
Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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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.

WHHA

Divider Title: _____

WHITE HOUSE FURNISHINGS: A NATION'S HERITAGE

Fall 2000

The White House Visitor Center
1450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Open daily from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The White House Historical Association and the National Park Service will host a slide lecture by White House curator Betty Monkman, author of a forthcoming book on the rich decorative arts collection at the White House. A book signing will follow the lecture.

visit www.nps.gov/whho/whvc/index.htm
or call the National Park Service at 202-208-1631

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HISTORY CONFERENCE

November 2–November 4, 2000

This conference will focus on the federal government's move to Washington and the establishment of the nation's capital.

visit www.hswdc.org or call the Historical Society of Washington at 202-785-2060

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS: LIFE PORTRAITS

September 26–October 15, 2000

The White House Visitor Center
1450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Open daily from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

C-SPAN and the White House Historical Association present an exhibition featuring oil portraits of 41 presidents by artist Chas Fagan with brief biographies and photographs capturing facets of their family life and residence at the White House.

visit www.c-span.org or call C-SPAN at 202-737-3220

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS MOVING INTO THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE: WHITE HOUSE TOURS

November 1, 2000

The White House

The White House will be open for regular public tours on this special day — the 200th anniversary of the arrival of President John Adams and the beginning of an unbroken chain of chief executives living and working at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

visit www.whitehouse.gov or call 202-456-7041

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AT THE WHITE HOUSE: ACTORS AND OBSERVERS

November 14–16, 2000

The White House Historical Association Symposium
U.S. Chamber of Commerce Building
1615 H Street, N.W.

The White House Historical Association and the National Park Service will sponsor a symposium on two centuries of White House history. Speakers will examine the

CREATED CAPITALS: CONGRESS MOVES TO THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON, D.C. IN 1800

November 16–17, 2000

The National Heritage Lecture, co-sponsored by the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, White House Historical Association and U.S. Supreme Court Historical Society, will feature a noted scholar who will open this symposium that focuses on the congressional move to Washington in 1800, the early social structure and living conditions of the new capital, and background related to the Capitol's conceptual design and proposed uses.

visit www.uschs.org or call 202-543-8919

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATIONS

November 27, 2000–January 22, 2001

Every four years since 1801 a presidential inauguration has been held in Washington, D.C. The Presidential Inaugurations exhibition, organized by the White House Historical Association and the White House Curators Office in cooperation with the National Park Service, explores the history of inauguration day, the site, the oath and address, the technology, and the parade and balls.

The White House Visitor Center
1450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Open daily from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
visit www.nps.gov/whho/whvc/index.htm
or call 202-208-1631

MUSICAL NOTES FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

Winter 2001

Television Documentary

A one-hour television documentary on the history of music at the White House. As the centerpiece of American and political cultural history, the White House is also a main stage of musical life in our nation — one that mirrored American musical life from its earliest days. Produced for the White House Historical Association by John Goberman, producer and originator of *Live from the Lincoln Center*, with consultant, Dr. Elise Kirk, author, *Musical Highlights from the White House*.

visit www.whitehousehistory.org or call the White House Historical Association at 202-737-8292

INAUGURATION DAY

January 20, 2001

Bicentennial celebration of presidential inaugurations in Washington that began in 1801 with Thomas Jefferson's inauguration.

JOHN MARSHALL EXHIBITION

January 2001–February 2002

Supreme Court Building (Ground Floor)
Capitol Hill

This exhibition commemorates the 200th anniversary of John Marshall's appointment to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The show will provide biographical information, explain the circumstances of Marshall's appointment, describe his legacy, and exhibit John Marshall materials.

call the Curator's Office of the Supreme Court
at 202-479-3298

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.

###

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

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Executive Order 11145, March 7, 1964

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON, *Honorary Chair*

MEMBERS BY EXECUTIVE ORDER

ROGER G. KENNEDY Chairman	Director, National Park Service
REX W. SCOUTEN	Curator, The White House
I. MICHAEL HEYMAN	Secretary, Smithsonian Institution
EARL A. POWELL, III	Director, The National Gallery of Art
J. CARTER BROWN	Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts
GARY J. WALTERS*	Chief Usher, The White House
JAMES I. McDANIEL Secretary	Associate Regional Director for White House Liaison, National Park Service

MEMBERS BY PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT

MRS. LEONORE ANNENBERG	Former U.S. Chief of Protocol
LESLIE GREENE BOWMAN*	Curator of Decorative Arts, Los Angeles County Museum of Art
WENDY COOPER*	Curator of Decorative Arts, The Baltimore Museum of Art
MRS. JANE ENGELHARD	

JONATHAN FAIRBANKS	Curator of American Decorative Arts and Sculpture, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
MARK HAMPTON*	Interior Designer
KAKI HOCKERSMITH*	Interior Designer
JANICE M. JOHNSON	
WILLIAM KLOSS	Art Historian and Author
RICHARD MOE	President, National Trust for Historic Preservation
RICHARD NYLANDER*	Chief Curator, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities
JOHN L. RICHARDSON	Attorney
J. THOMAS SAVAGE, JR.	Curator, Historic Charleston Foundation
JOHN WILMERDING	Professor in American Art, Princeton University

CONSULTANTS TO THE COMMITTEE

BETTY C. MONKMAN*	Associate Curator, The White House
MARGARET A. WILLIAMS	Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady

* Blue Room Subcommittee Members

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE COLLECTIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

A Statement of Philosophy

The White House, constructed between 1792 and 1800, is the official residence of the President of the United States and a living historic house containing a collection of museum quality objects. This collection of fine and decorative arts encompasses both historic objects associated with the White House and the Presidency, and significant\representative works by a variety of American and European artists and craftsmen, generally consonant with the historic character of the house. Since 1800 when the first work of art, the portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, was acquired for the President's House, objects have been purchased by, or donated to, the White House. While works are acquired for exhibition as well as for functional use, the overall objective in the assemblage of the collection is to present a visual homogeneity of objects representative of those that once may have adorned this important structure, and through the exhibition of superior quality fine and decorative arts, to promote an awareness of the historic significance of the President's House through its ever changing occupancies.

Goals/Guidelines

Fine Arts - This collection includes superior examples of American paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings, and watercolors that portray the life, the times, the beauty and wonders of our country, our cultural heritage, and the individuals who have guided the destiny of our nation. Fine arts will be collected in the following areas:

1. Life portraits of Presidents and First Ladies, and other prominent individuals directly associated with the White House.
2. Works (paintings, prints, drawings or watercolors) representing geographic areas as well as the variety of our cultural heritage. Special emphasis should be placed on those areas not well represented in the collection - the West, Southwest, Pacific Northwest, the South.
3. Works (paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings or watercolors) of extraordinary quality by leading American artists, and/or works representing major movements/periods in American art.

Decorative Arts - This collection includes superior examples of furniture, silver, ceramics, glass, textiles, and miscellaneous domestic objects that represent the changing styles and fashions preferred by the various First Families during their occupancy of the White House. Decorative arts will be collected in the following areas:

1. Objects with a provenance of use in the White House, or ownership by a previous occupant, including architectural elements once removed from the building.
2. Objects associated with a former President or First Lady, particularly if the objects were used in the White House. No items of a personal nature such as clothing will be acquired. An object presented to a President or First Lady, either while in office or out of office, will be evaluated carefully for determination as to its appropriateness for the White House collection.
3. Objects reflecting the highest tradition of late 18th, 19th and early 20th century American craftsmanship which complement the existing White House collections. Works by contemporary craftsmen or companies will not be considered for acquisition, with the exception of special commissions.

Manuscript and Documentary Materials - The White House will collect manuscript materials, letters, documents, prints and photographs which relate directly to the White House, its architecture and collections. Presidential materials such as letters will be acquired only if they directly relate to the White House or life in the White House.

General Criteria for Selection

The criteria for selection of a work (either fine or decorative arts) include (1) importance of the subject, (2) aesthetic quality, (3) representation of the artist, (4) uniqueness or degree of rarity, (5) authenticity and (6) condition.

Works of an artist are not considered for acquisition until the artist is deceased and the work executed 25 years from the current date. Life portraits of Presidents and First Ladies are excepted.

It is recognized that many examples of late 19th and early 20th century paintings may not be of the same period as the decorative arts of the State Rooms. However, the premise that good works of one period will harmonize with good examples of the decorative arts of another period is followed. Furthermore, there are many

locations, such as the second floor of the White House and the public areas of the East and West Wings, where fine examples can be hung appropriately and appreciated by the many people who visit these areas.

Acquisition Procedures

The White House acquires objects for the collection by purchase, gift, bequest, and transfer. Objects should be acquired only if they fulfill the collecting goals and criteria as defined above by the Committee for the Preservation of the White House.

The acquisition of objects must be governed, in part, by the ability of the White House to preserve, store and protect the collection. Objects which cannot be exhibited or used, except for documentary materials or those with a White House provenance, should not be accepted. Funds for the purchase of acquisitions must come either from private contributions, grants made by the White House Historical Association, or the Executive Residence Budget.

Any object under consideration for acquisition will be researched and evaluated carefully by the Curator/curatorial staff (and appropriate sub-committee members or other professional curatorial/conservation advisors) for its aesthetic quality, authenticity, provenance, and condition. All acquisitions must be presented by the Curator for acceptance to the appropriate sub-committee (e.g. Fine Arts or Decorative Arts) of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House.

If the Curator/curatorial staff is convinced of a work's aesthetic quality, authenticity, provenance, as well as its appropriateness for the collection, a standard acquisition form is then completed. The form, along with a photograph or transparency, is then forwarded to the members of the appropriate sub-committee, requesting their approval or disapproval. If a simple majority of the sub-committee approves the acquisition, it then becomes an accessioned object in the collection of the White House. Acquisitions shall be reported to the Committee for the Preservation of the White House at each meeting.

Purchase at Auction

The situation with respect to auctions necessitates prompt action on the part of the sub-committees. When appropriate and extraordinary objects come up for sale at auction, the same general acquisition procedures are followed but, due to time limitations, the acquisition procedure is shortened and the decision-making process expedited. In this respect it is usually necessary to shortcut the canvassing of all members of the sub-

committee. However, the Curator and Chief Usher will consult with the Chairman, and one or more members of the sub-committee, along with any additional curatorial/conservation professionals necessary.

Acquisition of Gifts and Bequests

The same acquisition approval procedure is followed for gift offers and bequests, as for purchases. It must be ascertained that the proposed gift meets the stated guidelines, and is submitted to the standard acquisition research and review, as any purchase would be. When the appropriate sub-committee has approved an offered gift or bequest, then a deed of gift transferring free and clear title and the imagery copyright of an object to the White House must be signed and dated by the donor prior to its accession into the collection. Only unrestricted gifts will be accepted, unless otherwise approved by the Committee. The donor shall receive a thank you letter from the Curator and one from the Director of the National Park Service which will be accompanied by an engraved certificate signed by the First Lady from the Committee for the Preservation of the White House. Major donations (as defined by the Office of the Curator) merit a thank you letter from the First Lady and/or the President.

The Curator, with the concurrence of both the Chief Usher and a member of either the fine or decorative arts committees, can either make a purchase or accept a gift without full committee approval as long as the value does not exceed \$5,000.

NOTE: The staff of the Office of the Curator shall not establish appraisals on objects donated to the White House, nor on other objects brought to the White House for study, evaluation, or loan. The staff may assist donors seeking independent qualified appraisers by suggesting at least two alternative appraisers.

Collection Records, Inventory, and Access

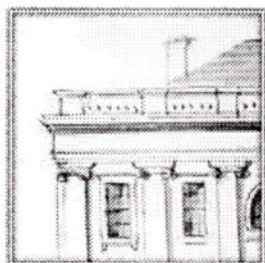
Complete documentary files will be kept for all accessioned objects. These records should include a completed acquisition/catalogue form, a bill of sale or deed of gift, correspondence, bibliographic references/photographs of related objects, copies of appraisals, photographs, etc. Any movement of an object, whether for storage, conservation, or as a loan to the Smithsonian for exhibition, must be noted in its permanent file.



Anniversary



Chronology



1 8 0 0 .

- Spring:*** Plaster and interior woodwork of the President's House nearly finished
- June:*** President Adams arrives in Washington City to inspect the President's House
- June-November:*** United States government moves from Philadelphia to Washington
- October 30:*** John Adams's 65th birthday [b. 1735]
- November 1:*** John Adams moves into the President's House
- November 2:*** Adams wrote to Abigail Adams "I pray heaven to bestow the bes of blessings on this house and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but the wise men ever rule under this roof."
- November:*** Presidential election; Adams is defeated
- November 11:*** John Adams holds the first reception in the President's House
- November 16:*** Abigail Adams joins John Adams at the White House
- November 22:*** First session of Congress in the new Capitol building in Washington; Adams addresses Joint Session



1 8 0 1 .

- January 1:*** President and Mrs. Adams host the first New Year's Day reception at the President's House
- January 20:*** John Marshall nominated chief justice of the United States Supreme Court
- February 17:*** Thomas Jefferson tied with Aaron Burr in the Electoral College vote for president and the House of Representatives, after numerous ballots, select Jefferson as winner of 1800 presidential election
- February:*** Abigail Adams departs the city to return to Quincy, Massachusetts
- March 4:*** Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, becomes the first president inaugurated in Washington, D.C.; Adams does not attend
- March 19:*** Jefferson moves into the White House

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[home](#) • [learning center](#) • [museum shop](#) • [history](#) • [ornaments](#) • [visiting](#)



January 2000

1800 - 2000
200th Anniversary of the Federal Government's
Move to the District of Columbia

2000

January 21 - February 19, 2001

National Archives - exhibition "Treasures of Congress" on the 200th anniversary of Congress in Washington

February 29 - March 1

Library of Congress symposium/lecture - "Informing the Congress and the Nation"

Spring

White House Visitor Center - exhibition "Designing for Democracy: Furnishings from the Presidents' House"

White House Visitor Center, U. S. Capitol, U. S. Supreme Court, and Historical Society of Washington D. C. - exhibition "The Seat of Government: Washington Made Ready"

March 6-10

Library of Congress - symposia: "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order"

March 16

Society for History in the Federal Government - annual meeting: "Two Hundred Years of History in the Federal City"

March 29 - September 17, 2000

National Building Museum and White House Historical Association - exhibition "The White House in Miniature"

April 9 - April 13

Public Broadcasting System Television Series - "The American President"

April 14

United States Capitol Historical Society - symposia: "Created Capitols: The U.S. Capitol and State Capitols"

United States Capitol Historical Society - exhibition: "Where Freedom Speaks: 200 Years of the United States Capitol"

April 24

Library of Congress Bicentennial Celebration

April 24 - October 31, 2000

Library of Congress - exhibition: "Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty"

October 23-27

Library of Congress - symposia: "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future"

October 28

Lincoln Memorial - Band Concert (state bands)

October

District of Columbia History Conference

November

U.S. Capitol - Inaugural exhibition

White House Visitor Center - Inaugural exhibition

November 1

200th anniversary of White House occupancy by President John Adams

November 14-16

White House Historical Association - symposium "Two Hundred Years at the White House: Actors and Observers"

November 16

United States Capitol Historical Society - National Heritage Lecture

November 16-17

United States Capitol Historical Society - Symposia: "Created Capitals: Congress Moves to the Capitol in Washington, D.C., in 1800"

November 22

First Congress in session in Washington, 1800 - President John Adams addresses Joint Session of Congress

Winter

White House Historical Association Video: "Musical Notes from the White House"

2001

January 20

Inauguration Day

Bicentennial of presidential inaugurations in Washington
(Thomas Jefferson's inauguration, 1801)

Library of Congress - web site (www.loc.gov): features research materials on presidential inaugurations.

