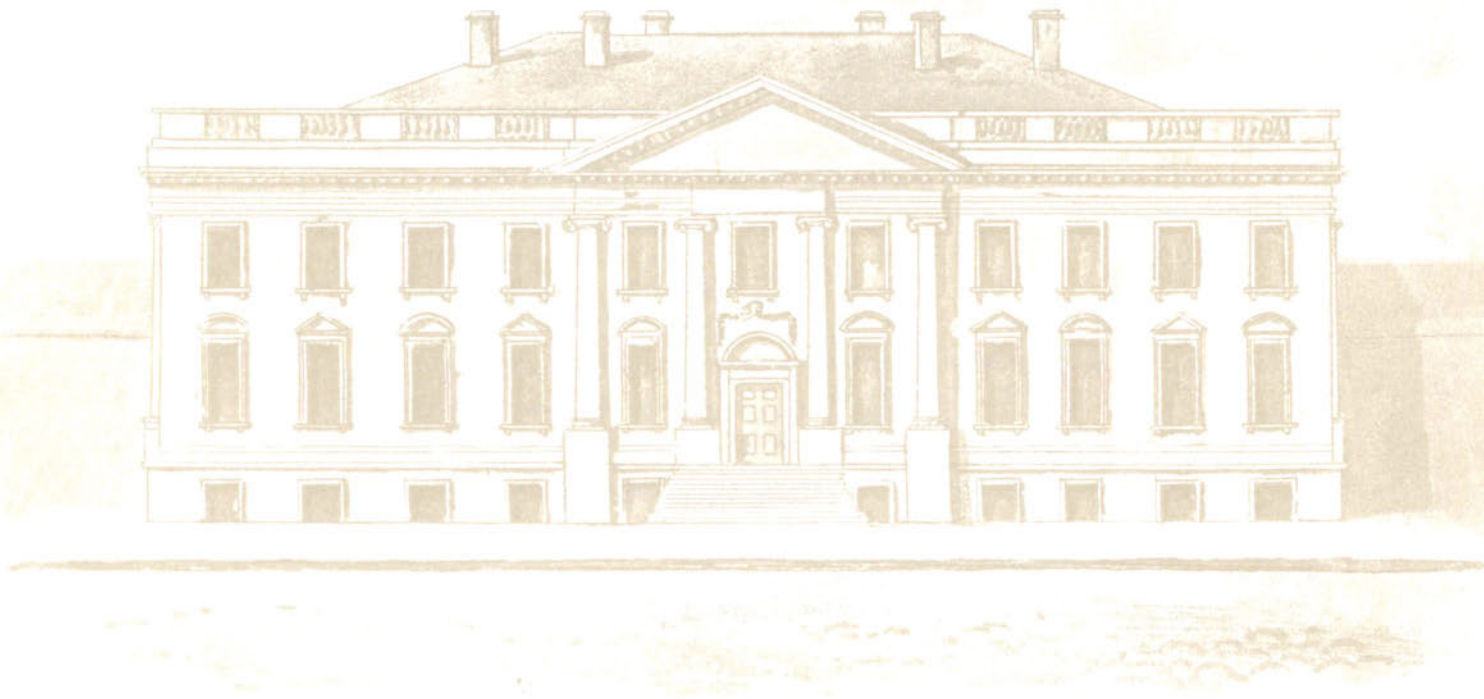
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THE WHITE HOUSE 1800-2000



EXHIBITS, LECTURES, PUBLICATIONS,
TOURS & FILMS

The White House 200th Anniversary

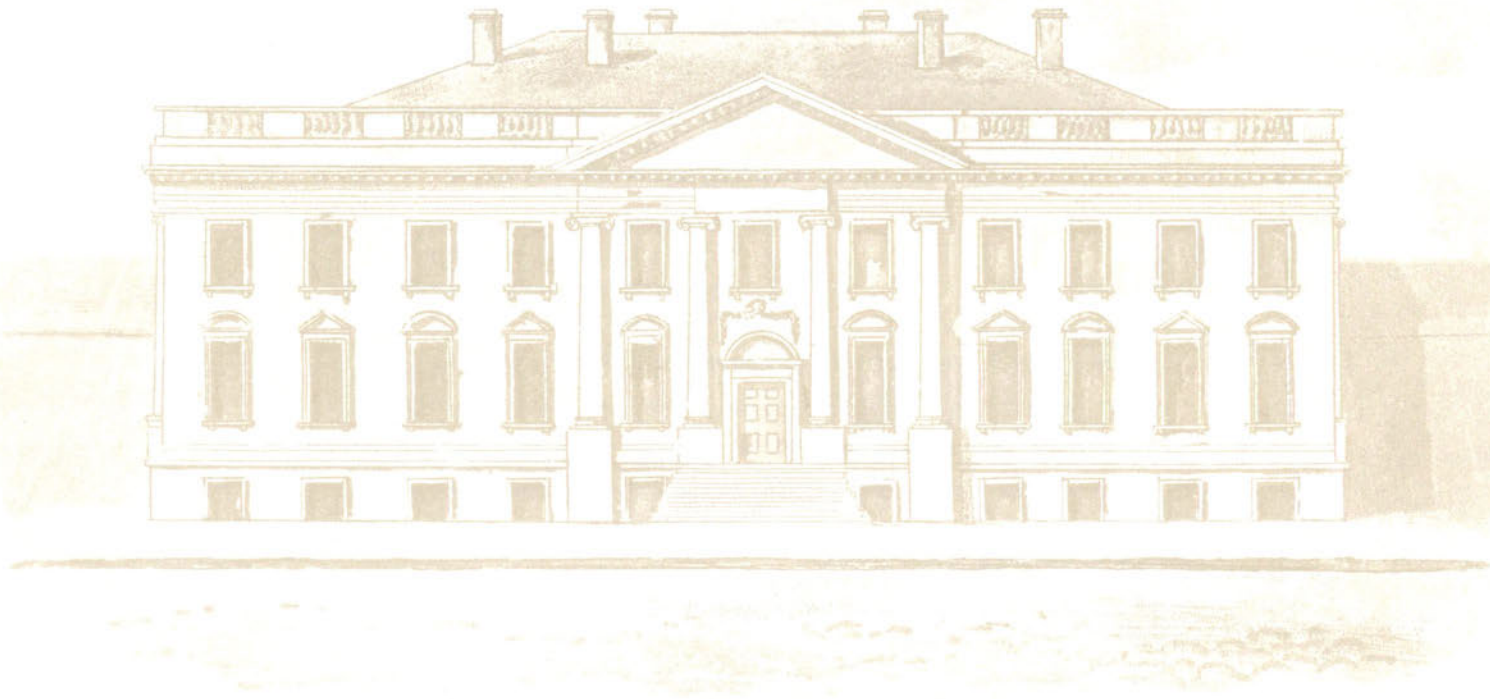
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THE WHITE HOUSE 1800-2000



EXHIBITS, LECTURES, PUBLICATIONS,
TOURS & FILMS

→ Angela - Heath@nbr.com

~~PBS~~

Ed Hotaling

NBC

202-244-2484 (home)

885-4111 (work)

fax - 885-4104 = put name

Edhotaling@aol.com

200th ceremony
↳ House stuff

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

☐ PLEASE PHONE ☐ (Enter area code, if necessary) ☐ DSN

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY DATE TIME

OPTIONAL FORM 363 (Rev. 7-94)
General Services Administration

NSN 7540-00-634-4018
50363-111
UNICOR FPI-SST



WM HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INFO ON
200TH ANNIVERSARY

ALEX GILLESPIE
FOX BROADCASTING CO.
1211 AVENUE OF THE
AMERICAS
NY NY 10036

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Facts

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

ADDRESS: 1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DIMENSIONS: 168 X 85.5 X 60
E/W N/S UP

SQ FT: 13,440/FLOOR (5)
TOTAL: 67,200 SQ FT. APPROX.

DESIGNED BY: JAMES HOBAN, IRISH BORN ARCHITECT

CORNERSTONE LAID: OCTOBER 13, 1792

FIRST OCCUPIED: NOV. 1, 1800 BY: PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL: SANDSTONE FROM AQUIA CREEK, VIRGINIA
BRICK MADE ON SITE.

COST: \$232,371.83

BURNED: AUG. 24, 1814 BY BRITISH TROOPS.
THE FIRE DESTROYED THE INTERIOR BUT LEFT THE
EXTERIOR WALLS STANDING BUT BADLY DAMAGED.

REBUILT: 1815 TO 1817 (MONROES RETURNED SEPT. 1817)
COST: \$236,490.00

RENOVATED: 1902 BY MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE OF NYC (T. ROOSEVELT)
COST: \$343,945.00

RENOVATED: DEC. 7, 1949 TO MAR 27, 1952 BY ARMY CORPS OF
ENGINEERS (TRUMAN)
COST: \$5,761,000.00 (VACATED BY THE TRUMANS 11/48)

ROOF CONSTRUCTION: SLATE

STATISTICAL INFORMATION:

5 MAJOR FLOORS	APPROX. 570 GAL TO PAINT
3 MEZZANINES	EXTERIOR WALLS
132 ROOMS (34 BATHROOM/LAVATORIES)	
28 FIREPLACES	
110 110 WINDOWS	
412 DOORS	
12 CHIMNEYS	
3 ELEVATORS	
2 DUMBWAITERS	
2 SIDEWALK LIFTS	
7 STAIRCASES	

Bedrooms
/// /// ///

(13)

elevator

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator

White House Architecture - A Chronology

- 1791 - Site selected by President George Washington.
- 1792 - James Hoban selected as design competition winner.
 - Masonic cornerstone ceremony (Washington not present).
- 1793 - Redesigning by Hoban to reduce building's height by one story. Walls above ground floor in brick with stone facings.
- 1798 - Exterior whitewashed.
- 1800 - Unfinished building occupied by President John Adams.
- 1805-1808 - East and west terraces by Benjamin Latrobe after sketches by President Thomas Jefferson.
- 1814 - Burning of the President's House by the British.
- 1815 - James Hoban appointed to rebuild.
- 1816 - Greater deterioration to exterior walls than expected, necessitating significant demolition.
- 1817 - Exterior painted with lead paint.
 - President James Monroe moved into incomplete building.
- 1824 - South Portico constructed on 1817 foundations.
- 1829-1830 - North Portico constructed on 1817 foundations.
- 1833 - First piped-in water, with bathing room in east terrace.
- 1840 - Hot-air furnace installed in Ground Floor oval room to heat State Floor and Second Floor hall.
- 1848 - Installation of gas lighting.
- 1853 - New water-heated forced-air heating system.
 - Central plumbing of bathing room in private quarters.
- 1857 - New greenhouse built atop west terrace.

- 1866 - Telegraph installed in office suite on Second Floor.
 - East terrace demolished; broader porch added across east side at Ground Floor level.
- 1879 - Telephone added to Telegraph Room.
- 1881 - Hydraulic elevator (converted to electricity 1897).
- 1882 - Proposal to demolish the White House and build a replica office structure and a similar residence with a connecting hall failed for lack of funding.
- 1889 - Enlargement plan by Frederick D. Owen for Mrs. Caroline Harrison - quadrangle with flanking wings and greenhouse. She hoped the project would be completed for the 1892 centenary, but it failed for lack of funding in 1891.
- 1891 - Electric lighting installed by Edison General Co.
- 1900 - Corps of Engineers plan for enlargement with rotunda extensions, a reduction by Frederick Owen of his plan for Mrs. Harrison.
- 1901 - President Theodore Roosevelt changed the official name to the "White House".
- 1902 - Theodore Roosevelt Renovation by McKim, Mead & White
 - much of the interior gutted to wooden framing;
 - enlargement of State Dining Room by removal of west staircase; new utilities;
 - additional bedrooms and bathrooms on the Second Floor with the removal of the offices;
 - new, but "temporary" Executive Office Building attached to the west terrace uncovered by the removal of the greenhouses;
 - rebuilding of the east terrace as guest entrance.
- 1909 - The West Wing office building doubled in size by a southern extension, including the first presidential Oval Office at the center - Nathan C. Wyeth.
- 1913 - The Third Floor attic converted by Nathan C. Wyeth into guest bedrooms.
- 1927 - Replacement of 1817 roof structure and creation of a fuller Third Floor.
- 1930 - Major repairs to the West Wing office building, after it was badly damaged in a fire on Christmas Eve, 1929.
- 1933 - Swimming pool installed in west terrace.

- 1934 - Expansion and rebuilding of the West Wing office building by Eric Gugler -
new Oval Office and Cabinet Room in east extension;
creation of second floor behind the balustrade;
central air-conditioning.
- 1935 - Underground storage and shop facilities added under North Grounds; kitchen remodeled.
- 1942 - East Wing office building, including bomb shelter, built by Lorenzo Winslow; movie theater in east terrace.
- 1945 - Expansion of West Wing office building designed by Lorenzo Winslow; funds appropriated were rescinded by Congress in 1946 after public uproar.
- 1948 - "Truman Balcony" added by Lorenzo Winslow and William Adams Delano to much public criticism.
- 1948-1952 - Truman Renovation
- 1948 - Structural study. Trumans moved into Blair House.
 - 1949 - Funding of full renovation.
 - 1950 - Dismantling, leaving stone walls intact.
 - Excavation of two underground levels.
 - 1951 - Reconstruction to designs by Lorenzo Winslow.
 - New utilities, including central air-conditioning.
 - 1952 - Trumans returned.
- 1969 - Swimming pool replaced by press center in west terrace.
 - Porte cochere added to north side of West Wing.
- 1975 - Outdoor swimming pool constructed.
- 1978-1995 - Exterior paint removal and stone restoration project.
- 1984 - Visitor's Entrance built south of the East Wing.

White House Facts

- Entire house is 67,000 Sq. Ft.
- Grounds: 18.7 acres
- 132 rooms (including utils.)
- 3 gardens (Rose Garden, Jacqueline Kennedy Garden, Children's Garden)
- 1-lane bowling alley
- 1 family theater with 47 seats

Under Clinton Administration in the Clinton's private quarters:

- 45 rooms
- 12 bedrooms
- 16 bathrooms

8-26-1997 12:11PM ROM EXC. RES. CONVENTS ELLIOTT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

WHITE HOUSE ACQUISITIONS 1996-present

FINE ARTS

Portraits

JOHN F. KENNEDY, 1917-1963.
William Franklin Draper, 1912- . Oil on canvas, 1962,
30 x 25 1/16.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 996.1764.1

Other Paintings and Prints

CHILDE HASSAM, 1859-1935.
Seascape; oil on canvas, 1900, 18 3/16 x 22 in.
Bequest of Alice Tully. 996.1768.1

CHILDE HASSAM, 1859-1935.
Street Scene in Winter (Snowstorm, New York);
oil on canvas, 1901, 16 1/2 x 12 1/2 in.
Bequest of Alice Tully. 996.1767.1

GEORGIA O'KEEFFE, 1887-1986.
Bear Lake, New Mexico; oil on canvas, 1930, 30 x 40 in.
Gift of William D. Rollnick and Nancy Ellison Rollnick and
the Georgia O'Keeffe Foundation 997.1770.1

White House Scenes

ALBERT BERGHAUS, ?-?.
Miss Lanes Reception; pencil on paper, 1860-1861,
6 7/8 x 10 1/8 in. Southeast view of the Blue Room, with
illustrator's notes front and reverse; President James Buchanan's
niece/hostess Harriet Lane at center.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 996.1763.1

JOSEPH PENNELL, 1860-1926.
The Cabinet Room.; ink on paper, 1881, 10 1/4 x 16.
Northeast view of the current Treaty Room with the Grant cabinet
table and chairs at center.
White House Acquisition Fund. 996.1761.1

GUY C. WIGGINS, 1883-1962.
The White House in Spring; oil on canvas, c.1940,
24 1/2 x 29 1/2. South view.
White House Acquisition Fund. 996.1762.1

MEMORABILIA AND EPHEMERA

BOOKENDS, pair, plaster and pine, c.1950, Washington, D.C.
 Materials removed during the Truman Renovation; scrolled
 acanthus-faced white-painted plaster modillion from the 1902
 ceiling of the State Dining Room; base of unfinished old White
 House pine bearing official brass souvenir plaque.
 Gift of William G. Allman, in memory of Milton B. Allman.

996.1760.1-2

FURNITURE

CARD TABLE, mahogany, c.1815-1820, Boston or Salem.
 D-shaped swivel top; spread-winged eagle pedestal; abacus plinth
 on winged paw feet; mate to or from same shop as 972.898.1.
 White House Acquisition Fund.

996.1769.1

LIGHTING FIXTURES

SINUMBRA LAMPS, pair, painted and gilded brass, iron, and cut
 and frosted glass, c.1825, France.
 Gilded urn capital on green reeded shaft on gilded vasiform base;
 octagonal iron plinth; frosted vasiform glass shade with clear
 leaf-cut and hatched reserves.
 Gift of the White House Historical Association.

997.1772.1-2

CERAMICS

DESSERT PLATE, porcelain, 1846, Paris, France,
 by Edouard D. Honore.
 Apple green rim with raised scalloped edge; reserve with
 shield of the United States; white center painted with roses.
 From the state service of President JAMES K. POLK.
 Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh.

997.1771.1

SERVICE PLATES, porcelain, 1995-1996, Pomona, New Jersey, Lenox.
 Reproductions of Woodrow Wilson State Service plates made by
 Lenox in 1918; 139 ordered to raise usable quantities to 220;
 cobalt blue rim; gilt Presidential Arms at center.
 Gift of the White House Endowment Fund.

