

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

This guidebook is for all of the people who visit the White House each year.

It was planned - at first - for the children. It seemed such a shame that they should have nothing to take away with them, to help sort out the impressions received on an often crowded visit. It was hoped that they would go over the book at home and read more about the Presidents who interested them most. Its purpose was to stimulate their sense of history and their pride in their country.

But as research went on and so many little-known facts were gleaned from forgotten papers, it was decided to make it a book that could be of profit to adults and scholars also.

On the theory that it never hurts a child to read something that may be above his head, and that books written down for children often do not awaken a dormant curiosity, this guidebook took its present form.

I hope our young visitors will vindicate this theory, find pleasure in the book, and know that they were its inspiration.

To their elders, may it remind you that many First Families loved this house - and that each and every one left something of themselves behind in it - as you do now by the effort you have made to come here.

Jacqueline Kennedy

MRS. KENNEDY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WHITE HOUSE

1. Her interest in history and the arts led to a major program to refurbish the rooms of the White House with historic objects associated with former presidents and first ladies and other objects of fine 19th century American craftsmanship. A major amount of historical research was conducted at the time. (Mrs. Kennedy took a serious interest in this research.)

Objects such as the gilded French furniture in the Blue Room were returned to the room after being sold in the 19th century. Because of her concern, Congress passed legislation in 1961 to preserve the museum character of the public rooms of the White House and prohibit future sales and disposal of White House objects.

2. Her program led to the formation of advisory committees which set policies for acquiring fine American paintings and furnishings for the White House. Prior to 1961, the only pieces of art in the White House were presidential and first lady portraits. The Committee for the Preservation of the White House is an outgrowth of her committees.

3. She established the Office of the Curator and appointed the first curator of the White House in 1961.

4. Her television tour of the White House in 1962 prompted wide interest throughout the country in the White House and its history and created a broad interest in historic preservation in the nation.

5. At her suggestion, the White House Historical Association was formed in 1961 to publish materials about the White House, especially for children visiting the White House. The White House guidebook is now going into its 18th edition and has sold millions of copies. Proceeds from the sale of this book and others have been used to acquire historic objects and works of art for the permanent White House collection.

6. Her interest and that of President Kennedy in the gardens of the White House led to the selection of Mrs. Paul Mellon to redesign the Rose Garden and the East Garden, the latter was completed in the Johnson administration and named "The Jacqueline Kennedy Garden."

Finney

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: Rue DATE: 07/29/15

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**FIRST AND SECOND LADIES
WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE CONGRESS WHILE IN OFFICE**

[Abstract: As the title states, this report documents First and Second Ladies who testified before Congress while in office. It is arranged in reverse-chronological order, from Tipper Gore to Eleanor Roosevelt. An additional list follows that documents any notable relationship with Congress of First and Second Ladies' who did not testify. A chart for quick reference is also attached.]

MARY ELIZABETH "TIPPER" GORE (1993 - present)

Testimony as Second Lady¹

- **April 29, 1993** on behalf of mental health care before the House Mental Health Working Group (with WH working group on mental health).
- **May 13, 1993** on behalf of mental health care before Sen. Kennedy's Labor and Human Resources Committee.
- **July 15, 1993** on behalf of mental health and the aging before Sen. Pryor's Special Committee on the Aging. MEG's remarks were part of a background briefing, not on behalf of specific legislation.

Testimony before Second Lady

- **September 28, 1985** on behalf of record labeling with the Parents Music Resource Center (PMRC) before Sen. Danforth's Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee.²
- **December 15, 1986** on behalf of the homeless mentally ill before Rep. Waxman's House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee. The hearing was background for legislation regarding "crisis assistance" for the homeless.³

MARILYN TUCKER QUAYLE (1989 - 1993)

Testimony as Second Lady

- **April 23, 1990** at a hearing on HR 4222, the "Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Act of 1990" before Rep. Waxman's House Subcommittee on Health and the

Environment. The purpose of Quayle's testimony was to urge women to have mammograms; she did not take a position on the bill.⁴

- **May 15, 1990** on behalf of women's health before the Health and Long-Term Subcommittee of the House Select-Aging Committee.⁵

Result

HR 2224 was signed into law in 1990, and was part of the Women's Health Equity Act of 1990 sponsored by Rep. Waxman and Sen. Mikulski. The law establishes a program through the Centers for Disease Control to provide grants to states to provide mammograms and pap smears to low income women without health coverage. Current funding levels of \$71-2 million allow 12 states to provide a comprehensive program, and 18 states to be in a "capacity building" stage. To provide comprehensive programs to all 50 states, \$200 million is needed. President Clinton has requested a funding increase to \$85 million. The bill was for a three year program, and has been reauthorized by the House and is pending final passage in the Senate labor committee.⁶

ROSALYNN CARTER (1977 - 1981)

Testimony as First Lady

- **July 19, 1977** before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to brief Members on her trip to South America.⁷

- **February 7, 1979** on behalf of the "Mental Health Systems Act," President Carter's proposal to improve mental health care services, before Sen. Kennedy's Human Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research.⁸

- **April 30, 1979** on behalf of solar and advanced technology before the Subcommittee on Energy Development and Applications and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply.⁹

Testimony after First Lady

- **March 2, 1988** on behalf of "Mental Health and Aging."¹⁰

- **May 16, 1991** on behalf of "Community Mental Health Services."¹¹

- **May 14-16, or 21, 1991** on behalf of "Departments of Labor, Health, and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1992."¹²

Timeline of President Carter's Commission on Mental Health

- 2/ 17/ 77 - President Carter creates President's Commission on Mental Health, names RC Honorary Chair.¹³

- Though RC was 'honorary chair,' "there was never any question that Mrs. Carter intended to be intimately involved in the work of the commission." The Commission held public hearings, which RC attended, interviewed hundreds of people, and spent almost a year amassing data.¹⁴

- 4/ 21/ 77 - First official meeting of Presidential Commission on Mental Health. RC addresses meeting in Chicago; says recommendations are due in one year.¹⁵

- 5/ 24/ 77 - First public hearing of Presidential Commission on Mental Health. RC presides at hearing in PA.¹⁶

- 9/ 15/ 77 - Presidential Commission on Mental Health produces report; RC, Honorary Chair, and Dr. Thomas E. Bryant, Chair, discuss report with President Carter.¹⁷

- 2/ 7/ 79 - RC testifies before Congress on behalf of President's Commission on Mental Health to present Commission's report and recommendations.¹⁸

- Her testimony was widely cited as the first congressional appearance by a First Lady since Eleanor Roosevelt.¹⁹

- RC "helped develop the bill and was its chief lobbyist."²⁰

- Photo²¹

- 4/ 27/ 79 - The Commission presents its recommendations to the President.²²

- On that day, RC made appearances on "Good Morning America" and the "McNeil-Lehrer Report" to discuss the recommendations.²³

- 5/ 15/ 79 - President Announces Proposal.²⁴

- "Both [Sen.] Kennedy and [Rep.] Waxman praised first lady Rosalynn Carter, at her husband's side as the proposal was announced Tuesday, for her efforts in promoting mental health care advances. She is expected to be the administration's chief lobbyist on Capitol Hill for the measure."²⁵

- 10/ 7/ 80 - President signs Mental Health Systems Act into law.²⁶

Result

President Carter signed the Mental Health Systems Act into law on 10/7/80 after its passage in the House and Senate. President Carter gave the pen with which he had signed the Act to RC, who stood behind him during the ceremony. (AP, 10/8/80) President Reagan repealed the Act in 1981 in his quest to trim the Federal budget. Federal funds for three programs under the Act were combined into one block grant given to states with broad discretion.²⁷

JOAN MONDALE (1977 - 1981)²⁸

Testimony as Second Lady

- Mondale served as Honorary Chair of the Federal Council of the Arts.