February 4

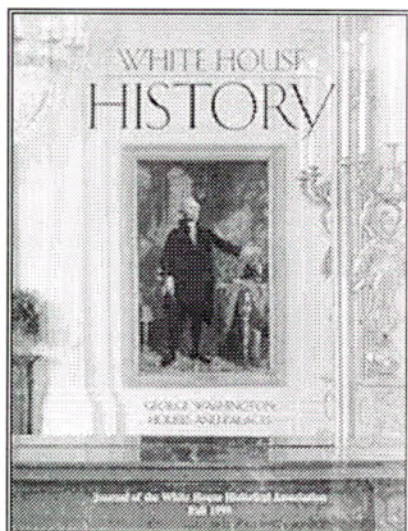
John Marshall sworn in as Chief Justice, 1801; Supreme Court in session

Dates to be Determined

Supreme Court Historical Society - Heritage Lecture: Marshall Court reenactment

Supreme Court Historical Society - Series of Six Lectures on John Marshall

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Contact: Maria Downs 202.842.4504



White House History ***George Washington: Houses and Palaces***



The White House Historical Association announces the publication of "George Washington: Houses and Palaces," issue number six of its semiannual journal *White House History*. This new issue marks the recent 200th anniversary of George Washington's death by focusing on his role in the citing and design of the White House and the City of Washington.

Although George Washington was the only president who never lived at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, the story of the White House really begins with him. This issue of *White House History* opens with an article by John Rhodehamel who explores the development and realization of Washington's dream to cite the nation's capital on the banks of the Potomac River. John Riley describes the houses that Washington lived in during his presidency in New York and Philadelphia and gives a glimpse of the presidential ceremonial customs instituted by the Washingtons. William Seale tells of efforts to lure President Washington from the rising White House on the Potomac to new mansions in New York or Philadelphia. Robert F. Dalzell, Jr. and Lee Baldwin Dalzell compare Mount Vernon and the White House. C.M. Harris describes a friendship between the president and William Thornton, a member of the commission charged with building the White House. Dorothy Twohig edits a very private letter from Washington to another member of the commission, illustrating tensions of the work and trouble with architect Pierre L'Enfant. White House curator Betty C. Monkman presents several of the many items in the White House collection that carry Washington's image and tells of his influence on the collection.

In his forward Robert L. Breeden, chairman of the White House Historical Association, writes, "The two centuries since Washington left us are a gulf of time indeed. While he might be surprised by the power and influence of the United States today, the first president did anticipate a great nation . . . one thing he would recognize if he returned would be the White House."

It is now especially timely to explore George Washington's role in the building of the White House. The year 2000 marks the 200th anniversary of the second president of the United States, John Adams, and his wife Abigail, becoming the first residents in November 1800. Since that time, every president and his family have lived in the White House.

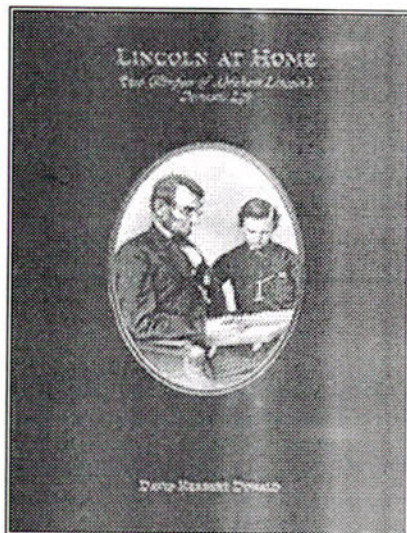
White House History is published twice each year by the White House Historical Association and features articles on White House history, architecture, fine and decorative arts, and gardens, as well as stories about the occupants of the White House and their experiences while living there.

White House History is available for \$6.50 per copy or \$12.00 for a one-year subscriptions. Prices include shipping and handling. Send payment to: White House Historical Association, 740 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20503. For more information call 202.737.8292 or visit www.whitehousehistory.org

The White House Historical Association, established in 1961, is a nonprofit organization whose goal is to enhance the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the White House. All proceeds from the sale of publications and

other association products are used to fund acquisition of historic furnishings and artwork for the permanent White House collection, assist in the preservation of public rooms, and further its educational mission.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Contact: Maria Downs 202.842.4504



Book Offers glimpse of Abraham Lincoln as Family Man



A new book "*Lincoln At Home: Two Glimpses of Abraham Lincoln's Domestic Life*," written by Pulitzer Prize winning historian David Herbert Donald pays fitting tribute to one of America's greatest presidents. Published by the White House Historical Association in cooperation with Thornwillow Press, this literary treasure offers two glimpses of Abraham Lincoln as a family man.

In his introduction author Donald writes, "Most of the vast literature about Lincoln deals with his public life: his 1858 debates with Stephen A. Douglas, his election to the presidency in 1860, his handling of secession and the Fort Sumter crisis, his management of the huge Union war effort, his Emancipation Proclamation, his triumphant reelection in 1864, his plans for Reconstruction, and his tragic assassination. This emphasis is quite proper, but it is important to remember that Lincoln, during these critical events, also led a private life, defined by his intimate relationship with his wife and by his devotion to their children."

The first section of the book describes the Lincoln's life in the White House during the Civil War years. The second part is a collection of all the letters exchanged by Abraham and Mary and their children. "They offer a portrait of Mrs. Lincoln unmarred by tittle-tattle and by later gossip, and they show Abraham Lincoln as a devoted, if often desperately busy and distracted family man," writes Donald.

David Herbert Donald, Charles Warren Professor of American History and Professor of American Civilization Emeritus at Harvard University, has twice received the Pulitzer Prize in biography: in 1961 for *Charles Sumner and the Coming of the Civil War*, and in 1987 for *Look Homeward: A Life of Thomas Wolfe*. His *Lincoln* (1995), which was on the *New York Times* best-seller list for 14 weeks, received numerous honors including the prestigious Lincoln Prize.

The White House Historical Association was established in 1961 as a non-profit organization to enhance the understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of the White House. All proceeds from the sale of publications and other association products are used to fund acquisition of historic furnishings and art works for the permanent White House collection, assist in the preservation of the public rooms, and further its educational mission.

A special limited edition of 185 copies of *Lincoln At Home* was produced earlier this year by Thornwillow Press, which publishes hand-crafted, limited edition books, and aspires to the traditions of Renaissance printers who saw the book as an art form. To reflect the unique centuries-old craftsmanship style of Thornwillow's limited edition, the new deluxe paperback version includes a gold embossed dust jacket and rich sepia duotone illustrations, and is printed on archival quality twenty-percent paper.

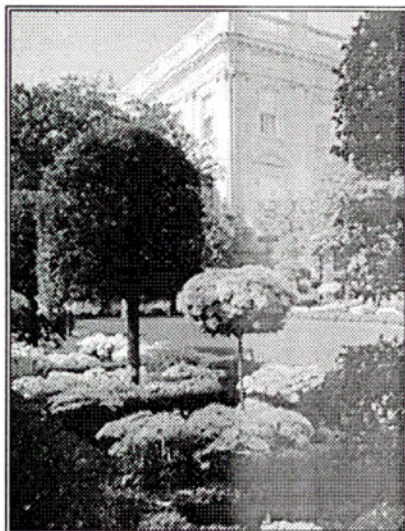
ISBN: 0-912308-77x
120 pages: Deluxe paperback w/dust jacket
6x10 inches Shrink wrapped
\$12.50 plus shipping and handling

Available from:

White House Historical Association
740 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503
Telephone: 202.737.8292 ext.45

Or visiting our website: www.whitehousehistory.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Contact: Maria Downs 202.842.4504



***White House Garden Exhibit
Celebrates:
Two Hundred Years in a Living
Garden***



The year 2000 marks the 200th anniversary of the White House as the home and office of the president of the United States as well as the bicentennial of the relocation of the federal government from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C.

To honor this important occasion the White House Historical Association and other organizations are offering a series of exhibits, lectures, publications, tours, and films throughout the year. As part of this celebration "The President's Garden" exhibit will be shown at the White House Visitor Center, 1450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., through August 26, 2000.

Presidents have loved these gardens. Each has played his part, from early-day gardeners like John Quincy Adams, who actually tilled the garden's soil, and Andrew Jackson whose magnolias are still covered with white blossoms each June, to Theodore Roosevelt, who reluctantly allowed his architects to demolish his cherished conservatory, and John F. Kennedy, who made the private Rose Garden near the Oval Office into an outdoor meeting place that accommodates a thousand spectators.

"The President's Garden" captures the magic and beauty of 200 years in the life of a living garden. Just as the White House serves as home, official residence, office, and museum, so too the garden is the scene of both historical events and informal gatherings. The exhibit displays more than 60 black and white and color photographs, paintings, and illustrations from the past and present.

"No garden has ever been so lovingly tended nor any garden known so many famous people," writes historian William Seale in his book **THE WHITE HOUSE GARDEN**.

"The President's Garden" was organized by the White House Historical Association, the White House Curator's Office and the Superintendent of Grounds for the White House in cooperation with the National Park Service.

The White House Historical Association was established in 1961 as a non-profit organization to enhance the understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of the White House. All proceeds from the sale of publications and other association products are used to fund acquisition of historic furnishings and art works for the permanent White House collection, assist in the preservation of the public rooms, and further its educational mission.



PRESS RELEASE

WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

740 Jackson Place, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20503

For Immediate Release

Contact: Maria Downs

202.842.4504

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS' HOUSE A Calendar of Events Celebrating 200 Years Of Living and Working in the White House

In November of 1800 John Adams became the first President of the United States to reside in the White House. This was the beginning of an ongoing tradition --- every President and First Lady has lived there since. Two centuries later the White House still functions as the home and office of the President and opens its door to welcome over one million visitors annually. It continues to be the only residence of a head of state open to the public on a regular basis and free of charge.

To honor this important occasion the White House Historical Association announces a series of exhibits, lectures, concerts and films, sponsored by the Association and other organizations, to explore the fascinating history of this great institution and to learn how its many residents have influenced American life.

Chronology

1800

Spring

Plaster and interior woodwork of the President's House nearly finished.

June

President Adams arrives in Washington City to inspect the President's House.

June - November

United States government moves from Philadelphia to Washington.

October 30

John Adams 65th birthday (b.1735)

November 1

Adams moves into the President's House

November 2

Adams wrote to Abigail Adams "I pray heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this house and on all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but the wise men ever rule under this roof."

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November 16

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November 22

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Jefferson moves into the White House

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Exhibits, Lectures, Publications and Films

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Spring 2000–Winter 2001

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United States Capitol, Capitol Hill

United States Supreme Court, Capitol Hill

Historical Society of Washington, D.C., 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.

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one-half day symposium that culminates in a session examining White House transitions and features the participation of former presidents and first ladies.

Seating is limited and registration is recommended. Reservation information will be available after May 1, 2000.

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White House Historical Association
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Washington, DC 20503
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Anniversary



Calendar of Events



• click images •
for full view

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June 2000 - Spring Issue (now available for sale, [click here](#))

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Power, Politics and Style: Art for the Presidents

September 24, 2000 - January 7, 2001

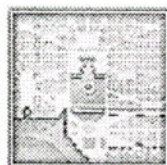
The Baltimore Museum of Art

10 Art Museum Drive

Baltimore, MD

Hailing the election of a new chief and the 200th anniversary of the White House, this captivating exhibit tells the story of how American presidents, from George Washington to Bill Clinton, have used everything from furnishings and fashion to portraits and china to carry their message to this great nation. Approximately 100 magnificent objects from 15 different U.S. presidents are featured, exploring their fascinating place in history as well as their symbolic role at the White House. Providing a meaningful visual backdrop to the presidency at markedly different times in American history, the works in the exhibition also illustrate how style can reflect the political, social, and diplomatic ideals of the Executive Office.

Visit www.artbma.org or call 410-396-7153



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American Presidents: Life Portraits

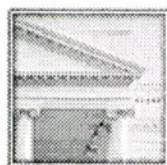
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The White House Historical Association Symposium

U.S. Chamber of Commerce Building, 1615 H Street, N.W.

The White House Historical Association and the National Park Service will sponsor a symposium on two centuries of White House history. Speakers will examine the roles of the White House as a working home and office from the perceptions of “insiders”—the president, first lady, first family members, executive office staff, and residence employees. Living and working at the White House will be examined in this two-and-

one-half day symposium that culminates in a session examining White House transitions and features the participation of former presidents and first ladies.

Seating is limited and registration is recommended. Reservation information will be available after May 1, 2000.

For more information write:

Actors and Observers Symposium
White House Historical Association
740 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503
202-737-8292
www.whitehousehistory.org

"Created Capitals: Congress Moves to the Capitol in Washington, D.C. in 1800"
United States Capitol Historical Society Symposium
November 16-17, 2000

The National Heritage Lecture co-sponsored by the U.S. Capitol, White House Historical Association, and U.S. Supreme Court Historical Society, will feature a noted scholar who will open this symposium that focuses on the congressional move to Washington in 1800, the early social structure and living conditions of the new capital, and background related to the Capitol's conceptual design and proposed uses. For further information call 202-543-8919 or visit www.uschs.org.

Christmas at the White House
December 2000

The White House will be open for tours during the month. The Adamses hosted a family party at the White House on Christmas day enlivened by the giggles of granddaughter Suzanna Boyleston Adams and her playmates in the largely unfurnished and unfinished house. For more information call the White House Visitor Office at 202-456-7041 or visit www.whitehouse.gov.

"Musical Notes from the White House"

Winter 2000–2001

Television Documentary

A special one-hour television documentary will air on the history of music at the White House. As the centerpiece of American and political cultural history, the White House is also a main stage of musical life in our nation—one that mirrored American musical life from its earliest days. Produced for the White House Historical Association by John Goberman, producer and originator of "Live from the Lincoln Center." Consultant, Dr. Elise Kirk, author, *Musical Highlights from the White House*. For further information contact: White House Historical Association, 740 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503 Phone 202-842-4504 or visit www.whitehousehistory.org

Inauguration Day

January 20, 2001

Bicentennial celebration of presidential inaugurations in Washington that began in 1801 with Thomas Jefferson's inauguration.

