

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

001. list	Donors to the White House Historical Association [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
-----------	---	------------	------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20086

FOLDER TITLE:

Restorations

2015-0275-S

rc2093

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND

FACT SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARSHA BERRY
CAPRICIA MARSHALL

FROM: BETTY C. MONKMAN *BCM*

SUBJECT: State Dining Room renovation

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

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

STATE DINING ROOM RENOVATION AND REFURBISHING

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

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

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

The following changes have been made:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE STATE DINING ROOM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office of the Curator
September 1998

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES RESTORATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

###

Attachments (4)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE WHITE HOUSE RENOVATIONS

Kaki Hockersmith

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q: How was Kaki paid?

A: By the Transition Foundation.

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

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

Specific Costs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vince Foster

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

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

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

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

Presidential Inaugural Committee

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

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

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

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

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

A: Early spring 1993.

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

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

Q: How about GSA?

A: I believe that bill has been paid.

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

A: I don't know.

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

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

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

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

Contributors to the WHHA and the National Park Service

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

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

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

A: No.

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

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

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

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

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

A: A variety of people have assisted in fundraising.

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

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

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

A: My understanding is that the contributions are deductible.

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

Q: I assume that is correct.

A: How will he or she establish that value?

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

Federal Procurement Procedures

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

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

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

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

any particular renovation work unless it independently approves this payment.

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

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

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

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

MEMORANDUM

August 27, 1993

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

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

FROM: Mark Bernkopf, Office of Communications Research

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 23, 1993

Statement by the Press Secretary

The following is a packet regarding White House restorations.

#

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES RESTORATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- o The carpet on the second floor, worn from constant use, was replaced and moved to the third floor hallway.
- o The third-floor solarium, where the First Family entertains and convenes meetings, received new drapes, upholstery and wallpaper. Similar improvements were made to the second floor master bedroom and family room.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

###

Attachments (4)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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

Dr. Robert McCormick Adams
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC

J. Carter Brown
Commission of Fine Arts
Washington, DC

Roger G. Kennedy
National Park Service
Washington, DC

James I. McDaniel
National Park Service
Washington, DC

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

Rex W. Scouten
White House Curator
Washington, DC

Gary J. Walters
White House Chief Usher
Washington, DC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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

Leonore Annenberg
Wynnewood, PA

Kaki Hockersmith
Little Rock, AR

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

William Kloss
Washington, DC

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

Richard Moe
National Trust for
Historic

Wendy Cooper
Baltimore Museum of Art
Baltimore, MD

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

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

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

Jonathan Fairbanks
Museum of Fine Arts
Boston, MA

John Wilmerding
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ

Mark Hampton
New York, NY



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

WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Robert McCormick Adams
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC

Robert L. Breeden
Washington, DC

J. Carter Brown
Commission of Fine Arts
Washington, DC

Nash Castro
Palisades, NY

Clark Clifford
Washington, DC

Dr. G. Franklin Edwards
Washington, DC

George M. Elsey
Washington, DC

Carson Glass
Lubbock, TX

Gilbert M. Grosvenor
National Geographic
Washington, DC

George B. Hartzog, Jr.
McLean, VA

S. Roger Horchow
Dallas, TX

Roger G. Kennedy
National Park Service
Washington, DC

Dr. Elise K. Kirk
Washington, DC

James I. McDaniel
Springfield, VA

Ieoh Ming Pei
New York, NY

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

Hugh Sidey
Washington, DC

Leonard Silverstein
Washington, DC

Alfred R. Stern
New York, NY

Joy Carter Sundlun
Washington, DC

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Donors to the White House Historical Association [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20086

FOLDER TITLE:

Restorations

2015-0275-S
rc2093

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



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

DONORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

[001]

Democratic Inaugural Committee
The Amster Foundation
Michael and Carol Berman
James and Diane Blair
Jeffrey Epstein
Rod Fisher
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Friedman
Barbara Lubin Goldsmith Foundation
Greenwald Foundation
Elizabeth Irwin Kellogg
Howard Lutnick
Nina Pearson
A. Paul Prosperi
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ricci
Nancy Rubin
Raymond J. and Patricia Seery
Valerie Silkebakken
Sills, Cummis, Zuckerman,
Radin, Tishman, Epstein & Gross
Rose Simonowitz
Turner Broadcasting Systems, Inc.
TOTAL:

(b)(6)



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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



CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

Mr. Christopher Hyland Mrs. Seth Pariser	New York, NY	wallcoverings, fabrics & sheers
Mr. Dick Johann	Samford, CN	fabrics trim
Edith Jourdan	Warwick, RI	wallcoverings
Mr. and Mrs. James LaBarge Holland, Michigan		furniture
Mr. David Martinous	Little Rock, AR	rug
Mr. Noel McDaniel	Dallas, TX	fabrics
Mr. Steve Mittman	New York, NY	furniture
Mr. Brad Noe Mr. Craig Shoemaker	High Point, NC	furniture
Mr. Richard Ramus Mrs. Charlie Harper	Atlanta, GA	furniture
Ms Lou Samuels	Dallas, TX	furniture
Mr. Stuart Schiller	Hialeh, TX	furnishings
Meri Stevens	New York, NY	fabric
Mr. Ken Taylor	Dallas, TX	furnishings
Mr. Steve Vignolo	New York, NY	fabrics
Mr. Bill Wagner	Englewood, NJ	fabrics
Ms Debbie White	Benton, AR	furniture

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
September 8, 1993

THE LINCOLN SITTING ROOM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINE ARTS

Entry

Grand Reception at the White House, January, 1862

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

North Wall

LINCOLN PROGRAM, paper, 1861, American.

Program for the Lincoln Inaugural Ball, March 4, 1861.
Acquisition undocumented. 961.16.1

A. Lincoln by Jordan Tchopp (?-?),

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

Northeast Wall

Ulysses S. Grant by Henry Ulke (1821-1910)

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

East Wall

Butterfly by Albert Bierstadt (1830-1902)

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

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

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

South Wall

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

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

The Republican Court in the Days of Lincoln

by Peter Frederick Rothermel (1812-1895)

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

oil on canvas, c.1867. Imaginary scene of a reception in the East Room, showing President and Mrs. Lincoln, Vice President Andrew Johnson, members of the Cabinet, and prominent Union officers, including Generals Scott, Grant, and Sherman, this painting was probably intended to be a model for an engraving. A recently discovered, undated broadside described the scene and announced plans for publishing an engraving which, if it were even executed, has never been discovered. Rothermel, best known as a painter of historical subjects, more than likely used period prints and photographs to recreate the East Room.
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Carlton in memory of
William J. Carlton 962.204.1

West Wall

President Lincoln and His Family by George Spohn (?-?)

after Anton Hohenstein (c.1823-?)

published by Joseph Hoover, Philadelphia

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

Lincoln Family by Thomas Kelly (1836-1914)

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

White House Acquisition Fund.

963.424.1

FURNISHINGS

North Wall

DESK (secretaire a abattant), mahogany and marble, 1932, Washington, D.C., made by Morris W. Dove.

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

MANTEL CLOCK, mahogany and gilded bronze, c.1815-1830, France.

Gilt dial and pendulum; four-column architectural housing. Gift of Mrs. Beverley R. Robinson. 962.360.3

DESK SET, bronze, early 19th century, France.

Letter opener and paperweight with eagle head and wing.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Stein and Family.

971.747.1-2

INKWELL, silver and glass, 20th century, by Black, Starr and Frost.

Square glass body; chased, monogrammed, hinged silver lid.

Acquisition undocumented.