- **September 25, 1979** on behalf of "The General Service Administration's Art-in-Architecture Program" before the House Committee Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Subcommittee on Civil Service and General Service.

- **February 7, 1980** on behalf of "Arts and the Older American" before the House Select Committee on Aging.

- **March 3, 1980** on behalf of "Field Hearings on the Reauthorization of the National Foundation for the Arts and the Humanities Act and the Museum Services Act" before the House Education and Labor Committee, Subcommittee on Post-Secondary Education.

- **June 26, 1980** on behalf of the "Arts, Humanities, and Museums Act of 1979," before the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Subcommittee on Education, Arts and the Humanities.

Testimony after Second Lady

- **April 3, 1984** on behalf of the "Federal Pay Equity Act of 1984" before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (1933 - 1945)

Testimony as First Lady²⁹

- Eleanor Roosevelt was the first First Lady to testify before Congress.³⁰

- **December 10, 1940** on behalf of "Interstate Migration" before the House Select Committee to Investigate Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens.³¹

- **January 14, 1942** on behalf of "National Defense Migration: Relating to the Maintenance of Civilian Morale" before the House Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration.³²

Testimony after First Lady³³

- **April 22, 1955** on behalf of a "Review of the United Nations Charter" before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on the United Nations Charter.³⁴

- **February 24, 1956** on behalf of "International Organizations and Movements" before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Organization and Movements.³⁵

- **May 14, 1959** on behalf of "Amending the Fair Labor Standards Act" before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Labor.³⁶

- **Dec. 7, 1959** on behalf of "Migratory Labor" before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Migratory Labor.³⁷

- **April 27, 1962** on behalf of "Equal Pay for Equal Work" before the House Committee on Education and Labor, Select Subcommittee on Labor.³⁸

- **April 18, 1962** on behalf of "Prices of Hearing Aids" before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly.³⁹

- **Date Unknown:** on behalf of the wretched conditions of nursing homes in the nation's capital before the District of Columbia Committee.⁴⁰

FIRST AND SECOND LADIES WHO DID NOT TESTIFY BEFORE CONGRESS

BARBARA BUSH (1989 - 1993)

Though she never testified before Congress, Barbara Bush once spoke at a "Women's Leadership Summit on Mammography" that happened to be on the Hill. Her talk and a series of meetings were held to launch an education initiative on breast cancer by the National Cancer Institute; several members of Congress attended and/or spoke.⁴¹ Other contact between Mrs. Bush and Congress seems limited to social events (primarily with Congressional wives) and campaign events for Republican members.

NANCY REAGAN (1981 - 1989)

BETTY FORD (1974 - 1977)⁴²

- March 25, 1991 on behalf of including alcohol addiction in the "War on Drugs" before House Subcommittee.⁴³
- As First Lady, lobbied individual states on behalf of ERA, but did not testify before Congress on its behalf.⁴⁴

PATRICIA NIXON (1969 - 1974)

LADY BIRD JOHNSON (1965 - 1969)⁴⁵

Lady Bird did not testify before Congress, though she "lobbied behind the scenes" for passage of the Highway Beautification Act, including personally calling swing votes in Congress.⁴⁶

As Congress was about to recess without its passage, President Johnson told members of his Cabinet and Congress that he loved his wife, that she wanted the bill passed, and that he intended that she and the country should have it.⁴⁷ The President then hosted a party for all of Congress, but told Members that they needn't come until they passed the bill; wives in party dresses sat waiting in the House's family gallery until 12:51 am, when the bill finally passed.⁴⁸

JAQUELINE KENNEDY (1961 - 1963)⁴⁹

MAIME EISENHOWER (1953 - 1961)

BESS TRUMAN (1949 - 1953)

ELLEN WILSON (1913-1921)

Ellen Wilson focused on public housing issues, assuming the post as Honorary Chair of the National Civic Federation, which drafted the Slum Clearance Act of 1913, a law to renovate or demolish Washington's slum dwellings. She lobbied members of Congress on its behalf, but did not testify before Congress.⁵⁰

1. Skila Harris, Chief of Staff to Mrs. Gore, and Aracelli Ruano, Office of the Second Lady
2. *New York Times*, 9/29/85
3. *Los Angeles Times*, 12/16/86
4. *Washington Post*, 4/24/90
5. UPI, 5/16/90
6. Susan Wood, Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, 8/93
7. *New York Times*, July 20, 1977
8. Jim Herring, Carter Library, 8/18/93
9. *CIS Annual Abstracts of Congressional Publications and Legislative Histories*, 1979
10. *CIS Annual Abstracts of Congressional Publications and Legislative Histories*, 1988
11. *CIS Annual Abstracts of Congressional Publications and Legislative Histories*, 1991
12. *CIS Annual Abstracts of Congressional Publications and Legislative Histories*, 1991
13. Fact Sheet, Office of the First Lady's Press Secretary, 4/19/77
14. Myra Greenberg Gutin, *The President's Partner*, 1983
15. *New York Times*, 4/22/77
16. *New York Times*, 5/25/77
17. *New York Times*, 9/16/77
18. *New York Times*, 2/8/79
19. *Chicago Tribune*, 2/7/90; Betty Boyd Caroli, *First Ladies*, 1987; Lewis Gould, "Modern First Ladies in Historical Perspective," *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, Summer 1985; others.
20. AP, 10/7/80
21. *New York Times*, 2/8/79 (story, p.1)
22. Gutin, 1983
23. Gutin, 1983

- 24.AP, 5/16/79
- 25.AP, 5/16/79
- 26.*New York Times*, 10/8/80
- 27.*New York Times*, 10/15/81
- 28.CIS U.S. Congressional Committee Hearings Index and Goody Marshall, Director of Vice President Gore's Senate Office
- 29.CIS U.S. Congressional Committee Hearings Index, Part IV, and Goody Marshall
- 30.Gutin, 1983; Caroli, 1987
- 31.*New York Times*, 12/11/40
- 32.*New York Times*, 1/15/42
- 33.CIS U.S. Congressional Committee Hearings Index
- 34.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 84th Congress, Vol. 1137, 1955
- 35.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 84th Congress, Vol. 1561, 1956
- 36.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 86th Congress, Vol. 1330, 1959
- 37.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 86th Congress, Vol. 1434, 1959
- 38.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 87th Congress, Vol. 1935, 1962
- 39.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 87th Congress, Vol. 1491, 1962
- 40.*New York Times*, 2/5/93. [NOTE: We were reluctant to pursue this information after an archivist violated our confidentiality in obtaining it. If this is not a problem, we will be happy to continue.]
- 41.*The Washington Times*, 9/21/89
- 42.Gerald R. Ford Library
- 43.*New York Times*, 3/26/91
- 44.Gerald R. Ford Library, 8/18/93
- 45.Lyndon B. Johnson Library
- 46.Gould, 1985