John Marshall Exhibition

January 2000–February 2002

Supreme Court Building (Ground Floor)

Capitol Hill

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of John Marshall's appointment to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The show will provide biographical information, explain the circumstances of Marshall's appointment, describe Marshall's legacy, and exhibit John Marshall materials. For more information call the Curator's Office of the Supreme Court at 202-479-3298.



Anniversary



Newsletter

Two Hundred Years at the White House: Actors and Observers

A special historical symposium on two hundred years of life and work at the White House will be held on November 14-16, 2000. Registration materials will be available in early August. To request registration materials write to: Symposium, The White House Historical Association, 740 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503 or send your name and address to edu@whha.org

Click here for information on: [STUDENT SYMPOSIUM SCHOLARSHIPS](#)

Click here for information on: [TEACHER SYMPOSIUM SCHOLARSHIP](#)

Year 2000 Christmas Ornament

The White House Historical Association's 2000 Christmas ornament is now available. It is a special edition ornament that commemorates the 200th anniversary of John and Abigail Adams taking up residence in the White House. Every president since 1800 has lived and worked at the mansion. Information about the ornament, its price, and ordering have been posted in the [Ornament Section](#) of this web site.

Traveling Exhibitions

With the opening of the White House Visitor Center in Washington, D.C. in 1995, the White House Historical Association, in cooperation with the National Park Service, initiated the mounting of exhibitions relating to White House history for display at the visitor center. The first exhibition "Workers at the White House" was done in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution's Center for Folklife Programs & Cultural Studies and the National Archives and Records Administration. Over the years, the White Historical Association has expanded this program to include the presidential libraries and other sites. Currently, there are several traveling White House exhibitions on display, and we hope that you will have the opportunity to visit one of them at a nearby site.

EXHIBITIONS SCHEDULES

Presidential Inaugurations

Every four years since 1801, a presidential inauguration--the culmination of our nation's peaceful electoral process--has been held in Washington, D.C. The individual topics highlighted in this exhibition are inauguration day, site, oath and address, technology, parades, and balls. Photographs, tickets, programs, invitations, and other historic memorabilia are featured.



November 2000 through January 2001

White House Visitor Center

1450 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC

PHONE: 202-619-6150

February 2001 through Labor Day 2001

Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center

Located at the Spiegel Grove estate
Corner of Hayes & Buckland Avenues, Fremont, Ohio.

PHONE: 800-998-7737

FAX: 419-332-4952

The White House Garden Exhibition

"The President's Garden" captures the magic and beauty of 200 years in the life of a living garden. Just as the White House serves as home, official residence, office and museum, so too the garden is the scene of both historical events and informal gatherings. This exhibition features original objects from the garden and more than 60 black and white and color photographs, paintings and present.



February 2001 through May 31, 2001

George Bush Library

1000 George Bush Drive West

College Station, TX 77845

PHONE: 409-260-9554

FAX: 409-260-9557

Marine Band—The President's Own



On July 11, 1798, President John Adams approved legislation that officially brought "The President's Own" United States Marine Band into being, making the Marine Band America's oldest professional musical organization. It has provided music for every inauguration since the time of Thomas Jefferson, the president who gave them the title, "The President's Own." In this exhibition the White House Historical Association presents the story of the United States Marine Band and its distinguished history. Be sure to see the online version of this exhibition in the Visiting section of this web site.

June through December, 2000

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

200 SE 4th Street

Abilene, KS 67410-2900

PHONE: 785-263-4751

FAX: 785-263-4218

Impressions of the White House through the Eyes of the Artists



* *click image* *
* *for full view* *

In November 1800 John Adams became the first president to reside in the "President's House" and every president since that time has lived in this revered house. This exhibition features fourteen respected artists, representing the original thirteen states and the District of Columbia. They Historical Association to paint their personal impressions of the White House and its landscape to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the occupancy of this historic American landmark.

June 4, 2000 through September 30, 2000

Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center

Located at the Spiegel Grove estate
Corner of Hayes & Buckland Avenues, Fremont, Ohio.

PHONE: 800-998-7737

FAX: 419-332-4952

Mid-October 2000 through December 2000

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

2313 Red River Street

Austin, TX 78705-5702

PHONE: 512-916-5137

FAX: 512-916-5171

February 2001 through May 31, 2001

George Bush Library

1000 George Bush Drive West

College Station, TX 77845

PHONE: 409-260-9554

FAX: 409-260-9557

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UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
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VOLUME 33

**WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY TO
ZOOLOGICAL LITERATURE: A REVIEW**

MARCEL DEKKER, INC., New York • Basel

*Library
Office of the Curator
White House*

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD NUMBER 68-31232

ISBN 0-8247-2033-4

Current Printing (last digit):
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WHITE HOUSE LIBRARIES

148

WHITE HOUSE LIBRARIES

Until 1850 the only library in the President's House (as the White House was then known) consisted of volumes owned personally by a president or his family. There was no permanent collection of books which remained from administration to administration for either official or personal use. Nor had Congress ever appropriated funds for the purchase of a library for the White House.

Abigail Fillmore, wife of President Millard Fillmore, is credited with establishing the first permanent library in the home of the president. At her urging, President Fillmore requested funds from Congress for the creation of a library, and in 1850, \$2,000 was appropriated for the purchase of books for a library in the Executive Mansion. The selection of titles was left to Mrs. Fillmore, who favored American and British literature but also included many volumes relating to American history, politics, and law.

Existing records indicate that funds continued to be appropriated for additional purchases for the library until 1880. Not since then have government funds been used to acquire books for the personal use of a president or his family.

In the late 19th century and continuing into the 20th century, the White House library was a loose arrangement of various collections which became depleted over the years. It contained those volumes purchased between 1850 and 1880, books donated to the presidents, and books owned personally by each president, many of which left the White House at the end of each administration.

When Herbert Hoover assumed the office of president in 1929, there was no longer a home library in the White House. In 1930, because of the lack of books in the Executive Mansion, the American Booksellers Association formed a committee which selected and presented a gift of 500 books to the White House for use by the president, his family, and guests. Every 4 years since 1930 the American Booksellers Association has presented a gift of 200 to 250 specially selected books to the White House for the home library of the president, located in the family quarters of the White House. The books, reflecting a broad spectrum of American life, are chosen from those books published within the 4-year period since the last gift.

In 1962, at the request of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, another library was created in the White House—in a room first used as a library by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is a reference and recreational library of 2,700 volumes available to the president, his family, and the White House staff. The original list of books was compiled by a committee of scholars under the direction of the late James T. Babb of Yale University. These books represent a wide range of American thought and tradition with a concentration of volumes focusing on American history and the presidency. The majority of books were gifts of individuals, university presses, commercial publishers, foundations, and the American Booksellers Association. This library is cataloged and maintained by the Library of Congress. A list of titles in the library was published by the White House Historical Association in 1967.

Other libraries in the White House are the Executive Office of the President Li-

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brary, a reference and research facility for use by the White House staff, and the Office of the Curator Library containing books and archival material relating to the historical White House and its collections. The Record Library of 2,000 recordings was presented to the White House in 1973 by the Recording Industry of America. This collection was selected to be representative of the finest recordings reflecting American cultural taste over the years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The White House: An Historic Guide, The White House Historical Association, Washington, D.C., 1977.

The White House Library—A Short Title List, The White House Historical Association, Washington, D.C., 1967.

The White House Record Library, The White House Historical Association, Washington, D.C., 1973.

BETTY C. MONKMAN

WILLIAM C. CLEMENTS LIBRARY

See Michigan. University of Michigan Library

WILLIAMSON, CHARLES C.

Charles Clarence Williamson (1877-1965) was born on January 26, 1877, in Salem, Ohio. He was the eldest son of Clarence and Lizzie Mather Williamson, having a younger brother, Alfred, and a sister, Mary. The family was poor and lived on a small farm in northeastern Ohio. The children attended the local school in Goshen Township. Clarence Williamson, a carpenter by trade, supplemented his income by maintaining their 15-acre farm, which also provided food for his family. The children took part in this work, with Charles and Alfred helping with farm chores, while Mary assisted her mother with household duties. The father taught the boys carpentry, and for Charles this became a hobby, although gardening was always his main avocation.

Charles Williamson grew up in a culture and environment which encouraged hard work, perseverance, endurance, energy, and resolution. The middle westerners of the 19th century were people with definite ideas about life and the worth of the individual; theirs was a tradition born of the pioneer spirit or aggressive indi-



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THE WHITE HOUSE
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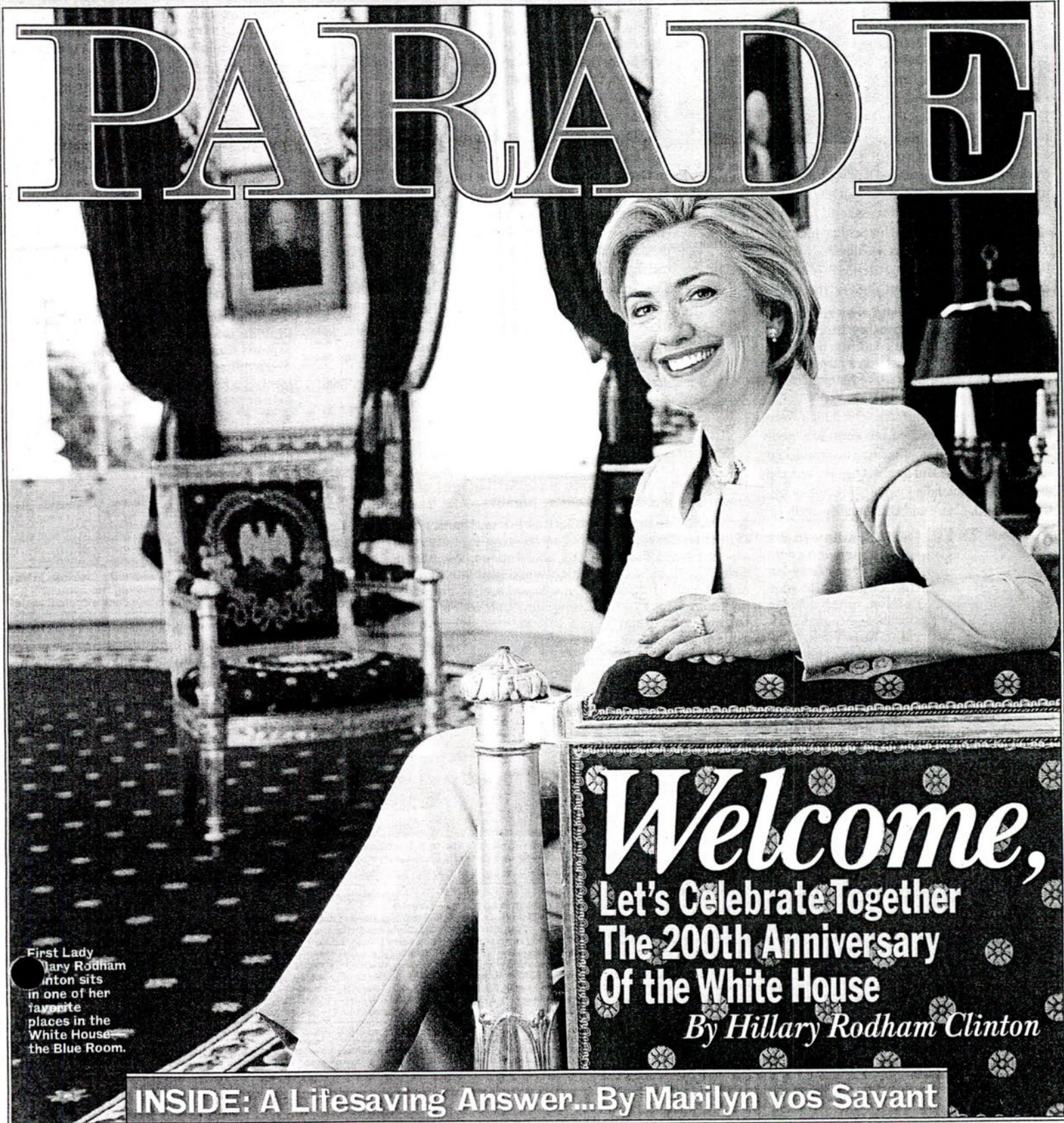
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arrange it.

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Boston Sunday Globe

PARADISE



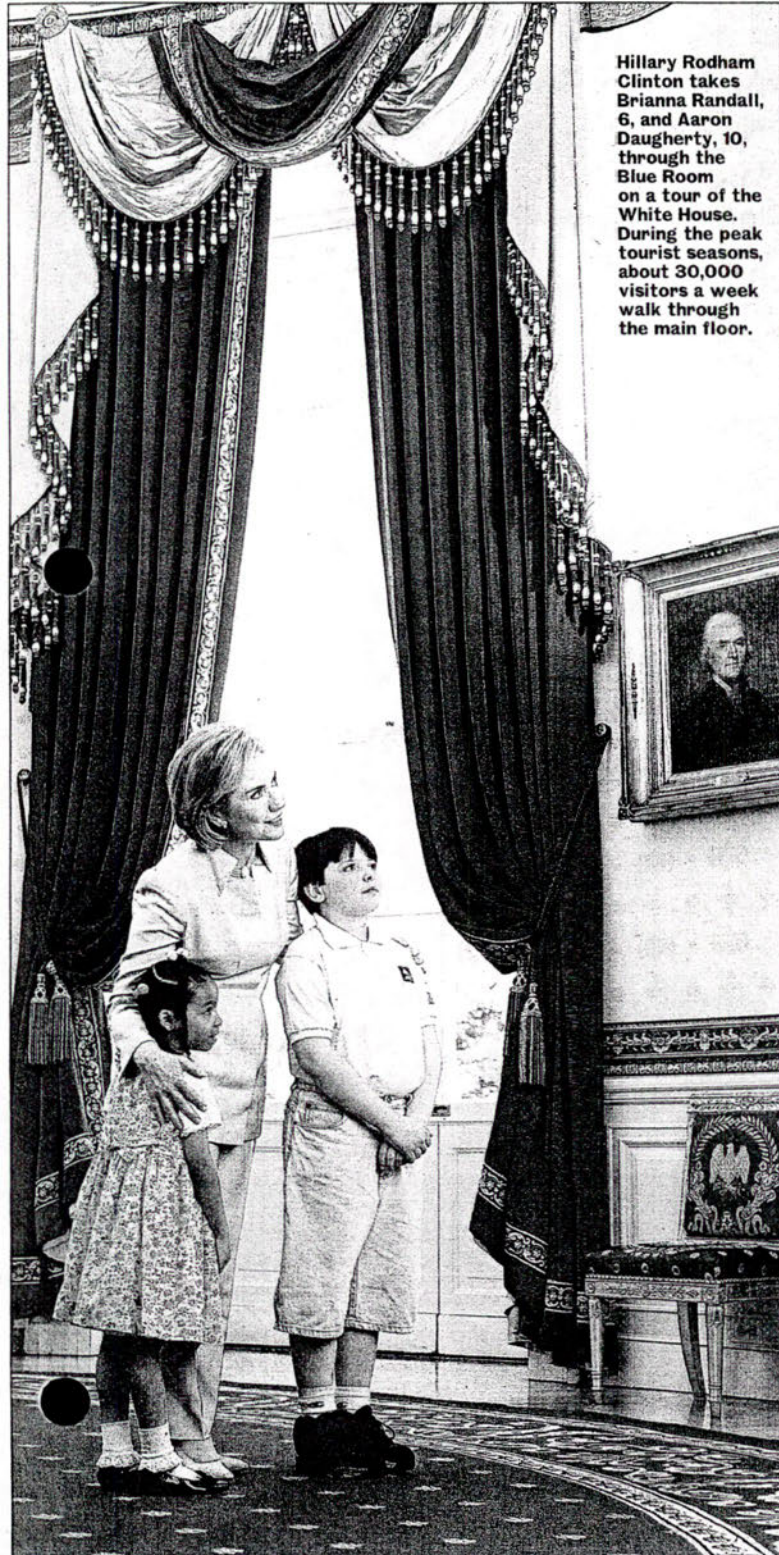
First Lady
Hillary Rodham
Clinton sits
in one of her
favorite
places in the
White House—
the Blue Room.