P00.D02288.1

North Wall (continued)

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

Northeast Wall

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

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

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

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

East Wall

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

South Wall

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

South Wall (continued)

- LAMP, brass and glass, c.1884, New York, designed by John Williams.
Central shaft supported on a triangular base of three dolphins; upper part of shaft has pierced round ornament.
Lamp was presented to Mrs. Grover Cleveland.
Gift of Mrs. T. Darrington Wadelton. 963.489.1
- WATCH CASE, enameled gold, c.1865, possibly American.
Outdoors scenes of flowers and a girl with dog; associated with the Petersen House in which Lincoln died, April 15, 1865; an 1865 gift from Mrs. Petersen to her niece, who had only shortly recovered from an illness in the room in which the wounded Lincoln was placed.
Gift of Mrs. Richard Bennett. 963.470.1
- SOUP PLATE, porcelain, c.1880, Limoges, France, made by Haviland & Co., designed by Theodore R. Davis.
From the commercial sets based on the designs for the Hayes State Service; "Okra."
Gift of the Alma C. Brunner Trust. 991.1684.19
- SOFA, walnut/pine, c.1881, American.
Rolled crest; large bolster arms; turned legs.
Believed acquired for the Green Room in 1881 from Washington retailer, W.B. Moses; used there until 1902.
U.S. Government purchase. 881.35.1
- CHEST OF DRAWERS, mahogany, c.1830-1850, American.
Late Empire style; tall; boldly veneered; faceted shallow drawer below small faceted drawers flanking recessed white marble basin slab; three graduated drawers between brackets on scrolled feet. White House Acquisition Fund. 963.438.1
- ASTRAL LAMPS, pair, gilt bronze and glass, c.1825-1830, Philadelphia, by Louis Veron.
Empire in style with center oil font having two tiers of glass prisms; double brackets hold vase-shaped glass globes. Veron supplied lighting fixtures to the White House in the Andrew Jackson administration.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 965.572.1-2
- BOX, pressed glass and silverplate, 20th century, American.
Slender rectangle; diamond and diamond-star pattern.
White House Acquisition Fund. P62.G03450.8
- BOX, pressed glass and silverplate, late 19th century, American.
Round-ended rectangle; diamond and diamond-star pattern; deep stars on bottom.
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. O.V. Porter. 962.219.1

South Wall (continued)

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

West Wall

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
October 1993

THE TREATY ROOM

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINE ARTS

North Wall- east

George Washington by an unknown artist

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

Bequest of David Gray.

968.629.1

East Wall

View of Macao by an unknown artist

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

Gift of the White House Historical Association. 973.963.1

View of Hong Kong by an unknown artist

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

Gift of the White House Historical Association. 973.963.1

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

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

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

William McKinley and Ida Saxton McKinley

by Emily Draton Taylor (1860-1952)

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

Gift of the White House Historical Association. 968.630.1-2

East Wall (continued)

James Monroe (statuette) by an unknown artist

Dieppe ivory, late 19th century, France.

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

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

962.386.1

Andrew Jackson by Clark Mills (1815-1883)

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

859.1451.1

Theodore Roosevelt by James Earle Fraser (1876-1953)

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

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Saul Lerner.

971.708.1

Horatio Nelson (bust) by an unknown artist

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

Gift of the British and Foreign Sailors Society. 905.1440.1

George Washington (bust) by an unknown artist

gilded bronze, c.1810.

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

Gift of an anonymous donor.

968.615.1

South Wall

Benjamin Franklin by Benjamin Wilson (1721-1788)

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

West Wall

Winston Churchill by Yousuf Karsh (1908-)

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

Abraham Lincoln by Alexander Hesler (?-?)

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

George Washington (statuette) by an unknown artist

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

Gift of Hugh D. Auchincloss, Jr. 961.101.1

Patrick Henry (bust) by an unknown artist

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

Gift of Mrs. William S. Paley. 962.213.2

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

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

Gift of the photographer. P93.P03606.1

West Wall (continued)

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

North Wall - west

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

FURNISHINGS

North Wall - east

STAND, walnut, late 19th century, American.

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

Acquisition undocumented.

960.108.1

East Wall

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

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

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

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

Acquisition undocumented.

960.1525-1526

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

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

Bequest of Mrs. Margaret Thompson Biddle. 958.4175.4

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

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

White House Acquisition Fund.

979.1415.1

VASE, glass, gilded bronze, and marble, mid-19th century, France. Scalloped-edged trumpet of partially ruby-stained glass;

ram's-head and acanthus leaf mount on marble base.

Gift of Clement E. Conger.

974.1110.1

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

Classical form; leaf-scroll handles from ram's-head mounts;

White House Acquisition Fund.

961.139.1-2

EASY CHAIR and OTTOMAN

Property of President and Mrs. Clinton.

OCCASIONAL TABLE, mahogany, c.1969, American.

Chippendale style; piecrust top; tripod.

U.S. Government purchase.

POO.H02798.1

East Wall (continued)

- FLOOR LAMP, one of pair, brass and tole, c.1965, American.
Bridge-type; painted tole shade; reeded shaft, sabre legs.
Purchased for President Lyndon B. Johnson's Oval Office.
Transferred from the General Services Administration.
P74.J00958.1
- MANTEL, marble, 1902, Italy.
Bardiglio (veined) marble moldings; white marble stile
panels carved with the fasces, a Roman symbol of authority,
topped by the Liberty cap; white marble frieze with central
inscription panel - "THIS ROOM WAS FIRST USED FOR/ MEETINGS
OF THE CABINET/ DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF/ PRESIDENT
JOHNSON. IT CONTINUED/ TO BE SO USED UNTIL THE YEAR/ MCMII
HERE THE TREATY OF/ PEACE WITH SPAIN WAS SIGNED."
Purchased during the Theodore Roosevelt Renovation of the
White House in 1902; one of eight mantels supplied by
R.C. Fisher & Co., New York, N.Y. 902.1208.1
- ANDIRONS, pair, brass, c.1840, American.
Tall lidded urn; broad spurred leg structure. Believed to
have been used in the White House during the Zachary Taylor
administration; descended in the Taylor family.
Gift of Admiral and Mrs. Edward J. Foy. 962.60.1-2
- FENDER, brass and iron wire, c.1830-1840, American.
Three urn finials on brass rim; wire mesh in elliptical
grid; three brass gadrooned bulb feet.
White House Acquisition Fund. 962.302.1
- FIRE SCREEN, iron, mid-20th century, American.
Five-fold; flat frame; square wire mesh.
U.S. Government purchase. P00.F03400.1
- FIRETOOLS (shovel, poker, tongs, brush, stand), brass,
mid-20th century, American.
Hexagonal bulb finials; paw feet on pierced stand.
U.S. Government purchase. P00.F00708.1-5
- WOOD BASKET, brass, mid-20th century, American.
Tubular pinned handle with anthemion mounts; scrolled legs.
U.S. Government purchase. P00.F02277.1-4
- OVERMANTEL MIRROR, one of a pair, gilded gesso and wood, glass,
1853, New York.
Elaborate leafy scrollwork throughout; large U.S. shield at
center of crestwork. Purchased for the Green Room during
the Franklin Pierce administration; among 18 mirror frames
supplied by L.R. Menger, New York, N.Y. 853.1047.2

East Wall (continued)

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

988.1631.1-2

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

973.1047.1-2

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

817.1345-146

South Wall

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

955.3394.1

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

869.209.1

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

961.79.1

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

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

941.1994.1

South Wall (continued)

DESK CHAIR, leather, 1989, American.
Rolled crest of tufted back; rolled, closed arms; five-
legged swivel pedestal.
U.S. Government purchase. P89.H003597.1

SIDE TABLE, c.1993, mahogany, American.
Slender; three drawers in apron; Marlborough legs.
U.S. Government purchase.

TELEPHONE TABLE, one of pair, mahogany, 1989, New York.
Rectangular; square tapering legs with shelf.
U.S. Government purchase. P89.H03487.1

West Wall

TALLCASE CLOCK, mahogany, c.1750, Philadelphia,
brass weight-driven works by Emanuel Rouse.
Carved flaming-urn finials on arched hood with shell and
leaf carving; marked brass dial; bracket feet.
Gift of the National Historical Foundation. 974.1089.1

CARD TABLES, pair, mahogany, c.1820, New York,
attributed to Charles-Honore Lannuier.
Rectangular, rounded front corners; gilt stenciling;
partially-gilded winged lion's-paw feet.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 965.585.1-2

LAMP, one of pair, bronze and glass, c.1830, France.
Glass font with German burner; reeded column; three leaf-
capped paw-footed legs atop triangular base.
White House Acquisition Fund. 963.439.1

SOFA, mahogany, c.1760, probably New York.
Chippendale; triple-arched back; fret carved legs and
stretchers; period type seat pad; the oldest piece of
seat furniture in the White House collection.
Gift of the National Historical Foundation. 970.672.1

GAMING TABLE, walnut, 1993, designed by Kaki Hockersmith,
made by Trosby, Atlanta.
Removable top inlaid with Presidential Seal and
checkerboard; backgammon board sub-top; deep apron with end
drawer accessing hand-hole to raise top; cabriole legs with
carved acanthus leaf knees and ball-and-claw feet.
Property of President and Mrs. Clinton.