47. *Washington Post*, 6/18/93

48. *Washington Post*, 4/29/88

49. John F. Kennedy Library

50. *New York Times*, 8/10/88

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**FIRST AND SECOND LADIES WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE CONGRESS
WHILE IN OFFICE**

FIRST LADY	DATE	SUBJECT	COMMITTEE
Tipper Gore	April 29, 1993	Mental Health	House Mental Health Working Group
Tipper Gore	May 13, 1993	Mental Health Care	Senate Labor and Human Resources
Tipper Gore	July 15, 1993	Mental Health and Aging	Senate Special Committee on Aging
Marilyn Tucker Quayle	April 23, 1990	HR 4222, Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Act of 1990	House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
Marilyn Tucker Quayle	May 15, 1990	Women's Health	Health and Long-Term Subcommittee of the House Select-Aging Committee
Rosalynn Carter	July 19, 1977	South America trip	Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Rosalynn Carter	February 7, 1979	Mental Health Systems Act	Senate Human Resources Committee
Rosalynn Carter	April 30, 1979	Solar and Advanced Technology	Subcommittee on Energy Development and Applications and Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply

Joan Mondale	September 25, 1979	General Service Administration's Art in Architecture Program	House Committee Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Subcommittee on Civil Service and General Services
Joan Mondale	February 7, 1980	Arts and the Older American	House Select Committee on Aging
Joan Mondale	March 3, 1980	Field Hearings on the Reauthorization of the National Foundation for the Arts and the Humanities Act and the Museum Services Act	House Education and Labor Committee, Subcommittee on Post-Secondary Education
Joan Mondale	June 26, 1980	Arts, Humanities, and Museums Act on 1979	Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and the Humanities
Eleanor Roosevelt	December 10, 1940	Interstate Migration	House Select Committee to Investigate Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens
Eleanor Roosevelt	January 14, 1942	National Defense Migration: Relating to the Maintenance of Civilian Morale	House Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration

Prepared by: Amy Nemko, Kim Tilley (White House Communications Research)

Date: August 20, 1993

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. RONALD W. REAGAN

Portraits of President and Mrs. Reagan have been painted by New York artist, Aaron Shikler, and donated jointly to the White House for the permanent art collection by the Petrie Foundation and the White House Historical Association. Both are oil on canvas paintings mounted in gilded wooden frames.

The artist, born in Brooklyn in 1922, studied at the Stella Elkins School of Fine Arts at Temple University in Philadelphia. He acknowledges the encouragement he received from his mother by including her name "annie" in his signature on these portraits.

In 1970 he was commissioned by the White House Historical Association to paint portraits of President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy for the White House.

In 1980, he was commissioned to paint a portrait of President-elect Ronald Reagan for the January 5, 1981 cover of Time. Before President Reagan's second inauguration, he also painted a portrait of Mrs. Reagan for the cover of the January 14, 1985 issue of Time.

PRESIDENT REAGAN

The portrait of the President depicts him in a three-quarter angled pose in the Oval Office, standing behind the corner of the famous Resolute desk, on the leather top of which rests his right hand. He is shown wearing a dark blue suit, a white shirt, and a red tie. In the background is the southwest section of the wall and woodwork of the Oval Office, including a small part of one of a pair of bookcase niches at the right. To the left can be seen part of a Federal chest of drawers on which stands a bronze equestrian sculpture, Arizona Cowboy - 1899 by Ray Renfroe, a gift to the President from the people of Arizona.

The portrait was executed from photographs taken in the Oval Office in January 1989 and from sittings in California the following May. It is signed and dated at the lower right. The dimensions of the portrait are:

canvas - H. 50 1/16 in.; W. 34 1/8 in. (127.2 x 86.7 cm.);
frame - H. 58 5/8 in.; W. 42 1/2 in. (148.9 x 108.0 cm.).

This portrait of President Reagan will be hung on the State Floor with the portraits of other 20th century presidents.

MRS. REAGAN

The portrait of the First Lady depicts her in a full-length pose standing before the closed mahogany doors between the Red Room and the State Dining Room. She stands in profile to her right with her face turned more to the front and her hands clasped behind her back. She is shown wearing a floor-length red gown, a four-strand pearl choker, and pearl earrings.

The portrait was completed in 1987 from photographs taken by the artist at the White House in 1985 and from two sittings in New York City in 1986. It is signed and dated at the lower left. The dimensions of the portrait are:

canvas - H. 44 1/8 in.; W. 24 in. (112.1 x 61.0 cm.);
frame - H. 51 7/16 in.; W. 31 7/16 in. (130.6 x 79.8 cm.).

This portrait of Mrs. Reagan will be hung in the Ground Floor Corridor with the portraits of the most recent former first ladies.

Office of the Curator

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM GRETCHEN POSTON

DATE: 23 May 1978

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF PORTRAITS
President and Mrs. Gerald Ford

There have been a number of changes in the scenario since its initial issuance.

The copy attached should reflect all changes. PLEASE DESTROY ALL COPIES OF PRIOR-DATED SCENARIOS.

cc: Rick Hutcheson
Phil Wise
Hugh Carter
Clem Conger✓

Rex Scouten
Bob Mitchell
Mil. Aides
Billie Shaddix
Nancy Willing
Lt. Barnes
Sgt. Oleksia
Dick Keiser

Madeline MacBean
Jane Fenderson
Rita Merthan
Mary Hoyt
Ann Anderson
Joe Perez

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*

DATE: 23 May 1978

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF PORTRAITS
President and Mrs. Gerald Ford
24 May 1978 2:30 P.M.
East Room

2:30 P.M. All guests arrive Southwest Gate and proceed to East Room for seating.

MRS. CARTER arrives State floor and proceeds to North Portico to greet Mrs. Ford. Both continue to Red Room.

The PRESIDENT and President Ford arrive State floor and proceed to Red Room to await completion of seating.

The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER are announced into East Room, and proceed to platform on east wall with President and Mrs. Ford.

(Press pens on either side of East Room door.)
(String Quartet in East Room/north wall.)
(Portraits to be on easels on platform.)

The PRESIDENT makes welcoming remarks.

Mr. Nash Castro makes presentation of portraits.

Remarks by President Ford.

The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER accept portraits.

Following presentation, ALL PLATFORM PRINCIPALS mix-and-mingle in East Room, as refreshments are served.

3:00 P.M. All PRINCIPALS depart State floor.

All guests depart Residence via Southwest Gate.

The portraits are given by the White House Historical Assn. to the White House Collection.

PRESIDENTATION OF THE PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT
AND MRS. GERALD R. FORD, May 24, 1978, 2:30 p.m. -
East Room

Since the creation of the White House Historical Association in 1961, income raised from the sale of the Association's publications on the White House (The White House: An Historic Guide, The Living White House, The Presidents of the United States and The First Ladies) has been set aside to purchase the official portraits of Presidents and First Ladies for the White House collection.