Welcome,
Let's Celebrate Together
The 200th Anniversary
Of the White House

By Hillary Rodham Clinton

INSIDE: A Lifesaving Answer...By Marilyn vos Savant

"It has been an honor and a privilege to live in the White House," says the First Lady, who describes her awestruck first days there, how she created a home for her family and how you can participate in the 200th anniversary of the historic building.



Hillary Rodham Clinton takes Brianna Randall, 6, and Aaron Daugherty, 10, through the Blue Room on a tour of the White House. During the peak tourist seasons, about 30,000 visitors a week walk through the main floor.

Come Celebrate With Us

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

President and Mrs. Clinton are looking forward to marking the 200th anniversary of the White House with a number of events throughout the coming year. Here, the First Lady reflects on what it has been like to live in the White House and how it feels to be the custodian of a national treasure, and she describes some of the ways you can join in the celebration.

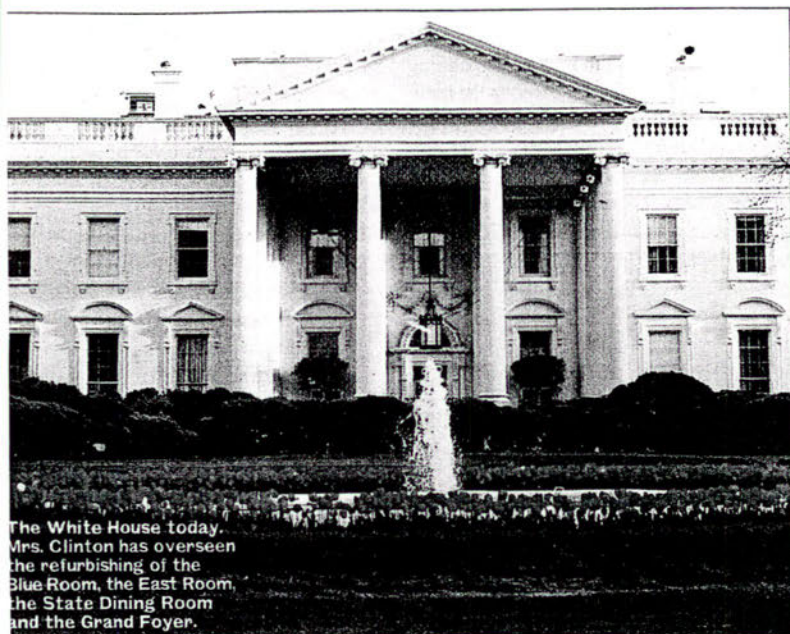
EVEN AS A YOUNG GIRL, I WAS fascinated by the White House. I loved to gaze at photos of it. Later, whenever I flew into Washington, I would strain for a glimpse of its graceful and stately lines as the plane swept low over the Potomac. Next year, on the eve of a new century and a new millennium, Americans also will celebrate a big birthday in Washington: the 200th anniversary of the federal government's move to the District of Columbia, the building of the White House and the Capitol, and the creation of the Library of Congress. Many events celebrating the 200th anniversary will take place.

It was on Nov. 1, 1800, that our second President, John Adams, moved from the temporary capital in Philadelphia to what was then called the President's House in Washington. Since then, every American President has lived in the White House. Only George Washington, who oversaw its design and the choice of its location, never slept here.

It has been an honor and a privilege to live in the White House and, even more, to be the custodian of such a national treasure. Go back with me to Jan. 20, 1993, my husband's first day as President, and imagine the sense of

Anniversary Events

Hillary Rodham Clinton invites you to participate in the following events to help mark the historic occasion.



Clifford Gammis-Linton

The White House today. Mrs. Clinton has overseen the refurbishing of the Blue Room, the East Room, the State Dining Room and the Grand Foyer.

humility and awe I felt when, as the new First Lady, I first entered the White House.

Chelsea and I had spent the morning at the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremonies and then traveled down Pennsylvania Avenue to our new home. After watching the Inaugural Parade from the reviewing stand, we proceeded to the North Portico—the spot where, over the next several years, we would welcome some of the world's most distinguished foreign leaders. Then we stepped into the Grand Foyer, where we were greeted by the many people who work so hard to make the White House not just a living museum but also a warm and inviting place for the First Family to live.

One of my first orders of business was to create a home for my family—especially Chelsea, who was only 12 then. I knew I could rely on the White House's residence staff, many of whom had served in previous administrations. Together, with help from the White House Curator's Office and the Usher's Office, we planned a special party for Chelsea and some of her friends—old ones from Arkansas as well as new ones from Washington. The highlight of the evening was a scavenger hunt. While Bill and I attended 13 inau-

gural balls, Chelsea's friends roamed all over her new house, finding items of historical significance like the Gettysburg Address, as well as the hidden staircase

ers, the chief usher of the White House, and Ann Stock, my social secretary, came to me and said, 'So, what are your plans for Christmas?' I almost fell off of my chair. I love Christmas, but December was still months away, and it hadn't occurred to me that we would have to begin preparing so early. But I soon learned how important early planning is at the White House.

The people who work here do a great job of helping the First Family feel at home. I'll never forget when, on my birthday in 1995, I came down the formal staircase to find the entry hall transformed into a 1950s-style living room—replete with plastic-covered divans and rabbit ears on top of a big old TV! My friends and staff had planned a surprise party that took me back to my younger years. It was one of the best birthday parties ever.

One of our favorite pastimes at the White House is to have friends in for a movie and popcorn in the theater on a Friday or Saturday night. Outside, we

Zachary, who have played all over the grounds. And our Labrador, Buddy, and cat, Socks, spend most of their time outside, chasing balls, birds and squirrels.

I also started sculpture exhibits in the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden, showcasing



1989: First Lady Barbara Bush in the White House with her daughter, Doro Bush Koch, and granddaughter, Ellie, then 2.

American art. And, like every Presidential family before us, Bill and I have planted trees on the grounds. I remember how poignant it was to plant dogwoods in memory of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and the Oklahoma City bombing victims.

It is impossible to enter the White House

and not be touched by the lives of those who have come before. Burn marks remain on the exterior from the fire set by the British in 1814. And no one can enter the Lincoln Bedroom without thinking of President Lincoln drafting the Emancipation Proclamation. Or walk into the Map Room without picturing our forces during World War II. One of the most significant events of my husband's Presidency occurred on Sept. 13,

1993, when Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir Arafat shook

continued

The Burning of the White House

On Aug. 24, 1814, British soldiers invaded Washington, setting fire to the Capitol building and the President's House, as it was known then. A blackened, burned-out shell was all that was left after fires swept



The President's House, 1800: This recent painting was based on details in William Seale's book *The White House: The History of an American Idea*.

the mansion that hot summer night. Today, the most vivid reminders of the blaze are scorch marks on the North Wall and the South Portico.

Although almost everyone in Washington fled in anticipation of the British onslaught, First Lady Dolley Madison remained in the house, waiting for her husband to return from Bladensburg, Md., where he had joined the American troops. Friends finally persuaded her to leave, but not before she rescued Gilbert Stuart's portrait of George Washington, which now hangs in the East Room.

In February 1815, Congress appropriated funds for the restoration of the President's House and hired James Hoban, its original designer and builder, to replicate the house. He worked furiously, sometimes employing as many as 190 men, until October 1817, when President and Mrs. James Monroe moved in. The restored house was opened to the public on New Year's Day in 1818.

between the second and third floors.

Shortly after the inauguration, I received a startling introduction to the First Lady's responsibilities when Gary Walt-

have enjoyed welcoming ceremonies, press conferences, Easter egg rolls and Fourth of July fireworks displays. We have had lots of fun with our young nephews, Tyler and

FALL 1999:
Sept. 29, the White House Historical Association will hold its annual Heritage Lecture on the White House.

SPRING 2000:
The National Building Museum, in cooperation with the White House Historical Association, will display models of the White House.

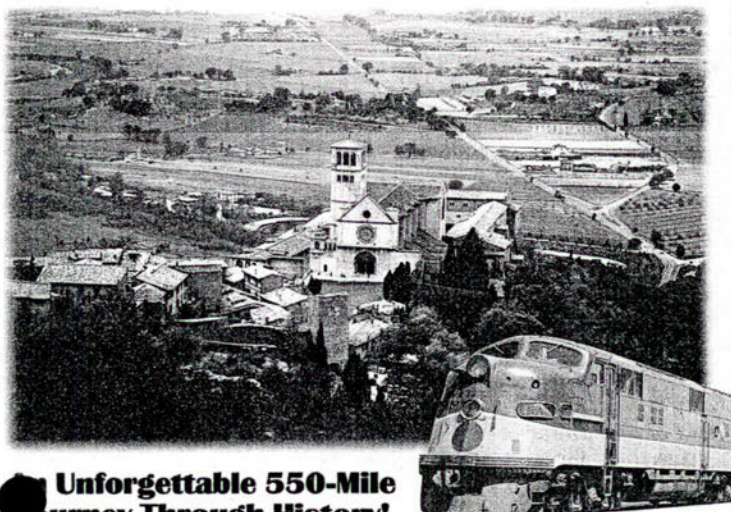
SUMMER 2000:
The White House Historical Association and Abbeville Press will publish a book about the history of the furnishings in the White House.

FALL 2000:
The White House Historical Association will release a video on the history of music at the White House. The White House Visitor Center will present an inaugural exhibit.

A CALENDAR FOR 2000:
The White House Historical Association is selling a commemorative calendar featuring paintings by artists from the 13 original states and the District of Columbia.

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THE WHITE HOUSE/continued

hands on the South Lawn after signing their peace agreement. Among the thousands of guests were two former Presidents—Jimmy Carter and George Bush.

In the President's private study in the Treaty Room on the second floor, there is a photo of the President and

collections of fine art and furnishings and to preserve the historical character of the public rooms. Congress appropriates funds for the daily operation and maintenance of the house, but until the creation of the Endowment Fund, refurbishing projects and acquisitions were paid for primarily by private contri-

butions. It was First Lady Rosalynn Carter who, in 1979, initiated the effort to establish a permanent endowment for the White House; and it was my predecessor, Barbara Bush, who created the current fund in 1990 with its goal of raising \$25 million. I'm proud to say that, with the help of many wonderful people, we've not only met but also exceeded that goal.

In less than two years, another First Family will move in. Before we go, though, I'll help celebrate the bicentennial of the White House with



1993: President Bill Clinton shares a moment in the Oval Office with his daughter, Chelsea, then 13.

me with Al and Tipper Gore and three former Presidents—Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and George Bush. It reminds us of the unbroken link between the past and the present. The President and I know we are merely short-term tenants, and we feel very strongly the obligations of our stewardship.

When we arrived, extensive renovations of the exterior of the building were under way—including the removal of some 40 coats of paint and the repair of the stonework. I have been privileged to oversee the refurbishing of the Blue Room, the East Room, the State Dining Room and the Grand Foyer.

Upon moving in, I learned that the Blue Room—the oval centerpiece of the main floor and one of my favorite places—needed attention. In the peak tourist seasons, 30,000 visitors a week walk through the main floor—1.5 million each year! The draperies and upholstery in the room, last replaced in 1972, were badly worn and sun-damaged. After months of hard work and anxious moments, we unveiled the final product in 1995. I was delighted and relieved with the positive reaction.

None of this could have been accomplished without the White House Endowment Fund, a nonprofit charitable organization created to provide permanent support for the White House

events that include a symposium on its history and a book on its furnishings and rooms. I hope you will find a way to celebrate with us.

To Learn More

For further information about the President's home, you can read *The Living White House*, published by the White House Historical Association, and William Seale's *The President's House: A History*.

For more details about the forthcoming events, write to the Anniversary Committee Celebrating Freedom and Democracy, Dept. P, 3112 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

To learn about a virtual tour of the White House, visit the White House Historical Association's Web site at www.whitehousehistory.org.

For details about real tours of the White House, visit www.whitehouse.gov on the Web. And if you're interested in the White House pets, you can read Mrs. Clinton's book *Dear Socks, Dear Buddy*.

Students in grades K-12 who wish to take part in a national art exhibition or choral concert in November 2000 can visit www.wh200th.org on the Web or call 1-800-336-3768.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS OFFICE

PHONE: (202) 456-2960
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TO:

Jason Miller

FAX:

651-202-5001

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1/08/01

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FROM:

Gayleen

COMMENTS:

Executive Order 11145

PROVIDING FOR A CURATOR OF THE WHITE HOUSE AND ESTABLISHING A COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE

WHEREAS the White House, as the home of the highest elective officer of the United States

—symbolizes the American ideal of responsible self-government

—is emblematic of our democracy and our national purpose

—has been intimately associated with the personal and social life of the Presidents of the United States and many of their official acts

—occupies a particular place in the heart of every American citizen, and

WHEREAS certain historic rooms and entranceways in the White House

—possess great human interest and historic significance

—traditionally have been open to visitors

—have provided pleasure and patriotic inspiration to millions of our citizens

—have come to be regarded as a public museum and the proud possession of all Americans, and

WHEREAS the Congress by law (Act of September 22, 1961), (75 Stat. 586) has authorized the care and preservation of the historic and artistic contents of the White House and has given the President certain responsibilities with regard thereto:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. (a) There shall be in the White House a Curator of the White House. The Curator shall assist in the preservation and protection of the articles of furniture, fixtures, and decorative objects used or displayed in the principal corridor on the ground floor and the principal public rooms on the first floor of the White House, and in such other areas in the White House as the President may designate.

(b) The Curator shall report to the President and shall make recommendations with respect to the articles, fixtures, and objects to be declared by the

President, under section 2 of the Act of September 22, 1961, to be of historic or artistic interest.