996.1766.1

METALWARE

TRAYS, set of 12, silver, 1996, Baltimore, by Kirk Stieff.
 Simple oblong octagonal body; customized handles - spread-winged
 eagle perched on edge with classical oak and laurel at talons;
 face engraved "President's House".
 Gift of the White House Historical Association.

P96.M03800.1-12

Entertainment Facts:

First Motion Picture at the White House
Birth of a Nation
1916
Wilson Administration

NOT
STOWN
IN THEATER

White House Theater
65"X18"
51 Seats
East Colonnade
fan windows, covered by drapes

Theater built in 1942 (FDR)

COX
NEWSPAPERS

WASHINGTON BUREAU

2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 10000
Washington, D.C. 20006-1894
Tel: 202 331-2900, Telex: 440135 COXBU US
Fax: 202 331-1055

331-0900

my direct line 887-8320

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Journal
Austin American-Statesman
Chandler Arizona
Dayton Daily News
Globe Tribune
Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
Longview News-Journal
Lufkin Daily News
Mesquite Tribune
Nacogdoches Daily Sentinel
Palm Beach Daily News
Palm Beach Post
Springfield News-Sun
Tempe Daily News
Waco Tribune-Herald
Yuma Daily Sun
New York Times News Service

Fax Message Cover Page

TO: (ORGANIZATION) Julie Mason, First Lady's Office

ATTN: _____

FAX NUMBER CALLED: 202-456-7805

FROM: Samar Abulhassan / Deans

DATE: Fri July 31 TIME: 11:15 a.m.

NUMBER OF PAGES BEING SENT (INCLUDING THIS PAGE): 5

SUBJECT OR COMMENTS: _____

331-1055

Fax number from which this message was sent:

(202) 331-1055.

Questions concerning this fax transmission:

(202) 887-8301.

553

2

To: J. Mason

From: Samar Abulhassan, Cox News Service direct: (202) 887-8320
main: 331-0900

Thanks in advance for helping us with this. I realize some of the answers to these questions may be handy; many may not be. Nevertheless, here are some questions Bob and I brainstormed. We're envisioning a "day in the life" of the White House kind of story -- with lots of quirky details. If you could provide phone numbers in cases where the info is not available, that would be greatly appreciated.

Finally, if you could recommend a few people who work at the White House to talk to- i.e., groundskeeper, correspondent, to add color to the story, that would be great.

I'm standing by.

ABOUT THE PRESIDENT

How does his day begin? When does the president wake up each day? Who wakes him? What is the first thing he does each day?

A. KEY STAFF (How would you divide the staff, i.e., how many interns?)

1. How many people work at the White House?

a. residence:

b. West Wing:

c. Old Executive Office Building:

Christine Comerford

B. FOOD

- Walter Scheib

- John Mullen

- ~~John~~ ^{exec} ^{2nd} ^{chief}

president

partly chef
asst

Francine McCulloch
Roland Monier

1. Chefs (how many; who are they; what hours do they work; where do they come from; how are they trained?)

2. Supplies (where does fresh produce, meat and other foods come

- healthy
- ~~short~~ ^{fruit}

from daily, who gets it, how do they pay for it?)

3. How is the menu planned? How much input does Clinton have? What do the chefs say about Clinton? Favorite foods? Comfort food - what does he want on a bad day?

4. When is he served? Regular times? And where?

state dinners

1. Who oversees these? *Capricia Marshall, social secretary*
2. How many, roughly, per year? *3 in '97 (Canada, Chile, China)*
3. How many guests, how are they chosen? *(198 Italy, Czech...)*

180-240
220

C. VALET

1. Clothes and shoes: who takes care of them? Does Clinton select what he'll wear, pick out his own ties? Laundry? Dry cleaning? Done inside or out?

D. COMMUNICATIONS

a. telephones: operators, switchboards - why have one? how many, who are they? Caller id?

b. How many calls does the WH receive each day?

5,000 / day
OEOB
15 operators
21 hrs a day

2 in middle of night

E. TRANSPORTATION

a. how many vehicles are in the White House fleet? Where are they garaged and who keeps them running? How old are they? ie: how long would a WH car be kept on the road? Where are they gassed?

F. ENTERTAINMENT

a. There's a small theater for viewings of movies and the like? How many does it seat? What's in the collection? How many movies, or is there a library off-site he can draw from?

bt movie @ wt (Birth of a Nation K/6/Wilson)
51 (65x18') East colonnade

If Clinton wakes up at 2 a.m. and suddenly decides he wants sushi and a Kurasawa movie, who makes it happen?

G. MAIL

a. How much comes in a day; how much of that is for the president, as opposed to staff, and how much does he actually ever see? Who reads the rest? (he has a staff of correspondents: how many)

H. COMPUTERS

a. how many, who maintains them and what happens when Clinton's PC crashes (is there a systems manager?)

I. LIBRARY: Is there one? staff; size, number of volumes, kinds of books.

J. GYM -

Is there one? Does Clinton work out? When, where and is there a staff?

K. MEDICAL FACILITIES

House doctor: what medical facilities, if any, are on site?

\$42/month
\$9913 mos
\$312/year

L. FLOWERS

4

Blair occ.

How large is the floral staff? What's involved? What kind of flowers/color preferences? When do they come in?

* budget of flowers

* greening of W.H.

50 vol. @ Xmas
(11 parttime) →

ok across
franklin's
under front
porch

II. SECONDARY

A. TOURISTS

6,000/day

summer
December / Jan & Feb

1. how many people come per day - when's the busiest/quietest season?
2. Who in the WH heads up the tourist operation, how large a staff is needed?

3. Earlier this year a tourist sprayed paint on a bust, I believe in the Roosevelt room. Is vandalism a common problem or a rare occurrence? What's done to keep it in check? Do tourists, in general, take a toll?

III. PHYSICAL: (residence) (Is there an office that handles architectural and 9"cox-iuliemason"— Page #3 Friday, July 31, 1998 11:09 A

③

engineering for the White House?) *USNA of*

A. Architectural - How much of this is really the Clinton's White House, and how much of it is this institutional government building they're living in temporarily?

1. How big is the White House?

2. When was it built, roughly which, if any, systems are original? What kind of upgrading or renovating might now be underway?

3. How many windows, how many feet of plumbing or what does it take to keep the place cool?

4. How many bathrooms?

NPS MAINTENANCE

1. What about mice and other pests? Who takes care of such problems?

2. Custodial staff: How many? How many WH staffers does it take to change a lightbulb? *BA on exec. staff* *34 NPS* *in WH*

3. The grounds: how many groundskeepers? Is there a White House horticulturist, or is that done through some other department (Ag). What about the trees? How is the WH lawn tended -- i.e., mulch or fertilizer? How often do they seed? Blowers or rakes?

Fail lawn maint. crew *NPS* How are ground responsibilities divided up? Is the Rose Garden tended by the same staff, for example?

SECURITY *USS Public Affairs*

1. Who protects the WH? How large is the staff? Where are they stationed?

168 x 85 v

9 rm 2nd floor at priv. res. dir.

Pool indoor?

435 5708

A. Key Staff (How would you divide the staff, i.e., how many interns)

Who wrote these??

How many people work in the White House?

- a. Residence?
- b. West Wing?
- c. Old Executive Office Building?

The White House Office is authorized 400 Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) by the Congress. The National Park Service oversees the Residence staff. White House Office employees are located in both the West and East Wings of the White House, as well as the Old Executive Office Building.

WW, OEGB

D. Communications

Telephones: operators, switchboards - why have one? How many, who are they? Caller ID? How many calls does the White House receive each day?

The telephone operators receive approximately 5,000 calls a day. There are a total of 15 operators that answer the phones (456-1414).

E. Transportation

How many vehicles are in the White House fleet? Where are they garaged and who keeps them running? How old are they? How long would a WH car be kept on the road? Where are they gassed?

The White House Transportation Agency maintains a small fleet of vehicles that enable it to meet its mission of providing transportation services to the White House staff. The vehicles are garaged in a location in close proximity to the White House.

The current vehicles are 1998 model year vehicles. Most vehicles are used for a three year period. The vehicles receive its fuel through routine government supply channels.

Consider cars

leased?

H. Computers

How many, who maintains them and what happens when Clinton's PC crashes (is there a systems manager?)

OMB, CEA, ONDCP

The Executive Office of the President (EOP) and the White House operate more than 2,000 personal computers in support of EOP agencies' missions. The White House alone has more than 440 computers in operation on a daily basis. The Office of Administration is chartered to provide all aspects of information system support to the EOP, and its Information Systems and Technology Division executes this charter. A highly skilled team of government staff and contractors keep all computer systems up and running, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

over go to Contractor

Americans

intern
not

I. Library

Is there one? Staff; size; number of volumes, kinds of books.

The Library and Research Services Division of the Office of Administration provides a full range of library and information services for the Executive Office of the President. In addition, the library staff offers expert assistance with research and information management. The status of pending legislation, background information on a particular subject, biographical or corporate information, verification of facts, professional journal articles, and much more are available from two general reference libraries and a law library. The total number of volumes contained in these libraries is over 67,000 books and publications.

528

J. Gym

Is there one? Does Clinton work out? When, where and is there a staff?

The White House Athletic Center (WHAC) is an employee-financed health and fitness facility serving all staff of the EOP complex, including detailees, contractors, interns, and the United States Secret Service.

K. Medical Facilities

House doctor: what medical facilities, if any, are on site?

The White House Medical Unit staffs an outpatient clinic with doctors, nurses, physician assistants and medics. Most of the care given to patients is in the form of immunizations prior to overseas trips, emergency care for staff assisting the President and Vice President both locally and abroad.

Medical care is provided to the President and his family, and the Vice President and his family. The Medical Unit also travels around the world before the President/Vice President make the trip to study illnesses of the country and talk to foreign doctors to see how care is given in their country.

NEOB

Where? Staff #?
5th floor (War Dept Library)

cost?
\$

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[BLANK]

Divider Title: _____

CHILDREN REPRESENTED IN THE WHITE HOUSE CHILDREN'S GARDEN

JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION

Patrick Lyndon Nugent
Lucinda Desha Robb

CARTER ADMINISTRATION

James Earl Carter IV
Jason James Carter
Sarah Rosemary Carter

BUSH ADMINISTRATION

Jenna Bush
Barbara Bush

George P. Bush
Nocle Bush
Jebby Bush

Lauren Bush
Pierce Bush
Ashley Bush

Marshall Bush
Walker Bush

Sam LeBlond
Ellie LeBlond

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 31, 1995
page 1 of 2

CONTACT: LISA CAPUTO
NEEL LATTIMORE
KAREN FINNEY
202-456-2960

**THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES COMPLETION OF
BLUE ROOM RENOVATIONS AND REFURBISHING**

WASHINGTON, DC -- The Committee for The Preservation of The White House today announced the completion of the renovation and refurbishing of the White House's Blue Room. The refurbishing was governed by the historic French objects purchased by President James Monroe in 1817. The process for the renovation and refurbishing of the Blue Room began in 1990 when the committee recommended that the room be refurbished.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton serves as honorary chair of the committee and was actively involved in the refurbishing project. Mrs. Clinton first met with the Committee in November of 1993. Working with a committee of historians, curators and designers, the First Lady took an active approach in the renovation process. The First Lady reviewed the committee's recommendations for the sapphire blue fabric and the gold wall covering, and met with the White House curators to discuss fabric samples, textures and the importance of maintaining the period style of the room.

The Blue Room is one of three oval rooms in the White House and is located on the State Floor. The room, seen by 1.2 million visitors a year, was last refurbished in 1972. The draperies and furniture upholstery had become soiled, worn and sun damaged and needed to be replaced, as did the badly worn mid-nineteenth century Chinese carpet which has been in the room since 1975.

The sapphire blue fabric used for the draperies and furniture covering is similar in color to fabric used in the room in the 1800's. The silk upholstery fabric retains the gold eagle medallion on the chair backs which was adapted from the depiction of one of the Monroe-era chairs in a portrait of President James Monroe. The Monroe-era furniture, consisting of seven original chairs and four reproductions and a sofa, was upholstered by Nelson Beck of Washington, DC. (The portrait of President James Monroe by John Vanderlyn is owned by the City of New York and hangs in the City Hall.)

The blue satin draperies have a blue and gold tape adapted from the wallpaper frieze. The drapery valances are blue and gold. The silk fabrics were made by Scalamandre Silks, Inc., of New York, New York. The draperies are the same design as the previous draperies

-more-

Blue Room - Preservation Committee
page 2 of 2

which were derived from an early 19th century French source. The curtains were constructed by Nelson Beck of Washington, DC.

The walls have been hung with a light gold paper, which has alternating classic motifs in a darker gold. The design is adapted from an early 19th century American paper in the collection of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in Boston, Massachusetts. The borders are adapted from two early 19th century French papers in the collection of the Cooper Hewitt National Design Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, in New York. The upper border is a blue drapery swag with gold classical motifs; the lower border along the chair rail has a blue and gold pattern with rosettes. The wall paper was made by Brunschwig & Fils of New York, New York.

The room has been painted and gilded to reflect the style of finish found in an American room of the first quarter of the 19th century. The wainscoting, door surrounds and window reveals, received extensive conservation to redefine their detailing. The woodwork has been painted white with a rubbed paint finish giving the wood a "porcelain" appearance. The faux marble painted on the baseboards has been removed to reveal the white marble installed in the Truman era. The acanthus leaves in the cornice and in the ceiling medallion have been gilded, as have the three lines of molding in the cornice.

A major component of the project was the preservation and conservation of the historic furnishings in the room and of the early 19th century American "looking glass" which hangs over the mantel. This part of the project involved repairs and partial regilding of the items. Retained in the room are the French gilded bronze clock and a mahogany center table. Two 19th century pier tables and two pieces of sculpture - the marble busts of Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci - were added to the room.

A carpet, based on early 19th century designs, is being made for the room and is expected to be installed in the room this spring. The carpet is being made by the Stark Carpet Company of New York, New York.

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attached: committee list

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Blue Room will be officially unveiled on February 17 at the meeting of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House. There will be a press preview of the room and a opportunity to talk with the First Lady and the individuals involved in the renovation and refurbishing project at that time. Space for this press preview is limited. Please contact the First Lady's Press Office if you would like to cover this event - 202-456-2960.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
January 1995

THE BLUE ROOM

History

White House architect James Hoban's 1792 plans for the "President's House" noted that the first floor oval room was to be the most elegant of the formal State Rooms. For John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, however, the room served as the principal entrance, its windows opening to wooden stairs which led to the south grounds.

It was not until 1809 that the room became the principal formal drawing room of the White House when it was completely furnished by Dolley Madison and Benjamin Latrobe. The Madisons received their guests there on New Year's Day in 1810 in what was then called the "Oval Drawing Room." Among the objects which Dolley Madison had removed to safety before evacuating the house in 1814 were the red velvet draperies hanging in this room.

In the refurnishing of the house after the fire of 1814, the Monroes ordered mahogany furniture for this room, but the purchasing agents in France substituted a 53-piece suite of gilded furniture made in Paris by Pierre-Antoine Bellangé. Although most of this suite was sold at auction in 1860, eight original pieces have been returned to the room since 1961.

The room was known by its shape - "Elliptical", "Oval", or "Circular" - until the color was changed to blue in 1837 under Martin Van Buren. It then became the "Blue Room," although it was called the "Violet Blue Parlor" under the Grants and the "Robin's Egg Blue Room" after Chester Arthur's redecoration.

The room has been the scene of many family celebrations. Two of President Hayes' children were christened there in 1877. In 1886, the only President to be married in the White House, Grover Cleveland, was joined in marriage to his former ward, Frances Folsom, in a Blue Room ceremony. In this century Woodrow Wilson's daughter, Eleanor, was also married in the room.

Although special meetings, luncheons, and dinners have been held in the room, throughout the years it has continued to be used for the purpose first intended - the formal reception room of the White House. It is here that the President and his wife often receive guests during State receptions and where the credentials of foreign ambassadors have been presented to the President. The first Chinese delegation to present credentials

to an American President was received by President Hayes in the Blue Room in 1878. Since 1961 (excepting 1962 and 1969), the principal White House Christmas tree has been placed in the center of the room.

The room was refurbished in 1963 (Kennedy), utilizing the three original Bellangé chairs (one arm, two side) which had been reacquired for the White House collection in 1961-62 and eleven reproductions (seven arm, four side) made in 1962. All of the chairs were upholstered in a aquamarine silk with a cream-colored eagle medallion based on the upholstery on an oval-back Monroe-era chair depicted in a portrait of President Monroe by John Vanderlyn (City of New York). Since many White House walls in the early 19th century were painted or papered in light colors, the dark blue wall cloth from the Truman Renovation was replaced with a striped off-white fabric.

The room was refurbished again in 1972 (Nixon). The upholstery design was modified on a new silk fabric of a deeper color used on the Bellangé chairs, which now included three additional original armchairs and the bergère. New draperies based on early-19th-century French sources were installed. The walls were covered with a wallpaper derived from a French fragment, c.1800, probably made by Jacquemart et Bénard. The ceiling medallion and cornice were replaced, based on examples from local houses contemporary with the Monroe White House. In 1975, an oval blue Chinese rug was acquired, complementing the shape of the room. In 1981, one of two original curved-frame Bellange sofas, acquired in 1978, was added to the room's furnishings.

For the 1995 refurbishing, the Committee for the Preservation of the White House selected a darker, sapphire blue for the silk upholstery fabric which repeated the previous gold eagle medallion design derived from a chair in the portrait of President Monroe. The draperies, retaining the 1972 design derived from early-19th-century French sources, are of a plain sapphire satin trimmed with a blue and gold tape adapted from the wallpaper frieze and topped by blue and gold valances. All fabrics were made by Scalamandré Silks, Inc., New York.