The selection of an artist is usually up to the sitter, Usually (and in this case) the curator selects artists and recommends a few artists each with their portfolios to the President and First Lady from which they select a preferred artist. President and Mrs. Ford each selected two artists to paint their portraits on a competitive basis - the winner gets paid. But they were so pleased with the first artists' works that they never sat for the second artist.

Once the artist is selected, the White House Historical Association commissions the work with the understanding that the completed portrait must be acceptable to the sitter, or the family of the subject in the event it is a posthumous portrait.

President Gerald R. Ford selected Everett Raymond Kinstler (see attached biography) to paint his official portrait. Six months after leaving office, in July 1977, Mr. Ford sat for the artist at his winter home in Vail, Colorado. After its presentation, the portrait will hang in the Entrance Hall on the State Floor of the White House opposite the portrait of President Lyndon B. Johnson. Portraits of recent Presidents customarily hang in the Entrance Hall, Cross Hall and Ground Stairway.

Mrs. Ford sat at Vail for her portrait at the same time as Mr. Ford. The artist of her portrait is Felix deCossio (biography attached). This portrait will hang on the ground floor corridor, to the left of the door to the Diplomatic Reception Room. Since the days of Theodore Roosevelt, this corridor has been a gallery of portraits of First Ladies.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. CARTER
FROM CLEM CONGER

As you requested, I am sending you material relating to the placement of recent portraits of the Presidents and First Ladies in the public areas of the White House.

Presidential Portraits

Since the early 20th century, portraits of the recent Presidents have hung in the Entrance Hall on the State Floor. This tradition began with Theodore Roosevelt's portrait hanging there shortly after it was painted in 1903. The tradition continued throughout the 20th century with the exception of the Kennedy administration when 19th century presidential portraits were hung in the Entrance Hall.

The portrait of President Lyndon B. Johnson was hung in the Cross Hall where President Truman's portrait now hangs after the Johnson's left the White House in 1969. When the portrait of President Kennedy arrived in 1971, the portrait of President Johnson was moved to its present location.

Throughout the 19th century, Presidential portraits have hung in the Cross Hall and it was considered a gallery for Presidential portraits.

I recommend that the tradition of hanging the portraits of the two most recent Presidents in the Entrance Hall with the portraits of other recent Presidents in the Cross Hall or on the Grand Staircase continue to be followed. It seems to me that continuing such a tradition will cause less controversy than changing it. Also, the public and other visitors to the White House always like to see the newest portraits. They are very visible from the Entrance Hall or Cross Hall.

First Lady Portraits

The tradition of hanging portraits of First Ladies in the Ground Floor Corridor began in 1902 when Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt suggested that the portraits of the First Ladies be put in the Ground Floor Corridor. She stated "It could then be called a picture gallery...". At that time, only seven portraits of First Ladies were in the White House Collection.

As the number of First Lady portraits increased, several were hung in the Diplomatic Reception Room as well as in the Corridor. (The exception was the portrait of Martha Washington which always hung in the East Room as the companion portrait to George Washington). When the wallpaper in the Diplomatic Reception Room was installed in 1961, the portraits were removed. As there has not been room to hang all the portraits, such large size paintings as that of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, were lent to the Smithsonian Institution for exhibit in the First Ladies Hall.

Traditionally, the portraits of the two most recent First Ladies have hung on either side of the door to the Diplomatic Reception Room. The most recent portrait has usually hung to the left of the door so that it would be visible to the public on the morning tours. An exception was made in the case of Mrs. Kennedy's portrait as it arrived in the White House later than Mrs. Johnson's and was of great interest when it came in 1971. No 20th century portraits of First Ladies have been painted since that time.

Recommendations

Leave the portrait of President Johnson where it now hangs. *ok*

Hang the new portrait of President Ford where President Kennedy's portrait now hangs. *ok*

Move President Kennedy's portrait to the Cross Hall where Mrs. Eisenhower's portrait is located. *ok*

Move Mrs. Eisenhower's portrait to the East Wing Corridor. *ok*

Move Mrs. Kennedy's portrait to the East Wing Corridor or to the Vermeil Room in place of Mrs. Andrew Jackson's portrait (a latter day composite). The door to the Vermeil Room would have to be left open during tour hours for the portrait to be viewed.

*Vermeil
Room*

Hang Mrs. Ford's portrait to the left of the doorway to the Diplomatic Reception Room where Mrs. Kennedy's portrait is now placed.

ok

P. S. For your information, I am enclosing an article about First Lady portraits written in 1971. Since that time, additional portraits have been acquired and we have uncovered added research material on other portraits in the collection.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 29, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. CARTER

FROM: CLEM CONGER

The two portraits of former President and Mrs. Ford are now being framed and will be in Washington sometime in December. It has occurred to me that perhaps you would like to think about how these portraits are to be received once they arrive in the White House. There are three possibilities that come to mind:

- (1) Have a presentation ceremony to unveil the portraits in the East Room, inviting Mr. and Mrs. Ford and other guests to a ceremony and reception.
- (2) Have the portraits displayed together on easels in the East Room for a week or so after they arrive and then hang them in the Entrance Foyer and Ground Floor Corridor. Perhaps former President and Mrs. Ford could be invited privately to see them.
- (3) Simply hang the portraits when they arrive in the agreed locations. A press release would announce the arrival and placement of the portraits.

There is no definite precedent for receiving these portraits. When the Kennedy portraits arrived at the White House, there was no ceremony at the request of Mrs. Onassis. Rather, she was invited to dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Nixon the night before they were exhibited publicly. The portraits were then exhibited in the East Room for a short period of time before being hung in their present locations.

The portraits of the President and Mrs. Johnson were hung on Inauguration Day, January 20, 1969, the day they left office with no ceremony although the Johnsons had their friends in for a viewing in the private quarters before that time. The same is true of the

Eisenhower portraits. They were hung on the inauguration day of his successor.

There were unveiling ceremonies when the portraits of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Bess Truman arrived several years after they had left the White House. There have also been ceremonies for the acquisition of great historic portraits such as those of Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Adams (1971) which now hang in the Green Room. At that ceremony, all known Adams descendents were invited.

I will be happy to discuss the arrival and treatment of the portraits with you at your convenience. Perhaps you would like to defer any arrangements until after the Christmas holidays and the European trip in January. The portraits can be stored here without any problem.

Ford Makes a Comeback—on Canvas

By Donnie Radcliffe

Gerald R. Ford, captured for posterity wearing a bemused smile, returned to the White House yesterday—to stay.

He joined 36 of his predecessors and will, in a kind of musical portraits, take over the prominent spot in the grand foyer, where in recent years a solemn John F. Kennedy has stood with bowed head.

The 38th president was visibly moved by the simple acceptance ceremony presided over by the 39th president, in which his official White House portrait and that of his wife, Betty, were presented to the nation by the White House Historical Association.

Jimmy Carter's words of welcome were warm and generous. Ford, he said, was one of his "good friends, advisers and counselors" who had helped him with difficult decisions.