SEC. 2. There is hereby established the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, hereinafter referred to as the "Committee". The Committee shall be composed of the Director of the National Park Service, the Curator of the White House, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, the Director of the National Gallery of Art, the Chief Usher of the White House, and seven other members to be appointed by the President. The Director of the National Park Service shall serve as Chairman of the Committee and shall designate an employee of that Service to act as Executive Secretary of the Committee. Members of the Committee shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 3. (a) The Committee shall report to the President and shall advise the Director of the National Park Service with respect to the discharge of his responsibility under the Act of September 22, 1961, for the preservation and the interpretation of the museum character of the principal corridor on the ground floor and the principal public rooms on the first floor of the White House. Among other things, the Committee shall make recommendations as to the articles of furniture, fixtures, and decorative objects which shall be used or displayed in the aforesaid areas of the White House and as to the decor and arrangements therein best suited to enhance the historic and artistic values of the White House and of such articles, fixtures, and objects.

(b) The Committee shall cooperate with the White House Historical Association, a nonprofit organization heretofore formed under the laws of the District of Columbia.

(c) The Committee is authorized to invite individuals who are distinguished or interested in the fine arts to attend its meetings or otherwise to assist in carrying out its functions.

SEC. 4. Constant with law, each Federal department and agency represented on the Committee shall furnish necessary assistance to the Committee in accordance with section 214 of the Act of May 3, 1945, 59 Stat. 134 (31 U.S.C. 691). The Department of the Interior shall furnish necessary administrative services for the Committee.

*The White House,
March 7, 1964.*

Lyndon B. Johnson

THE WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND

FACT SHEET

The White House Endowment Fund was incorporated in 1990 as a non-profit wholly-owned subsidiary of the White House Historical Association. The purpose of The Fund is to raise a \$25 million endowment to provide permanent support of the White House Collection of fine art and furnishings and to preserve the historic character of the public rooms of the White House.

A bipartisan Board of Directors is elected annually for one-year terms and is responsible for the fundraising campaign. Arrangements have been made for the White House Historical Association to administer the endowment.

As of November 30, 1997, total assets of The Fund were \$25,094,299. The combined assets of The Endowment Fund and the White House Acquisition Trust were \$27,961,430. Riggs National Bank serves as custodian and cash manager, Luther King Capital Management manages the equity accounts, and Morgan Stanley manages fixed income investments.

Past expenditures made on behalf of the White House and current obligations of The Fund for new projects through 1997 amount to \$1.425 million. Projects have included a major refurbishing of the Blue Room, purchase of additional state china to supplement the inventory of several existing patterns which have been reduced through breakage, purchase of a carpet for the East Room and restorations of the marble in the room, and acquisition of a 19th-century American painting.

A resolution of voluntary dissolution was approved by The Endowment Fund Board of Directors on October 23, 1997. The assets of The Fund will be transferred to the White House Historical Association and then used to establish a new White House Endowment Trust created by the Association to carry out the charitable purposes of The Endowment Fund. (See Historical Perspective for additional information.)

THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The White House has been the residence and office of all Presidents of the United States since November 1800. It is a unit of the National Park System administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

The White House is the only executive residence in the world that is regularly open to visitation by its citizens without charge. Almost 1.5 million of them visit each year, and a recent survey found that 27 percent of all Americans have visited the White House. In addition, between 35,000-40,000 guests are entertained annually, and another 15,000 plus are hosted at special ceremonies.

The tradition of dedication on the part of presidential wives to the preservation of the historic integrity of the White House was initiated with the heroic effort of Dolley Madison to rescue Gilbert Stuart's portrait of George Washington before the British burned the White House in the War of 1812, and has been continued through succeeding generations.

In 1866, Martha Johnson Patterson, daughter and hostess of President Andrew Johnson, discovered in the White House attic a forgotten group of presidential portraits Congress had commissioned from the painter George P. A. Healy a decade earlier. With these she created a Gallery of Presidents for the entrance hall of the White House.

Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes sought the assistance of the Librarian of Congress, A. R. Spofford, in planning a Gallery of Presidential Wives for the East Room. The portrait of Martha Washington that hangs there today was the first of this project.

Mrs. James A. Garfield, too, went to Librarian Spofford for advice, and they sponsored a major redecoration of the State Rooms along the popular aesthetic lines of the day, featuring history themes.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison began the collection of historic White House china which has grown into a magnificent display of White House table objects. She also proposed a master plan for an expansion of the White House that included museum rooms for art and history. However, her death prevented the execution of her plan.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt ordered the preservation of the Lincoln bed and bedroom furniture, Andrew Jackson's round table, and numerous other historical items.

In 1925, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, inspired by the new American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, appointed an advisory committee composed of those who had built the American Wing, with the purpose of refurbishing the White House in colonial style. She also personally redecorated two bedrooms on the third floor in reproductions of antiques.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who was knowledgeable in the fields of architecture and interior design, did not believe that a room filled with reproductions of period furniture could be considered historic. To demonstrate her point, she ordered precise copies made of James Monroe's French furniture which had been used in the White House. They included the mahogany desk on which President Monroe had written the Monroe Doctrine. With this, she created the Monroe Room, later called the Treaty Room, where according to her research the furniture had actually been used. Mrs. Hoover was the first resident of the White House to compile a catalogue of historical artifacts of the White House, each one illustrated, described, and documented.

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower pressed for the acquisition of antiques for the White House. She arranged with the National Society of Interior Designers to refurbish the oval Diplomatic Reception Room in furnishings of the Federal period of the United States.

Between 1800-1960, to supplement modest appropriations for furnishings, the Congress authorized the President to sell worn or obsolete household goods and use the proceeds to furnish the White House as he saw fit. Additional funding for this purpose was provided by the President and First Lady personally and through private gifts and loans of objects/paintings.

In 1961, the Congress enacted legislation declaring the furnishings of the Public Rooms to be the inalienable property of the White House. The Congress, however, did not provide adequate appropriated funds either to furnish or to maintain the Public Rooms.

In furtherance of this Congressional policy, Mrs. John F. Kennedy, in 1961, initiated a three-part program: to restore the historic integrity of the Public Rooms of the White House; to acquire a Collection of fine and decorative arts; and to establish the White House Historical Association, as a private, independent, non-profit corporation to research, publish and sell, principally to White House visitors, books and other educational literature and materials interpreting "the White House and its history and the persons and events associated with it." Program support was to be provided by Association earnings, donations and available appropriations.

In pursuing these objectives, Mrs. Kennedy was assisted by an informal Fine Arts Advisory Committee, members of which were selected by her. The Committee advised with respect to the historic integrity of refurbishing plans for the Public Rooms and the authenticity and desirability of the acquisition of individual paintings and objects for the Collection. Members also assisted her in soliciting private funds to support the program.

The White House Historical Association, chartered as a non-profit corporation by the District of Columbia in 1961, was approved as a cooperating association of the National Park Service and by the Internal Revenue Service as a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization. To insure the legality and appropriateness of private contributions, all donations were directed either to the Association or to the National Park Service, which administers the White House and holds title to all White House furnishings in the name of the United States.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson institutionalized the program initiated by Mrs. Kennedy by persuading President Johnson in 1964 to create, by Executive Order, the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, to which was transferred the responsibilities of Mrs. Kennedy's informal Fine Arts Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, entering this existing framework, embarked on an acquisition program of American art and antiques that enhanced the White House historically beyond what it had ever been. Because of her efforts, the White House possesses one of the most significant collections of Americana in the world.

Donations and the Association's net profits from operations continued to be the principal support for the restored White House.

By 1979, earnings of the Association fell far short of the monies needed; appropriations were limited and uncertain; and, donations failed to bridge the financial gap.

To encourage expanded private support for the White House, upon the recommendation of former Chief Usher Rex Scouten, Mrs. Carter initiated an active, organized public effort to fund an independent endowment of \$25,000,000. The White House Preservation Fund, a corporation separate from the Association, undertook the task in 1979. In its operation, The Preservation Fund spent both income and capital for White House support.

In 1990, Mrs. Bush proposed that the fund-raising effort be reorganized with direct involvement by the Association, restricting expenditures to income from investments at a level to maintain the purchasing power of the endowment.

The Preservation Fund was dissolved, its remaining assets were transferred to the Association, and The White House Endowment Fund was chartered as a wholly owned subsidiary of the White House Historical Association. All donations were added to the capital of The Endowment Fund. Moreover, donations could not be restricted or earmarked.

The desire of prospective donors to earmark gifts for acquisition of specific objects for the Collection persisted. Mrs. Clinton, in 1996, encouraged the Association to extend the reach of The Endowment Fund to accommodate these donors.

Because of her initiative, the Association undertook a wide-ranging review of its policies for White House support, resulting in two dramatic changes in policy approved by the Board of Directors of the Association at its regular meeting on October 23, 1996, to wit:

1. Created the WHITE HOUSE ACQUISITION TRUST, augmenting The Endowment Fund, to be operated as a revolving fund to accommodate gifts earmarked solely for the acquisition of objects for the Collection; and,
2. Guaranteed (a) to replenish capital expended by the Acquisition Trust, and (b) to fund the shortfall between The Endowment Fund's annual Spending Target and the annual budget for maintenance/refurbishment of the Public Rooms, consisting of the Library, Vermeil Room, China Room, Diplomatic Reception Room, East Room, Green Room, Blue Room, Red Room, State Dining Room, Crosshall and Entrance Lobby.



WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

White House Statistics

- ❖ The White House is 168 feet (51.2 meters) long.
- ❖ The White House is 85 feet 6 inches (26.1 meters) wide without porticoes and 152 feet wide with porticoes.
- ❖ The overall height of the White House (to the top of the roof) is 70 feet on the south and 60 feet 4 inches on the north.
- ❖ The façade (grade of lawn to parapet) is 60 feet on the south (lawn at 54 feet above sea level) and 50 feet 4 inches on the north.
- ❖ The White House fence encloses 18 acres of land.
- ❖ The White House has 132 rooms, including 16 family-guest rooms, one main kitchen, one diet kitchen, one family kitchen, and 31 bathrooms.
 - ❖ On the Ground floor, the White House has (excluding storage rooms) 10 rooms, one main corridor, and six restrooms.
 - ❖ On the State floor, there are eight rooms, one main corridor, and one entrance hall.
 - ❖ On the 2nd floor, there are 16 rooms, one main corridor, six bathrooms, and one restroom.
 - ❖ On the 3rd floor, there are 20 rooms, one main corridor, and nine bathrooms.

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WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

White House Renovation and Management

Renovation

The exterior of the White House today would be recognized by its eighteenth-century builders, albeit with the addition of the iconic North and South porticoes completed in the 1820s. Although the image of the White House has remained relatively unchanged, alterations by first families and designers to the interior have been nearly constant. The major renovations were:

1814

- Burned to a smoke blackened shell by the British, the White House was rebuilt and occupied by President James Monroe in 1817.

1829

- President Andrew Jackson furnished the East Room for the first time in 1829. From the 1830s until 1902, changes to the main block of the White House occurred principally to its interiors. Succeeding presidents and their wives periodically refurbished the house to reflect the changing tastes of their time. As the 19th century progressed and presidential families with children and other relatives crowded into a limited space, demands to move the offices increased. The ground floor was a utilitarian basement area of kitchens, storage rooms, furnace, servants' living quarters, and workspaces.

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1902

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt directed a complete Colonial Revival style restoration of an aging house. This work led to sweeping changes to the Victorian décor and in the functioning of the building. It doubled the space allocated to the family living quarters. The White House and, with a few exceptions, much of the complex as we know it today reflects the design of 1902. This restoration preserved the White House as the home of the president.

- The West Wing, home of the Oval Office and offices for the White House staff, was built in 1902 on the site of a rambling glass conservatory. The wing was doubled in 1909 and the first Oval Office was added. A further expansion in 1934 created additional office space and the present Oval Office.

1920s

- During the Coolidge era, the roof was raised and a fire resistant third floor was added.

1940s

- The East Wing, home of the First Lady's offices, was completed in 1942.

1948-1952

- Years of piecemeal alteration had weakened the timbers supporting the interior of the White House. A renovation called for by President Harry S. Truman completely overhauled the house. In the end, the exterior was retained as a shell within which a new interior was built. Two levels of subbasements, and service areas under the North Portico were constructed, and the Grand Staircase was substantially changed. Of the state floor rooms, only the State Dining Room walls were saved and reinstalled, but then were painted.
- Before the renovation, the White House had 62 rooms, 26 halls and corridors and 14 baths. After, it had more than 100 rooms, 40 corridors, and 19 baths. A television broadcast room and bomb shelter were added to the mansion. Many of the new rooms were on the third floor and new basement levels.

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- The new basement levels resembled the service and utility complex of a 1950s hotel, according to Truman's biographer, David McCullough. "There were storage rooms, a laundry, a dental clinic, medical clinic, staff kitchen, barbershop, pantries, everything very institutional looking....The main electrical control board looked big enough for a theater. Plumbing, heating, air conditioning, kitchen appliances, elevator, incinerator, fire alarm systems, wall safes – all were the most advanced of the day and cost well over \$1.25 million."
- The additional steel and concrete needed to make the lowest basement bombproof cost an additional \$868,000, according to McCullough. The bomb shelter entrance was a four-inch steel door with a narrow window at eye level. There was a small room with 70 army cots stacked against a wall as well as gas masks, chemical toilets, and acetylene torches in case occupants had to cut their way out of the steel door. There was also an emergency generator, Army rations, and a communications center with radios, telephone switchboard, and cryptographic machines.

1960s

- Jacqueline Kennedy oversaw the redecoration of the White House interior restoring the historic integrity of the Red, Green and Blue Rooms, among others.
- Mrs. Kennedy obtained legislation placing the White House under the National Park Service, permitting unneeded objects to be stored or exhibited at the Smithsonian, and preventing art objects from neglect. Her efforts established the White House as a public museum with a permanent collection.
- Mrs. Kennedy established the post of White House curator and created the White House Historical Association to publish a guidebook about the Mansion. The book was a #1 best seller that raised money for the restoration, according to *Kennedy* by Theodore C. Sorensen.

Modern Era

1964

- Claudia "Lady Bird" Johnson institutionalized the program initiated by Mrs. Kennedy persuading President Johnson to create by Executive Order in 1964, the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, to which was transferred the responsibilities of Mrs. Kennedy's informal Fine Arts Advisory Committee.

1970

- Patricia Nixon and the Committee for the Preservation of the White House changed the Green and Red Rooms to a museum-like setting with acquisitions of high quality furnishings that survive in the rooms today.

1979

- Rosalynn Carter, an active honorary chair of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, endorsed and supported the establishment of the private, non-profit White House Preservation Fund to provide an endowment for the benefit of the White House.

1981

- Nancy Reagan raised more than \$800,000 in donations from private individuals to redecorate the private quarters and maintain the public rooms of the White House.
- As part of this effort, many of the Executive Mansion's large mahogany doors and wood floors were refinished, and the marble walls on the State and ground floors were restored, and the 29 fireplaces were cleaned.
- Bath and kitchen plumbing fixtures installed during the Truman administration were replaced with modern fixtures.

