

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

Contents: Subject Files

Archived from OEOB 103 by Gayleen Dalsimer on January 2, 2001

Box 4 of 42

1. White House Endowment Fund

**White House Preservation*

Contents: Background
Press Clips

2. Fan Club

Contents: Background
Press Clips

3. FAPE

**Arts*

Contents: Fape Program
Background
Press Info/Releases

Enclosures filed in
Oversize Attachments #

20081

4. HRC and BC Recipes

Contents: BC and HRC Favorite Recipes

NARA #17285

5. First Families

Contents: Background
Press Info/Releases
Press Clips

6. First Family Library

Contents: Press Clips
Background
Press Info/Releases
First Ladies Library-- March 6, 1999

7. Foreign Travel

**Civil Society/Democracy Building*

Contents: Israel Trip -- Nov 15, 2000
Vietnam Trip -- Nov 15-20
England /Ireland
Macedonia
China Visit
Egypt

8. Foreign Travel

**Civil Society/Democracy Building*

Contents: Tunisia

Trip Logistics

Ireland/Russia 1998

South Africa 1997

Central America and Caribbean

9. Foreign Travel

**Civil Society/Democracy Building*

Contents: Macedonia 6/22

Iceland/Poland/Florence

Vital Voices

Prague/Sofia

10. Foster Care

**Child Care*

Contents: Press Release

11. Fundraisers

Contents: Background

Campaign Stops

12. Gun Control

**Domestic Women's Issues/Youth Development/After school/Violence*

Contents: HRC vs. NRA on Guns

Gun Violence and Youth

Guns and Violence

Good Morning America June 4, 1999

Mother's Day/Guns

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.)

1. \$ HRC raised?
- how much raised by 1993

2. dif.
Acquisition Trust

WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

740 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503
202-737-8292, 202-789-0440 fax

FACSIMILIE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Julie Mason

FROM: Neil Horstman

DATE 1-21-88

RE: Release

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 6

Julie -

I have made some corrections and suggestions. The Endowment Fund, now Endowment Trust will be used primarily for preservation and conservation work, and our Acquisition Trust to purchase objects.

I have also enclosed the Historical Perspective which documents what other First Ladies have done, in case you want to add information, particularly Mrs Kennedy and Mrs Nixon who were both very important. We thought that noting Mrs Bush's involvement was important history.

WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

740 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503

202-737-8292, 202-789-0440 fax

FACSIMILIE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Julie MasonFROM: Neil Horstman

DATE _____

RE: Endowment Fund figures

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: _____

Julie

Since Oct, 1993, The Endowment
Fund has received:

1) gifts and pledges of \$3,920,269
and

2) investment income of \$9,810,423.

During this same period, The
Endowment has provided
\$1,026,096 in support of
White House projects.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

EAST ROOM

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

History:

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

State Occasions:

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

Weddings:

Presidential daughters -

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

Lying in State:

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

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

Other funerals included three first ladies -

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

Also of Interest:

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

ARTWORK

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

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

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

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

FURNISHINGS

North Wall

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

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

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

East Wall

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

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

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

East Wall (continued)

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

West Wall

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

EAST ROOM

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

History:

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

State Occasions:

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

Weddings:

Presidential daughters -

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

Lying in State:

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

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

Other funerals included three first ladies -

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

Also of Interest:

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

ARTWORK

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

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

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

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

FURNISHINGS

North Wall

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

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

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

East Wall

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

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

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

East Wall (continued)

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

West Wall

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

EAST ROOM

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

History:

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

State Occasions:

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

Weddings:

Presidential daughters -

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

Lying in State:

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

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

Other funerals included three first ladies -

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

Also of Interest:

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

ARTWORK

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

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

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

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

FURNISHINGS

North Wall

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

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

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

East Wall

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

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

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

East Wall (continued)

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

West Wall

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

Endowment Fund Facts:

- The Endowment Fund was incorporated in 1990, as a non-profit wholly-owned subsidiary of the White House Historical Association.
- The purpose of The Fund was to raise a permanent \$25 million endowment to provide support of the White House Collection of fine and decorative arts and to preserve the historic character of the public rooms of the White House.
- The total assets of The Endowment Fund as of November 30, 1997 were \$25,094,299. The combined assets of The Endowment and the White House Acquisition Trust were \$27,961,430.
- Past expenditures made on behalf of the White House and current obligations of The Fund for projects through 1997 amount to \$1.425 million.
- Major projects have included the refurbishing of the Blue Room, Entrance Hall, Cross Hall, and Grand Staircase, purchase of state china to replenish the inventory lost to breakage, carpets for the East Room and Red Room, and the acquisition of a 19th century painting by an American artist.
- There have been 386 donors to The Endowment Fund.
- A resolution of voluntary dissolution was approved by The Endowment Fund Board of Directors on October 23, 1997. The assets of The Fund are being transferred to the White House Historical Association and used to establish a new White House Endowment Trust, created by the Association to carry out the charitable purposes of The Endowment Fund.

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.