The walls have been hung with a light gold ground paper, bearing alternating classical medallions in a darker gold, adapted from an early-19th-century American paper, probably copied from a French paper, in the collection of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in Boston. The borders are adapted from two early-19th-century French papers in the collection of the Cooper Hewitt National Design Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, in New York. The upper border is a blue drapery swag with gold classical motifs; the lower border along the chair rail has a blue and gold pattern with rosettes. This wallpaper was made by Brunschwig & Fils, New York. French papers were used in the White House throughout the 19th century. In fact, President Monroe ordered five cases of paper from France in 1817.

A carpet based on early-19th-century designs is being made for the room. (The mid-19th-century Chinese carpet which had been in the room since 1975 was badly worn and had to be replaced.) The new carpet is expected to be installed in April.

The room has been painted and gilded to reflect the finishes in an American room of the first quarter of the 19th century. The acanthus leaves and three lines in the cornice have been gilded, as have the leaves and pearls in the ceiling medallion. [There is documentation of architectural gilding in the White House as early as 1817 (the Cross Hall) and 1830 (the East Room)]. The wainscoting, door surrounds, windows and reveals, which have received extensive conservation redefining their details, have been painted white and rubbed to a "porcelain" finish. The faux marble paint on the baseboards has been removed to reveal the white marble installed in the Truman era.

The White House Endowment Fund has contributed the funds to pay for the 1995 renovation and refurbishment of the Blue Room.

September 2000

RED ROOM REFURBISHMENT/ NEW ACQUISITIONS

At the recommendation of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, the Red Room has been refurbished with fresh silk-and-wool fabrics matching those installed in 1971, the last time the room was refurbished. The walls have been recovered in plain red, with the wide red-and-gold ornamental border originally used along the cornice added along the chair rail as well. New draperies have been made to the 1971 design based on early 19th century European precedents. The sofas and armchairs have been freshly upholstered. Funds for this work have been provided by the White House Endowment Trust of the White House Historical Association.

Two new acquisitions, donations from the White House Acquisition Trust of the White House Historical Association, have been placed in the room. Between the windows is a tall mahogany desk and bookcase with a cylinder desk section atop a pier-table-form base, made in New York, circa 1830. On the mantel have been installed a pair of small, elegant French gilded porcelain vases, circa 1820, painted with likenesses of George Washington and John Adams. These were acquired to honor the 200th anniversary of President Adams occupying the White House in November 1800. They have been joined by a pair of French candelabra received with the mantel clock as a gift from the president of France in 1952.

A few paintings have also been changed. The Severin Roesen still life paintings have been removed from the north wall and have been replaced by two American landscapes - *Castle Rock, Nahant, Massachusetts* by Alfred Bricher, 1877, and *Florida Sunrise* by Martin Johnson Heade, c. 1890-1900.

The portraits of Ulysses S. Grant, by an unknown artist, and Dolley Madison, by Gilbert Stuart, have been moved to the west wall, over the doorways, to make them more visible to tours. In their previous locations on the north wall have been placed *Martin Van Buren* by Francis Alexander and *Alexander Hamilton* by John Trumbull. *John James Audubon* by John Syme has been placed in storage temporarily.

ARTWORK

William McKinley by Harriet Anderson Stubbs Murphy (1852-1935)
oil on canvas, 1902. One of the few portraits in the White House Collection painted by a woman. The artist signed it, however, with her husband's name.
U.S. Government purchase. 903.1413.1

Martha Dandridge Custis Washington (Mrs. George Washington)
by Eliphalet F. Andrews (1835-1915)
oil on canvas, 1878. Head is believed to be modeled after a Gilbert Stuart portrait painted in 1796. President Hayes' niece, Emily Hastings, posed for the hands.
U.S. Government purchase. 878.1289.1

George Washington by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828)
oil on canvas, 1797. One of several replicas painted by the artist of his original commissioned by Senator William Bingham in 1796 (the second replica, the "Lansdowne" portrait now on exhibit at the National Portrait Gallery). It is the only object known to have remained in the White House since 1800. On August 24, 1814, during the War of 1812, while preparing to flee the White House before British troops approached Washington, Dolley Madison ordered the portrait taken away for safekeeping. The frame was broken, as it was bolted to the wall, and the painting was removed intact. The canvas was not cut from the stretcher and rolled up. The painting was returned to the White House in 1817.
U.S. Government purchase. 800.1290.1

Theodore Roosevelt by John Singer Sargent (1856-1925)
oil on canvas, 1903. Painted from life in the White House in the year after the Theodore Roosevelt Renovation introduced the Georgian style to the East Room. President Roosevelt is depicted, having just descended the stairs, by one of the foremost portraitists of his day. In a letter written to his son, Kermit, Roosevelt indicated that the landing of the "big stairs" was selected as the painting site because the artist felt the light was best there.
U.S. Government purchase. 903.1328.1

FURNISHINGS

North Wall

CORNICES, set of seven (three each on north and south walls, elongated single on east wall), gilded cherry, 1902, purchased from L. Marcotte & Company, New York. Tied oak branches on arched center. Among the furnishings ordered by McKim, Mead & White for the Theodore Roosevelt Renovation, 1902. 902.3041.1-6
902.3042.1

TORCHERES, set of four (two each on north and south walls), gilded metal and cut glass, c.1902, purchased from L. Marcotte & Company, New York. Elaborate classical motifs on shaft; fruit and shell pendants; glasswork simplified during the Kennedy administration. Among the furnishings ordered by McKim, Mead & White for the Theodore Roosevelt Renovation, 1902. 902.1297-1300

BENCHES, eight from a set of thirteen, gilded mahogany, c.1902, purchased from L. Marcotte & Company, New York. Louis XVI revival style; spiral-turned legs; saltire stretcher. Among the furnishings ordered by McKim, Mead & White for the Theodore Roosevelt Renovation, 1902; made for the East Room in two sizes - two small each on north and south walls (903.553, 559, 562-3), two medium (903.555, 560) on east wall. The two large on east wall (903.557-558) were medium benches extended during the Truman Renovation.

East Wall

MANTELS, set of four (two each on east and west walls), red marble, 1951, designed by Lorenzo Winslow, carved by Standard Art Marble & Tile Co. Vermont "Rouge antique" marble (marbleized white 1961-1979; white, siena, black 1979-1995; marbleizing removed 1995). Made for the Truman Renovation. P51.B02260.1-4

ANDIRONS, four pairs, gilded brass, c.1902, purchased from L. Marcotte & Company, New York. Louis XVI style; urn with ram's head handles. Among the furnishings ordered by McKim, Mead & White for the Theodore Roosevelt Renovation, 1902. 903.1313, 1316, 1319, 1326

WINE COOLERS, four from a set of six, gilded silver, 1809-10, London, made by Paul Storr. Medici shape; classical bacchanalian procession; satyr masque handle mounts. Bequest of Mrs. Margaret Thompson Biddle. 958.4147.1-6

East Wall (continued)

- CANDELABRA, pair, cut glass and brass,
late 18th-early 19th century, England.
Gift of White House Furnishings Committee 929.1352.1
and Mrs. Harriet B. Pratt. 929.1373.1
- MIRRORS, set of four (two each on east and west walls), gilded
wood and glass, 1952, made by Knipp & Company, Baltimore.
Wrapped reeds; surmounting spread-winged eagle.
Installed during the Truman Renovation. P52.H02259.1-4
- SCONCES, pair, gilded bronze, c.1835, France.
Griffin torso; set with two partially gilded pairs in the
Blue Room; bear stamp of King Louis-Philippe's Chateau de
Neuilly.
Anonymous donation. 962.245.7-8

West Wall

- CANDELABRA, pair, gilded bronze, c.1817, Paris.
Classical woman on plinth.
Among the French furnishings purchased by President James
Monroe in 1817; designated for the "Sitting room or Parlor"
(Red Room). 817.1503-1504
- CANDELABRA, pair, gilded bronze, c.1817, Paris,
attributed to (Pierre-Philippe) Thomire & Company.
Classical woman on globe atop plinth with martial mounts.
Among the French furnishings purchased by President James
Monroe in 1817; designated for the "large oval room"
(Blue Room). 817.1423-1424
- WINE COOLERS, two of four, gilded silver, 1806-07, London,
made by William Pitts.
Classical bacchanalian procession; horsehead handle mounts.
Bequest of Mrs. Margaret Thompson Biddle. 958.4148.1-4
- CHANDELIERS, set of three, cut glass and gilded brass, c.1902,
purchased from E.F. Caldwell & Company, New York.
Bohemian glass; twenty-four electric candle arms,
twenty-nine interior lights; shortened and modified during
the Truman Renovation.
Among the furnishings ordered by McKim, Mead & White for the
Theodore Roosevelt Renovation, 1902. 902.3055-3057
- RUGS, wool, 1994, New York, made by Edward Fields, Inc.
Center - 23'4 x 30'7 1/2; ends - 15'10-16' x 23'4.
Three pieces in Adamesque style, largely derived from the
1951 plasterwork of the East Room ceiling; colors derived
from Robert Adam rug designs, 1769-1775.
Gift of The White House Endowment Fund

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES RESTORATIONS

As have most of their predecessors in the White House, President and Mrs. Clinton have undertaken several interior refurbishings and restorations to ensure the upkeep of the Executive Mansion as a living museum that has been the home and office of every President since John Adams. No public funds were spent on the work.

The recently completed work is part of the routine maintenance and restoration of the White House and concludes the initial phase of a broader restoration project to include additional repairs and maintenance. According to White House Curator Rex Scouten, significant restorations are necessary about every 10 years due to the heavy volume of tourists and guests who visit the White House each week.

In addition to the routine maintenance and restoration, some changes reflect the lifestyle of the occupant family, such as converting the butler's pantry into an everyday kitchen for family meals, the President's work habits (installing bookcases in the Treaty Room), and the taste and character of the President's principal work place, the Oval Office, which now has new drapes and carpet.

The restoration featured the re-upholstering or recovering of 73 pieces of furniture and furnishings, the conservation of 23 pieces of furniture already in the White House collection and the retrieval of 52 pieces of furniture and 22 historic and decorative pieces from storage for use within the house. Two floors were repaired and re-covered. Twenty-eight windows received new curtains. Nineteen carpets and underlays worn and needing attention were replaced. Eleven chandeliers were conserved.

The President and Mrs. Clinton are already involved in making needed refurbishments in the state rooms of the White House. The Committee for the Preservation of the White House met earlier this month to discuss the restoration projects in the Blue Room and East Room. The President recently appointed Kinshasha Holman Conwill, Director, Studio Museum in Harlem; J. Thomas Savage, Jr., Curator, Historic Charleston Foundation; Dick Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Leonore Annenberg and Kaki Hockersmith of Hockersmith Interiors to the Committee for Preservation of the White House. The President re-appointed the following members of the Committee for Preservation of the White House: Leslie Greene Bowman, Curator, Los Angeles County Museum of Art; Wendy Cooper, Curator of Decorative Arts, Baltimore Museum of Art; Jonathan Fairbanks, Katherine Lane Weems Curator of Decorative Arts and Sculpture, Museum of Fine Arts; Richard Nylander, Curator of Collections, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities; John Wilmerding, Christopher Binyon Sarofim '86 Professor in American Art, Princeton University; Mark Hampton; William Kloss and Charles W.

Engelhard, Jr. (A complete list of the members of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House is attached.)

Included in the restoration were portions of the family quarters and rooms widely used for private work, meetings, official functions, and entertaining -- the Oval Office, Treaty Room, West Sitting Room, and Lincoln Sitting Room. The most extensive changes were made to enhance the special character of the Oval Office and the Treaty Room -- the President's two offices -- and to expand their use as public and private work areas.

- o New gold draperies were installed in the Oval Office after President Clinton's inauguration in January. Further improvements included restyling and recovering the office's two sofas, reupholstering two high-back armchairs, recovering several cane-back armchairs, and installing a new oval carpet with 13 colors that was woven specially for the room. The carpet, with its deep blue field, features the Presidential Seal encircled by fifty white stars and framed by a gilt double rope.

Over the years, the Treaty Room, now a Presidential office located in the residence, has served as a Cabinet Room, sitting room, Presidential reception room, and private study. It has also been the site of important treaty signings, such as the Peace Protocol marking the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the Treaty for a Partial Nuclear Test Ban signed by President Kennedy. Aware of the room's rich past, President Clinton was committed to restoring its 19th century character while also maintaining it as a working office and meeting area for visiting dignitaries. The table in the Treaty Room, now serving as the President's desk, was used this fall by the signators of the Israeli-Palestinian Agreement.

- o The refurbishing of the Treaty Room was accomplished with the addition of stained walnut woodwork, inlaid walnut bookcases, new wallpaper, new upholstery and draperies, and a repainted ceiling medallion.

In the family quarters of the residence, most of the restoration consisted of necessary maintenance, repainting, carpeting, and upholstering.

- o A butler's pantry was converted into an everyday kitchen now used for family meals. A large wood island was removed and replaced with an expandable breakfast table and chairs.

- o The carpet on the second floor, worn from constant use, was replaced and moved to the third floor hallway.

- o The third-floor solarium, where the First Family entertains and convenes meetings, received new drapes, upholstery and wallpaper. Similar improvements were made to the second floor master bedroom and family room.

The recent improvements, totalling \$396,429.46, were financed by private donations of money to the White House Historical Association, including a donation from surplus funds of the Presidential Inaugural Committee as well as donations of goods and services to the National Park Service. (The Inaugural Committee also contributed funds to the Vice President's Residence Foundation.) The Clintons chose not to use the \$50,000 appropriated by Congress for White House restorations.

Among the donations to the National Park Service was \$74,607 contributed by the Clinton/Gore Transition Foundation in payments to Kaki Hockersmith of Little Rock, Arkansas, for her services as the design consultant for the White House restoration project. (The Transition Foundation is privately funded.) Ms. Hockersmith devoted a significant amount of personal time to the project, essentially closing her small business and dedicating nearly an entire year to the White House refurbishment. Ms. Hockersmith also donated draperies of her design which now hang in the Lincoln Sitting Room. (Lists of those who contributed to the White House Historical Association and the National Park Service are attached. A list of members of the White House Historical Association is also attached.)

In late November 1992, Ms. Hockersmith, president of Kaki Hockersmith Interiors, began working with the White House curator and usher's offices to review the condition of the residence and offices used by the President to determine a priority list for refurbishments. She oversaw the gathering and placement of historic objects to be displayed throughout the residence and offices of the White House -- a priority for the Clintons.

Ms. Hockersmith surveyed storage facilities inside the White House and the main storage warehouse in Maryland for paintings, furniture that could be used after refurbishment, and other suitable furnishings. To minimize costs, nearly all of the furniture used for the restoration came from Executive Residence storage.

Most of the draperies and upholstering were done by Nelson Beck, a Washington, D.C. firm recommended by the White House curator and usher's offices and widely acclaimed for its quality workmanship and attention to historical detail.

Nelson Beck has assisted in a number of earlier projects at the White House, including upholstering the walls of the Green Room, upholstering the Bellange chairs in the Blue Room, and providing slipcovers and upholstery for the Bushes and the Reagans.

Other work done by Nelson Beck includes drapery treatments and upholstery for the Vice President's house during Nelson Rockefeller's term, the draperies and window treatments in the restored period offices at the Treasury Department, as well as work for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Portrait Gallery, the Renwick Gallery, the Museum of Modern Art, the Corcoran Gallery, the DAR Museum and the U.S. Capitol.

"We are grateful to the many Americans whose generous contributions have helped preserve the White House as a proud piece of American history and an ongoing national treasure," the President and Mrs. Clinton said.

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Attachments (4)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE WHITE HOUSE RENOVATIONS

Kaki Hockersmith

Q: What was Kaki Hockersmith's rate or the basis on which she was paid?

A: She was paid by the hour at an hourly wage of \$100. She also donated the draperies that were hung in the Lincoln Sitting Room.

Q: Is \$100 her usual rate in Little Rock?

A: I don't know what she charges in Little Rock but this is an appropriate and reasonable rate for the Washington, DC area. (We checked around with DC decorators).

Q: I have checked with her store in Little Rock and I'm told their regular rate is \$40-\$50 an hour. Why was she paid more than her going rate?

A: Because the White House is a museum and an historic building.

Q: Have other decorators been paid in the past? If so, how much?

A: I really don't know. There are no records of other decorators having been paid by the hour. However it is possible that other designers may have chosen to receive the standard commission for purchasing fabric and other items. Kaki did not receive any commissions.

Q: How was Kaki paid?

A: By the Transition Foundation.

Q: Why did the Transition rather than the WHHA pay Ms. Hockersmith?

A: When she began her work in November 1992, the Transition Foundation felt the renovations of the White House were an appropriate part of its mission ... and there was no thought given to starting to raise money for the WHHA.

Specific Costs

Q: What was the total cost of the Oval Office renovation? What is the breakdown of costs for each room renovated? What exactly was done in each room that was renovated?

A: There are both donated items and costed items in each room. Because we do not know what the cost of each donated item is, we decided not to do estimates for each room because it would be impossible to come up with accurate estimates.

Q: What is the cost of each room minus the donated items?

A: Traditionally, a room by room breakdown has not been done in the past, and since the restoration was funded by private money, we don't see the need to do such a breakdown.

Q: How can the \$396,429 be an accurate figure if you cannot account for the price of the donated items?

A: The \$396,429 is an accurate account of the bills received and what we paid.

Q: Does this figure include labor done by the National Park Service?

A: No. Labor provided by the National Park Service, costing \$28,087, has been reimbursed.

Q: I'm still confused as to why you cannot tell us the costs of specific items, particularly the cost of the rug in the Oval Office which is referenced in some detail?