1992

- Barbara Bush reactivated the Committee for the Preservation of the White House (it had not met during the Reagan years) and supported the reorganization of the White House Preservation Fund. Revitalized as the White House Endowment Fund under the White House Historical Association, a goal of raising a twenty-five million dollar endowment was set for acquisitions, the care and refurbishing of the public rooms, and conservation of the White House Collection.

1995-1998

- Hillary Rodham Clinton, with the advice of the preservation committee, directs the refurbishment of the Blue Room, the East Room, the Entrance Hall, Cross Hall, Grand Staircase, and State Dining Room. Mrs. Clinton actively supported the White House Endowment Fund and through her efforts and that of other First Ladies, the funding goal was achieved in 1998.

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Management

The White House is a large structure and from its earliest days domestic operations have demanded a general manager. For this purpose, President John Adams employed John Breisler and Thomas Jefferson through his two administrations, and relied heavily on his French steward Etienne Lemaire. These general managers, later called stewards or ushers, held a powerful and delicate position that called for the ability to communicate with politicians and officials as well as with the family and servants. The title of "chief usher" became official in 1897.

- The White House today is managed by the chief usher, a title that is a holdover from the days when the chief duty was "ushering" people in to meet the President and First Lady.
- Today, however, the chief usher is the general manager of the building, including construction, maintenance, remodeling, food, as well as the administrative, fiscal and personnel functions.
- The chief usher oversees the White House staff of butlers, maids, housekeepers, chefs, cooks, doormen, housemen, florists, electricians, plumbers, storekeepers, engineers and others.
- "During all my years of managing the White House ... my loyalty was not to any one president but rather to the presidency and to the institution that is the White House," J.B. West wrote.
- Since the turn of the 20th century, there have been seven chief ushers:
 - Thomas E. Stone (1903-1909)
 - Irwin H. (Ike) Hoover (1913-1933), author of *42 Years in the White House*.
 - Raymond Muir (1933-1938).
 - Howell G. Crim (1938 to 1957).
 - James B. West (1957 to 1969), wrote *Upstairs at the White House*.
 - Rex Scouten (1969 to 1986).
 - Gary Walters (1986-present).

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WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

White House Chronology

- 1790 A site for the new national capital is selected along the Potomac River.
- 1792 Architect James Hoban is selected as design competition winner.
- 1800 John and Abigail Adams move into the White House; the seat of government is moved from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C.
- 1801 The first public reception at the White House is held on New Year's Day.
- President John Adams appoints "Midnight Judges," including Chief Justice John Marshall.
- President Thomas Jefferson becomes the first president inaugurated in Washington and undertakes plans for a garden and a stone wall around the house.
- A cooking stove replaced the kitchen's open-hearth fireplace for preparing meals.
- 1812 Dolley Madison arranges the wedding of her sister, Lucy Payne Washington, to Supreme Court Justice Thomas Todd, in the first known wedding ceremony held at the White House.
- 1814 The White House and Capitol are burned by the British on August 24th in the War of 1812. Dolley Madison saves the full-length portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart from the fire.
- 1817 President James Monroe moves into the reconstructed White House, still incomplete.

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1823 The Monroe Doctrine, signed in the White House, warns European powers against intervention in the Western Hemisphere.

1824 A South Portico is added to the White House.

The park across the street from the White House is named Lafayette Park to honor General Lafayette.

1825 President John Quincy Adams develops the first flower garden on the White House grounds and plants ornamental trees.

1828 On February 25, young John Adams, grandson of the former president, and son of President John Quincy Adams, marries Mary Catherine Hellen in the White House. The event marks the only time that a president's son has been married in the house.

1830 The North Portico is completed as the front porch of the White House.

1833 Running water is piped into the White House for the first time.

1835 First central heating system is installed.

President Andrew Jackson creates the White House orangery and plants the famous Jackson magnolia on the south side of the house.

1848 Gas lamps installed for President James K. Polk replace candles and oil lamps. Installation of a second and improved central heating system is completed.

1850 Abigail Fillmore, a former schoolteacher, obtained congressional funds to establish an official library in the White House.

1853 Running hot water is piped into the first family's second floor bathroom for the first time.

An efficient hot water heating system is installed for President Franklin Pierce.

1857 The orangery is demolished and a greenhouse is constructed on the west side of the White House.

1865 The first telegraph office is installed in the White House.

- 1871 President Ulysses S. Grant extends the grounds south and a great round pool is built on the south lawn.
- 1878 The tradition of planting commemorative trees to represent each president and state begins as hundreds of trees are planted under President Rutherford B. Hayes.
- 1879 The first telephone, with the phone number of simply "1," is installed for President Rutherford B. Hayes.
- 1881 The White House installs its first hydraulic elevator.
- 1886 President Grover Cleveland is the only president to be married in the White House; he married Frances Folsom, the daughter of a former law partner.
- 1889 President Benjamin Harrison brings the first Christmas tree inside the White House.
- 1891 Electric wiring is installed.
- 1901 The official name of the Executive Mansion is changed to the "White House."
- 1902 The White House is renovated under President Theodore Roosevelt. The conservatory is removed and a new "temporary" Executive Office Building, later called the West Wing, is erected.
- Edith Roosevelt plants a colonial garden on the west lawn.
- 1909 The West Wing office building is doubled in size by a southern expansion and includes the first presidential Oval Office.
- President William Howard Taft purchases official automobiles for the White House and converts the stable into a garage.
- 1913 President Wilson holds the first presidential press conference at the Executive Offices of the White House. About 125 newsmen attend.
- 1922 Electric vacuum cleaners are used in the White House for the first time.
- President Warren G. Harding has a radio installed in his study on the second floor of the White House.

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- 1925 President Calvin Coolidge makes the first national radio broadcast from the White House.
- 1926 The White House acquires its first electric refrigerator; iceboxes had been in use since the Polk administration.
- 1933 Soon after his inauguration, President Franklin D. Roosevelt begins radio broadcasts, known as “fireside chats,” to the nation.
- A heated indoor swimming pool is built as therapy for President Roosevelt’s polio.
- 1934 The present Oval Office and Cabinet Room are built in a major West Wing expansion for President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- 1942 An East Wing is added to the White House. It includes a bomb shelter and a movie theater.
- 1947 President Truman delivers the first presidential address broadcast from the White House on October 5.
- 1948 A major renovation to rebuild the interior of the White House and add two underground levels begins under President Truman.
- 1955 President Eisenhower holds the first presidential news conference recorded by television and film on January 19.
- President Eisenhower is the first president telecast in color when he appears on NBC’s *Home Show* on June 17.
- 1961 President John F. Kennedy has the Rose Garden redesigned and renovated.
- 1964 Lady Bird Johnson has the East Garden completed in honor of Jacqueline Kennedy.
- 1969 The indoor pool is covered over and made into a press room for the growing White House press corps.
- 1979 President Jimmy Carter brings President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel to the White House to sign an historic peace treaty between the two nations.

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- 1987 President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev sign a sweeping nuclear arms reduction treaty in the East Room.
- 1993 President Bill Clinton gets e-mail; Palestinian leader Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Rabin sign an historic peace agreement at the White House.
- 2000 The White House celebrates its 200th anniversary.

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WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Significant Foreign Visitors at the White House

- ❖ The Marquis de Lafayette was one of the first notable international guests of the White House. President John Quincy Adams honored the hero of the American and French Revolutions with a party on the Marquis de Lafayette's 68th birthday in 1825. The square across Pennsylvania Avenue would later be named to commemorate Lafayette.
- ❖ In 1860, President James Buchanan hosted the first envoys from Imperial Japan. Two royal princes and a dozen noblemen came with many servants. They carried a box containing a commercial treaty that would be exchanged for similar documents from the United States.
- ❖ The first ruling king to visit the White House was King David Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands (now Hawaii). President Ulysses S. Grant hosted him in 1874. Royal food testers sampled the White House dinner for the king.
- ❖ The king and queen of England came to Washington, D.C., in 1939 and stayed one night at the White House. It was the first trip to the United States by a British monarch.
- ❖ Charles de Gaulle met with President Harry Truman at the White House in 1945.
- ❖ The first Pope to visit the White House was Pope John Paul II, who came during the Carter presidency in 1979.
- ❖ President Jimmy Carter brought President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel to the White House to sign an historic peace treaty between the two nations in 1978.
- ❖ President Reagan and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev signed the Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty, the first arms control agreement in history that reduced the number of nuclear weapons held by both countries, in 1987 in the East Room.
- ❖ Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat signed an historic peace treaty on September 13, 1993. President Bill Clinton and 3,000 visitors witnessed the moment on the south lawn of the White House.

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WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

White House Living

- ❖ President Gerald R. Ford said it was “the best public housing I’ve ever seen.”
- ❖ President Harry S. Truman referred to the White House as a “glamorous prison,” the “great white sepulcher of ambitions,” or the “taxpayers’ house.”
- ❖ The movements of the President, First Lady and others are tracked within the White House. The Secret Service and ushers are alerted by signal when they enter a room.
- ❖ Right after the Inauguration in 1989, Barbara Bush said she wanted to use a smaller car rather than a big black limo and to travel by train or commercial airline when she had to go out of town. The Secret Service approved the smaller car but nixed the commercial travel “since the number of threats against the First Lady is higher than that for the vice president.”
- ❖ Nancy Reagan said that about a month after moving in to the White House, she was surprised when the usher sent up a bill for their food. “Nobody had told us that the president and his wife are charged for every meal, as well as for such incidentals as dry cleaning, toothpaste and other toiletries.”
- ❖ “The isolation of the President in the White House is not so much self-imposed as it is imposed by others and by the nature of the office itself. The ushers, military aides, and key staff members all try to ensure that the President’s energy is reserved for the big decisions; to spare him the petty details of life; to fulfill as quickly as possible his requests, large and small. His family is similarly isolated ... and are oddly unaware of most of the rumors that sweep through Washington ...,” according to Julie Nixon Eisenhower in *Pat Nixon, The Untold Story*.

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- ❖ “The Executive Mansion of the United States is far more than a temporary home for the family who lives there for four or eight years. It is now a museum containing priceless works of art and furnishings, a national monument open to 2 million tourists a year, a guest hotel for entertaining visitors of state and, in recent years, an impregnable fortress for protecting the life of the commander-in-chief.”

J.B. West, *Upstairs at the White House*.

- ❖ “I think we sat down to eat together only once, and as I looked around the table, Barbara and Jenna [George W. Bush’s twin daughters] were not anywhere to be seen. ...One of the butlers spoke up and said that they had just telephoned the kitchen and ordered sandwiches to be delivered to the bowling alley. The bowling alley! We put an end to that before it started, and they ate with us.”

Barbara Bush, *A Memoir*, on Inauguration Week, 1989, when her entire extended family stayed at the White House.

- ❖ “Jack took both pride and interest in the rose garden. He wanted to know the varieties. He had ideas about the juxtaposition of colors, and if there were yellow leaves or other signs of distress he wanted to know what ought to be done and who would take care of it. I must say I was a bit surprised, for I had never heard nor seen him demonstrate any interest in horticulture at home.”

Rose Kennedy, *Times to Remember*, about John Kennedy’s interest in the rose garden outside the Oval Office.

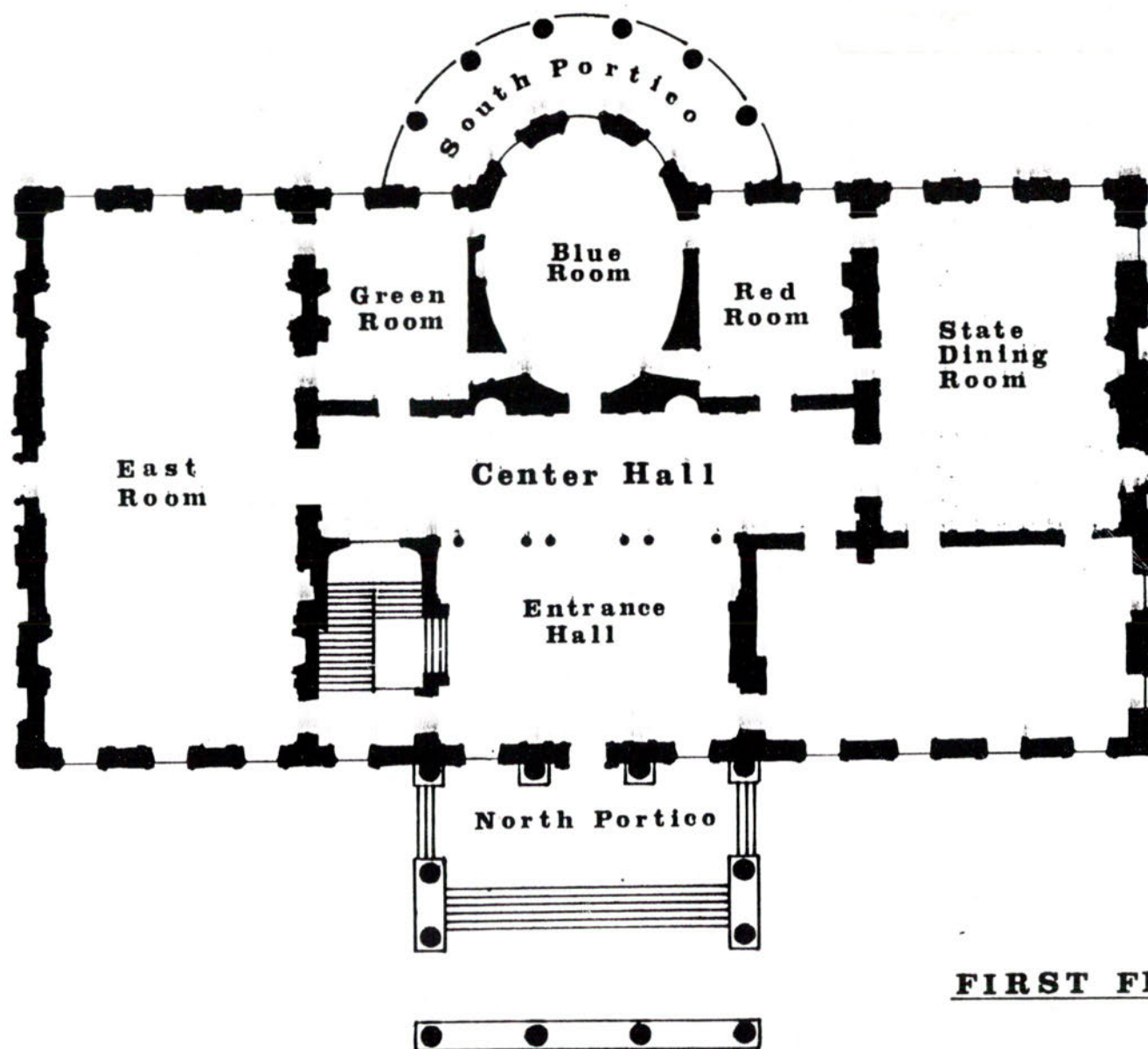
- ❖ “Every evening, while I took a bath, one of the maids would come by and remove my clothes for laundering or dry cleaning. The bed would always be turned down. Five minutes after Ronnie came home and hung up his suit, it would disappear from the closet to be pressed, cleaned or brushed. No wonder Ron used to call the White House an eight-star hotel.”