WING CHAIRS, pair, birch, 1930, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Reproduction in William & Mary style; tall crest; paneled
cabriole front legs with Spanish feet; H-stretcher.
Received as part of a 1930 donation of furniture for the
Oval Office following the West Wing fire of Christmas Eve
1929; moved to Residence when found to be unnecessary for
the Oval Office. Gift of Grand Rapids Furniture
820.409.410

West Wall (continued)

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

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

North Wall

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

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

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

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

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

CONFERENCE TABLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
February 1997

THE MAP ROOM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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

MAP ROOM - ARCHITECTURE RELATED SUBJECTS

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

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

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

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

The White House Endowment Fund

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 31, 1995
page 1 OF 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-more-

Blue Room - Endowment Fund
page 2 of 2

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

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

###

Attached: List of suppliers

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

WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Nancy M. Folger, Chair

Mrs. Earle M. Craig, Jr., Past Chair and current member

Mrs. Anne Fisher

Mrs. Graham Gund

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.

Mrs. Suzanne V. Hascoe

Mr. Roger Horchow

Mrs. Linda Johnson Rice

Mrs. Thomas McLarty

Mr. A. Paul Prosperi

Mrs. William D. Ruckelshaus

Mr. Alfred R. Stern

Ms. Susan P. Thomases

1995 BLUE ROOM RENOVATION

SUPPLIERS

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES

WALLPAPER (manufacture)

\$ 24,215.00

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

WALLPAPER (installation)

\$ 13,133.80

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

FABRIC

\$112,000.00

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

UPHOLSTERY (labor)
DRAPERY (labor)

\$ 38,250.00
\$ 15,000.00

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

GILDING WORK (furniture)

\$ 25,000.00

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

PAINTING & ARCHITECTURAL GILDING

\$ 61,560.00

Mr. Brandon Thompson
Interiors
(703) 519-8870

MARBLE WORK

\$ 3,500.00

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

REIMBURSEMENT TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT
(labor and other support)

\$ 17,200.00

ESTIMATED COST FOR CARPET

\$ 48,500.00

ESTIMATE TOTAL

\$358,358.80

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
January 1995

THE BLUE ROOM

History

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTWORK

North Wall

Boston Harbor by Fitz Hugh Lane (1804-1865)

oil on canvas, 1854. Lane, a self-taught Massachusetts artist, is noted for his luminist maritime scenes painted in the 1850s. The general calm of this port view, centering on the distant Massachusetts State House, is partly disrupted by the steamboat slicing to the foreground.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Lew Wasserman. 963.507.1

Amerigo Vespucci and Christopher Columbus

by Giuseppe Ceracchi (1751-1801)
marble, c.1815. These busts, with a third of George Washington, were modeled c.1790-1794 but carved by the Pisani brothers in Florence after Ceracchi's death.

Although his voyages were preceded by those of Columbus, only Vespucci realized that they both had encountered a new continent, which later would be named for him.

Purchased for the White House in 1817 during the Monroe administration. 817.3753.1

817.1507.1

William Howard Taft by Anders Zorn (1860-1920), Swedish

oil on canvas, 1911. Painted at the White House.

President Taft is depicted in the Blue Room, seated in one of the 1902 armchairs, against the dark blue cloth-covered wall and white woodwork of the Theodore Roosevelt Renovation.

U.S. Government purchase. 912.1415.1

Boys Crabbing by William Ranney (1813-1857)

oil on canvas, 1855. This scene of carefree youths enjoying a popular pastime, perhaps Ranney's best work, exemplifies the American genre style. Ranney is known for paintings of life on the western frontier and sporting scenes of hunting and fishing in the vicinity of his New Jersey studio.

Gift of The Charles E. Merrill Trust. 972.940.1

East Wall

James Monroe by Samuel Finley Breese Morse (1791-1872)

oil on canvas, c.1819. Morse, an artist and inventor, stayed at the White House in 1819 and painted a bust-length likeness of Monroe used later by the artist to create a full-length portrait commissioned by Charleston, South Carolina, which hangs today in its City Hall. The Monroe family ordered a head study which is believed to be this portrait.

Gift of Michael Straight. 965.587.1

South Wall

Elizabeth Kortright Monroe (Mrs. James Monroe)

attributed to John Vanderlyn (1775-1852)
oil on canvas, 1816 or 1820. Vanderlyn also painted
portraits of James Monroe.
On loan from Thomas J. and William K. Edwards. L74.88.1

James Madison by John Vanderlyn (1775-1852)

oil on canvas, 1816. Commissioned by James Monroe,
Madison's Secretary of State and a friend of the artist;
descended in the Monroe family.
Gift of Mrs. Vincent Astor, the George Brown Foundation,
Inc., The Charles W. Engelhard Foundation, The Ruth P. Field
Fund, Inc., Laurence Rockefeller, and the White House
Historical Association. 968.627.1

Thomas Jefferson by Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860)

oil on canvas, 1800. Life portrait painted in Philadelphia
while Jefferson was Vice President. Became the prototype
for many American and European engravings and the most
popular 19th century image of Jefferson.
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon. 962.395.1

John Adams by John Trumbull (1756-1843)

oil on canvas, c.1792-93. Painted while Adams was Vice
President, commissioned by Chief Justice John Jay.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 986.1582.1

West Wall

John Tyler by George P.A. Healy (1813-1894)

oil on canvas, 1859. Based on an earlier life portrait.
Documents on table illustrate his administration's
accomplishments, notably, ratification of the Northeastern
Boundary Treaty, the annexation of Texas, and a treaty of
peace with China. Crumpled in his left hand, is a copy of
the National Intelligencer, suggesting his displeasure with
what had been the administration's official paper.
U.S. Government purchase. 859.1403.1

FURNISHINGS

North Wall

PEDESTALS, concrete, 1931, Washington, by John Early.
Plain classical circular form; made for these busts.
U.S. Government purchase. 931.1420.1 & .1508.1

East Wall

- SIDE CHAIR, gilded wood, 1962, American.
Reproduction of original Bellangé chairs, from set of eleven (7 arm, 4 side) placed in the Blue Room in 1962 and gradually replaced with original chairs as re-acquired.
Gift of Charles Francis Adams. 962.179.9
- PIER TABLE, mahogany, marble, and glass, c.1810, France.
Mahogany columns on round shelf projections; white marble top; drawer.
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon. 961.33.1
- ARGAND LAMPS, pair, cut glass and brass, c.1810-1815, England.
Originally oil-burning with brighter, more smoke-free flame than earlier lamp forms; cut glass casing of oil font.
Gift of the Janet Neff Charitable Trust. 972.836.1-2
- STAND, one of pair, gilded bronze, c.1817, France.
Shallow basin; three paw-footed legs topped by seated sphinxes; (see west wall). Among the French furnishings purchased by President James Monroe in 1817; designated to accompany the plateau in the "dining room." 817.3677-78
- VASE, one of a pair, porcelain, c.1817, Paris, by Pierre Louis Dagoty.
Scene of the Byzantine general, Belisarius, carrying a youth. Among the French furnishings purchased by President James Monroe in 1817; designated for the "Sitting room or Parlor" (Red Room). 817.1375.1
- SCONCES, two pairs (with pair on west wall), bronze and gilded bronze, c.1835, France.
Griffin torso; set with entirely gilded pair in East Room; bear stamp of King Louis-Philippe's Chateau de Neuilly.
Anonymous donation. 962.245.3-6
- LOOKING GLASS, gilded wood and glass, c.1815, probably New York.
Eglomisé (reverse-painted glass) side panels and upper panel with eagle. Suggestive of overmantel mirror (a drawing survives) designed for this room by Benjamin Latrobe in 1809 but destroyed in the fire of 1814.
Gift of the Janet Neff Charitable Trust. 972.859.1

East Wall (continued)