A: We don't know the value of the rug or the other donated items. The donations are made directly to the National Park Service. The Park Service does not ask the value; it only acknowledges the receipts.

Q: Who decides the value of the deduction of the donation?

A: This is something we don't know anything about. That's a matter between the donor and the IRS.

Vince Foster

Q: There is a reference in Vince Foster's note to the Usher's Office not dealing fairly with Ms. Hockersmith and Mrs. Clinton....Do you have any further information as to what this is all about?

A: No. (You may recall that on August 10, 1993, Deputy Attorney General Phil Heyman said that the preliminary inquiry into this matter showed that there was nothing there.)

Q: My understanding is that the inquiry at that time was not complete. Do you know if it has been completed?

A: We understand that the Public Integrity Section is wrapping up its investigation on this matter but we don't have any information about exactly when it will be completed. You should contact the Justice Department.

Presidential Inaugural Committee

Q: How much money did the PIC give to the WHHA?

A: PIC made a contribution to the WHHA of \$300,000. The same amount was given to the Vice President's Residence Foundation.

Q: Why did you not request the full amount of the cost of the restoration from the PIC?

A: At the time the request was made to the PIC, what we requested was based on a very early estimate. Our intention was always to work with the WHHA to raise additional funds.

Q: When did the PIC give the money to the WHHA?

A: Early spring 1993.

Q: Isn't it a little strange that the PIC made these contributions to the White House and the Vice President's House when it hasn't paid all of its bills?

A: It is my understanding that PIC has paid all of its bills.

Q: How about GSA?

A: I believe that bill has been paid.

Q: Will PIC be making additional contributions to the White House or the Vice President's House?

A: I don't know.

Q: How much money does the PIC have? Will it be issuing a report of its income and expense?

A: I'll have to refer you to Deborah Ashford at the PIC.

Q: Who runs PIC and who is on the board?

A: I'll have to refer you to Deborah Ashford at the PIC.

Contributors to the WHHA and the National Park Service

Q: Are there other large contributors to the restoration other than the PIC?

A: The lists of contributors to the WHHA and the National Park Service are attached.

Q: Have you put any limitations on contributions for this project?

A: No.

Q: Are you accepting contributions from corporations and labor unions?

A: Yes. In our fundraising for the WHHA, we are not adopting a policy of excluding any gift but everything will be disclosed.

Q: The list of contributors to the National Park Service does not show what they contributed nor the value of the contributions. What are the values?

A: Beyond the fee that was paid to Ms. Hockersmith, we do not know the value of the specific items that were contributed. The Park Service acknowledges such contributions but does not set a value on them.

Q: Who is raising the money that is being contributed to the WHHA?

A: A variety of people have assisted in fundraising.

Q: Will you give us the names of the people who did the fundraising?

A: We have no plans to do this, This is private fundraising and a lot of it is done by word of mouth.

Q: Are contributions to the WHHA and the Park Service deductible for income tax purposes?

A: My understanding is that the contributions are deductible.

Q: If that is the case, when a person who contributes as specific item, say a rug, he must put some value on it in order to claim a deduction, is that correct?

Q: I assume that is correct.

A: How will he or she establish that value?

Q: I believe the IRS has rules about what you have to do to place a value on a donated item but I am not familiar with the rules.

Federal Procurement Procedures

Q: Should the renovation work have been subject to federal procurement laws requiring competitive bidding?

A: No. The renovations of the Executive Residence involve purchases by a private entity, so any procurement laws or competitive bidding requirements do not apply.

Q: But wasn't this a White House project?

A: While the First Family determines what renovations are desirable, it is the White House Historical Association that determines independently whether or not its funds will pay for the improvements. The WHHA is never under an obligation to fund

any particular renovation work unless it independently approves this payment.

Q: Should competitive bidding requirements apply to work in the White House?

A: We are aware of no competitive bidding that has ever been used in connection with the White House renovation work. The competitive bidding requirements simply do not apply to work funded by private organizations such as the WHHA. Moreover, we are aware of no instance where such a requirement was applied when Congressionally appropriated funds were used to support renovation work.

Q: Would the competitive bidding rules apply if you were to use Congressionally appropriated funds to help pay for the renovations?

A: No. As I have said, we are also aware of no prior instance where the procurement laws were so applied. In any event, this question really has no bearing here since no public funds are being used to pay for the renovations.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARSHA BERRY
CAPRICIA MARSHALL

FROM: BETTY C. MONKMAN *BCM*

SUBJECT: State Dining Room renovation

I understand that the September 9th event has been postponed.

However, I am enclosing information on the project and a history of the room in the event that any information is released when the room re-opens after Labor Day.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE STATE DINING ROOM

In James Hoban's 1792 design for the President's House, the west end of the State Floor consisted of two rooms of equal size flanking the principal staircase to the Second Floor. The first two occupants of the house, Presidents John Adams (1800-1801) and Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809), used the northwest room (now the Family Dining Room) as a dining room. Adams used the southwest room (the southern two-thirds of the current State Dining Room) as a "Levee Room", while Thomas Jefferson used it as his office and cabinet room. It was there that Jefferson and Meriwether Lewis planned the Lewis & Clark Expedition in 1802.

The southwest room was first used as the principal dining room by the Madisons (1809-1814). There hung the full-length portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart which Dolley Madison removed before the British arrived and burned the building in 1814. In 1819, after the post-fire reconstruction, the Monroes installed two new Italian white marble mantelpieces in the southwest room; these were moved to the Green and Red Rooms in 1902.

By 1825, the two western rooms were no longer equal in size because the Madisons had partitioned off the western side of the northwest room. The southwest room became the "Large Dining Room", the northwest the "Small Dining Room". The small northwest corner space became a pantry, as it is today. Even as the "Large Dining Room", the southwest room seated only 35-40 guests at a rectangular dining table. Later the number was increased to 50-65 by adding tables at the ends to create an I-shaped arrangement.

In 1880, access was provided from the State Dining Room into the array of greenhouses which had been erected to the west of the building since 1857. Until 1902, when they were demolished, these greenhouses served as a private retreat for the first families and their guests.

Besides formal dinners for government officials, the diplomatic corps, and other important visitors, the 1886 wedding dinner for President Grover Cleveland, the only president married in the White House, was held in this room. By 1902, however, many large dinners were being staged in the Cross Hall or East Room.

In 1902, the State Dining Room was enlarged and completely redesigned by McKim, Mead & White during the Theodore Roosevelt renovation. The staircase, rendered less necessary by the installation of an elevator in 1881, was removed, and the room was expanded into that space. The removal of a load-bearing wall and the suspension of the ceiling from the timbers above contributed to the structural problems which later prompted the Truman Renovation, 1948-1952.

The 1819 mantels were replaced by a single larger fireplace on the west wall. The walls of English oak paneling were bordered with wild animal heads. Three mahogany eagle-pedestal side tables, Queen Anne style chairs, and silver-plated lighting fixtures were installed and remain in use today. For large dinners, the smaller table used for most meals by the Theodore Roosevelt family was replaced by a broad horseshoe-shaped pine table which could seat 104 and was used during many subsequent administrations.

The walls, first painted in 1952, were repainted in 1961, at which time the eagle tables were painted and gilded and the lighting fixtures gilded to create a white and gold color scheme. The 1902 mantel, removed during the Truman Renovation, was reproduced on a somewhat smaller scale in white marble. A long U-shaped table (seating 90) or E-shaped table (120) for formal dining was replaced for most events by more intimate circular tables which optimize the space (140).

In 1998, the room was refurbished with stone-colored walls, floral draperies, and gold chair upholstery. The side tables were restored to their original 1902 mahogany appearance. The chandelier and sconces were conserved to better show the brilliance of their 1961 gilding.

Office of the Curator
September 1998

STATE DINING ROOM RENOVATION AND REFURBISHING

The State Dining Room of the White House has been renovated and refurbished at the recommendation of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House. The refurbishing reflects the spirit of the 1902 renovation of the room by the architectural firm McKim, Meade & White undertaken during the President Theodore Roosevelt administration while taking into consideration the current uses of the room at the end of the 20th century. The State Dining Room is the most intact architectural space remaining in the White House from 1902 and many of the 1902 furnishings are still in the room.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton serves as honorary chair of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House and was involved in the project, working with historians, curators and designers. The room has been painted and new draperies and chair coverings installed. A major component of the project was the preservation and conservation of the 1902 furnishings.

The State Dining Room had not been painted since 1985; the draperies and upholsteries installed 1981 were sun-damaged and worn and the carpets, made in 1974 and 1975, were worn out. Over 1.2 million visitors view the room and over 50,000 guests are entertained there each year.

The following changes have been made:

The oak paneling in the room, the most intact architectural feature remaining in the White House from 1902, was preserved and re-installed during the Truman renovation of 1952 when the paneling was painted light green. It was painted again in 1961, 1970, 1981 and in 1985 when it received an umber glaze. The committee decided to keep the walls painted rather than attempt to remove the paint and restore the walls to the original oak finish. At the committee's suggestion, the walls have been painted a stone color in keeping with the Georgian style woodwork. Paneling was often painted at the turn of the last century. The architectural elements of the frieze and the pilasters have been accented in white.

New draperies have been hung at the five windows. The valances were redesigned to complement the architecture of the frieze. The multi-colored floral silk brocade has flowers, baskets and ribbons on an off-white field. It was specially reproduced by Schumacher for the White House from a documented fabric of 1901. The design was based on 18th century sources popular during the Colonial Revival of the early 20th century. The gold, blue and red floral custom colors are those of the state services used in the room.

The three eagle pedestal console tables, designed by Stanford White and made by the A. H. Davenport Company of Boston in 1902, have been conserved and returned to their original mahogany appearance. They had been painted and gilded in 1961.

The 1902 silverplate chandelier and wall sconces, by the New York firm of Edward F. Caldwell, were gilded in 1961. They have been cleaned, conserved and re-wired. Their gilded appearance is now more compatible with the other gilded objects in the room.

The Queen Anne style mahogany chairs, made in 1902 and 1952, have been conserved and re-upholstered in a gold cotton and wool Scalamandre fabric with an oak leaf design.

A new carpet incorporating elements from the 1902 ceiling design has been designed and will be installed in the room early in 1999. A temporary carpet with a leaf and rosette pattern has been placed on the floor.

Returned to the room are the portrait of President Abraham Lincoln by George P. A. Healy, the gilded bronze plateau and baskets ordered from France by President James Monroe in 1817, an English 18th century gilded pier mirror, a mahogany dining room table made for the room in 1998, and nineteenth century gilded candelabra and other decorative objects from the White House collection.

The White House Endowment Trust, created by the White House Historical Association to support the public state rooms, funded the project.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MAP ROOM - ARCHITECTURE RELATED SUBJECTS

The walls of the Map Room are made from the old pine structural timbers from the White House installed when it was rebuilt in 1817. They were removed during the Truman renovation and made into paneling for the Map Room, Library, Vermeil Room and China Room.

The mantel in the Map Room, of original White House stone, was carved and installed in the room in 1951.

Portrait of Benjamin Henry Latrobe by Charles Willson Peale - Latrobe was the first professional architect in America. He worked with Jefferson to design the east and west colonnades and did other work in the President's House such as replacing the leaking roof and installing a staircase and water closets. The portrait was painted in 1804, the year Jefferson appointed Latrobe "Surveyor of Public Buildings." (Latrobe also worked on the Capitol, designed Decatur House and St. John's Church on Lafayette Square.)

In the Library is a small portrait of James Hoban, the architect of the White House. Hoban won the competition in 1792 to design a house for the President. He supervised its construction and later oversaw the reconstruction after the 1814 fire.

The White House Endowment Fund

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 31, 1995
page 1 OF 2

WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND ANNOUNCES COMPLETION OF BLUE ROOM RENOVATIONS AND REFURBISHING

WASHINGTON, DC -- The White House Endowment Fund is pleased to announce their participation and support in the completion of the renovation of the Blue Room of the White House.

Renovating and refurbishing of the Blue Room began on January 3, 1995. Work done in the Blue Room includes replacing the wall paper, drapes and furniture fabric, repainting the room, and the preservation and conservation of historic objects in the room.

The Blue Room project is the first major White House renovation project funded exclusively by the White House Endowment Fund. The Blue Room will be officially reopened on February 17, 1995 at the bi-annual meeting of the Committee for The Preservation of the White House.

The White House Endowment Fund was established in 1990 as a non-profit charitable organization and subsidiary of the White House Historical Association to raise a \$25 million endowment. The purpose of this endowment is to support, in perpetuity, the preservation and conservation of the public rooms of the White House, and the acquisition of objects for the White House collection of fine and decorative arts.

The estimated cost for the renovation and refurbishing of the Blue Room is \$358,358.80. Funds sufficient to underwrite the cost of the project were made available through the investment proceeds accrued from the Endowment Fund's current principal of \$12 million.

The Chief Usher and Curator of The White House are authorized to request support from the endowment for all projects. The Board of Directors of the White House Endowment Fund is responsible for raising the endowment and approving expenditures within an amount specified for spending each year. Contributions made to the White House Endowment Fund are tax-deductible to the maximum extent allowed by law.

-more-

Blue Room - Endowment Fund
page 2 of 2

The Chair of the White House Endowment Fund is Mrs. Nancy M. Folger. More than one hundred and fifty individuals, corporations, and private foundations have contributed to the White House Endowment Fund.

For additional information contact: Mr. Neil Horstman, Executive Vice President, White House Historical Association - 202-737-0025, or, Mrs. Nancy M. Folger, Chair, the White House Endowment Fund - 202-789-1145.

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Attached: List of suppliers

EDITORS NOTE: The Blue Room will be officially unveiled on February 17, 1995 at the meeting of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House. There will be a press preview of the room and an opportunity to talk with the First Lady and the individuals involved in the renovation and refurbishing project at that time. Space for this press preview is limited. Please contact the First Lady's Press Office if you would like to cover this event - 202-456-2960.

WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND
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1995 BLUE ROOM RENOVATION

SUPPLIERS

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES

WALLPAPER (manufacture) \$ 24,215.00

Mr. Thomas Marshall
Brunschwig & Fils
(914) 684-5800

WALLPAPER (installation) \$ 13,133.80

Mr. Robert Kelly
WRN Associates
(413) 243-3489

FABRIC \$112,000.00

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bitter (Adriana)
Scalamandre Silks, Inc.
(718) 361-8500

UPHOLSTERY (labor) \$ 38,250.00

DRAPERY (labor) \$ 15,000.00

Mr. Nelson Wurz
Nelson Beck of Washington, Inc.
(202) 387-4114

GILDING WORK (furniture) \$ 25,000.00

Mr. Thom Gentle
Thom Gentle Consultants
(802) 694-1475

PAINTING & ARCHITECTURAL GILDING \$ 61,560.00

Mr. Brandon Thompson
Interiors
(703) 519-8870

MARBLE WORK \$ 3,500.00

Mr. Daniel Errigo
U.S. Marble & Granite
(301) 595-7400

REIMBURSEMENT TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT (labor and other support)	\$ 17,200.00
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ESTIMATED COST FOR CARPET	\$ 48,500.00
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<u>ESTIMATE TOTAL</u>	\$358,358.80
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

EAST ROOM

The East Room, scene of many historic White House events, was designated by architect, James Hoban, as the "Public Audience Room." It normally contains little furniture and traditionally is used for large gatherings, such as dances, after dinner entertainment, concerts, weddings, funerals, award presentations, press conferences, and bill signing ceremonies.

History:

- 1800 - When John and Abigail Adams moved into the White House, this room was incomplete. The laundry was hung in this room.
- 1801 - Thomas Jefferson had the south end of the room partitioned into two rooms to create a bedroom and an office for his secretary, Meriwether Lewis, later co-leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- 1829 - Room first fully decorated under Andrew Jackson.
- 1861 - During the Civil War, Union troops quartered in this room for a time.
- 1873 - Under Ulysses S. Grant, room decorated in Victorian style referred to as "Steamboat Gothic."
- 1902 - Under Theodore Roosevelt, room redecorated by McKim, Mead and White in classical revival style.
- 1952 - Paneling and ceiling modified during the Truman Renovation.

State Occasions:

- February 24, 1902 - Dinner honoring Prince Henry of Prussia (Theodore Roosevelt Administration)
- April 22, 1980 - Luncheon honoring King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium (Jimmy Carter Administration)
- October 4, 1994 - Dinner honoring President Nelson Mandela of South Africa (Bill Clinton Administration)

Weddings:

Presidential daughters -

- Elizabeth Tyler, 1842
- Nellie Grant, 1874
- Alice Roosevelt, 1906
- Jessie Wilson, 1913
- Lynda Johnson, 1967

Lying in State:

Seven of eight presidents who died in office have lain in state in the East Room. President James A. Garfield, 1881, was the exception.

- William Henry Harrison, 1841
- Zachary Taylor, 1850
- Abraham Lincoln, 1865
- William McKinley, 1901
- Warren G. Harding, 1923
- Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1945
- John F. Kennedy, 1963

Other funerals included three first ladies -

- Letitia Christian Tyler, 1842
- Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison, 1892
- Ellen Louise Axson Wilson, 1914

Also of Interest:

- President Dwight D. Eisenhower takes oath of office to begin his second term on Sunday, January 20, 1957. Inauguration at U.S. Capitol held on Monday, January 21.
- President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act, July 2, 1964.
- Gerald R. Ford is sworn in as President, August 9, 1974.
- Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt signed the Camp David accords, establishing a framework for peace in the Middle East, September 17, 1978.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
February 1997

THE MAP ROOM

In the 19th century, the Ground Floor was devoted to service functions - kitchens, laundry, furnace, storage. At that time this room was one of several bedrooms for the household staff. During the Theodore Roosevelt Renovation of 1902, when several of the Ground Floor rooms were improved to assist in official entertaining, this room became a ladies cloak or dressing room. From about 1917 to 1929 it was used also as the billiard room.

Shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, this room was converted into an extremely private situation or "Map Room" in which President Franklin D. Roosevelt could monitor the campaigns of World War II and receive and send sensitive communications. The furniture for a small cadre of duty officers was placed in the center of the room so that the President could be wheeled around the edge of the room in order to study wall-mounted maps - the Atlantic Theater on the east wall, the Pacific on the west - dotted with pins tracing military movements and capital ship positions. One special pin marked the location of the destroyer on which Franklin Jr. was serving.

Access to this room was limited to a few key military aides and the President's closest advisor, Harry Hopkins. As a military installation, the Secret Service was not admitted and members of the Cabinet only rarely. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, however, was a regular visitor when in Washington; in fact the idea for the room was based on a facility in his offices in London. President Roosevelt visited the room daily until mid-1944, after which time briefing materials were taken to him. President Harry S. Truman also used the room through the end of the war.

In 1951, as part of the Truman Renovation, the room was rebuilt with pine paneling fashioned from old timbers removed during the reconstruction of the interior of the building. A simple mantelpiece was carved from old removed sandstone. The door to the Diplomatic Reception Room was moved to its current location in the northeast corner.

During the Kennedy administration the room was occupied for a time by the newly created Curator's Office. During the Lyndon Johnson administration, the room was divided by a partition; the Secret Service occupied the north end, the Doctor's Office used the south end via a door in the west wall leading to the other rooms of the medical suite.

At the request of President Nixon in 1970, the room was refurbished as a private drawing room which the President or First Lady could use for meetings, especially during the hours when the other Ground and State Floor Rooms were open for tours. The pine paneling was painted, but the sandstone mantel was retained. The single window was hung with a red silk damask lambrequin.

The room was filled with furniture in the Chippendale style, c.1760-1780; although predating the construction of the building, furniture of this style was used in the preceding presidential residences in New York and Philadelphia, some of which was probably brought to the new President's House when the government moved to Washington in 1800.

To link its World War II function and its new decor, a 1755 map of Virginia and Maryland co-authored by Thomas Jefferson's father Peter was hung on the east wall in a hinged frame. It opened to reveal a complete set of maps of the world provided by the National Geographic Society, reminiscent of a case of the Society's maps which stood in the room during the War.

This new formal parlor was inaugurated on May 27, 1970, when President Richard Nixon received former President Lyndon Johnson before a luncheon honoring the Speaker of the House, John McCormack. It was also in this room that National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger held meetings to plan President Nixon's 1972 trip in China.

In 1982, the marble floor installed in 1951 was covered with a mahogany floor more appropriate for an 18th-century-style American room.

In 1993, the last situation map prepared in this room in 1945 for President Roosevelt was returned to the room as a gift from one of the naval officers who served there. In 1994, after some changes in the woodwork, the walls were painted a lighter white, and the furnishings were rearranged and changed to make the room more serviceable for the President and Mrs. Clinton.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 5, 1994

CONTACT: LISA CAPUTO
NEEL LATTIMORE
KAREN FINNEY
202-456-2960

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE CHEF

WASHINGTON, DC -- Walter S. Scheib, III was officially hired as the Executive Chef of the White House on Monday, April 4, 1994. Chef Scheib is expected to begin service at the White House in mid April.

A 1979 graduate of The Culinary Institute of America, Scheib is the Executive Chef of the Greenbrier, in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, a post he has held since 1991. Scheib has served as the Executive Chef of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, DC; the Madison Hotel, Washington, DC; The Boca Raton Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Florida; and the Capital Hilton Hotel, Washington, DC.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton said of Scheib's selection, "I am delighted that Walter Scheib will be joining the White House as Executive Chef. Mr. Scheib's experience, which reflects regional American cuisine, makes him ideally suited for the Executive Chef position."

The White House Executive Chef oversees the kitchen staff and coordinates the preparation of all meals served at the White House. Last year more than 60,000 people attended social events at the White House.

"Walter Scheib's ability to prepare a wide range of menus makes him the perfect choice for this position," said White House Social Secretary Ann Stock. "I am looking forward to working with him as we set the social schedule for the months ahead."

"It is an honor and a pleasure to serve the First Family," said Scheib. "I look forward to helping the First Lady create menus that reflect the finest American cuisine."

Scheib, a native of Bethesda, Maryland, is married to Jean P. Scheib. They have two children.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS OFFICE

PHONE: (202) 456-2960

FAX: (202) 456-7805

TO: Ann Doyk for Jennifer Rose

FAX: 017-786-7335 PHONE: _____

DATE: 10/25/00 TIME: _____

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): _____

FROM: Gayleen Dalsimer

COMMENTS:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
October 1993

THE TREATY ROOM

During the first half of the 19th century, this room was used by the presidents as a sitting room or a private meeting room. President Franklin Pierce (1853-1857), however, used it as his office. During the Abraham-Lincoln administration, it was a waiting room for appointments to the adjoining President's Office (today's Lincoln Bedroom).

In 1866, President Andrew Johnson made the room his Cabinet Room. It continued to be so used until 1902 under Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley and for the first year under Theodore Roosevelt, retaining most of the furnishings especially made for the room in 1869. On August 12, 1898, this room was the site of the signing of the Peace Protocol ending hostilities in the Spanish-American War.

In 1902, the Cabinet Room and the offices of the President and his staff were moved into the newly constructed West Wing, at which time this room became a private study for Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge. During the Hoover administration, it became a sitting room and was furnished by Mrs. Hoover with objects from the Monroe era and with reproductions of furniture that belonged to President Monroe. It then became known as the Monroe Room.

During the Kennedy administration, this room became a private meeting room for the President, furnished to resemble the Cabinet Room of the late 19th century and named the Treaty Room. On October 7, 1963, President Kennedy signed here the ratification of the Treaty for a Partial Nuclear Test Ban, and on September 30, 1972, President Nixon similarly signed the ratification of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems.

In 1989, the room was converted back into a Residence office for President Bush.

In 1993, this room, remaining a Residence office for President Clinton, has been refurbished by Little Rock designer, Kaki Hockersmith, incorporating furnishings associated with the use of the room in the 19th century as the Cabinet Room. The painted woodwork installed in the Truman Renovation has been removed to storage and replaced with matching woodwork in a dark-stained walnut. A pair of inlaid walnut bookcases has been constructed for the east wall. Several chairs have been upholstered in a dark red fabric ornamented with gold Napoleonic laurel wreaths. This motif was also adapted for gilded gesso wreaths applied to the center of the walnut cornices installed above new draperies made of a red and blue fabric in a drapery-swing pattern. The room cornice and ceiling medallion have been repainted with details highlighted, while the walls have been covered in a vinyl wallpaper simulating red leather. The 1869 Cabinet table has been returned as a desk along with other historic White House furnishings and artworks (described on the following pages counterclockwise from the hallway door).

FINE ARTS

North Wall- east

George Washington by an unknown artist

oil on canvas, c.1795. Full-length, seated outdoors with a book.

Bequest of David Gray.

968.629.1

East Wall

View of Macao by an unknown artist

oil on canvas, c.1853. Between his two visits to Japan in an attempt to open that country to American trade, Commodore Matthew C. Perry and his naval squadron spent from July 1853 to January 1854 in China. This harbor scene, showing the steam frigates U.S.S. Powhatan and U.S.S. Susquehanna, is believed to have been painted in the fall of 1853 at the time that Perry took up residence in Macao during the refitting of his fleet.

Gift of the White House Historical Association. 973.963.1

View of Hong Kong by an unknown artist

oil on canvas, c.1853. Perry's full squadron assembled in Hong Kong on August 25, 1853. The three sidewheel steamers at center of this view from Kowloon are the U.S.S. Powhatan, U.S.S. Susquehanna, and the U.S.S. Mississippi. These two paintings were once owned by Lt. J. Hogan Brown of the Susquehanna.

Gift of the White House Historical Association. 973.963.1

Benjamin Franklin by Gabriel de Saint-Aubin (1724-1780)

oil on panel, 1777. Small standing portrait painted shortly after Franklin arrived in Paris to help negotiate a treaty between France and the new United States.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H.S. Schaeffer in memory of President John F. Kennedy. 964.524.1

William McKinley and Ida Saxton McKinley

by Emily Draton Taylor (1860-1952)

watercolor on ivory, 1899. Pair of miniatures painted at the White House; the only White House portrait of Mrs. McKinley.

Gift of the White House Historical Association. 968.630.1-2

East Wall (continued)

James Monroe (statuette) by an unknown artist

Dieppe ivory, late 19th century, France.

Probably a figure of George Washington, with hinged triptych torso carved, however, to commemorate the life of James Monroe; left panel - as young Virginia officer leading charge in one of many Revolutionary War battles, promoted by George Washington for "bravery under fire" at Trenton, 1776; center - unidentified military meeting; right - standing portrait with American flag, eagle, and scroll marked "Monroe Doctrine", an extract from his annual Presidential message, December 2, 1823, explaining the American position against European interference in the Americas; similar figures of Lincoln, Napoleon, Lord Nelson, and European monarchs are known to exist.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. J.P. Flock.

962.386.1

Andrew Jackson by Clark Mills (1815-1883)

white metal, 1855. This miniature version of Mills' heroic rearing equestrian statue of Jackson, unveiled in the center of Lafayette Square across from the White House in 1853, was cast by the Philadelphia foundry, Cornelius & Baker, and purchased by the government for the White House in 1859.

859.1451.1

Theodore Roosevelt by James Earle Fraser (1876-1953)

bronze, c.1910. This small bust shows Roosevelt in the neckerchief and uniform jacket worn when he was a Rough Rider (1st U.S. Cavalry Volunteers) in the Spanish-American War. The sculptor is probably best known for his design of the buffalo nickel.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Saul Lerner.

971.708.1

Horatio Nelson (bust) by an unknown artist

bronze/ oak and copper, 1905. For the centenary of the death of Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, the British Admiralty provided copper and oak from Nelson's still extant flagship, H.M.S. VICTORY for the making of this "memento" bust and pedestal sent to President Theodore Roosevelt.

Gift of the British and Foreign Sailors Society. 905.1440.1

George Washington (bust) by an unknown artist

gilded bronze, c.1810.

Small uniformed bust matching ones used atop French mantel clocks made for the American market.

Gift of an anonymous donor.

968.615.1

South Wall

Benjamin Franklin by Benjamin Wilson (1721-1788)

oil on canvas, 1759. This half-length portrait, commissioned by Franklin in London in 1758, shows a streak of lightning at the left alluding to his electricity experiments, a subject about which the artist had also written. This painting was in Franklin's home in Philadelphia when British troops were quartered there during the Revolutionary War. Major John Andre, the infamous conspirator with Benedict Arnold, took the portrait with him to England, where it hung in Howick House, the home of his commanding officer, Major-General Sir Charles Grey. In 1906, in honor of the bicentenary of Franklin's birth, it was given to the United States by the Governor General of Canada, Albert Henry George, 4th Earl Grey. 906.3501.1

West Wall

Winston Churchill by Yousuf Karsh (1908-)

black-and-white photograph. Seated half-length taken 1941. Property of President Clinton.

Abraham Lincoln by Alexander Hesler (?-?)

black-and-white photograph, c.1956, from negative taken in Springfield, Illinois, June 3, 1860. Pre-beard bust view. Property of President Clinton.

George Washington (statuette) by an unknown artist

bronze, c.1830-50. Washington is depicted in military dress holding a rolled document in his right hand.

Gift of Hugh D. Auchincloss, Jr. 961.101.1

Patrick Henry (bust) by an unknown artist

spelterware, cast by Warner, Miskey & Merrill, c.1860.

Gift of Mrs. William S. Paley. 962.213.2

The Loneliest Job in the World by George Tames (1919-)

black-and-white photograph, 1991. President John F. Kennedy looking out the south window of the Oval Office in 1991; limited edition, #35 of 50, printed by noted New York Times photographer from his original negative.

Gift of the photographer.

P93.P03606.1

West Wall (continued)

Signing of the Peace Protocol Between Spain and the United States, August 12, 1898 by Theobald Chartran (1849-1907) oil on canvas, 1899. Support in the United States for the Cuban insurrection against Spanish rule, further incited by the sinking of the battleship U.S.S. Maine in Havana harbor (February 15, 1898), led President William McKinley to request and Congress to enact a state of war with Spain as of April 21. The brief hostilities, marked by dramatic naval victories in Manila Bay in the Philippine Islands (May 1) and off the coast of Santiago de Cuba (July 3) were halted after the signing of a peace protocol in the Cabinet Room of the White House on August 12. Shown signing is the French Ambassador, Jules Cambon, who had negotiated on behalf of the Spanish. Secretary of State William R. Day, who signed for the United States, is seated beside him with three American assistant secretaries and one French secretary standing behind them. Although photographs of the event show President McKinley at the north end of the 1869 Cabinet table (869.209.1), Chartran chose to reverse the scene to show the window and view through the South Portico. Although it seems that industrialist Henry Clay Frick intended this to be a personal gift to President Theodore, it was sent from Oyster Bay to the White House because, as Roosevelt wrote, "the pictures of the White House [then almost exclusively portraits] are not all that fancy". Gift of Henry Clay Frick. 902.1537.1

North Wall - west

The Peacemakers by George Peter Alexander Healy (1813-1894) oil on canvas, 1868. This scene depicts a meeting late in the Civil War between President Abraham Lincoln and (left-to-right) Major-General William T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, and Rear-Admiral David D. Porter. On March 27 and 28, 1865, these leaders met aboard the River Queen, the steamer which had brought the Lincolns to Grant's headquarters on the James River during the siege of Richmond, Virginia. They discussed the favorable prospects for a speedy peace, which engendered Healy's title and inclusion of an optimistic rainbow in the cabin window. The likeness of Lincoln in this group portrait, painted in Rome, closely resembles Healy's 1869 portrait of the president which currently hangs in the State Dining Room. Healy is also represented in the White House collection by six other presidential portraits. U.S. Government purchase. 947.2558.1

FURNISHINGS

North Wall - east

STAND, walnut, late 19th century, American.

Square; neoclassical motifs include Ionic capital and palmettes atop square tapered column; base with low feet at canted corners.

Acquisition undocumented.

960.108.1

East Wall

BOOKCASES, pair, walnut, 1993, made by the White House Carpentry Shop, designed by Kaki Hockersmith and Kathleen Wenskus.

Tall; pediment frieze inlaid with leaf swags between wreathes; bellflowers and paterae on stiles. 793.H03595.1-2

VASES, pair, porcelain, early 19th century, France.

Gilt neck and foot; slender ram's-head handles; painted scene on each side - church and "The Flight of Bianca(?)" on .1525, lakeside house and "Maternal Care" on .1526.

Acquisition undocumented.

960.1525-1526

DESSERT STAND, from set of four, gilded silver, 1809-1813, London, made by Paul Storr.

Grapevine-overlaid shallow woven basket atop three caryatids; engraved with armorial device of the Order of the Garter, the highest British order of nobility.

Bequest of Mrs. Margaret Thompson Biddle. 958.4175.4

VASE, porcelain, c.1825-1830, France.

Small, elliptical; paw feet; reserve portrait of Andrew Jackson in uniform titled "Gen. Jackson", based on prints after portrait by John Vanderlyn, c.1819.

White House Acquisition Fund.

979.1415.1

VASE, glass, gilded bronze, and marble, mid-19th century, France.

Scalloped-edged trumpet of partially ruby-stained glass; ram's-head and acanthus leaf mount on marble base.

Gift of Clement E. Conger.

974.1110.1

URNS, pair, bronze and gilded bronze, early 19th century, France.

Classical form; leaf-scroll handles from ram's-head mounts; White House Acquisition Fund.

961.139.1-2

EASY CHAIR and OTTOMAN

Property of President and Mrs. Clinton.

OCCASIONAL TABLE, mahogany, c.1969, American.

Chippendale style; piecrust top; tripod.
U.S. Government purchase.