Nancy Reagan, *My Turn*.

- ❖ When the press on the outside wanted to know what she was doing inside, even when Tricia was “at home,” there was little privacy. The Secret Service was not with us on the mansion’s second and third floors, the family quarters, but the minute we stepped onto the public floors below our rooms, we were guarded...”

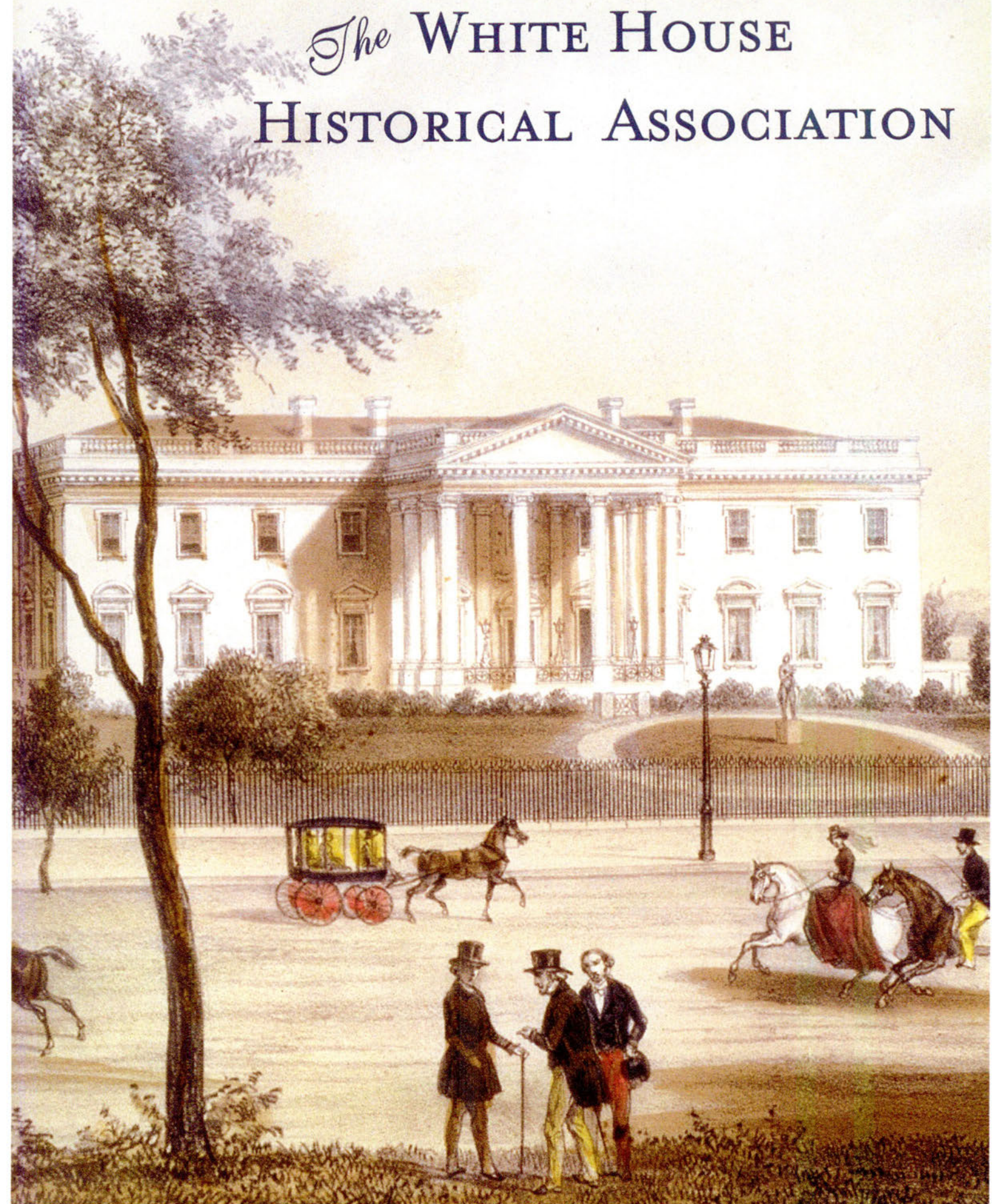
Julie Nixon Eisenhower, *Pat Nixon, the Untold Story*, discussing her older sister, Tricia Nixon.

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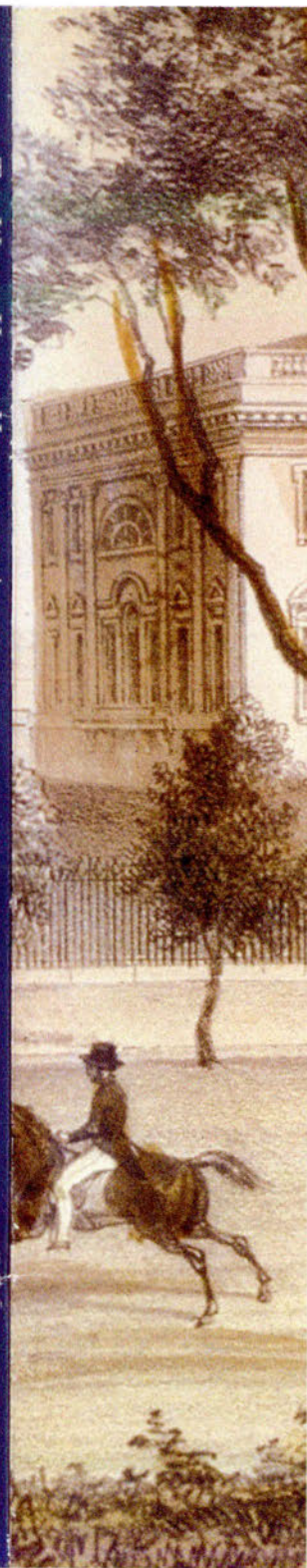
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

The WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



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www.whitehousehistory.org

THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



I Pray Heaven To Bestow
THE BEST OF BLESSINGS ON
This House

And All that shall hereafter Inhabit it
May none but Honest and Wise Men ever rule
under This Roof.

INSCRIBED ON THE STATE DINING ROOM MANTEL, THIS EXCERPT FROM
JOHN ADAMS'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE, ABIGAIL, WAS WRITTEN IN NOVEMBER 1800
ON THE SECOND NIGHT A PRESIDENT OCCUPIED THE WHITE HOUSE.



WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

For Immediate Release
October 18, 2000

Contact: Ashley Vanarsdall (202) 585-2130

For 200 Years, the White House Has Served As America's Symbol of Democracy

WASHINGTON – The White House, the most recognized building in America and a symbol of democracy around the world, celebrates its 200th anniversary on Nov. 1, 2000, just six days before the presidential election.

“As the seat of the presidency – and temporary home of presidents – the White House is the symbol of our democratic transition from one administration to the next,” said Neil W. Horstman, executive vice president of the White House Historical Association.

“There is no more enduring emblem of America's proud past – and the hopes for its future – than the White House,” he added.

The White House is the only building in the world that serves as both home, office and museum for a leader and a nation.

President John Adams arrived by carriage at the White House, then known as the President's House, at 1 p.m. on Nov. 1, 1800. As the nation's second president and first occupant of the house, Adams walked into a home still unfinished. About half of the rooms had no plaster, only one of three staircases was built, and scaffolds still lay against basement walls.

“The day John Adams moved in marked the beginning of a remarkable unbroken chain covering 200 years, during which every U.S. President except for George Washington has lived and worked at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,” Horstman said. “Looking back over those years, Americans can track the evolution of their nation, their history, institutions, and culture.”

-- more --

In conjunction with the 200th Anniversary, the White House Historical Association is coordinating a number of events. They include:

- A presentation ceremony for a new commemorative White House postage stamp on Oct. 18.
- A reception on Oct. 25 to open a decorative arts exhibition, *Designing for Democracy—Furnishings from the President's House*, and a book signing for *The White House: Its Furnishings and First Families* by Betty C. Monkman, the White House Curator.
- A re-enactment of the arrival of President John Adams on Nov. 1 at the White House.
- A symposium with White House historians and scholars on Nov. 14, 15 and 16.

The White House Historical Association, chartered in 1961, is a nonprofit historical and educational association that plays a vital role in preserving the White House and recording its unique history. It has published and distributed more than 8 million books, as well as videos and other educational materials. The association also arranges lectures, exhibits and other outreach programs. The Web site is www.whitehousehistory.org.

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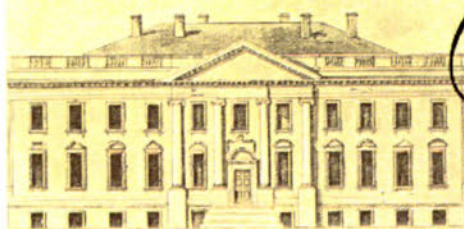
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The White House
1800-2000 Symposium

THE WHITE HOUSE
1800-2000

SYMPOSIUM



ENGRAVING, 1807

THE White House

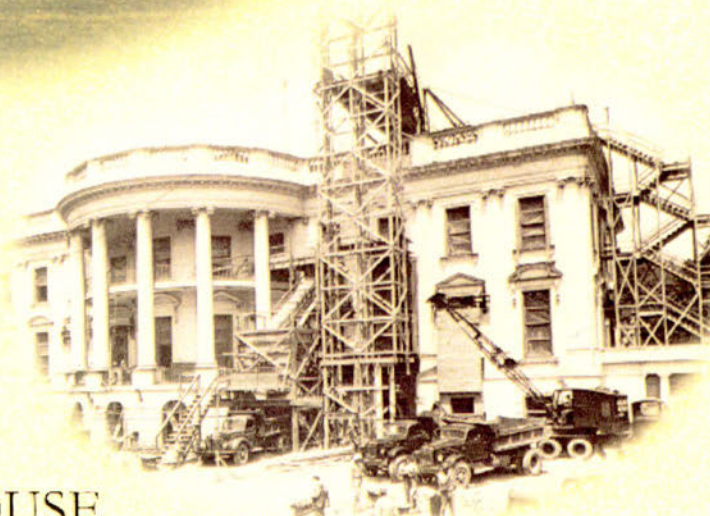
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



OLD CONSERVATORY, c. 1890

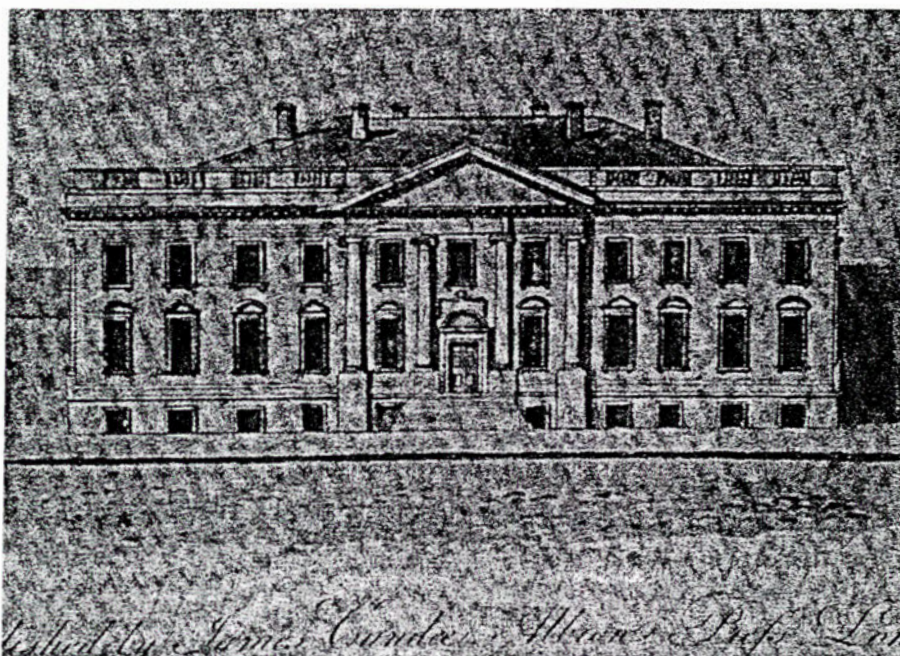


WEST WING, 1902



TRUMAN RENOVATION,
1948-1952

THE WHITE HOUSE
1800-2000



1807 A signed rendering of the facade by B.H. Latrobe, one of the architects

the White House came about because of the determination of George Washington. He never got to live there, but he made certain that James Hoban's design took shape. It was strongly hinted that Washington practiced favoritism in getting the real estate and construction materials, but he brushed the criticism aside and made regular inspection trips as construction lurched forward.

It took nearly 10 years to complete the building. The cornerstone was laid on Oct. 13, 1792, in one of those wonderfully proper Masonic rituals of the time. According to White House historian William Seale, people gathered at the Fountain Inn, a grand eating and drinking emporium in Georgetown. They shuffled down the dusty road to the White House site led by the Freemasons, who were followed by the federal district commissioners, and behind them came "gentlemen of the town and neighborhood" (as described in a Charleston, S.C., newspaper that provided the only written record of the event). There was a moving oration by the grand master; wet mortar was spread on a foundation block; a polished brass plate with the names of the dignitaries and the date was pressed into the mortar and the cornerstone lowered onto the plate. The assembly no doubt cheered and then marched back to the Fountain Inn for a sumptuous dinner, which included 16 toasts honoring just about anything in America the diners could dream up. It has recently been suggested that the participants grew so tiddly from the toasting that they forgot where they put the cornerstone. Though the Charleston newspaper story of 1792 suggested it was in the southwest corner, the truth is we do not know today which is the cornerstone. White House staff members of our era tried radar, X rays and even some noted dowsers to find the treasure. The experts all chose different stones, and the Presidents have never let workmen cut into any of them. The mystery is likely to live on. Seale, ever the realist about the past, suspects that a bunch of rowdies may have come around that night and stolen it. They did things like that even back then.