- MANTEL, marble, c.1810-1815, probably France.
Stylized caryatids suggestive of the 1817 mantels in the
Green and Red Rooms; on frieze, head of Medusa, whose face
would turn the beholder to stone.
Gift of the Janet Neff Charitable Trust. 972.850.1
- FIREBACK, cast iron, c.1812, marked "Mark Richards/Philad".
Decorated with starburst rosettes.
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Jones. 972.856.1
- ANDIRONS, pair, brass, c.1883, American.
Urn with ring-turned finial with ball tip; double block
plinth; spurred cabriole legs on ball-and-claw feet.
Acquired for the Blue Room during the Tiffany redecoration.
U.S. Government purchase. 883.1990.1-2
- FIRE TOOLS (shovel and tongs), brass and iron, c.1790-1800,
probably New York.
Acorn finials.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 980.1432.3-4
- FIRE SCREEN, brass and iron, c.1800, American.
Three-fold.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 980.1434.1
- FRUIT COOLERS, pair, porcelain, c.1824, France.
Initials "WCE" for Massachusetts Governor William C. Eustis,
to whom they were presented by the Marquis de Lafayette
during his visit to the United States, 1824-1825.
Gift of Grafton Minot. 962.311.1-2
- MANTEL CLOCK, gilded bronze, c.1817, Paris,
case made by Denière et Matelin.
Figure of the Carthaginian general, Hannibal (247-183/182
B.C.) with mounts commemorating victories over the Romans.
Among the French furnishings purchased by President James
Monroe in 1817; designated for the "Sitting room or Parlor"
(Red Room). 817.1362.1

East Wall (continued)

SEAT FURNITURE, gilded beechwood, c.1917, Paris, made by Pierre-Antoine Bellangé. Four armchairs (usually flanking fireplace), one bergère (larger armchair with closed arms - in center window well), two side chairs (south wall) and sofa (west wall), were part of a suite purchased for the "large oval room" by President James Monroe in 1817. Although Monroe had ordered mahogany furniture, the purchasing agents in France substituted gilded furniture, a set originally containing 18 armchairs, 18 side chairs, 2 sofas, 2 bergères, 4 stools, 6 footstools, 2 screens, and 1 pier table. Most of the furniture remained in the Blue Room until 1860, at which time all but the pier table now in the Entrance Hall was sold at auction under President James Buchanan and replaced with Victorian furniture.

Armchairs:	Gift of Miss Catherine Bohlen.	961.14.1
	Gift of National Society of Colonial Dames of the XVII Century.	963.510.1
	Anonymous donation.	973.950.1 & 973.956.1
Bergère:	Anonymous donation.	972.838.1
Side chairs:	Anonymous donation.	962.226.1 & 962.227.1
Sofa:	Gift of the Edison Institute.	979.1394.1

OCCASIONAL TABLE, mahogany and marble, late 18th century, France. Oblong; marble top; brass trim.

Gift of John Loeb. 962.447.1

GUERIDON (circular table), gilded bronze and marble, late 18th century, Paris, stamp of Adam Weisweiler. By a German craftsman in Paris who was patronized by Queen Marie Antoinette.

Gift of the Janet Neff Charitable Trust. 972.861.1

South Wall

ARMCHAIR, gilded wood, 1962, American.

Reproduction of original Bellangé chairs, from set of eleven (7 arm, 4 side) placed in the Blue Room in 1962 and gradually replaced with original chairs as re-acquired. Gift of Charles Francis Adams. 962.179.4

PIER TABLE, mahogany, marble, and glass, c.1815, New York, labeled by Charles-Honoré Lannuier.

Mahogany columns on square shelf projections; white marble top.

Gift of Robert Knox. 961.168.1

ARGAND LAMPS, pair, cut glass and brass, late 18th century, London, made by Johnston, Brookes & Co.

Diamond-cut spheres as font and pedestal.

Gift of the Janet Neff Charitable Trust. 972.864.1-2

STAND (see east wall)

South Wall (continued)

VASE, one of pair, porcelain, c.1817, Paris,
by Pierre Louis Dagoty.
Painted scene of the Greek poet, Homer, with a youth.
Among the French furnishings purchased by President James
Monroe in 1817; designated for the "Sitting room or Parlor"
(Red Room). 817.1374.1

West Wall

OCCASIONAL TABLES, pair, mahogany and marble, late 18th century,
France.
Oblong; marble top; brass trim.
Gift of the Janet Neff Charitable Trust. 972.860.1-2

BOUILLOTTE LAMPS, pair, gilded bronze, c.1790-1800, France.
Gift of John Loeb. 962.445.1-2

SOFA, (see east wall), gilded beechwood, c.1817, Paris,
made by Bellangé.
Curved frame to accommodate contour of the wall.

ARMCHAIRS, two, gilded wood, 1962, American.
Reproductions of original Bellangé chairs, from set of
eleven placed in the Blue Room in 1962 and gradually
replaced with original chairs as re-acquired.
Gift of Charles Francis Adams. 962.179.1, 6

Center

CENTER TABLE, mahogany and marble, c.1817, France.
Circular; white marble top.
Among the furnishings purchased by President James Monroe in
1817; designated for the "Sitting room or Parlor" (Red Room).
817.170.1

PUNCH BOWL, porcelain, c.1760, Chinese Export.
"Famille rose" decoration.
White House Acquisition Fund. 971.691.1

CHANDELIER, gilded wood and cut glass, c.1815-1820, France.
Eighteen light arms on ring with palmettes; feather crown.
Gift of J. Lloyd Hyde. 962.249.1

WALLPAPER, silk-screened paper, 1995, New York, made by
Brunschiwig & Fils.
Gold medallion-patterned ground paper adapted from an early-
19th-century American paper, probably after a French paper;
drapery swag top border and classical rosette bottom border,
both in gold and a sapphire blue, after early-19th-century
French papers.
Gift of the White House Endowment Fund.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
August 30, 1993

THE PRESIDENT'S OVAL OFFICE

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt had the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White design and construct an office building to the west of the original White House at the end of the colonnade built in the Jefferson administration. From the Second Floor of the Executive Mansion he then removed his office and Cabinet Room to new quarters in this "West Wing". The President's Room, which was then a rectangular rather than an oval office, was placed in the southeast corner, the Cabinet Room adjoining it to the north.

In 1909, President William Howard Taft expanded the wing to the south, constructing the first "Oval Office" at the center of this addition, moving the Cabinet Room to the southeast corner. In 1934, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt moved the Oval Office and its 1909 white marble mantel to its present southeast corner location and returned the Cabinet room to the northeast corner in a further-expanded West Wing.

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

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

In August 1982, a new floor of walnut and white oak was added. Donated by Kentucky Wood Floors of Louisville, Kentucky, this hardwood floor replaced a wood-grain vinyl installed in 1969 during the Nixon administration. That, in turn, replaced a cork flooring installed in Franklin Roosevelt's new office in 1934.

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

On January 20, 1993, with the inauguration of President Clinton, new gold damask draperies were installed, consisting of a six-swag valance and three pairs of straight overcurtains in a popular 18th-century acanthus-leaf pattern. This fabric was made by the New York firm, Scalamandre. A fragment of a red damask in this same pattern, found in the Philadelphia house once occupied by President George Washington, is now in the Valley Forge Museum. At the same time, the two high-back armchairs before the fireplace, acquired for the Oval Office in 1981, were reupholstered in a gold fabric.

The changes to the Oval Office were completed in August 1993, under the direction of Little Rock designer, Kaki Hockersmith. An ornamental blue tape was added as trim to the drapery valance and panels. Two sofas acquired in 1990 were rebuilt and recovered in a red-and-cream striped silk with pillows of red silk decorated with gilt leaf medallions. The seats of the cane-backed armchairs around the room were recovered in a specially made blue silk called "Little Rock diamond". All of these additional fabrics also were provided by Scalamandre.

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

The objects in the Oval Office will be described on the following pages in a counter-clockwise direction beginning to the right of the door as one enters the room from the corridor.

Portrait of Andrew Jackson by Thomas Sully (1783-1872)

The handsome portrait of Jackson to the right of the door was painted by Thomas Sully, one of America's foremost portraitists. After studying with John Trumbull and Gilbert Stuart, Sully opened a Philadelphia studio where he painted many illustrious Americans. He was also highly respected for encouraging young artists. This painting has been on loan to the White House from the National Gallery of Art since 1976.

L76.NGA017.1

Cane-Back Armchairs

The four cane-backed armchairs around the room have been in use in the Oval Office since 1930 and were provided for the new West Wing in 1902 by A.H. Davenport, Boston, Massachusetts. An interpretation of the later Federal style, circa 1810-1825, one of these has arms scrolled atop partly-reeded supports over turned and reeded front legs; the other three have arms scrolled on concave supports over square tapering front legs.