P00.H02798.1

East Wall (continued)

FLOOR LAMP, one of pair, brass and tole, c.1965, American.
Bridge-type; painted tole shade; reeded shaft, sabre legs.
Purchased for President Lyndon B. Johnson's Oval Office.
Transferred from the General Services Administration.
P74.J00958.1

MANTEL, marble, 1902, Italy.
Bardiglio (veined) marble moldings; white marble stile
panels carved with the fasces, a Roman symbol of authority,
topped by the Liberty cap; white marble frieze with central
inscription panel - "THIS ROOM WAS FIRST USED FOR/ MEETINGS
OF THE CABINET/ DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF/ PRESIDENT
JOHNSON. IT CONTINUED/ TO BE SO USED UNTIL THE YEAR/ MCMII
HERE THE TREATY OF/ PEACE WITH SPAIN WAS SIGNED."
Purchased during the Theodore Roosevelt Renovation of the
White House in 1902; one of eight mantels supplied by
R.C. Fisher & Co., New York, N.Y. 902.1208.1

ANDIRONS, pair, brass, c.1840, American.
Tall lidded urn; broad spurred leg structure. Believed to
have been used in the White House during the Zachary Taylor
administration; descended in the Taylor family.
Gift of Admiral and Mrs. Edward J. Foy. 962.60.1-2

FENDER, brass and iron wire, c.1830-1840, American.
Three urn finials on brass rim; wire mesh in elliptical
grid; three brass gadrooned bulb feet.
White House Acquisition Fund. 962.302.1

FIRE SCREEN, iron, mid-20th century, American.
Five-fold; flat frame; square wire mesh.
U.S. Government purchase. P00.F03400.1

FIRETOOLS (shovel, poker, tongs, brush, stand), brass,
mid-20th century, American.
Hexagonal bulb finials; paw feet on pierced stand.
U.S. Government purchase. P00.F00708.1-5

WOOD BASKET, brass, mid-20th century, American.
Tubular pinned handle with anthemion mounts; scrolled legs.
U.S. Government purchase. P00.F02277.1-4

OVERMANTEL MIRROR, one of a pair, gilded gesso and wood, glass,
1853, New York.
Elaborate leafy scrollwork throughout; large U.S. shield at
center of crestwork. Purchased for the Green Room during
the Franklin Pierce administration; among 18 mirror frames
supplied by L.R. Menger, New York, N.Y. 853.1047.2

East Wall (continued)

SCONCES, pair, gilded wood, early 19th century, probably England.
Two cord strands overlaid with eagle and trophy of hunting
horn and torch; two C-scrolled brass candle arms.
Purchased for President Lyndon B. Johnson's Oval Office.
Transferred from the General Services Administration.
988.1631.1-2

TOBACCO JARS, pair, earthenware, late 18th century, Holland.
Ovoid; dark blue scenes of American Indian smoking a pipe
amid baskets and bundles of tobacco leaves.
White House Acquisition Fund. 973.1047.1-2

URNS, pair, gilded bronze, c.1817, France.
Slender; classical mounts of grapevines, olive branches,
palmettes, wreathes, lotus, and female masques.
Among the French furnishings purchased by President James
Monroe in 1817, designated for the State Dining Room.
U.S. Government purchase. 817.1345-146

South Wall

ARM CHAIR, walnut and mahogany, late 19th century, English.
Cabriole front legs with shell-carved knees and pad feet.
Gift of William and Shirley Burden. 955.3394.1

CONFERENCE TABLE, walnut, c.1869, New York,
made by Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company.
Black leather top; eight drawers in apron;
Part of a suite commissioned for the redecoration of this
room in 1869 under President Grant (see attached pages for
detailed history).
U.S. Government purchase. 869.209.1

BOUILLLOTTE LAMP, gilded bronze and tole, c.1800, France.
Eagle on wreath finial; tole shade; three scrolled
electrified candle arms; circular dish.
White House Acquisition Fund. 961.79.1

TABLE LAMP, gilded bronze and tole, 20th century.
Empire style; winged lions atop paw-footed supports.
Property of President and Mrs. Clinton.

BOOKEND, one of pair, walnut, 1941, made by H. Watson.
Seated figure of John Harvard after Daniel Chester French's
1883 bronze monument at Harvard College, Cambridge,
Massachusetts; plaque on reverse - given to President
Franklin D. Roosevelt "in commemoration of his third term".
Gift of the maker. 941.1994.1

South Wall (continued)

- DESK CHAIR, leather, 1989, American.
Rolled crest of tufted back; rolled, closed arms; five-legged swivel pedestal.
U.S. Government purchase. P89.H003597.1
- SIDE TABLE, c.1993, mahogany, American.
Slender; three drawers in apron; Marlborough legs.
U.S. Government purchase.
- TELEPHONE TABLE, one of pair, mahogany, 1989, New York.
Rectangular; square tapering legs with shelf.
U.S. Government purchase. P89.H03487.1

West Wall

- TALLCASE CLOCK, mahogany, c.1750, Philadelphia,
brass weight-driven works by Emanuel Rouse.
Carved flaming-urn finials on arched hood with shell and leaf carving; marked brass dial; bracket feet.
Gift of the National Historical Foundation. 974.1089.1
- CARD TABLES, pair, mahogany, c.1820, New York,
attributed to Charles-Honore Lannuier.
Rectangular, rounded front corners; gilt stenciling;
partially-gilded winged lion's-paw feet.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 965.585.1-2
- LAMP, one of pair, bronze and glass, c.1830, France.
Glass font with German burner; reeded column; three leaf-capped paw-footed legs atop triangular base.
White House Acquisition Fund. 963.439.1
- SOFA, mahogany, c.1760, probably New York.
Chippendale; triple-arched back; fret carved legs and stretchers; period type seat pad; the oldest piece of seat furniture in the White House collection.
Gift of the National Historical Foundation. 970.672.1
- GAMING TABLE, walnut, 1993, designed by Kaki Hockersmith,
made by Trosby, Atlanta.
Removable top inlaid with Presidential Seal and checkerboard; backgammon board sub-top; deep apron with end drawer accessing hand-hole to raise top; cabriole legs with carved acanthus leaf knees and ball-and-claw feet.
Property of President and Mrs. Clinton.
- WING CHAIRS, pair, birch, 1930, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Reproduction in William & Mary style; tall crest; paneled cabriole front legs with Spanish feet; H-stretcher.
Received as part of a 1930 donation of furniture for the Oval Office following the West Wing fire of Christmas Eve 1929; moved to Residence when found to be unnecessary for the Oval Office. Gift of Grand Rapids Furniture

West Wall (continued)

ASTRAL LAMP, bronze, gilded bronze, and glass, c.1835, American.
Squat glass shade cut with flowers and Greek key; reeded
column on four paw-footed legs on concave-sided base.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 976.1298.1

TREATY FACSIMILE, paper, 1962, by the Department of State.
Articles V and VI of the Peace Protocol with Spain,
August 12, 1898. From a group produced for display in the
Treaty Room as decorated by Mrs. Kennedy in 1962.
P62.P02110.1

North Wall

TABLE, mahogany and marble, c.1829, Philadelphia,
labeled by Anthony Quervelle.
Circular top with black marble inset; pedestal with scroll
brackets atop platform on paw feet. Purchased with smaller
matching tables 829.239-240 (now in Lincoln Bedroom) in 1829
under President Andrew Jackson for placement under each of
three chandeliers in the newly completed East Room.
U.S. Government purchase. 829.269.1

PRESENTATION CUP, silver, 1899, New York, made by Tiffany & Co.
Three leaf-and-berry handles above seals of the United
States, Spain, and France; pedestal of three eagles with
olive branches and stars on base; relief inscription -
"Presented by the President of the United States [William
McKinley] to his Excellency M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of
France, in token of his friendly services in the negotiation
of the Protocol of Peace between the United States and
Spain, August 12, 1898".
White House Acquisition Fund. 972.834.1

ARMCHAIRS, pair, mahogany, 1929, New York, made by Schmidt Bros.
Hepplewhite reproductions; oval back; padded arms.
Made for 1929 redecoration of the Green Room.
U.S. Government purchase. 929.592-593

CHANDELIER, gilded metal, c.1902, American.
Spread eagle finial; used in the Red Room from 1902-1948.
U.S. Government purchase. 960.3454.1

HERIZ RUG, c.1850-1875, wool, Persia.
Gorevan-type medallion design in navy, brown, and light blue
with red corners; typical Herati stripe in primary border.
Gift of the National Historical Foundation. 971.678.1

CONFERENCE TABLE

This walnut conference table was purchased for the Cabinet Room (then on the Second Floor of the White House) in 1869 during the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant. It was part of a suite of furniture made by the Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company, a New York firm known for its high-quality product uniquely designed for each commission.

It is fitted with locking drawers in which the President and his seven Cabinet officers (State, Treasury, War, Justice, Post Office, Navy, and Interior) could keep their papers. It is uncertain how an eighth Cabinet member was accommodated with the creation of the Department of Agriculture in 1889, but the table continued in use until 1902, when a new Cabinet Room was provided in the newly constructed West Wing.

In 1961, Mrs. Kennedy reassembled the remaining pieces from the suite - this table, a sofa, and four chairs - in that same Second Floor room, renamed the Treaty Room, which had served as the Cabinet Room from 1865 to 1902. Removed to storage in 1989, but recalled for several important treaty signings, this table was returned to the Treaty Room in 1993 for use as a desk by President Bill Clinton.

Among the historic documents which have been signed on this table are the following:

1. The Peace Protocol ending hostilities of the Spanish-American War, August 12, 1898

In attendance in the Cabinet Room were President William McKinley, Secretary of State William Day, who signed for the United States, and French Ambassador Jules Cambon, who signed for Spain. The actual peace treaty, the Treaty of Paris, was signed on December 10.

2. The Pact of Paris (Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact),
January 15, 1929

The table was moved from the Second Floor to the East Room for President Calvin Coolidge to sign this pact after its ratification by the Senate. The pact, signed in Paris by 15 nations on August 27, 1928 and eventually adhered to by 48 others, provided that the contracting powers would "condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy". A war of self-defense, however, was understood to be excepted.

3. Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union, October 3, 1972

The table was moved from the Treaty Room to the East Room for President Richard M. Nixon and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, to sign this "Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and Interim Agreement on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms".

4. Peaceful Nuclear Explosion Treaty with the Soviet Union,
May 28, 1976

The table was again moved to the East Room for President Gerald R. Ford to sign this "Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosion for Peaceful Purposes".

5. Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, March 26, 1979

The table was moved to the North Lawn in front of the North Portico for the signing by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, with President Jimmy Carter witnessing, of the "Treaty of Peace Between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel".

6. Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty with the Soviet Union,
December 8, 1987

The table was moved to the East Room for President Ronald W. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to sign this "Treaty... on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles".

7. Agreements and Protocols with the Soviet Union, June 1, 1990

The table was placed in the East Room for President George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, President of the Soviet Union, to sign an "Agreement on Destruction and Non-Production of Chemical Weapons" and a "Protocol to the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests", among other documents. The table was also used for a news conference held by the two presidents in the East Room on June 3.

8. Treaties and Agreements with several of the former Soviet
Republics, 1992

The table was placed in the East Room for President George Bush for signing ceremonies with the Ukraine (May 6), Kazakhstan (May 19), Russia (June 17).

9. The Israel-Palestinian Agreement, September 13, 1993

The table was placed on the South Lawn for signing ceremonies hosted by President Bill Clinton in the presence of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Chairman Yasser Arafat. The signing by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and PLO Executive Council Member Mahmoud Abbas was witnessed by Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. The audience included former Presidents Jimmy Carter and George Bush.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
September 8, 1993

THE LINCOLN SITTING ROOM

This small southeast corner room seems to have been little used in the early years of the White House, having been listed simply as "empty" in the inventory taken in 1825. From at least 1829 until 1902, it was a part of the presidential office suite at the east end of the Second Floor of the Residence, a room usually occupied by clerks or secretaries. Although the larger adjacent room was most often used as the president's office or cabinet room, President John Tyler used this room as his office.

In 1866, under President Andrew Johnson, telegraph equipment was installed, and in 1879, under President Rutherford B. Hayes, the first White House telephone was added to this "Telegraph Room". In 1898, the telegraph reported the news of the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, and the room became the "War Room", in which President William McKinley followed the course of the ensuing Spanish-American War. It was also in this room that the news was first received at the White House of the 1881 shooting of President James Garfield at a Washington train station and the 1901 assassination of McKinley in Buffalo.

When the presidential offices were moved to the newly constructed West Wing in 1902, this room became a small bedroom. In 1933, Eleanor Roosevelt furnished it with maple furniture made at the Val-Kill shop on the Roosevelt's estate, a cottage industry she helped establish to provide fuller employment for farm men and women in the area of Hyde Park, N.Y.

After the Truman Renovation of the White House, 1948-1952, the room was refurnished more as a sitting room, with a small bed serving as a sofa. In the Kennedy administration, it was redecorated in the Victorian flavor, to better complement the Lincoln Bedroom. An olive and rust color scheme was selected, using a dotted fabric on the walls and paisley draperies. In 1973, the Victorian chandelier was added to a room which had become a favorite of President Richard Nixon as a quiet hideaway. In 1981, the room was refurbished in the same basic style, but with new fabrics in a beige and rust color scheme.

In 1993, President and Mrs. Clinton requested a stronger Victorian decor for the room, which was created by Kaki Hockersmith, Little Rock, in burgundy, gold, and cream colors. The ceiling has been covered with a bold coffer-patterned paper. The walls have been painted a cream color with the window frames, chair rail, and cornice in gold and a burgundy sub-cornice band.

At the two windows have been hung draperies of a burgundy silk with gilt decorations, including paired leaf-tailed dolphins seen most clearly at the base of the ovoid valance shield from which swags hang. These draperies, designed by Ms. Hockersmith in 1993 for a Little Rock showhouse, were donated by her.

The ingrain rug is patterned with alternating rosettes and medallions in red, green, and gold. A two-ply wool carpet flat-woven in 36-inch strips, a type popular in American, 1850-1875, it was first reproduced for the Smithsonian Institution's 1976 exhibition on the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

FINE ARTS

Entry

Grand Reception at the White House, January, 1862

by Alfred Rudolph Waud (1828-1891)
from January 25, 1862 issue of Harper's Weekly
hand-colored wood engraving. President and Mrs. Lincoln
receiving guests in the Blue Room during a New Year's
Reception. White House Acquisition Fund. 965.584.1

North Wall

LINCOLN PROGRAM, paper, 1861, American.
Program for the Lincoln Inaugural Ball, March 4, 1861.
Acquisition undocumented. 961.16.1

A. Lincoln by Jordan Tchopp (?-?),
after a photo by Anthony Berger, taken at the Brady
Gallery, February 9, 1864
woven silk, 1866, Basel, Switzerland. Memorial portrait;
American eagle, flags, shield, and mourning Columbia;
inscription derived from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address,
March 4, 1865. Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Bissinger. 962.235.1

Northeast Wall

Ulysses S. Grant by Henry Ulke (1821-1910)
oil on canvas, 1875. Life portrait of Grant painted during
his presidency. Ulke, a German-born artist, immigrated to
the United States in 1852 and lived in Washington, D.C.,
1860-1910, where he operated a photography and portrait
studio. U.S. Government Purchase. 879.1527.1

East Wall

Butterfly by Albert Bierstadt (1830-1902)

oil and pencil on paper on pasteboard, January 20, 1893.
The artist created many butterflies such as this to be small tokens of his art for special acquaintances. He placed a few daubs of pigment on paper that was then folded. With a palette knife, he made a few strokes along the outside of the paper which when opened would reveal a butterfly. During a stay at the White House in 1878, Bierstadt executed several butterflies for the Hayes family. These butterflies along with one created by Mrs. Hayes using the artist's technique are now part of the collection of the Hayes Presidential Center in Fremont, Ohio.
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Graham. 962.268.1

Ulysses S. Grant by Thomas LeClear (1818-1882)

oil on canvas, c.1881. Possibly a bust study for the full-length portrait now hanging in the East Foyer.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 988.1644.1

South Wall

U.S. Capitol after William Henry Bartlett (1809-1854)

oil on tin, c.1840. The Capitol as completed in 1826 by Charles Bulfinch, Architect of the Capitol, 1817-1829. The smaller side domes over the original House and Senate chambers remain today, but the larger central dome was replaced when the building was enlarged, 1856-1865. At the foot of the Capitol grounds appears Pennsylvania Avenue with a few of the poplar trees planted at the direction of President Thomas Jefferson. Gift of Lawrence Fleischman.
962.183.1

The Republican Court in the Days of Lincoln

by Peter Frederick Rothermel (1812-1895)

(formerly called Reception at the White House
and attributed to Francis Bicknell Carpenter)

oil on canvas, c.1867. Imaginary scene of a reception in the East Room, showing President and Mrs. Lincoln, Vice President Andrew Johnson, members of the Cabinet, and prominent Union officers, including Generals Scott, Grant, and Sherman, this painting was probably intended to be a model for an engraving. A recently discovered, undated broadside described the scene and announced plans for publishing an engraving which, if it were even executed, has never been discovered. Rothermel, best known as a painter of historical subjects, more than likely used period prints and photographs to recreate the East Room.
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Carlton in memory of
Carlton 962.294.1

West Wall

President Lincoln and His Family by George Spohn (?-?)
after Anton Hohenstein (c.1823-?)

published by Joseph Hoover, Philadelphia
lithograph, 1866. Fanciful outdoor scene, perhaps intended
to be the White House lawn looking towards the Potomac, of
President and Mrs. Lincoln and their three sons, Willie
(died 1862), Tad, and Robert in uniform (joined the army in
1864). Acquisition undocumented. 962.1173.1

Lincoln Family by Thomas Kelly (1836-1914)

colored lithograph, 1866. Fanciful indoor scene of
President and Mrs. Lincoln seated at a table before backdrop
drapery opened on view of the U.S. Capitol dome; sons Robert
and Willie standing behind, Tad at front left before Mary.
The Lincolns as a family never posed for an artist or a
photographer.

White House Acquisition Fund.