He was also "a man who came to lead our nation in the time of crisis and strain. And he brought the capability and the empathy and the knowledge to heal our wounds."

The entire country was indebted to

him, Carter continued, "and no one appreciates him more than I do."

Of Mrs. Ford, making her first appearance in Washington since she was treated for alcohol and drug addiction, Carter said she is "perhaps the most popular person in our country... who has earned the admiration of our country with her courage and complete candor."

He had a kiss for her after the ceremony, held in the East Room where Mrs. Carter and 75 Ford friends and former Capitol Hill colleagues viewed the portraits. They rested on easels on a stage positioned in almost the precise spot where Ford was sworn in as president in August 1974.

Guests included the artists, Everett Raymond Kinstler of New York, who did Ford's portrait, and Cuban-born Felix de Cossio, now of Miami, who did Mrs. Ford's.

"It's always a matter of great trepidation when portraits are unveiled," Carter said, mentioning some more notable unveilings when the subjects of those close to them had been less than pleased with the results.

"There was never a moment that we would not accept the fine work by

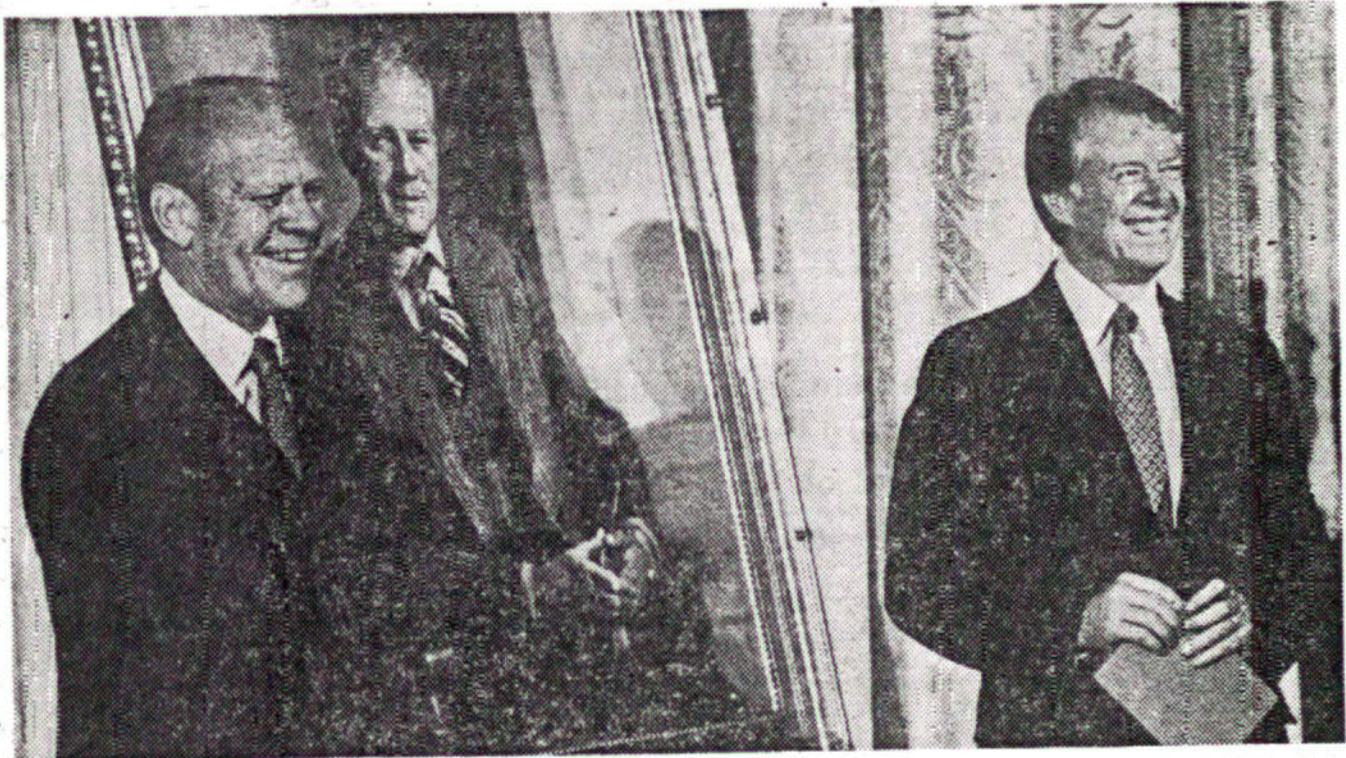
both the artists," said Ford, calling De Cossio's work of Mrs. Ford "a beautiful job." In his case, "considering what Kinstler had to work with, he did very well."

Funds to purchase both works came from the sale of the association's White House guide books. Each portrait cost "under \$10,000," according to White House curator Clement E. Conger.

With the Ford portrait taking over the Kennedy spot, the latter portrait moves around the corner into the cross hall where Mamie Eisenhower's portrait has hung. That work, in turn, goes to the East Lobby to join other first ladies on what Conger calls "the tour route."

Mrs. Ford's portrait moves into the ground floor cross hall spot occupied by Jacqueline Kennedy's portrait. Her portrait moves into the position occupied by Eleanor Roosevelt's. Conger said he hoped to decide by late yesterday where to put Mrs. Roosevelt.

The White House has portraits of every president except Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter and is looking for those of 11 first ladies.



By Frank Johnston—The Washington Post

A smiling Gerald R. Ford and President Carter stand beside the official Ford portrait that will hang in the White House.



Near-complete official portraits of Gerald and Betty Ford—The Associated Press

The Ford Portraits: They're Official

By Donnie Radcliffe

His golden retriever, Liberty, is nowhere to be seen but another of Gerald Ford's favorites his pipe — is prominent in the official portrait of him that will one day hang in the White House. A photograph of the oil painting was released yesterday.

Currently being completed by New York portrait painter Everett Raymond Kinstler, who already has 28 official Washington portraits to his credit, the painting shows Ford smiling and seated, wearing a pin-striped suit and holding a pipe. He is sitting for Kinstler at the Ford's Vail, Colo., vacation retreat.

Also released was a picture of Felix de Cossio's as yet uncompleted portrait of the former First Lady. A Cuban who fled his homeland when Fidel Castro came to power, de Cossio says he will add some flowers and a

Louis XV chair to the portrait, which also will hang in the White House.

Ford rejected an earlier portrait of him painted by American artist John Ulbricht, who also did an earlier portrait of Betty Ford. No explanation was given when Ford decided against the Ulbricht likeness other than that some considered it unflattering to the extent that, as one viewer put it, "Ronald Reagan would have loved it."

Susan Ford had urged Ulbricht to paint her father's dog, Liberty, at the former President's feet, but the artist balked.

"That's the cliché of the European aristocracy and nobility," he was quoted as saying at the time. "It's the way the Prince of Wales was painted, with his faithful afghan at his side." White House aides of Ford were in agreement. One was quoted as saying that "it would be more realistic if you

painted (then White House Chief of Staff Don) Rumsfeld stretched out at the President's feet."