902.3482, 3485-86, .3488

Eagle Card Table

The mahogany folding-top card table below the northwest bookcase was made in Salem, Massachusetts, circa 1810. It is unusual in that the table top is supported by a large carved and gilded spread-winged eagle. This table was acquired for the White House in 1972 with funds contributed by the White House Historical Association.

972.898.1

Bust of Thomas Jefferson

The bust on the eagle card table belongs to President Clinton. A modern reduction of the 1786 bust by Jean-Antoine Houdon, it was produced of a bronze-toned synthetic material by Alva Studios.

Pitcher

The late-19th-century French porcelain pitcher in the north shelves features a magenta neck above a decorative device on one side of an American eagle and cross flags.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Joey Bishop.

962.279.1

Dinner Plates

The two dinner plates flanking the pitcher, made by Wedgwood, Etruria, England, are from a set of 60 such plates purchased for the White House in 1893 by Mrs. Frances Cleveland. They feature a edge band of red zig-zag and leaf motifs on a gilt ground. The rim is decorated with gilt swags on a cream ground. 893.3843.1-51

Bust of John F. Kennedy

The bust in the north shelves on the card table, belongs to President Clinton. Modeled by Robert Berks, it was produced of a bronze-toned synthetic material by Alva Studios.

Gilt Baskets

The pair of gilded silver baskets were made in London, circa 1780-1788, by John Wakelin & William Taylor. The pierced oval baskets (1780-81) and stands (1787-88) are probably from a larger set with interchanged components. On the center of each side is the coat-of-arms of Order of the Garter, the highest order of British nobility. Part of the vermeil collection bequeathed to the White House by Mrs. Margaret Thompson Biddle in 1956. 958.4179.1-2

Vase

The small porcelain vase was made in France c.1800-1810. The dark blue ground is contrasted with a gilt floral spray framed by laurel leaves, gilt lion's head handles, and a gilt neck and foot. Gift of Miss Pauline Herrmance. 961.118.1

Basket

The silver-gilt basket, reeded like a cluster of bamboo, is from a set of 24 made in France for Tiffany & Co. in 1962. Gift of Mrs. Paul Mellon. 962.408.2

Dinner Plates

The two red-rimmed dinner plates flanking the basket, are from a set of 24 such plates made by Lenox, Trenton, New Jersey, that was purchased in 1916 under President Woodrow Wilson to supplement a group of similar Wedgwood plates purchased for the White House in 1893 by Mrs. Frances Cleveland. 916.3845.1-17

Works of Theodore Roosevelt

On the south shelves is a 24-volume set of the writings of Roosevelt. Published in 1926, this limited edition was a gift from the Theodore Roosevelt Association in 1977.

977.1332.1-24

Bust of Theodore Roosevelt

The bust in the south shelves belongs to President Clinton. Modeled by Gleb Derjinsky, it was produced of a bronze-toned synthetic material by Alva Studios with the subject's facsimile signature on the base.

Sapphire Busts - Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln

The square display case in the south bookcase niche contains three presidential busts carved from some of the world's largest sapphires found in Queensland, Australia. These gemstone sculptures were a 1983 gift from the Kasanjian Foundation, which had acquired the stones and commissioned their carving in the 1950's. The bust of Abraham Lincoln - 1318 carats - was carved in 1951 by Norman Maness, after a life-mask executed by Leonard Volk in 1860. This was followed by the 1056-carat bust of George Washington carved by Harry B. Derian after a bust of Jean-Antoine Houdon and a painting by Gilbert Stuart. The bust of Thomas Jefferson - 1381 carats - was also carved by Derian in 1957 after an 1825 life mask by J.H.I. Browere and a painting by Mather Brown.

P88.A03441.1-3

Chest of Drawers

The mahogany chest of drawers to the right of the windows was made in the Hepplewhite style in Massachusetts, circa 1790. Each of the four graduated drawers in the serpentine front shows a rectangle of string inlay, the corners of which are filled with inlaid fan quadrants. This chest was acquired for the White House in 1977 with funds from the White House Historical Association.

977.1329.1

Sculpture - "Appeal to the Great Spirit"
by Cyrus Edwin Dallin (1861-1944)

Dallin, a native of Utah, was an eloquent defender of the American Indian, particularly through four great equestrian statues which depict the cycle of their relations with the white man. This image, first exhibited in 1908, was the fourth, a stoic and dignified appeal for deliverance, of which a monumental casting was installed in front of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston in 1913, the year in which Dallin copyrighted the image. In 1916, he collaborated with the Gorham Company foundry in producing reductions of his Indian statues in three sizes. This example, an early casting of the middle size, circa 1916, was given to the White House in 1991 by The Barra Foundation, Inc. 991.1694.1

Painting - "The President's House" by an Unknown Artist
after William Henry Bartlett (1809-1854).

This slightly fanciful depiction of the White House above Tiber Creek, where now runs Constitution Avenue, is believed to have been executed in the mid-nineteenth century after an 1839 engraving of a drawing by English artist, William Henry Bartlett. This painting was a gift to the White House from Mr. and Mrs. Hawley S. Simpson in 1967. 967.611.1

Sofa Table

The modern sofa table against the windows, made in the late-Sheraton style by Smith & Watson, New York, was acquired for the Oval Office in 1969. Fitted with drop leaves and drawers, it is supported at each end by a flat pedestal on splayed legs braced by an arching trestle.

Bust of Abraham Lincoln

The bust on the sofa table, a commercial casting modeled originally by Robert Berks in 1958, belongs to President Clinton.

Bust of Franklin D. Roosevelt

The bust on the sofa table, belongs to President Clinton. Modeled by Jo Davidson in 1934, it was produced of a bronze-toned synthetic material by Alva Studios.

"Resolute" Desk

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

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

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

In January 1977, President Jimmy Carter requested that this historic desk be returned to the White House for use again in the Oval Office. In 1981, President Ronald W. Reagan also chose to use this desk in the Oval Office. President George Bush used it in the Oval Office for five months in 1989 before having it moved to his Residence Office in exchange for a partner's desk which he had used in his West Wing office as Vice President.

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

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

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

Desk Chair

The brown leather desk chair was acquired by the White House in 1989.

Pair of Chinese Fish Bowls

The large circular porcelain bowls presently being used as planters on either side of the sofa table were made in China, circa 1800. Decorated in the "famille rose" style with exotic birds among rocks and flowering trees on a white ground, they were a gift to the White House from Mrs. Lamont duPont Copeland in 1980.

980.1420.1-2

Chest of Drawers

The simple mahogany chest to the left of the south windows is a mid-nineteenth-century country version of a Federal-style chest of the late eighteenth century. Four graduated drawers are ornamented with satinwood stringing and brass pulls stamped with the American eagle. This American chest was acquired with contributed funds in 1962.

962.335.1

Sculpture - "The Thinker" by Auguste Rodin (1840-1917)

This bronze of Rodin's famous sculpture was cast early in the 20th century by the Alexis Rudier Foundry. It reportedly descended in the Rodin family until it was given to Paul Doumer, French statesman and President of the French Republic, 1931-32. It has been lent for President Clinton's Oval Office by the B. Gerald Cantor Collection, which acquired it in Paris in the mid-1970s.

L93.196.1

Painting - "The Avenue in the Rain"

by Frederick Childe Hassam (1859-1935)

During and shortly after World War I, the streets of New York were often hung with flags and banners in support of the Allied war effort. From 1916 to 1919, Childe Hassam executed about 30 paintings of these patriotic scenes. Painted in February 1917, even before the United States entered the war, this oil on canvas, one of Hassam's best, shows large American flags multiplied by their own reflections in the wet pavement. This painting was a gift to the White House in 1963 from T.M. Evans.