Gambling and enthusiastic boozing among the construction crews who lived in shacks in what is now Lafayette Park were common and taken for granted. But when Betsy Donahue, the entrepreneurial wife of a carpenter, set up what was discreetly called "a riotous and disorderly house" and her husband began dragging men in off the

ACTION CENTRAL

For 200 years the White House has weathered everything from fire to sheep—and some big egos

By HUGH SIDNEY

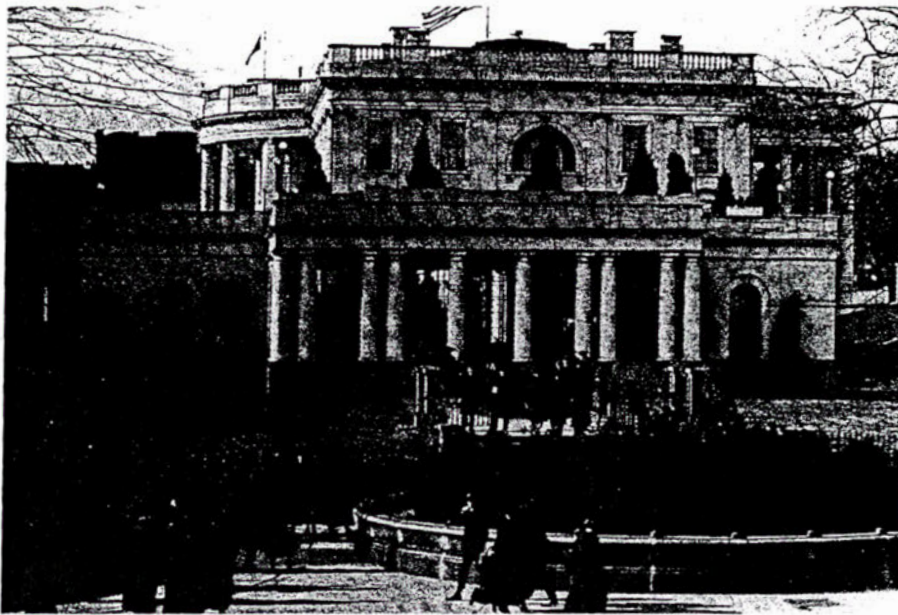
THE WHITE HOUSE WILL CELEBRATE its 200th birthday on Nov. 1, and right now the White House Historical Association is searching for someone ro-tund enough to play the role of President John Adams, the first President to take up residence there. All he has to do is climb into an antique carriage on Pennsylvania Avenue around 1 p.m. that day and make his way to the White House to commemorate the fateful first entry, which at the time was barely noted. The original Adams had some doubts about the place even before he left Philadelphia; the mansion was too big and ostentatious for his ascetic New England soul, it was located by a smelly swamp—and it wasn't even finished. Nevertheless, when he got there he accepted what some called "Washington's palace," went in to do a little work, had supper and then, taking a candle, went up to bed—no doubt still wondering at the raw loneliness of that new building.

He never moved out, nor did any of his successors. The White House is now the most renowned and important building in the world and one of half a dozen symbols

of liberty instantly recognized around this planet. An odd creature—part home and office, part museum—it may be one reason the U.S. has been so successful. President George Bush, a dedicated family man, says when things got tense during crisis meetings in the Cabinet Room or the Oval Office, he could always glance out the windows over the South Lawn and see his grandchildren playing with his dogs or chief gardener Irv Williams digging in the flower beds or perhaps a staff member warming up on the horseshoe pits that Bush had had installed. "It made you realize what being President was all about," insists Bush.

On Nov. 1, the faux Adams will be piped into the White House by the Army's fife and drums. Historian David McCullough, who is finishing a book on the difficult relationship between Adams and Thomas Jefferson, will deliver a brief address on the meaning of the moment. If President Bill Clinton is not out campaigning, he will add remarks for any and all citizens who want to stop by and listen from the front lawn and Lafayette Park, just like they did two centuries ago.

Like so many other things in that time,



1919 The White House grounds, previously a popular recreation area, were off limits to the general public during WW I. They reopened to much enthusiasm in early 1919

street to partake of her services, the district commissioners fined her and ordered her house removed. There followed such complaints from the stone carvers and masons that Betsy stayed in business without any interruption. Thus from the very beginning, there were, in and around the White House, the basic ingredients of all subsequent scandals—sex, money and power.

The still imperious British came back to America and captured Washington in 1814, burning the Capitol and the White House before leisurely returning to their ships in Annapolis. The worst insult may have come from British Rear Admiral George Cockburn, one of the commanders of the 150 seamen who skillfully torched the city, as the Federal Government's bureaucrats, including President James Madison and his Cabinet, ran like rabbits for the open country in Maryland and Virginia. Before ordering his men to set the building on fire, Admiral Cockburn told them to choose souvenirs from among the trivial things in the White House but nothing of real value that might bring charges of looting against the invaders. Then Cockburn scandalized the nation by brandishing a chair cushion and announcing it would help him remember Mrs. Madison's seat. By morning the White House was a blackened shell.

But the building—and the presidency—sprang back. The inner structure was rebuilt, and the sandstone shell was repaired and scrubbed down. Coats of white paint were applied, giving permanence to the name White House, which was first used in 1806. President James Monroe ea-

gerly moved in and threw a big party in celebration on Jan. 1, 1818.

The White House was never again captured, although there were close calls. During the Civil War, Union forces occasionally billeted in the East Room and the grounds of the White House. Life inside the building in those years was often chaotic, with job seekers, war contractors and distraught parents allowed to crowd in to seek time with Lincoln. The public could assemble too beneath the north portico whenever startling war news, good or bad, arrived. Lincoln often used a short, candle-lighted passageway from the upstairs quarters to a window over the entrance. There he would stand and talk to the people on the drive below. That small space is still reverently preserved.

As the country grew wealthy and powerful, a good number of Americans became dissatisfied with the modest lines of the White House. There were proposals, which seemed to grow dramatically with the years, for grand palace-like structures to house the President, his staff and family. The discussions grew quite serious in 1889, during the Administration of Benjamin Harrison. His wife Caroline adored her position as First Lady but wanted more living

space. Mercifully, all the grandiose dream died in the face of costs and a growing sense that the country was deeply fond of George Washington's original creation. Theodore Roosevelt's brood dented the mansion here and there; son Quentin would bring a pony through the ground-floor corridor and up the elevator so that his ailing brother Archie would be cheered. Along the way an exuberant country of inventors made sure that early on the White House had running water, indoor plumbing, electric lights, central heating, telephones—even some crude air conditioning way back in 1881 to soothe the dying President James Garfield. Teddy Roosevelt, for all his progressive nature, was too fond of horses to adopt the automobile, though he was the first President to fly in an airplane. Right up to the end of his term in 1907, he insisted on horse-drawn carriages ("Roosevelts are horse people") although the streets of Washington by then echoed with the growl of gasoline engine.

Woodrow Wilson put sheep on the White House lawn to help with the home-front effort in World War I. In 1920 Calvin Coolidge was the first to try out radio, which Franklin Roosevelt then used effectively in his fireside chats, broadcasting from the shadowy basement room

arched with stone pillars right near the Map Room where he and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill planned the grand strategy for World War II.

Almost every modern President has made some structural contribution to the place. When the grand piano belonging to Margaret Truman, President Harry's daughter, was hoisted up to the second floor, a leg punched a hole through the ceiling, which led to the total rebuilding of the interior of the White House. About the same time, the Truman Balcony, which raised the hackles

of purists—was added and turned out to be a blessing for those living there. Jack Kennedy recast the décor with fine art and antiques. An outdoor swimming pool was installed for Jerry Ford and a jogging track for Bill Clinton, who not long ago spoke for all the modern Presidents—and, yes, Americans—when he mused while wandering through the White House corridor, "I love this place."



George Washington tracked the design for the White House; future Presidents reaped the benefits



WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The First Occupant of the White House, John Adams: 1800-1801

President Adams at the White House

The Residence Act of 1790 required the federal government to be completely moved to a new capital city by November 1, 1800. President John Adams kept to the letter of the law, moving into the "President's House" (not to be called the White House until many years later) on that day.

Early in June 1800, President Adams and his secretary, William Shaw, toured the White House. President Adams inspected the White House, which had to be entered through the basement. The plasterwork was not completed and the wallpaper was enroute from Philadelphia. The president was assured that everything would be up as soon as the plaster was dry.

President Adams had two particular concerns about the White House: there were no household bells and no vegetable garden. Work began immediately on a garden on the northeast side of the White House.

On October 13, President Adams began his journey from Quincy, Massachusetts to the new capital. It is presumed that Adams traveled the Bladensburg Road to the Capitol, and then down Pennsylvania Avenue, to the President's House.

About noon on November 1, Anna Maria Thornton, the wife of Dr. William Thornton (first architect of the Capitol and a commissioner of the District of Columbia), and her mother were in a silversmith's shop when Mrs. Thornton glanced out of the window and saw, to her great surprise, the president.

President Adams entered the President's House at 1 p.m. that afternoon. He spent a long afternoon greeting well-wishers. Left at last alone, the president ate supper, and in the evening climbed the twisting service stairs to his bedchamber to sleep.

-- more --

The next day, in a letter to his wife Abigail, he penned his now famous prayer,

“I pray Heaven to bestow the best of Blessings on this House and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise Men ever rule under this roof.”

In the final year of World War II, 145 years later, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered Adams's benediction carved on the stone fireplace of the State Dining Room where it can be seen today.

Mrs. Adams arrived in Washington on Sunday, November 16. Approaching the new city in her coach, Mrs. Adams observed that houses were scattered over the countryside with “trees and stumps in plenty,” and contrasted this chaos with the trim landscape she left in New England. She also described the unfinished White House as a “castle of a House,” but was struck by its sublime location and beautiful view of the Potomac River.

Only about half the rooms had been plastered. Only one of the three planned staircases was built; facilities were just a well and a privy. Shanty lean-tos (structures with single-slope roofs that are attached to the sides of buildings as wings or extensions) and scaffolding built against the stone walls and the grounds were covered by weeds. The grounds, although cleared of extra building materials and workers' huts, were raw, muddy and covered with weeds.

The Adamses resided in only part of the President's House. The attic and many rooms were left empty and unused. John and Abigail occupied two bedrooms in the southwest corner of the second floor. Downstairs on the main floor, the completed rooms were used for official activities. What later became the Green Room functioned as a guest bedroom. The Blue Room was used as a southern entrance hall. The Adamses ate breakfast in what is now known as the Red Room. The East Room still had bare brick walls. Abigail used it as a drying room for clothes.

The Adamses lived in the President's House for only about four months. They moved into it despite the fact that it was partially completed. The Adamses helped establish what Abigail called “a house for the ages.”

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WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

About the White House Historical Association

The White House Historical Association is a charitable nonprofit institution whose purpose is to enhance the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the White House. To fulfill its purpose, the White House Historical Association produces educational literature and films, develops special programs, and maintains a Web site interpreting the White House and its history and the persons and events associated with it. From private funding and the sale of its educational products, the association supports the acquisition of artwork and objects for the White House collection and contributes to the conservation of the public rooms.

In 1961, when the National Park Service suggested that such an association be formed, the idea received Mrs. John F. Kennedy's ready approval. In July 1962, *The White House: An Historic Guide* was delivered to a public that had already ordered 10,000 copies. The guide is now in its 20th edition.

The year 2000 marks the 200th anniversary of the White House as the president's home. John Adams, the second president, moved into the White House on November 1, 1800. The Year 2000 Christmas ornament commemorates this special anniversary. A new book, *The White House: Its Historic Furnishings and First Families*, by Betty Monkman, White House Curator, also helps mark this anniversary by telling the story of the objects each president and his family have known in the mansion.

The association also sponsors lectures, exhibits and other outreach programs. Thousands of schools, universities and libraries have received free educational materials about the White House. Traveling exhibits and videos are circulated to the presidential libraries and museums. The Web site is www.whitehousehistory.org.

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WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

HUGH S. SIDEY

TIME Magazine Contributor, Washington

Hugh Sidey has written about the American Presidency for more than 40 years. He began covering Dwight Eisenhower for the old *LIFE* Magazine in 1957, and later became *TIME*'s political and White House correspondent. Sidey served as *TIME* bureau chief and has authored the column the presidency since 1966.

Bill Clinton is the ninth president Sidey has written about. He reported on Eisenhower in the U-2 crisis, followed John Kennedy to the Vienna Summit with Nikita Khrushchev and was with Kennedy when he was assassinated in Dallas. Sidey roamed the world with the impetuous Lyndon Johnson, often being summoned to Air Force One to hear LBJ's stories of his encounters with the world's leaders. Sidey was on board when Richard Nixon jetted into China in 1972. He recorded Nixon's tragic exit from Washington two years later. The reporter journeyed to Vladivostok with Gerald Ford and he watched Jimmy Carter and the ailing Leonid Brezhnev embrace in Vienna in 1979.

Sidey was one of the few reporters to whom Ronald Reagan talked regularly during his eight years in the White House, and he was in Red Square when Reagan strolled with his new friend Mikhail Gorbachev. Sidey began to write about Congressman George Bush in 1966 and followed his crowded career to the presidency. Sidey was with Bush in Malta for the wave-tossed summit with Gorbachev, and Sidey was the only reported aboard Air Force One returning the president to Houston when he left office. The correspondent was returning the president to Houston when he left office. The correspondent was on the South Lawn of the White House when Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat were brought together by Clinton for the famous handshake that began peace talks between Israel and the PLO. And Sidey followed Clinton through his dark season of personal scandal.

Sidey is the son of a country editor, reared on the family's weekly newspaper in Greenfield, Iowa, where he occasionally returns to work. He graduated from Iowa State University in 1950 and began his journalistic career on papers in the Midwest. He joined *LIFE* in New York in 1955, then moved to Washington and *TIME*. He has authored or contributed to seven books on the presidency and was a panelist for nearly 25 years on *Inside Washington* (formerly *Agronsky and Company*). He is married to the former Anne Trowbridge, Columbia, Missouri. They have four children.

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WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Neil W. Horstman
Executive Vice President

Neil Horstman has focused his career on helping communities and historic sites manage and achieve their preservation goals. Before entering the field in 1976, Mr. Horstman held several positions in city and regional planning. He has directed private preservation organizations in Louisville, Kentucky; Kansas City, Missouri; and Savannah, Georgia. From 1987 to 1994, he was Resident Director of Mount Vernon, George Washington's home, since 1853.

Since 1994, Horstman has served as Executive Vice President of the White House Historical Association and Administrator of the White House Endowment Trust and White House Acquisition Trust. The Association, founded by Jacqueline Kennedy in 1961, published educational materials on White House history, supports ongoing scholarship, sponsors national education programs, and financially supports the conservation of the public rooms of the White House and its incomparable collection of fine and decorative arts. Since its founding, the Association has contributed more than \$15 million for the preservation of the White House.

Horstman has served as an advisor to numerous private historic preservation and house museum organizations, in part through the Field Services Program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Since 1994, he has served as a surveyor for the accreditation program for the American Association of Museums. He has been a visiting lecturer and adjunct professor at a number of colleges and universities including Indiana University, the University of Hawaii, and the University of Florida's Preservation Institute: Nantucket.

Horstman received his bachelor's degree in community planning from the University of Cincinnati and a masters in public and environmental affairs from Indiana University. He is active in a number of community organizations including the Board of Trustees of the Preservation Alliance of Virginia and is past president of the Alexandria Library Company. Neil and his wife Anne reside in Leesburg, Virginia.

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FedEx Acct. No.	110131213	Exp. Date
Credit Card No.		
Total Packages	Total Weight	Total Declared Value†
		\$.00
† Our liability is limited to \$100 unless you declare a higher value. See back for details.		
8 Release Signature Sign to authorize delivery without obtaining signature		
By signing you authorize us to deliver this shipment without obtaining a signature and agree to indemnify and hold us harmless from any resulting claims.		
360		
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 PRESERVATION

The
White House
200th Anniversary

The First Lady
Press Office

Gayleen Dalsimer