Ford's rejection of the Ulbricht portrait was done without acrimony, and in fact the artist, who lives on the Spanish island of Mallorca, later was invited to a state dinner which the Ford's gave for Spanish King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

A similar action by the late Lyndon B. Johnson made headlines in 1967 when he blew up over New Mexico artist Peter Hurd's portrayal of him.

"That's the ugliest thing I ever saw," Johnson said, banning the portrait from the White House. A year later, a second LBJ portrait—this time by New York artist Elizabeth Shoumatoff, was unveiled. It now hangs in the Executive Mansion, commissioned, as the Ford portraits have been, by the White House Historical Assn.

34 x 40

30 x 36

MR. BRIDGES
PORTRAITS INC. NYC
12-75F-285-2

PORTRAITS OF FORMER PRESIDENTS AND FIRST LADIES

(Presentation History)

There have been two formal ceremonies held by the incumbent President and First Lady for the presentation of the portraits of their immediate predecessors. Each was accompanied by an illustrated program:

President and Mrs. Reagan - November 15, 1989 (Bush)
President and Mrs. Ford - May 24, 1978 (Carter)

There were no ceremonies for the portraits of President and Mrs. Carter (1983 and 1985, respectively), President and Mrs. Nixon (1981), or President and Mrs. Kennedy (1971), although Mrs. Onassis was invited for a private viewing before the latter were hung publicly. The portraits of President and Mrs. Johnson (1969) and President and Mrs. Eisenhower (1961) were ready before they left office and were hung without ceremony on their successors' inauguration day.

There were also three large ceremonies attendant on the acquisition of portraits of unrepresented former First Ladies and a life portrait of a former President. Each of these was also accompanied by an illustrated program:

President and Mrs.
John Quincy Adams - February 26, 1971 (Nixon)
Mrs. Bess Truman - April 18, 1968 (Johnson)
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt - February 4, 1966 (Johnson)

There was also a small ceremony for the presentation by the White House Historical Association of a life portrait of President John Adams, April 23, 1986.

The acquisition of the portrait of Dolley Madison (on loan since 1970) will be acknowledged at the reception on February 17, 1995.

Office of the Curator
January 25, 1995

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY PORTRAITS

(Supplement)

REAGAN (1981-1989)

- The portraits of President and Mrs. Reagan were unveiled in an East Room ceremony, November 15, 1989, and left on display there until December 6. They were then hung in the Cross Hall and Ground Floor Corridor, respectively.

The replacement portrait of President Reagan by Kinstler was hung without ceremony, April 17, 1991.

CARTER (1977-1981)

- President's portrait was hung without ceremony, March 17, 1983.

Mrs. Carter's portrait was hung without ceremony, March 4, 1985.

THE WHITE HOUSE**WASHINGTON****PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY PORTRAITS**

- CARTER (1977-1981) - President's portrait was hung without ceremony, March 17, 1983.
- FORD (1974-1977) - The portraits of President and Mrs. Ford were presented to the White House in 1978 during a ceremony in the East Room. President and Mrs. Carter hosted a reception afterwards.
- NIXON (1969-1974) - The portraits of President and Mrs. Nixon were hung without ceremony, November 20, 1981.

Portrait of the president by J. Anthony Wills hung without ceremony, November 14, 1984.
- JOHNSON (1963-1969) - Both portraits were hung on public view on Inauguration Day, 1969. Private viewing with friends.
- KENNEDY (1961-1963) - No ceremony. In 1971, Mrs. Onassis and her children had dinner with President and Mrs. Nixon and a private viewing of the portraits. The paintings were then exhibited in the East Room for a short period before they were hung.
- EISENHOWER (1953-1961) - Portraits were hung on Inauguration Day, 1961. No ceremony.
- TRUMAN (1945-1953) - President's portrait was hung on public view in January 1953, after Truman had left the White House.

Portrait of Mrs. Truman was unveiled by Margaret Truman Daniels at a reception given by Mrs. Johnson in 1968.

-2-

F.D. ROOSEVELT '
(1933-1945)

- President's portrait hung in 1947.

Portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt unveiled in 1966 at a presentation ceremony for family and friends.

HOOVER (1929-1933)

- President's portrait was hung in 1956 without ceremony.

Mrs. Hoover's portrait was sent to the White House during the Truman renovation. It was hung without ceremony.

COOLIDGE (1923-1929)

- President's portrait received and hung in 1932.

Portrait of Mrs. Coolidge was presented in February 1924 by members of her sorority in an East Room ceremony. Painting was accepted by Col. Sherrill. Mrs. Coolidge was not present.

HARDING (1921-1923)

- Portrait by F. Luis Mora was hung in 1931. Portrait by E. Hodgson Smart was acquired in 1971. No ceremony.

Portrait of Mrs. Harding was hung in 1971. No ceremony.

WILSON (1913-1921)

- Portrait of the president by S. Seymour Thomas was hung in 1915. Portrait by F. Graham Cootes was hung in 1937. No ceremony.

Portrait of Mrs. Wilson was hung in 1963 without ceremony.

TAFT (1909-1913)

- Portrait of the president was painted and hung without ceremony in 1912 while Taft was still in the White House.

Portrait of Mrs. Taft came to the White House in 1943. No ceremony.

-3-

T. ROOSEVELT
(1901-1909)

- President's portrait was painted and hung in the White House in 1903 without ceremony while T. Roosevelt was still in the White House.

Portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt was painted and hung in 1902. Although it was presented as a gift of the French government, there is no mention of a presentation ceremony.

MCKINLEY (1897-1901)

- Portrait of the president was painted after his death and hung in the White House in 1903 without ceremony.

Miniature portraits of President and Mrs. McKinley were acquired for the White House in 1968. No ceremony.

HARRISON (1889-1893)

- President's portrait was painted and hung in 1895. No ceremony.

Portrait of Mrs. Harrison was painted and hung in 1894, after her death. The painting was presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CLEVELAND (1885-1889)
(1893-1897)

- Portrait of the president was painted and hung in the White House in 1891 (between the two administrations) without ceremony.

Portrait of Mrs. Cleveland was presented in 1952, after her death, by the League of American Pen Women. The presentation ceremony was held in the office of Conrad Wirth, Director of the Park Service.

ARTHUR (1881-1885)

- Portrait of the president was painted and hung in the White House while Arthur was still in office, 1885. No ceremony.

-4-

GARFIELD (1881)

- Portrait of the president by E.F. Andrews was acquired for the White House in 1882. Portrait by Calvin Curtis hung in 1945. No ceremony.

Portrait of Mrs. Garfield acquired in 1971. No ceremony.

HAYES (1877-1881)

- Portrait of the president was painted and hung in 1884. No ceremony.

Portrait of Mrs. Hayes was presented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Ceremony took place in the East Room, in 1881, four days after President Garfield was inaugurated. President and Mrs. Hayes were not present.

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Office of the Curator
January 25, 1995

PORTRAITS OF FORMER PRESIDENTS AND FIRST LADIES

(Placement History)

Presidents

For much of this century, the Entrance Hall has been home to the portraits of one or both immediate predecessors (1903-1956) or the most recent presidents for which portraits were available (1971-1989). Other recent presidents were hung in the Cross Hall or the Grand Staircase.