963.422.1

Sculpture - "The Bronco Buster"
by Frederic Remington (1861-1909)

The important bronze sculpture of a cowboy riding a spirited horse was cast by the Roman Bronze Works, Corona, New York, circa 1903. The original design, which was Remington's first work of sculpture, was copyrighted by him in 1895 and at first sand-cast by the Henry Bonnard Company. This example, #23 of the lost-wax castings executed by the Roman Bronze Works, was a gift to the White House in 1973 from Miss Virginia Hatfield and Mrs. Louise Hatfield Stickney in memory of their father, James T. Hatfield.
973.1019.1

Tall-Case Clock

The case of the magnificent American clock standing against the east wall was probably made by John and Thomas Seymour, prominent Boston cabinetmakers, in the early nineteenth century. Although the dial is not marked, the works are possibly by James Douell of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who made the works for a nearly identical Seymour case. This case is fashioned of a richly grained mahogany and features the beautiful craftsmanship of the Seymours. This clock and many other pieces of Seymour furniture were acquired for the White House in 1972 with funds contributed by the White House Historical Association. 972.919.1

Card Tables

The pair of mahogany folding-top card table flanking the mantel was made in New England, possibly in Connecticut, 1790-1810. Crafted in the Sheraton style with a bowed apron, turreted front corners, and tapering reeded legs, these tables are decorated with bands of a key-motif inlay and panels of fancy-grained veneers. They were a gift to the White House from Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield in 1946. 946.1333-1334

Bust of Benjamin Franklin by Jean-Antoine Houdon (1741-1828)

This portrait bust of Franklin in plain period dress is probably the most familiar depiction of this famous American statesman, largely because so many other artists copied Houdon's likeness. A terra cotta bust executed in 1778, when Franklin was American minister to France, was possibly the original from which Houdon fashioned this bronze copy, the only one accepted to be by Houdon himself, and other plaster and marble copies. This important bust, by one of the most famous sculptors, was a gift to the White House in 1980 from J. William Middendorf, II, and the White House Historical Association. 980.1427.1

Painting - "The Three Tetons" by Thomas Moran (1837-1926)

The English-born Thomas Moran is best known for his landscapes of the American West, notably the Yosemite, Zion, Grand Canyon, and Yellowstone regions. His first trip west was in 1871 when he accompanied Dr. F.V. Hayden's survey party, the first officially to describe and map the Yellowstone Canyon. His watercolor studies, together with Hayden's reports and William H. Jackson's photographs, helped to convince the U.S. Government to establish Yellowstone National Park in 1872 as the first such public wilderness preserve in the country. This oil on canvas landscape, a view of the Idaho or western side of the Teton Range, was executed circa 1895, apparently from sketches made in 1879 during Moran's only visit to those mountains. It was a gift to the White House from C.R. Smith in 1966.

965.591.1

Portrait of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860)

The portrait of George Washington over the mantel is one of the so-called "porthole" portraits by noted American artist, Rembrandt Peale. The original likeness, begun in 1823, is believed to be the one which now hangs in the Old Senate Chamber of the United States Capitol. From it, Peale painted 79 similar portraits, some in civilian dress, as the Capitol painting, and some in the buff and blue uniform of the Continental Army, such as this example. This oil on panel portrait was a gift to the White House from Mrs. John N.M. Howells in 1962.

962.313.1

Mantel

The white marble mantel was installed in the original Oval Office when that room was constructed in the expanded West Wing in 1909 during the administration of President William Howard Taft. When the Oval Office was moved to its present location during the 1934 expansion of the West Wing, this mantel was installed in this new room. Its classical lines include Ionic columns, a frieze carved with drapery and rosettes, and a row of dentils beneath the cornice.

P09.B02635.1

Pair of Chinese Jars

The tall porcelain jars on the mantel were made in China in the K'ang Hsi period (1662-1722). These baluster-shaped jars are decorated in the "kanulle verte" style with a handsome garden motif of flowering trees rising from behind walls. The lids are surmounted by polychrome "fo-dog" finials, a Buddhist guardian symbol. These vases were acquired for the White House in 1973.

973.988.1-2

Chinese Export Porcelain Bowl

The small circular bowl on the mantel, used for plants, was made in China early in the 19th century. It is decorated in the "famille rose" style with a gold and red cross-hatched border on the exterior and interior of the rim. The white exterior bears a scroll-framed reserve panel of a peacock. This bowl was a gift to the White House from Mrs. Herbert Pratt in 1929. 929.1356.1

American Andirons

The fireplace is equipped with a pair of Chippendale-style brass andirons made circa 1780. They have urn finials atop tall columns supported by spurred cabriole legs on ball-and-claw feet. These andirons were acquired for the White House in 1973 with funds contributed by the White House Historical Association. 973.1022.1-2

American Fender

On the hearth stands a serpentine fender, circa 1800, probably made in New York. The brass rim supports three urn finials, while the iron wirework grill is decorated in a scrolled-vine motif. This fender was a gift to the White House from Sotheby-Parke Bernet, Inc., in 1973. 973.968.1

Firetools

The set of brass firetools - shovel, poker, tongs, brush, and stand - have been used in the Oval Office since the Kennedy administration. The tools feature a double-urn finial, while the stand base is pierced in an oval pattern. P00.F00706.1-5

Painting - "City of Washington From Beyond the Navy Yard"
by George Cooke (1793-1849)

This oil on canvas painting, to the left of the mantel, depicts the city of Washington in 1833 as seen from the southeast, across the Anacostia River on which is situated the Washington Navy Yard. The White House can be seen at the left center and the U.S. Capitol, with the Bulfinch dome, at the right center. An engraving based on this painting was a popular nineteenth-century depiction of the city. This painting was a gift to the White House from The Morris & Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation in 1972. 972.883.1

Bust of Harry S. Truman by Charles Keck (1875-1951)

The bust of President Truman on the card table to the left of the mantel was cast in bronze in 1947 by the Roman Bronze Works, Corona, New York. It was presented to the President, who had posed for the sculptor in the Oval Office, by the American Legion in an Oval Office ceremony in June 1947.

Armchairs

The two upholstered armchairs in front of the fireplace were made in the Chippendale style by Kittinger & Co., Buffalo, New York. They feature a serpentine crest, upholstered arms on recessed concave supports, and cabriole front legs with carved knees and ball-and-claw feet. These chairs were purchased for the Oval Office in 1981.

Pembroke Tables

The breakfast or "pembroke" tables, adjacent to the sofas, were made in the Hepplewhite style in New York, circa 1785-1800. Each has a single drawer and drop leaves. The characteristic square tapering legs are inlaid with satinwood bellflowers, mock-fluting, and cuffs, while satinwood stringing appears throughout. One table was a 1960 gift to the White House from the National Society of Interior Designers; the other was acquired to match in 1973 with funds contributed by the White House Historical Association. 960.3773.1, 973.1004.1

Table Lamps

Standing on the pembroke tables are a pair of French Empire porcelain urns made in Paris, c.1810, which have been mounted as lamps. An unidentified coat-of-arms appears on the heavy gold and red geometric band on the neck, a motif repeated on the shoulder of the bowl. Gilded handles emerge from classical white male masques. These were acquired with funds contributed to the White House in 1974. 974.1065.1-2

Sofas

The pair of modern upholstered sofas were purchased for the Oval Office in 1989. Of simple rectilinear line with a rolled crest and arms, these sofas were purchased with funds donated for the 1989-1990 redecoration of the office. P89.H03471.1-2

Coffee Table

The oval coffee table was specially designed for the 1993 redecoration. Made by Trosby, Atlanta, it features a star-inlaid cross-banded top on a low pedestal with four reeded legs.

Rug

A new oval wool carpet, 30'3" x 23'2", was woven for the room in the United States by Scalamandre. A dark blue field centers a full-color Presidential Coat-of-Arms encircled by fifty white stars and framed by a gilt rope band nestled into a plain red band. This framing band is repeated on the exterior of the rug's border which features green olive branches and gold laurel wreathes separated by red rosettes on a white field, framed on the interior by a gilt rope band.

The White House Endowment Fund

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 31, 1995
page 1 OF 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-more-

Finney
Internal Use

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE WHITE HOUSE RENOVATIONS

Kaki Hockersmith

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q: How was Kaki paid?

A: By the Transition Foundation.

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

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

Specific Costs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vince Foster

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

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

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

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

Presidential Inaugural Committee

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

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

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

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

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

A: Early spring 1993.

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

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

Q: How about GSA?

A: I believe that bill has been paid.

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

A: I don't know.

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

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

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

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

Contributors to the WHHA and the National Park Service

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

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

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

A: No.

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

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

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

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

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

A: A variety of people have assisted in fundraising.

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

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

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

A: My understanding is that the contributions are deductible.

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

Q: I assume that is correct.

A: How will he or she establish that value?

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

Federal Procurement Procedures

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

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

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

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

any particular renovation work unless it independently approves this payment.

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

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

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

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

While the Clintons were on vacation, repairing of the White House's Heating and Ventilation system began. This is the first overhaul of this system since the Truman Administration (1948 - 1952). This repair work is part of the continuing replacement of the White House utility systems that began in the '70s.