963.424.1

FURNISHINGS

North Wall

DESK (secretaire a abattant), mahogany and marble, 1932,
Washington, D.C., made by Morris W. Dove.
Reproduction of French Empire fallfront desk (now on exhibit
at the James Monroe Law Library, Fredericksburg, Virginia),
which Monroe purchased when he was Minister to France, 1794-
96, and reputedly used at the White House to sign his 1823
Annual Message to Congress (December 2) which included the
Monroe Doctrine concerning European non-interference in the
Americas. Among seven Monroe pieces copied for Mrs. Lou
Hoover in 1932, placed in what she called the "Monroe Room"
(Treaty Room). U.S. Government purchase. 932.391.1

MANTEL CLOCK, mahogany and gilded bronze, c.1815-1830, France.
Gilt dial and pendulum; four-column architectural housing.
Gift of Mrs. Beverley R. Robinson. 962.360.3

DESK SET, bronze, early 19th century, France.
Letter opener and paperweight with eagle head and wing.
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Stein and Family.
971.747.1-2

INKWELL, silver and glass, 20th century, by Black, Starr and
Frost.
Square glass body; chased, monogrammed, hinged silver lid.
Acquisition undocumented. P00.D02288.1

North Wall (continued)

SIDE CHAIRS, pair, ebonized wood, c.1862, American.
From set with settee; rounded shield back; bronze plaque on
crest states they were presented by President and Mrs.
Lincoln to Mr. and Mrs. John DeWitt in 1862; gilt-lined
frame and turned front legs.
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, II. 962.22.2-3

Northeast Wall

MANTEL, marble, c.1951, American.
Grey; columns with white capitals and bases.
Purchased during the Truman Renovation. P52.B02627.1

ANDIRONS, pair, brass and iron, late 19th century, American.
Gadrooned ball on spiraled shaft; square cabriole legs.
U.S. Government purchase. 960.2088.1-2

FENDER, brass, late 19th century, American.
Cross-pierced panel divided by rope molding; paw feet.
U.S. Government purchase. 960.1143.1

FIRETOOLS (shovel, tongs, brush, stand), brass,
late 19th century, American.
Canister-turned finials; circular pierced stand.
U.S. Government purchase. 960.1089.1-4

East Wall

EASY CHAIR, walnut/pine, c.1881, American.
Rolled crest and recessed arms; turned front legs.
Believed acquired for the Green Room in 1881 from Washington
retailer, W.B. Moses; used there until 1902.
U.S. Government purchase. 881.30.1

South Wall

OCCASIONAL TABLE, walnut with marble top, c.1860, American.
Victorian; scalloped top and frame; four cabriole legs.
Gift of Mrs. Emmett A. Lange. 961.172.1

South Wall (continued)

LAMP, brass and glass, c.1884, New York, designed by John Williams.

Central shaft supported on a triangular base of three dolphins; upper part of shaft has pierced round ornament. Lamp was presented to Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Gift of Mrs. T. Darrington Wadelson. 963.489.1

WATCH CASE, enameled gold, c.1865, possibly American.

Outdoors scenes of flowers and a girl with dog; associated with the Petersen House in which Lincoln died, April 15, 1865; an 1865 gift from Mrs. Petersen to her niece, who had only shortly recovered from an illness in the room in which the wounded Lincoln was placed.

Gift of Mrs. Richard Bennett. 963.470.1

SOUP PLATE, porcelain, c.1880, Limoges, France, made by Haviland & Co., designed by Theodore R. Davis.

From the commercial sets based on the designs for the Hayes State Service; "Okra."

Gift of the Alma C. Brunner Trust. 991.1684.19

SOFA, walnut/pine, c.1881, American.

Rolled crest; large bolster arms; turned legs.

Believed acquired for the Green Room in 1881 from Washington retailer, W.B. Moses; used there until 1902.

U.S. Government purchase. 881.35.1

CHEST OF DRAWERS, mahogany, c.1830-1850, American.

Late Empire style; tall; boldly veneered; faceted shallow drawer below small faceted drawers flanking recessed white marble basin slab; three graduated drawers between brackets on scrolled feet. White House Acquisition Fund. 963.438.1

ASTRAL LAMPS, pair, gilt bronze and glass, c.1825-1830, Philadelphia, by Louis Veron.

Empire in style with center oil font having two tiers of glass prisms; double brackets hold vase-shaped glass globes. Veron supplied lighting fixtures to the White House in the Andrew Jackson administration.

Gift of the White House Historical Association. 965.572.1-2

BOX, pressed glass and silverplate, 20th century, American.

Slender rectangle; diamond and diamond-star pattern.

White House Acquisition Fund. P62.G03450.8

BOX, pressed glass and silverplate, late 19th century, American.

Round-ended rectangle; diamond and diamond-star pattern; deep stars on bottom.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. O.V. Porter. 962.219.1

South Wall (continued)

- COFFEE TABLE, mahogany, 1969, American.
French-style; oval cross-banded crotched-veneered top with
brass rail; square tapering legs with classically molded cap
and foot. White House Purchase. P69.H01913.1
- SOUP PLATE, porcelain, c.1880, Limoges, France,
made by Haviland & Co., designed by Theodore R. Davis.
From the commercial sets based on the designs for the Hayes
State Service; "The Frog."
Gift of the Alma C. Brunner Trust. 991.1684.18

West Wall

- ARMCHAIRS, pair, mahogany, c.1860, American.
Rococo-revival style; flower-carved crest applied to balloon
back; padded arms; cabriole front legs with shell-carved
knees. Probably U.S. Government purchase. 960.65-66
- CENTER TABLE, walnut and burl walnut, c.1880, American.
Louis XVI-revival style; rectangular with rounded ends;
large marquetry panel of agricultural implements and flowers
in top, oval marquetry reserves of musical instruments on
apron; incised lines throughout. Possibly acquired during
the Chester Arthur administration; used in the Green Room in
the late 19th century. U.S. Government purchase. 881.297.1
- ANTIQUE CONTINENTAL TELEPHONE, gold-plate decoration on steel,
c.1892, Sweden, made by the Ericsson Company.
First hand-set type of telephone - mouthpiece and receiver
in single unit; in use in America, c.1894-1905; mechanically
renovated and updated, c.1963.
Gift of George Levine. 963.483.1
- ASTRAL LAMP, brass and glass, c.1850, American.
Plain columnar shaft supports a frosted glass globe
decorated with flowers and leaves; faceted and notched tip
prisms hang below globe.
White House Purchase. 972.871.1
- PIER MIRROR, gilded wood and glass, c.1825, probably American.
Tall, slender; large eagle on olive branch mounted on
frieze; acorns and acanthus leaves on cornice and base;
fluted-spiral engaged columns with grapevine band.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 963.476.1

CHANDELIER, cut and frosted glass, c.1860, possibly American.
Six electrified arms; diamond-pointed pendant prisms.
Gift of William Boswell. 973.1038.1

RUG, wool, 1993, New York, made by Scalamandre.
Alternating rosettes and medallions in red, green, and gold;
ingrain, flat-woven "Scotch" carpet in 36-inch strips, a
type popular in America, 1850-1875; reproduction first
created for the Smithsonian Institution's 1976 exhibition on
the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.
Purchased with funds donated for the 1993 redecoration.

The Oval Office

The Oval Office is the President's formal workspace, where he confers with heads of state, diplomats, his staff, and other dignitaries; where he often addresses the American public and the world on television or radio; and where he deals with issues of the day.

The current Oval Office was constructed when the West Wing was expanded in 1934. Architectural features of the present Oval Office include: the Presidential Seal in plaster relief in the ceiling; the marble mantel designed in the classical order which was original to the 1909 Oval Office; the doors to the veranda and study, each with a pediment above a horizontal fasces, the classical symbol of the governing authority; and the window and shelf niches with shell canopies.

In August 1981, this room was painted in its current color scheme—off-white walls with the cornice and woodwork highlighted with a purer white.

In 1982, a new floor of walnut and white oak was added. This hardwood floor replaced a simulated wood-grain vinyl installed in 1969 during the administration of President Richard M. Nixon. That floor, in turn, had replaced a cork flooring installed in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's new office in 1934.

During August 1988, the cove lighting around the ceiling of the Oval Office was improved using the most recent developments in fluorescent lamp technology. These new fixtures, which are more compact and provide light of warmer color, replaced lights originally installed during the administration of President Richard M. Nixon.

While the architectural features of the Oval Office remain constant, the interior furnishings often change. On January 20, 1993, with the inauguration of President Clinton, new gold damask draperies were installed, consisting of a six-swag valance and three pairs of straight overcurtains in a popular 18th-century acanthus leaf pattern. At the same time, the two high-back armchairs before the fireplace, were reupholstered in a gold fabric. The changes to the Oval Office were completed in August 1993, under the direction of Little Rock designer, Kaki Hockersmith. An ornamental blue tape was added as trim to the drapery valance and panels. The two sofas acquired in 1990 were rebuilt and recovered in a red-and-cream striped silk with pillows of red silk decorated with gilt leaf medallions. The seats of the cane-backed armchairs around the room were recovered in a specially made blue silk called "Little Rock diamond".

A new oval wool carpet was woven for the room. A dark blue field centers a full-color Presidential Coat-of-Arms encircled by fifty white stars and framed by a gilt rope band nestled into a plain red band. This framing band is repeated on the exterior of the rug's border which features green olive branches and gold laurel wreaths separated by red rosettes on a white field, framed on the interior by a gold rope band.

The President's desk, known as the "Resolute" desk, was made from the oak timbers of the British ship H.M.S. Resolute as a gift to President Rutherford B. Hayes from Queen Victoria in 1880. It has been used by every president since Hayes, excepting Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford.

(For a description of the artwork in the Oval Office, refer to the attached Brief Description of the Art supplement)

Office of the Curator
The White House

"Resolute" Desk

This double pedestal desk, usually called the "Resolute desk", was made from the oak timbers of the British ship H.M.S. Resolute as a gift to President Rutherford B. Hayes from Queen Victoria in 1880. It has been used by every president since Hayes, excepting Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford, 1964-1977.

It was used in the President's Office on the Second Floor of the Residence from 1880 until 1902, at which time the office was moved to the newly constructed West Wing. This desk remained, however, on the Second Floor of the Residence in the President's Study. President Franklin D. Roosevelt requested that the rear kneehole be fitted with a panel carved with the presidential coat-of-arms, but he did not live to see it installed in 1945.

After the Truman Renovation of the White House, 1948-1952, it was placed in the Broadcast Room on the Ground Floor where it was used by President Dwight D. Eisenhower during radio and television broadcasts. It was first used in the Oval Office in 1961 at the request of President John F. Kennedy. After President Lyndon B. Johnson selected another desk for his office, it was lent to a Kennedy Library traveling exhibition, 1964-1965, and then to the Smithsonian Institution for exhibition, 1966-1977.

In January 1977, President Jimmy Carter requested that this historic desk be returned to the White House for use again in the Oval Office, where it remained for President Ronald W. Reagan, 1981-89. President George Bush used it in the Oval Office for five months in 1989 before having it moved to his Residence Office in exchange for a desk he had used as Vice President.

On January 20, 1993, this historic desk was returned to the Oval Office for use by President Clinton.

A brass plaque affixed to the desk records the history of its creation:

H.M.S. "Resolute", forming part of the expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852, was abandoned in Latitude 74°41' N. Longitude 101°22' W. on 15th May 1854. She was discovered and extricated in September 1855, in Latitude 67° N. by Captain Buddington of the United States Whaler 'George Henry'. The ship was purchased, fitted out and sent to England, as a gift to Her Majesty Queen Victoria by the President and People of the United States, as a token of goodwill & friendship. This table was made from her timbers when she was broken up, and is presented by the Queen of Great Britain & Ireland, to the President of the United States, as a memorial of the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the "Resolute".

Measurements: H. 32 1/2 in.; W. 72 in.; D. 48 in.

-11-

Center (continued)

Rug, wool, 1993, Grand Rapids, Michigan, made by the Scott Group, designed by Kaki Hockersmith and Scalamandre.

Oval (30'3" x 23'2"); dark blue field centers a full-color Presidential Coat-of-Arms encircled by fifty white stars and framed by a gilt rope band nestled into a plain red band; band repeated as outside of border of green olive branches and gold laurel wreathes separated by red rosettes on a white field, lined on the interior by a gilt rope band.

Gift of an anonymous donor.

993.1732.1

**DINNER**

*In commemoration of the
50th Anniversary of the signing of
The North Atlantic Treaty
and in recognition of
The Members of the
Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council*

*Chicken Breast with Fire Roasted Onions
Cumin Scented Sweet Potato, Corn and Pepper Chili
Orange and Mango Salad*

*Grilled Filet of Bison
Baby Vegetables and Spring Potatoes
Crimini Mushroom and Cabernet Sauce*

*Marinated Tomatoes and Mozzarella
Field Greens, Endive and Sprouts
Shallot Chive Dressing*

NATO 50th Anniversary Cake

CHALONE *Chardonnay 1997*
PRIDE MOUNTAIN *Merlot 1996*
SCHRAMSBERG *Crémant 1985*

*The White House
Saturday, April 24, 1999*

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Press Releases

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[White House]

Erika * Symposium

[Khynes@shandwick.com]

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 23, 1993

Statement by the Press Secretary

The following is a packet regarding White House restorations.

#

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES RESTORATIONS

As have most of their predecessors in the White House, President and Mrs. Clinton have undertaken several interior refurbishings and restorations to ensure the upkeep of the Executive Mansion as a living museum that has been the home and office of every President since John Adams. No public funds were spent on the work.

The recently completed work is part of the routine maintenance and restoration of the White House and concludes the initial phase of a broader restoration project to include additional repairs and maintenance. According to White House Curator Rex Scouten, significant restorations are necessary about every 10 years due to the heavy volume of tourists and guests who visit the White House each week.

In addition to the routine maintenance and restoration, some changes reflect the lifestyle of the occupant family, such as converting the butler's pantry into an everyday kitchen for family meals, the President's work habits (installing bookcases in the Treaty Room), and the taste and character of the President's principal work place, the Oval Office, which now has new drapes and carpet.

The restoration featured the re-upholstering or recovering of 73 pieces of furniture and furnishings, the conservation of 23 pieces of furniture already in the White House collection and the retrieval of 52 pieces of furniture and 22 historic and decorative pieces from storage for use within the house. Two floors were repaired and re-covered. Twenty-eight windows received new curtains. Nineteen carpets and underlays worn and needing attention were replaced. Eleven chandeliers were conserved.

The President and Mrs. Clinton are already involved in making needed refurbishments in the state rooms of the White House. The Committee for the Preservation of the White House met earlier this month to discuss the restoration projects in the Blue Room and East Room. The President recently appointed Kinshasha Holman Conwill, Director, Studio Museum in Harlem; J. Thomas Savage, Jr., Curator, Historic Charleston Foundation; Dick Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Leonore Annenberg and Kaki Hockersmith of Hockersmith Interiors to the Committee for Preservation of the White House. The President re-appointed the following members of the Committee for Preservation of the White House: Leslie Greene Bowman, Curator, Los Angeles County Museum of Art; Wendy Cooper, Curator of Decorative Arts, Baltimore Museum of Art; Jonathan Fairbanks, Katherine Lane Weems Curator of Decorative Arts and Sculpture, Museum of Fine Arts; Richard Nylander, Curator of Collections, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities; John Wilmerding, Christopher Binyon Sarofim '86 Professor in American Art, Princeton University; Mark Hampton; William Kloss and Charles W.

Engelhard, Jr. (A complete list of the members of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House is attached.)

Included in the restoration were portions of the family quarters and rooms widely used for private work, meetings, official functions, and entertaining -- the Oval Office, Treaty Room, West Sitting Room, and Lincoln Sitting Room. The most extensive changes were made to enhance the special character of the Oval Office and the Treaty Room -- the President's two offices -- and to expand their use as public and private work areas.

- o New gold draperies were installed in the Oval Office after President Clinton's inauguration in January. Further improvements included restyling and recovering the office's two sofas, reupholstering two high-back armchairs, recovering several cane-back armchairs, and installing a new oval carpet with 13 colors that was woven specially for the room. The carpet, with its deep blue field, features the Presidential Seal encircled by fifty white stars and framed by a gilt double rope.

Over the years, the Treaty Room, now a Presidential office located in the residence, has served as a Cabinet Room, sitting room, Presidential reception room, and private study. It has also been the site of important treaty signings, such as the Peace Protocol marking the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the Treaty for a Partial Nuclear Test Ban signed by President Kennedy. Aware of the room's rich past, President Clinton was committed to restoring its 19th century character while also maintaining it as a working office and meeting area for visiting dignitaries. The table in the Treaty Room, now serving as the President's desk, was used this fall by the signators of the Israeli-Palestinian Agreement.

- o The refurbishing of the Treaty Room was accomplished with the addition of stained walnut woodwork, inlaid walnut bookcases, new wallpaper, new upholstery and draperies, and a repainted ceiling medallion.

In the family quarters of the residence, most of the restoration consisted of necessary maintenance, repainting, carpeting, and upholstering.

- o A butler's pantry was converted into an everyday kitchen now used for family meals. A large wood island was removed and replaced with an expandable breakfast table and chairs.

- o The carpet on the second floor, worn from constant use, was replaced and moved to the third floor hallway.

- o The third-floor solarium, where the First Family entertains and convenes meetings, received new drapes, upholstery and wallpaper. Similar improvements were made to the second floor master bedroom and family room.

The recent improvements, totalling \$396,429.46, were financed by private donations of money to the White House Historical Association, including a donation from surplus funds of the Presidential Inaugural Committee as well as donations of goods and services to the National Park Service. (The Inaugural Committee also contributed funds to the Vice President's Residence Foundation.) The Clintons chose not to use the \$50,000 appropriated by Congress for White House restorations.

Among the donations to the National Park Service was \$74,607 contributed by the Clinton/Gore Transition Foundation in payments to Kaki Hockersmith of Little Rock, Arkansas, for her services as the design consultant for the White House restoration project. (The Transition Foundation is privately funded.) Ms. Hockersmith devoted a significant amount of personal time to the project, essentially closing her small business and dedicating nearly an entire year to the White House refurbishment. Ms. Hockersmith also donated draperies of her design which now hang in the Lincoln Sitting Room. (Lists of those who contributed to the White House Historical Association and the National Park Service are attached. A list of members of the White House Historical Association is also attached.)

In late November 1992, Ms. Hockersmith, president of Kaki Hockersmith Interiors, began working with the White House curator and usher's offices to review the condition of the residence and offices used by the President to determine a priority list for refurbishments. She oversaw the gathering and placement of historic objects to be displayed throughout the residence and offices of the White House -- a priority for the Clintons.

Ms. Hockersmith surveyed storage facilities inside the White House and the main storage warehouse in Maryland for paintings, furniture that could be used after refurbishment, and other suitable furnishings. To minimize costs, nearly all of the furniture used for the restoration came from Executive Residence storage.