From 1961 to 1969 (Kennedy and Johnson), no portraits of 20th-century presidents were hung in the Entrance and Cross Halls. From 1969 to 1971 (Nixon), this remained true except for the placement of portraits of President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

From 1981 to 1993 (Reagan and Bush), two different pairings of Republican presidents was created in the Entrance Hall. The placement of the relatively smaller portraits of Presidents Johnson and Carter in the Cross Hall did permit, however, the maximizing of the wall space in that area (five portraits).

In 1993 (Clinton), a Democratic pairing of Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Truman was created in the Entrance Hall with Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Ford, and Carter in the Cross Hall and Nixon and Reagan moved to the Grand Staircase joining Wilson, Hoover, and Harding.

First Ladies

There is less of a tradition about the placement of the First Lady portraits since Edith Roosevelt's suggestion in 1902 that those portraits available be hung in the Ground Floor Corridor.

From 1971 to 1989, either side of the doorway to the Diplomatic Reception Room was home to the portraits of the most recent first ladies for which portraits were available.

In 1989, it was decided to place the portrait of Nancy Reagan, the immediate predecessor, at the east end, where it would be most visible to tours. Rosalynn Carter and Betty Ford remained flanking the door to the Diplomatic Reception Room, while Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was moved to the south wall of the Vermeil Room to remain visible during tours because of her lasting popularity. With changes to the Vermeil Room in 1991, the portraits of Eleanor Roosevelt, Lady Bird Johnson, and Pat Nixon were added to that room.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. GEORGE BUSH

The official portraits of President and Mrs. George Bush were presented to the White House in an East Room ceremony on July 17, 1995. Both portraits were painted by Herbert E. Abrams. Funds for their acquisition were donated by Robert E. and Elizabeth W. Krueger, of Lafayette, California, through the White House Historical Association which commissions portraits of Presidents and First Ladies for the White House collection.

President George Bush

President Bush is depicted in a three-quarter length pose standing in his office in the White House Residence. Behind him is the 1868 painting by George Healy entitled, The Peacemakers, one of Mr. Bush's favorite White House paintings. Flanking President Bush are a globe and chair like those used in the Oval Office during his presidency. His left hand rests on the side chair while his right hand holds a document. He is shown wearing a dark blue suit, a blue shirt, and a red striped tie.

This likeness was executed from sittings made in Houston and Kennebunkport, Maine in 1994. It is signed and dated at the lower left. The dimensions of the portrait are:

canvas - 50 1/4 x 40 1/8 in. (127.6 x 101.9 cm.)
frame - 58 3/4 x 48 15/16 in. (148.2 x 124.3 cm.)

The portrait of President Bush will be hung on the State Floor with the portraits of other 20th century presidents.

Barbara Pierce Bush

The portrait of Mrs. Bush depicts her in a half-length pose seated in front of a low bookcase containing numerous books, symbolic of her lifelong interest in literacy. At left is a photograph of Millie, the Bushes' beloved springer spaniel, and, at right appears a small vase of yellow roses, the official flower of the state of Texas. She is shown wearing a dark blue suit with three large gold buttons inlaid with brightly colored stones, a three-strand pearl necklace, and pearl earrings.

This likeness was painted in 1994 from sittings in Kennebunkport, Maine and Houston. It is signed and dated at the lower right. The dimensions of the portrait are:

canvas - 38 x 31 7/8 in. (96.5 x 81 cm.)
frame - 46 x 40 1/8 in. (116.8 x 101.9)

The portrait of Mrs. Bush will be hung in the Ground Floor Corridor with the portraits of the most recent former first ladies.

Both are oil on canvas paintings mounted in gilded wood frames.

Herbert Abrams, of Warren, Connecticut, received his principle training at the Art Student's League in New York. A veteran of World War II, he has painted over 200 dignitaries including the official White House portrait of President Jimmy Carter.

Office of the Curator

GILDED SILVER HOLLOWWARE FROM THE BIDDLE COLLECTION
(for 10/4/1994 dinner)

Mrs. Margaret Thompson Biddle, heiress to a Montana mining fortune, bequeathed to the White House in 1956 her collection of gilded silver - 1574 pieces, mostly 18th and 19th century English ware, including examples by some of the most prominent smiths such as George Wickes, Paul Storr, and Richard Sibley. This collection was received at the White House in January 1958.

TUREEN, 1773-1774, Paris, made by Denis Frankson.

Branch handles; scrolled legs; artichoke finial on lid. Reportedly presented by King Louis XV (1715-1774) to the Prussian ambassador to France. This is the earliest French piece in the Biddle collection.

TUREENS, pair, 1779, London, made by James Young.

Designed by the noted English architect Robert Adam for the Duke of Northumberland in 1779; mounts of his Order of the Garter armorial. Smaller size, pedestal foot.

CANDELABRA, pair, 1821-1822, Sheffield, made by R. Gainsford.

Leaf and feathered scrolls; two spiraled arms, center cup.

WINE COOLERS (2), 1806-1807, London, made by William Pitts.

Double horsehead handles; classical bacchanalian procession depicted on sides.

WINE COOLER, 1809-1810, London, made by Paul Storr.

Satyr mask handles; classical bacchanalian procession depicted on sides.

WINE COOLERS, pair, 1819-1820, London, made by Richard Sibley.

Satyr mask handles; classical putti bacchanalian procession depicted on sides.

WINE COOLERS (4), 1834-1835, London, made by Paul Storr.

Double swan handles; classical bacchanalian procession depicted on sides.

URNS, pair, 1817-1818, London, made by Paul Storr.

Griffin and gazelle supports; hunt scene on sides.

DESSERT STANDS (3), 1808-1813, London, made by Paul Storr.

Basket supported by three classical female figures.

TWO-HANDLED CUP, 1808-1809, made by William Burwash and

Richard Sibley.

Rope handles; grapevine band; horse racing scene.

PUNCH BOWL, 1739-1740, London, made by George Wickes.
Pear-shaped; hinged handles. Wickes was the predecessor of
the famous Garrard firm, jewelers to the British crown since
1843.

PUNCH BOWL, 1778-1779, London, made by William Holmes.
Husk swags draped over goat-head supports.

FRUIT BOWL, 1830-1831, Glasgow, made by D.C. Rait.
Grapevines and three hunting scenes.

GILDED OBJECTS NOT FROM THE BIDDLE COLLECTION

URNS, pair, c.1905, London, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.
Floral rim; vine handles; square base.
Gift of Mrs. Fernanda M. Kellogg, 1974.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: JULIE MASON (fax x67805)
FROM: BILL ALLMAN, OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
RE: QUILTS

I regret that I overlooked two additional quilts in our collection - one that had been mislisted and our most recent one, acquired in 1995, which I simply forgot about.

I have enclosed a list of all four quilts which I believe should provide Country Living with the answers to their questions.

The first two on the list were donated in 1962 and 1961, respectively, during the time when Mrs. Kennedy was seeking historic objects for refurbishing the White House. Both of these were illustrated in a nice 1987 book about quilts. They are interesting patriotic documents which have not been subjected to the uses for which they were created.