The majority of the work being done is in the attic of the White House. There was minimal asbestos removal, most of the asbestos was removed during the Reagan Administration.

The First Family will be staying at Blair House until Sunday, September 11.

Q and A:

q. When have the Clintons stayed at Blair House?

a. The Clintons stayed at Blair House once before the inauguration and again during inauguration week.

q. How long will these repairs take?

a. The Clintons will move back into the White House on Sunday, September 11. The repair work will take several year to complete.

q. Are these repairs only for the private residence?

a. No, these repair effected the entire White House.

q. Who is paying for this renovation work?

a. The project is being handled by the National Park Service.

q. Was the air monitor in the White House during the asbestos abatement?

a. Yes, air monitoring was done by the contractor coordinating the abatement and by the Park Service.

q. Have other Presidents had to relocate to Blair House because of renovation work.

a. President Truman resided in Blair House from 1948 - 1952 during the White House's reconstruction.

THE SIDEWALK:

q. Why is the sidewalk in front of the White House being replaced?

a. The roots from the trees have pushed up the sidewalks and caused them to crack. Two years ago the sidewalk on the east side of the White House was replaced and this work is a continuation of the work started then. The work is being paid for by the National Park Service and is being done by Park Service employees.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

D R A F T

908-234-2300

April 24, 1995

FACTS SHEET ON RESTORATION OF EISENHOWER PUTTING GREEN

In honor of the United States Golf Association's celebration of the Centennial of Golf throughout the country, Robert Trent Jones, Jr. in cooperation with the USGA, Reg Murphy President, has undertaken the restoration of the "Eisenhower" putting green on the south grounds of the White House.

The green was established during the Eisenhower Administration and was removed in 1971. After checking photographic records, the restored green will be placed in the same location as the Eisenhower green although it will be somewhat smaller in total square footage.

Initial restoration work, by the National Park Service, began on Friday, April 21, 1995 with the removal of the artificial green that was established in 1989. The NPS will assist the Robert Trent Jones II company and others (see attached) with re-establishing the putting green. Expenses and services for the green are being donated to the National Park Service.

Reconstruction of the green and restoration of the lawn area will be completed by May 1, 1995, weather permitting.

1991 Bush astroturf green installed
near Eisenhower green w/ private funds
DI Gerommi & Assoc.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Participating Companies and Contributions

Robert Trent Jones, Jr.
California

Design consultation and
construction supervision

A. S. Altum & Associates
Indiana

Irrigation design

Loft Seeds
New Jersey

Agronomic consultation

The Toro Company
Minnesota

Irrigation supplies & mower

Summit Hall Sod Farm
Maryland

Sod, supplies, & labor

Tanto Construction
Pennsylvania

Irrigation installation

Greenscape Ltd.
California

Shaping, drainage, & seedbed

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.

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES RESTORATIONS

Over the years, Presidents and their families have taken great care to preserve the White House as a national monument.

In keeping with that tradition, President and Mrs. Clinton are committed to maintaining the White House as a living museum that should reflect proudly on the people who own it: the American public.

The White House has been the home and office of every President since John Adams, and to ensure its upkeep the First Family initiated several interior refurbishings this year that are now complete.

According to Curator Rex Scouten, significant restorations are necessary about every 10 years due to the heavy volume of tourists and guests who visit the White House each week. The refurbishments recently completed -- the first substantial improvements in 12 years -- marked the initial phase of a project to repair and maintain the White House overall. The project will continue as President and Mrs. Clinton work with the Committee for the Preservation of the White House to make needed refurbishments in the East Room and Blue Room.

The recent improvements, totalling approximately \$380,000*, were financed by private donations to the White House Historical Association and through surplus funds from the Presidential Inaugural Committee. (The Inaugural Committee also contributed funds to the Vice President's Residence Foundation.) The \$50,000 appropriated by Congress for White House restorations will not be used. Labor provided by the National Park Service, costing \$28,087, has been reimbursed.

Beginning last November, Little Rock designer Kaki Hockersmith worked with the White House curator and usher's office to review the condition of the residence and offices and determine what repairs were needed immediately.

Included in the restoration were portions of the family quarters and rooms widely used for private work, meetings, official functions, and entertaining -- the Oval Office, Treaty Room, West Sitting Room, and Lincoln Sitting Room.

The most extensive changes were made to enhance the special character of the Oval Office and the Treaty Room -- the president's two offices -- and to expand their use as public and private work areas.

Under the direction of Ms. Hockersmith, new gold draperies were installed in the Oval Office after President Clinton's inauguration in January. Further improvements included restyling and recovering the office's two sofas, reupholstering two high-

back armchairs, recovering several cane-back armchairs, and installing a new oval carpet with 13 colors that was woven specially for the room.

The carpet, with its deep blue field, features the Presidential Seal encircled by fifty white stars and framed by a gilt double rope.

The Treaty Room also been restored to its 19th century character. Over the years, this presidential office, located in the residence, has served as a Cabinet Room, sitting room, presidential reception room, and private study. It also has been the site of important treating signings, such as the Peace Protocol marking the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the Treaty for a Partial Nuclear Test signed by President Kennedy.

Aware of the Treaty Room's rich past, President Clinton was committed to enhancing the room's historical nature while also maintaining it as a working office and meeting area for visiting dignitaries. The refurbishing of the Treaty Room was accomplished with the addition of stained walnut woodwork, inlaid walnut bookcases, new wallpaper, new upholstery and draperies, and a repainted ceiling medallion.

As part of the recent restoration and necessary maintenance, repainting, carpeting, and upholstering was also completed in portions of the family quarters of the residence. For example, a butler's pantry was converted into an everyday kitchen now used for family meals. A large wood island was removed and replaced with an expandable breakfast table and chairs.

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

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

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

To minimize costs, nearly all of the furniture used for the restoration came from Executive Residence storage. Ms. Hockersmith also consulted with many designers and manufacturers who contributed fabrics and materials for upholstering and repairs to these furnishings.

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

###

* The cost of the renovation to date is \$379,115.12. Outstanding bills totalling an estimated \$35,000 have not yet been received.

WHITE HOUSE RESTORATION FACT SHEET

PERSONNEL

1) Kaki Hockersmith

Kaki Hockersmith is a well-known Little Rock, Arkansas interior designer whose style reflects her dynamic imagination and longstanding commitment to the arts. She has distinguished herself as a designer who combines her expertise with her clients' personalities, taste and lifestyles.

In 19-- , the Clintons asked Kaki Hockersmith Interiors to redesign the interior of the Governor's mansion in Little Rock. Ms. Hockersmith's most important challenge was to modify the use of space in the fifty-year old building to better suit the needs of the state's young and active First Family. Ms. Hockersmith's remodeling plans included the design of new storage areas, modernization of bathrooms, the addition of decorative and overhead lighting where none had formerly existed, and the selection of paints, wall and window coverings and hardware.

Following the Inauguration, the Clintons asked Ms. Hockersmith's assistance in refurbishing a number of public and private rooms in the White House.

Ms. Hockersmith's ability to create a comfortable feeling within an historic framework and her familiarity with the Clintons' style allowed her to create designs and make suggestions of patterns and color schemes. In addition, Ms. Hockersmith supervised the move of materials and personal furnishings to Washington.

Ms. Hockersmith surveyed storage facilities, how the Clintons' personal items would be transported and selected the pieces of personal items that would be used in the White House. In addition, Ms. Hockersmith reviewed the White House floor plans and made several trips to Washington to determine which rooms could be best used for the needs of the First Family. By the first week in January, Ms. Hockersmith had created a blueprint for the packers, movers and receivers to follow for the transition to take place.

The gathering of historic objects to be displayed throughout the residence and offices of the White House was a top priority for the Clintons. Ms. Hockersmith's primary focus was to address historic preservation in areas that would be used frequently for guests and official purposes. Her first mission was to gather all information regarding antiques, historic paintings and objects to make them the focal point of the restorations. Ms. Hockersmith contacted museums, historians and artists within the design community in search of White House history as well as conducted extensive discussions with the White House curator and usher's office to determine the extend of the White House collection. In addition, she surveyed all of the storage

facilities inside the White House and the main storage warehouse in Maryland gathering paintings, furniture that needed refurbishment and other furnishings that would be suitable.

Ms. Hockersmith worked closely with the Nelson Beck Co. on the refurbishing project. (See below for information on the Nelson Beck Co.).