The new Blue Room

Refurbishing the oval salon at the heart of the White House, a team of decorative-arts experts makes the space shine again as a national interior design treasure

BY MARTIN FELLER

Although we think of the White House

as one of America's most unchanging icons, few rooms in this country have been redecorated as often as those of the Executive Mansion in Washington. Each of the 41 presidential families who have lived in it have refurbished the White House to

some extent, but not all those alterations have been prompted by whims of taste. Because the White House has always been open to the public that elects its temporary occupants, the interiors get tremendously heavy wear. Lately 1.2 million visitors a year have been trooping through rooms no



ABOVE: 1972 Blue Room;
RIGHT: Clinton redesign.

president wants to restrict access to, no matter how fragile the fabrics or the wallpaper.

The latest timeworn interior to be redone at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is the Blue Room, the oval centerpiece of the main floor. Decorated in blue since Martin Van Buren chose that color in 1837, this formal reception room—with five doors and three windows punctuating its curving walls—has been notoriously difficult to furnish. In 1963 Jacqueline Kennedy unveiled a chic but controversial redesign by the legendary French decorator Stéphane Boudin of the House of Jansen. He confined the signature color to curtains and upholstery, selecting off-white striped silk for the walls as a more flattering background. Boudin's stylish work, which some deemed un-American, was undone in 1972 by

Clement Conger and Edward Vason Jones, who substituted a chilly off-white dotted wallpaper and finicky printed borders. Not content with the majestic suite of gilded Empire pieces by Pierre-Antoine Bellangé, bought for the room by James Monroe in 1817, they added more and fussier furniture.

In its latest incarnation the Blue Room reflects a simpler, stronger, warmer interpretation of early-19th-century American decoration. Devised by a team from the Committee for the Preservation of the White House (which included museum curators Leslie Greene Bowman, Wendy Cooper, and Richard Nylander as well as decorators Mark Hampton and Kaki Hockersmith), the \$358,000 makeover, paid for by the White House Endowment Fund, respects the past but is also a vast improvement over the previous, cluttered version.

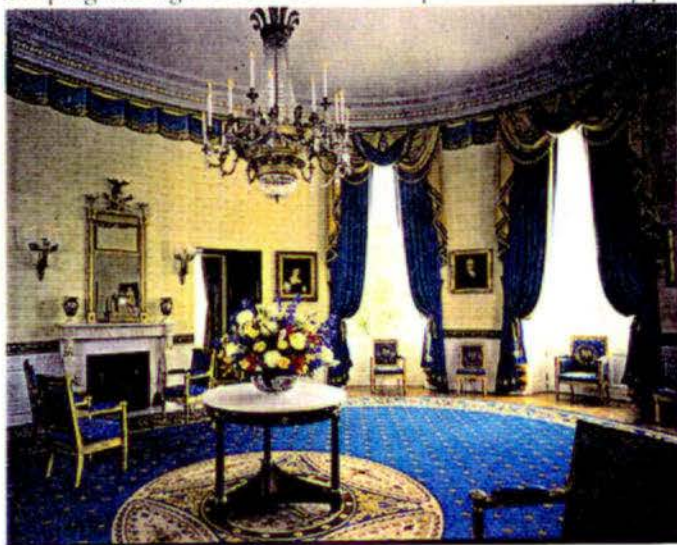
The walls are now papered with a rich chamois-colored Brunswick & Fils design patterned with medallions. The historic portraits of the early presidents have never looked better

than they do against it, proving that solid backdrops are not always the best choice for fine art. Bold Brunswick paper borders based on period documents pick up the full-bodied sapphire-blue-and-gold Scalmandré silk woven for the seating and curtains, replacing the paler blues used since the Kennedy era.

Gone is much of the superfluous and inappropriate furniture added by Conger and Jones. Also banished is an ugly Chinese carpet, circa 1850, which may have been properly

blue and oval but was dominated by a huge coarse medallion that always drew the eye downward. A new elliptical carpet, inspired by early-19th-century rugs and made by Stark, is far calmer and more complementary to the whole.

One of the most criticized aspects of the Kennedy scheme was the swagged, fringed silk valance under the crown molding, earning the room the catty nickname of Boudin's Boudoir. Now a trompe l'oeil paper border achieves the same unifying effect in a more playful manner. The newly welcoming Blue Room—grand but unpompous, venerable and yet fresh—is again an interior that shows off America at its best. ■



THE WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND
740 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

*Your help is deeply appreciated.
Tax deductible contributions may be made to:*

*T*_H *E*
WHITE HOUSE
E N D O W M E N T F U N D

IT IS MY INTENTION TO CONTRIBUTE \$ _____
TO THE WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND AS FOLLOWS:

- 1.) HEREWITH: \$ _____
- 2.) IN 199__ : \$ _____
- 3.) IN 199__ : \$ _____
- 4.) IN 200__ : \$ _____
- 5.) IN 200__ : \$ _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____
Street

City State Zip

TELEPHONE: _____
Area Code

740 JACKSON PLACE, NW • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

THE

WHITE HOUSE

ENDOWMENT FUND

MAINTAINING
A NATIONAL TREASURE