The third was acquired from the family of a Washington firm which did decorative work for the White House at the turn of the century. This is an important archival document of fabrics used here 100 years ago.

The fourth is the sort of object which today would routinely go to the Gift Unit for the President's library. Mrs. Nixon may have left it behind because her husband was being succeeded by Gerald Ford, whose signature appears on the quilt as one of the Republican congressmen in 1964. Although this quilt was used for a while in the private quarters in the 1970s, it is currently in storage as well.

QUILTS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

QUILT, printed cotton, c.1844, probably Pennsylvania.
Center pieced of 1844 presidential campaign handkerchiefs for
James K. Polk - portrait at center framed by flags - on floral-
quilted blue ground with sawtooth edge. (96 x 106 in.)
Gift of the Shelburne Museum, 1962. 962.145.2

[ill.25, Dennis Duke and Deborah Harding, eds., America's
Glorious Quilts (N.Y.: Hugh Lauter Levin Associates, 1987)

QUILT, printed cotton, c.1862, probably American.
Pieced whole-cloth type; strips of fabric with American eagle in
sawtooth medallions framed by green and orange floral garlands on
brown ground. (84 x 81 in.)
Gift of Mrs. Lucy B. Mitchell, 1961. 961.61.1

[ill.20, Dennis Duke and Deborah Harding, eds., America's
Glorious Quilts (N.Y.: Hugh Lauter Levin Associates, 1987)

QUILT, silk, velvet, and other fabrics, c.1893-1904,
Washington, D.C., made by A.E. Kennedy firm.
Patterned patchwork face made of fragments from decorative
work done for the White House by A.E. Kennedy, c.1893-1904;
medallion-centered diamonds; border of strips.
Gift of the White House Historical Association, 1995. 995.1747.1

QUILT, cotton, 1964, made by Mrs. Elmer J. Heatwole,
Waynesboro, Virginia.
Alternating diagonal rows of red, white, or blue squares; every
other row with appliqued elephants embroidered with facsimile
signatures and states of Republican members of Congress,
including then Congressman Gerald R. Ford.
Gift of the Republican Congressional Wives to Mrs. Nixon in 1970;
left for the White House in 1974. P70.T03239.1

Country Living

224 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10019
PHONE (212) 649-3500 FAX (212) 956-3857

URGENT

BY FAX:

TO: JULIE MASON, FIRST LADY'S PRESS OFFICE
FROM: MARIE PROELLER
DATE: JULY 27, 1998
RE: QUILTS IN THE WHITE HOUSE COLLECTION

Dear Julie,

Thanks so much for finding out about the 2 quilts in the White House's collection. Is it possible to forward the following questions to the curator so I can be sure to have the facts correct?

Here is what I have:

1844 Polk Quilt

- Made up of commemorative handkerchiefs from Polk's Presidential campaign
- Presented to Jacqueline Kennedy at the time she was reappointing the White House with authentic American antiques in 196x (what year?)
- Do we know who donated the quilt?
- Name and home state of the quilt-maker?

Pat Nixon's quilt

- Pattern name?
- It has appliquéd elephants?
- Quiltmaker's name and home state?
- What year was it made and presented? Was it made in honor of Nixon's Presidential campaign or inauguration?

I understand that both of these quilts are now in storage.

Again, as we are working on a very tight deadline, I'd love to confirm all the above information as soon as possible. Thank you so much for your help!

Marie Proeller
(212) 649-3492 / FAX: (212) 956-3857

ENTRANCE HALL, CROSS HALL, GRAND STAIRCASE
REFURBISHMENT

The Entrance Hall, Cross Hall and Grand Staircase on the state floor of the White House have been refurbished under the direction of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House. The work, including new carpets, draperies and furniture upholstery, has been completed in time for the state visit of the Prime Minister of Great Britain on February 5, 1998. These spaces were last completely refurbished in 1973.

This project was funded by the White House Endowment Fund, a subsidiary of the White House Historical Association. It recently completed a successful effort to raise a \$25 million endowment to support the public rooms of the White House and its collections.

The refurbishing was influenced by the early 19th century furniture in the Cross Hall and Entrance Hall which includes a suite of gilded Empire style furniture, circa 1815, on loan from the Philadelphia Museum of Art. President James Monroe personally owned furniture in the same style and purchased the gilded pier table in the Entrance Hall for the White House in 1817.

New red wool carpets with a gold neoclassical border of leaves, bellflowers and stars have been manufactured for the Cross Hall, Grand Staircase and North Portico. They were made by Edward Fields, Inc. New York.

The red silk fabric of the draperies and furniture upholstery is based on a French document, circa 1805, in the archives of Brunschwig and Fils, the New York firm which wove the fabric. The drapery fabric, "Ceremonial Damask", incorporates wreaths of flowers with a star in the center and a field of star clusters. One of the wreaths, "Promenade Wreath", has been adapted for the seats and backs of the gilded chairs in the Cross Hall; the field of stars, "Promenade Star", is used on the settees. The draperies are lined with gold satin and trimmed with red and gold tassels and a red and gold neoclassical border.

Julie E. Mason

04/23/98 04:14:37 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sandra L. Tijerina/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject:

ROOMS

132 rooms in White House residence Mansion only (includes closets, workshops)

45 rooms in White House residence Mansion only (just bedrooms, living rms, dining rms)

97 windows - mansion

414 doors- mansion

56,000 sq feet - residence (not wings)

32 bathrooms

15 bathtubs

LARGEST WHITE HOUSE DINNER

The largest dinner in the White House was as during the Nixon administration in 1972. A tent accomodated **1400** individuals for a POW dinner.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 5, 1994

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

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE CHEF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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

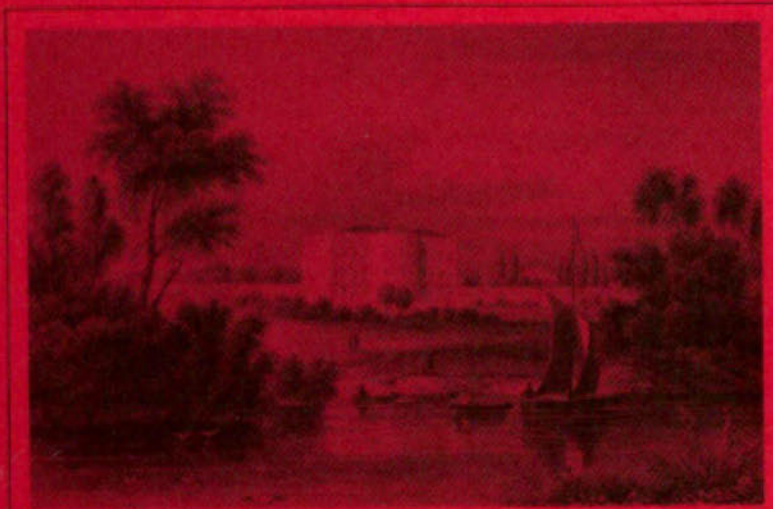
* Blue Room Subcommittee Members

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THE PORTRAITS OF
RONALD REAGAN
AND
NANCY REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
Wednesday, November 15, 1989