Most of the draperies and upholstering were done by Nelson Beck, a Washington, D.C. firm recommended by the White House curator and usher's offices and widely acclaimed for its quality workmanship and attention to historical detail.

Nelson Beck has assisted in a number of earlier projects at the White House, including upholstering the walls of the Green Room, upholstering the Bellange chairs in the Blue Room, and providing slipcovers and upholstery for the Bushes and the Reagans.

Other work done by Nelson Beck includes drapery treatments and upholstery for the Vice President's house during Nelson Rockefeller's term, the draperies and window treatments in the restored period offices at the Treasury Department, as well as work for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Portrait Gallery, the Renwick Gallery, the Museum of Modern Art, the Corcoran Gallery, the DAR Museum and the U.S. Capitol.

"We are grateful to the many Americans whose generous contributions have helped preserve the White House as a proud piece of American history and an ongoing national treasure," the President and Mrs. Clinton said.

###

Attachments (4)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE
MEMBERS BY EXECUTIVE ORDER

Dr. Robert McCormick Adams
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC

J. Carter Brown
Commission of Fine Arts
Washington, DC

Roger G. Kennedy
National Park Service
Washington, DC

James I. McDaniel
National Park Service
Washington, DC

Earl A. Powell, III
National Gallery of Art
Washington, DC

Rex W. Scouten
White House Curator
Washington, DC

Gary J. Walters
White House Chief Usher
Washington, DC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE
MEMBERS BY PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT

Leonore Annenberg
Wynnewood, PA

Kaki Hockersmith
Little Rock, AR

Leslie Greene Bowman
Los Angeles County Museum of Art
Los Angeles, CA

William Kloss
Washington, DC

Kinshasha Holman Conwill
Studio Museum in Harlem
New York, NY
Preservation
Washington, DC

Richard Moe
National Trust for
Historic

Wendy Cooper
Baltimore Museum of Art
Baltimore, MD

Richard Nylander
Society for the
Preservation of
New England Antiquities
Boston, MA

Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr.
Far Hills, NJ

J. Thomas Savage
Historic Charleston
Foundation
Charleston, S.C.

Jonathan Fairbanks
Museum of Fine Arts
Boston, MA

John Wilmerding
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ

Mark Hampton
New York, NY



WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
740 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503
(202) 737-8292

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(202) 737-8292

DONORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Democratic Inaugural Committee	\$300,000.00
The Amster Foundation	5,000.00
Michael and Carol Berman	1,000.00
James and Diane Blair	10,000.00
Jeffrey Epstein	10,000.00
Rod Fisher	10,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Friedman	10,000.00
Barbara Lubin Goldsmith Foundation	10,000.00
Greenwald Foundation	10,000.00
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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ricci	5,000.00
Nancy Rubin	1,500.00
Raymond J. and Patricia Seery	50.00
Valerie Silkebakken	10,000.00
Sills, Cummis, Zuckerman, Radin, Tishman, Epstein & Gross	2,500.00
Rose Simonowitz	50.00
Turner Broadcasting Systems, Inc.	<u>2,000.00</u>
TOTAL:	\$427,100.00



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242



CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

<u>CONTRIBUTOR</u>	<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTION</u>
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Mr. George Bailey Ms Lou Samuels	Dallas, TX	fabrics, upholstery & wallcoverings trim
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bitter	Long Island, NY	fabrics
Mr. Brett Blackstone	Dallas, TX	rugs
Mr. Ken Boyd	Dallas, TX	wallcoverings & fabrics
Mr. Chuck Brown	Little Rock, AR	carpets
Mr. Rick Elliot	La Grange, GA	carpets
Mr. & Mrs. Lee Ficks	Cincinnati, OH	furniture
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Mr. and Mrs. Tim Hall	Dallas, TX	furniture
Mr. Stewart Hay	Cartersville, GA	carpet
Ms. Kaki Hockersmith	Little Rock, AR	fabrics

Mr. Christopher Hyland Mrs. Seth Pariser	New York, NY	wallcoverings, fabrics & sheers
Mr. Dick Johann	Samford, CN	fabrics trim
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Mr. Ken Taylor	Dallas, TX	furnishings
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Mr. Bill Wagner	Englewood, NJ	fabrics
Ms Debbie White	Benton, AR	furniture

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 17, 1995

CONTACT: LISA CAPUTO
NEEL LATTIMORE
KAREN FINNEY
202-456-2960

EAST ROOM WORK COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, DC -- The Committee for the Preservation of The White House today announced the completion of renovation work to the fireplace mantels and baseboards, and the addition of three area rugs to the White House's East Room.

The East Room, scene of many historic White House events, was designed by architect James Hoban, as the "Public Audience Room." It is the largest room in the White House and traditionally contains little furniture. The East Room is used for large gatherings, such as dances, concerts, weddings, press conferences and bill signing-ceremonies.

Mantels and Baseboards

In accordance with the recommendations made to the Committee for the Preservation of the White House in 1990, the mantels and baseboards in the East Room have been stripped of the faux marble painting to reveal their true red ("rouge antique") color, seen before only in the unpainted hearths and torchere bases. This Vermont marble was installed in the room in 1951 during the Truman Renovation, replacing a different red marble installed in 1902. It was marbleized in white in 1961 and then marbleized in white, siena, and black (mantels) or just siena (baseboards) in 1979.

Rugs

A new set of three rugs has been placed on the East Room floor. The Committee for the Preservation of the White House recommended in 1990 the commissioning of rugs to complement the design and scale the plasterwork of the ceiling. The rugs are made of loop pile wool in colors derived partly from rug designs, 1769-1776, by noted English designer Robert Adam. A pale green was selected for the field with gold details (to complement the draperies) and a reddish-brown (rouge antique) outer border (to complement the exposed marble of the mantels and baseboards). Rugs were last used in the East Room in 1902.

The large center rug (23'4 x 30'7 1/2) features a gold fluted center medallion with scrolls and palmettes on a pale green field framed by Greek key bands and classical borders. The smaller end rugs (15'10-16' x 23'4) feature an octagonal partially fluted center medallion framed by a similar field, key bands, and classical borders. A supplemental end rug was also acquired for future use.

-MORE-

PAGE 2 OF 2

These rugs, woven in 1994 by Edward Fields, Inc., New York, have been donated by the White House Endowment Fund.

EAST ROOM RUGS, wool, 1994, New York,
made by Edward Fields, Inc.

Center - 23'4 x 30'7 1/2; ends - 15'10-16' x 23'4.

Three pieces in Adamesque style, largely derived from the 1951 plasterwork of the East Room ceiling; colors derived from Robert Adam rug designs, 1769-1775.

Gift of The White House Endowment Fund.

###

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE EAST ROOM:

	ESTIMATE
CARPET	\$259,330.00
MARBLE WORK	\$14,680.00
FLOOR WORK	\$1,380.00
OVERTIME (EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE STAFF)	\$2,000.00
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	\$1,000.00
TOTAL:	\$278,390.00

WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
740 Jackson Place, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20503

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE: 10/12/00
TO: Gaylene, WH Press Office
FROM: John Riley
phone (202) 842-4527
fax (202) 682-2353
jriley@whha.org
FAX 456-7805

COMMENTS

TRANSMITTING 6 PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET.
IF YOU NEED ANY PAGES RE-SENT, PLEASE CALL (202) 842-4527



WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Memorandum

October 6, 2000

To: Capricia Marshall, Deputy Assistant to the President and Social Secretary
 Cc: Gary Walters, Hugh Sidey, Neil Horstman, Maria Downs
 Fr: John Riley, Director of Education and Scholarship Programs
 Re: John Adams Arrives at the White House, November 1, 2000

This is to provide a summary of our discussion on October 5 of the re-enactment of President Adams's arrival at the White House scheduled for November 1.

- The White House Historical Association has secured the participation of historian David McCullough, an actor to portray John Adams, and a carriage and horses to transport "Adams" up the south drive to the south front. Tentative arrival to be at noon, which could be adjusted if the President's schedule required.
- The carriage would enter at one of the south gates and travel up the south drive. Fife and drum (preferably the U.S. Army's Old Guard Fife and Drum) would march on the south lawn. Upon Adams's disembarking at the south front, the Marine Band would announce the arrival of President Clinton as well as Adams with "Hail to the Chief." President Clinton and Adams would ascend to the Blue Room balcony. From the balcony President Clinton would welcome Adams in brief remarks; Adams would make a brief response; David McCullough (joining the others on the Blue Room balcony) would then make remarks on the historical aspects of the first president to occupy the White House.
- The press would cover the event.
- The audience would consist of those visitors on the public tour who are asked if they would like to remain for the ceremony. We also discussed having some young students represented (grades 4-6 probably about right) that would be invited. The Association could assist, if needed, finding several classes and we would provide instructional materials for the students prior to their arrival so they can better appreciate the historical significance of the anniversary event. Staff/passholders were also discussed as invitees. Inclement weather plan would be to hold the ceremony in the East Room. [Would the press still cover the carriage arrival and initial greeting by President Clinton before they entered the White House?] If invited guests prove to be too large a crowd for the East Room then the public tour visitors would simply not be alerted to the program. [In case of bad weather, how soon could the East Room be

cleared of public tour visitors – would we shift program to a bit later to accommodate this or do we just divert the public tour?]

- Other dignitaries to be invited might include Senators Kennedy and Kerry of Massachusetts and leadership from the House (MA) and the Mayor of Washington, D.C. (this is also the 200th anniversary of the city's role as U.S. capital).
- Refreshments for the audience would be provided on the south lawn prior to the arrival.



WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Re-enactment of President John Adams's Arrival at the White House

November 1, 2000

Steven Perlman, portraying "President John Adams"

Historian, National Park Service
Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-597-5102

- Born & raised in PA
Masters Degree @ Temple
Independence 10 years
Williamsburg
Philadelphia
Playing Adams?
3 or 4 at least

Carriage and four horses provided by:

Jim Hundley
Hundley Carriages, Inc.
8300 Hopkins Road
Richmond, VA 23237
804-743-9233
FAX 804-743-1599





MEMORANDUM

August 27, 1993

TO: Karen Finney, Deputy Press Secretary to the First Lady

COPIES: Kim Tilley, Associate Director of Communications Research
Amy Nemko, Office of Communications Research

FROM: Mark Bernkopf, Office of Communications Research

RE: Press Coverage of White House Redecorating by First Ladies
Since Jacqueline Kennedy

There was some public criticism of Mrs. Kennedy's choice of French antique furniture (rather than American) for the State Rooms, though Jefferson and Monroe also decorated the State Rooms with French furniture. Mrs. Kennedy waged a skilled campaign for her White House redecoration¹ and fine-arts efforts among powerful Senators and Congressman, potential donors of paintings and furniture, and the press². She courted *Life* magazine, which devoted a full-color spread to the White House "restoration."

The Nixons oversaw a further redecoration, which included the largest program of antiques acquisition in the history of the White House. The intention of the redecoration was to render the White House state rooms as they might have appeared before 1840. Whereas Mrs. Kennedy's restoration of the State Rooms emphasized the display individual pieces of furniture, the Nixon redecoration emphasized the ensemble. Like the Mrs. Kennedy, the Nixons also relied on private financial contributions. Clement Conger, a Republican and Rex Scouten's predecessor as White House Curator, made some tactless criticisms of Mrs. Kennedy's redecoration. This helped fuel press reports, not altogether accurate, that the Nixons were reversing Mrs. Kennedy's work.

¹Mrs. Kennedy preferred the term "restoration" to "redecorating."

²Mrs. Kennedy sought extensive decorating and preservation advice from professionals. It was Mrs. Kennedy who suggested the appointment of a White House Curator. She believed that the White House should be treated as a prized national museum.

The Fords switched the focus of acquisition from furniture to paintings; this policy was continued by the Carters. The Carters did not engage in any redecorating work.

Nancy Reagan's intentions for the redecoration of the White House were publicized shortly after her husband's election. Her choice to decorate the Residence, Beverly Hills decorator Ted Graber, received a fair amount of publicity during the interregnum. (Graber had redecorated the American Embassy in London when multi-millionaire publisher Walter Annenberg was U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James.) Mrs. Reagan received negative publicity for her hints to the Carters that they should vacate the Executive Mansion before January 20 in order to give time to the Reagans to redecorate their new home; fourteen years earlier, she had expressed similar wishes to Governor and Mrs. Pat Brown of California.

Upon taking office on January 20, President Reagan ordered department and agency heads to forego redecoration of their offices, but no such restriction applied to the First Family's residence. The Reagans declined the \$50,000 allotment for redecoration of personal quarters provided by Congress in favor of fund-raising among friends and acquaintances. An initial fund-raising goal of \$200,000 was exceeded by 88 percent. In the end, if funds for new White House china are counted in, the Reagans raised about one million dollars. Whereas redecoration of the *living quarters* had been piecemeal since Truman's day, under the Reagans the living-quarters renovation was comprehensive.

Press coverage of Nancy Reagan's redecorating program was largely negative. The Nation was in recession, and Mrs. Reagan's lavish tastes in decorating, clothing and entertaining seemed insensitive and inappropriate. The refusal by Mrs. Reagan's aides to allow the press any photographs of the living-quarters redecoration did not help her public image. Nor did a disclosure -- one month after President Reagan's decontrol of oil prices -- that contributors associated with the oil industry contributed a total of \$270,000, over a quarter of privately-raised redecorating funds.

Mark Hampton, decorator to socialites Anne Bass and Nan Kemperer, *60 Minutes* anchor Mike Wallace, and cosmetics heiress Estée Lauder, was selected by the Bushes for redecorating work at the White House. Since 1981, he had supervised redecorating at the Bushes' Kennebunkport summer home and their Washington Vice Presidential residence. Press coverage during the Bush years was much quieter. More attention was paid to exterior restoration work in preparation for the 1992 White House bicentennial.

Kaki Hockersmith has received most of her publicity following the Vince Foster note. But earlier in the year she was profiled by *The Dallas Morning News*, *USA Today* and *The Washington Post*. *The Chicago Tribune* wrote that her practical style would be a change from the glitzy excess of the 1980's.

The Clintons' change of curtains in the Oval Office also received substantial publicity. One newspaper joked about "the courage to change" the curtains, a reference to the President's campaign clarion call.

**The White House
Office of the First Lady**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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WHITE HOUSE CURATOR RETIRES AFTER 48 YEARS OF SERVICE

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Washington, D.C. - Rex Scouten, the White House Curator, who has served ten Presidents, will retire at the end of April. He first joined the White House as a Special Agent of the United States Secret Service under President Harry Truman. He went on to serve as Deputy to the Chief Usher, Assistant Regional Director for White House Liaison with the National Park Service, Chief Usher and for the last 11 years Curator. As Curator, Mr. Scouten is responsible for the White House collection of fine and decorative arts and the continuing research on the history and furnishings of the Executive Residence.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton says, "Rex Scouten's tenure as Curator has been marked by careful preservation and presentation of the art, architecture and history of America's house. He has devoted his working life to serving our country and its Presidents since 1949. In every capacity he has served, he has demonstrated the highest standards of professionalism and patriotism. I'm sure I'm speaking for every First Family who has had the privilege to live in this wonderful house in the last 48 years when I say Rex Scouten has made a unique and unparalleled contribution to the nation. The President and I thank him on behalf of a grateful nation for his many years of dedicated service and wish him and his family all the best in his well-deserved retirement."

Mr. Scouten says he is most proud of the acquisitions to the permanent collection during his tenure including the last war time situation map prepared for President Franklin Roosevelt during WWII that he saw nine days before he died and which now hangs in the Map Room and the first painting by an African American artist, Henry Ossawa Tanner's Sand Dunes at Sunset, Atlantic City, which now hangs in the Green Room. Mr. Scouten says 80 percent of the furnishings in the public rooms of the White House were acquired since he's been there. He said the restoration of the White House is ongoing: "Mrs. Eisenhower and the First Ladies who have succeeded her have replaced 80 percent of the Truman reproductions in the Public Rooms with period furniture, and there are 355 paintings in the collection. All of this, including major redecorating, has been accomplished with donated funds. Mrs. Clinton continues to improve the House and to add to the collection---a painting of Dolly Madison by Gilbert Stuart and the first by an African American, artist Henry Tanner, are among several she has added to the collection. The Blue Room has been beautifully redecorated, and she will undoubtedly oversee the refurnishing of the Red and Green Rooms before she leaves. I am certain those rooms will be equally as successful as the Blue Room."

Mr. Scouten will be celebrating his 50th wedding anniversary this year and says he and his wife would like to spend some time traveling. They are already planning a trip to Alaska. He also plans to travel around the country lecturing to schools and groups about the White House saying, "I have a lot of interest in the White Houses and have been blessed with the opportunity to be there and I have an obligation to share my experience with others."

And he has many stories to tell. As a Secret Service agent he traveled to forty countries with then Vice President Nixon. As Deputy to the Chief Usher, he was on duty when President Eisenhower suffered his slight stroke. He was supervising the redecoration of the Oval Office when word came that President Kennedy had been shot. He put the office back in order later that evening and helped make arrangements for the state funeral and for the visiting world leaders. He did not leave the White House for five days during that period. As Assistant Regional Director for White House Liaison, he made significant contributions to Lady Bird Johnson's beautification program and strengthened the National Park Service's role in historic preservation at the White House. Scouten played a role in the numerous state visits during the nation's two hundredth birthday under the Ford administration. When President Carter restricted his public appearances because of the hostage crisis in Iran, Scouten helped bring the country to the White House with an unprecedented 377 public events. And he was in the White House Solarium with Mrs. Reagan when a Secret Service agent told her the President had been shot.

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