Working with design experts, Ms. Hockersmith was able to assure a level of quality for the White House restoration project. Drawings and photographs were presented to selected drapery workrooms and several meetings were held to ensure the achievement of desired results. Ms. Hockersmith assisted with the specialty paint mixes and special instructions for the installation of wallcoverings and light fixtures. Ms. Hockersmith also supervised the placement of furniture and the selection of art work along with Mrs. Clinton.

Ms. Hockersmith donated a great deal of her personal time as well as the time of her employees to this project. She also donated draperies she designed which now hang in the Lincoln Sitting Room.

Unlike other designers, Ms. Hockersmith did not receive the standard surcharge or commission which designers receive when purchasing materials wholesale. Ms. Hockersmith purchased all materials and wholesale and passed the commission on to the White House Historical Association.

Ms. Hockersmith was paid an hourly wage for her work. (How much? With what funds?)

2) Nelson Beck Co.

The Neslon Beck Co. is the White House selected upholsterer which has performed a great deal of the upholstery work for former First Families.

Nelson Wurz started in the window coverings field when he worked part time as a drapery installer during his college years. He and his wife, Dorothy, operated a drapery business from their apartment for 10 months before they formed a partnership with Marvin Beck and established Nelson Beck of Washington. Marvin Beck left the area in 1956 and Nelson Wurz became president and CEO of Nelson Beck of Washington.

The Nelson Beck Co. has specialized in hand made custom draperies for 39 years. The firm has been active in the residential field -- working for interior designers and architectural firms. The company specializes in exhibition and period draperies, working with curators at the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Portrait Gallery, the Renwick Gallery the Museum of Modern Art, the Corcoran Gallery, the White House, the DAR Museum and the U.S. Capitol.

The Nelson Beck Co. has assisted in a number of projects at the White House, such as upholstering the walls of the Green Room, upholstering the Bellange chairs in the Blue Room as well as doing the slipcovers and upholstery for the Bushes and upholstery for the Reagans.

Nelson Beck has also done the draperies and window treatments in the restored period offices at the Treasury Department. Other work done by Nelson Beck includes drapery treatments and upholstery for the Vice President's house during Nelson Rockefeller's term.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

In addition to contributing \$300,000 to the Vice President's Residence Foundation, the Presidential Inaugural Committee contributed \$300,000 to the White House Historical Association for the restoration of the White House.

COMPETITIVE BIDDING

The restorations of the Executive Residence involve purchases by a private entity, so any procurement laws or competitive bidding requirements do not apply. While the First Family determines what restorations are desirable, it is the White House Historical Association that determines independently whether or not its funds will pay for the improvements. The White House Historical Association is under no obligation to fund any particular restoration work unless it independently approves the payment.

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

OVERTIME LABOR:

Due to the need for special workmanship and unanticipated problems which surfaced while removing paint and old worn paper, some labor overtime costs were incurred.

Certain wall papers are preserved for their historic value and need to be removed with special materials by professionals. Many problems developed as wallpaper was removed: plaster peeling, holes and general wall repair. These developments required quick restoration which resulted in overtime labor.

All excess labor and materials by both the National Park Services and the White House Executive Residence staff have been compensated by the White House Historical Association through private funds.

At all times the estimate budget was a guide followed by Ms. Hockersmith and the usher's office.

LIST OF DONORS:

See attached sheets.

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 draperies in the Entrance Hall have new carved and gilded bows with a center shell flanked by leaves similar to the gilded looking glass in the Entrance Hall.

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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 11, 1994

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

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON OPENS EXHIBITION OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY SCULPTURE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, DC -- First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton today opened an exhibition of 20th-Century American Sculpture at the White House. The sculpture will be on display in the First Lady's Garden through January, 1995. The pieces for the exhibit are on loan to the White House from ten midwestern art collections.

Mrs. Clinton said of the exhibit, "These twelve sculptures celebrate the special genius of American artists and their enduring capacity to stir our imagination and touch our hearts. It is appropriate that this exhibition is on display in the garden conceived of and created by First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy believed that art could and should be a part of our lives."

As Chair of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, Mrs. Clinton and Committee members discussed an exhibition of American 20th-Century sculpture in the White House in January, 1994. J. Carter Brown, Director Emeritus of the National Gallery of Art, and a member of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, contacted the Association of Art Museum Directors regarding the possibility of loaning pieces of 20th-Century American Sculpture to the White House. Under the auspices of the Association of Art Museum Directors and through the generosity of the Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Foundation twelve pieces of 20th century sculpture have been loaned to the White House from ten midwestern public art collections.

The curator of the exhibit is Mr. George W. Neubert, Director of the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery and Sculpture Garden at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. The Committee for the Preservation of the White House hopes to continue the exhibition with pieces of sculpture from public art collections from every region of the country.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 24, 1997

The White House announced today the acquisition of Bear Lake, New Mexico, a painting by one of America's foremost artists, Georgia O'Keeffe, for the permanent White House collection. The painting will be unveiled by (the President and) Mrs. Clinton at a White House ceremony on October 24, 1997. Following the unveiling, the painting will hang in the Green Room of the White House. This is the first painting by a major 20th century American woman artist to be exhibited in the state rooms of the White House.

Bear Lake, New Mexico (1930, oil on canvas, 30 x 40 in.) is a landscape painting of an area north of Taos on Taos Pueblo land. A sacred site by the Taos Indians, the area is not accessible to the public.

Georgia O'Keeffe (1887-1986) went to New Mexico for her first extended visit in 1929 and painted this work the next year. For the next two decades, she would continue to visit New Mexico during the summer months and spend the remainder of the year in New York City. In 1949, three years after the death of her husband, Alfred Stieglitz, she moved permanently to Abiquiu, New Mexico.

Bear Lake, New Mexico was done at an important time in O'Keeffe's career. A pencilled star made by O'Keeffe on the backing board of the painting indicates that she considered this a significant work. She painted two other scenes of Bear Lake. One, a vertical canvas, is in a private collection; the other, an abstract work was destroyed. Bear Lake, New Mexico was exhibited once, in 1931, at An American Place, the Alfred Stieglitz gallery in New York City where O'Keeffe exhibited her work from 1930. The painting remained in her possession until her death in 1986.

The acquisition of this painting was recommended by the Committee for the Preservation of the White House. Mrs. Clinton serves as honorary chair. It is a gift to the White House from the Georgia O'Keeffe Foundation, Abiquiu, New Mexico, and William D. Rollnick and Nancy Ellison Rollnick, New York.

Twenty-one women artists are now represented in the permanent White House collection. Among them are Mary Cassatt, Anna Mary Robertson Moses (Grandma Moses), Lilla Cabot Perry and Henriette Wyeth.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 14, 1998

CONTACT: MARSHA BERRY
TOBY GRAFF
JULIE MASON
202/456-2960

STATE DINING ROOM RENOVATION AND REFURBISHING COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, DC -- The Committee for the Preservation of The White House today announced the completion of the renovation and refurbishing of the State Dining Room. The State Dining Room will be re-opened at the beginning of public tours on Tuesday, September 15, 1998. Following the installation of a new carpet, to be delivered after the first of the year, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will formally unveil the room and review other changes in the House completed during the Clinton Administration.

Work done to the State Dining Room includes repainting the room, replacing the draperies, and conserving the furnishings from the 1902 renovation of the White House. The redecoration of the room was necessitated by the wear from the 1.2 million visitors to the White House and the nearly 50,000 guests hosted at official and ceremonial events each year.

The project was funded by the White House Endowment Trust created by the White House Historical Association to support the preservation of the principal public rooms of the White House. A \$25 million endowment was met in 1997, allowing for future refurbishing including the estimated cost of \$270,507.18 to renovate the State Dining Room. A breakdown of costs is attached.

The State Dining Room is the most intact architectural space remaining from the 1902 renovation of the White House undertaken during President Theodore Roosevelt's administration. The refurbishing reflects the 1902 renovation of the room while taking into consideration the current official and ceremonial uses of the room at the end of the 20th century. Under the direction of designer Kaki Hockersmith, and in conjunction with the late Mark Hampton, the Design/Decorative Arts Subcommittee of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House (see list of members attached) were instrumental in the design efforts and the interpretation of the room.

Walls and Ceilings

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, the walls of the State Dining Room have been repainted rather than attempting to remove the paint and restore the walls to their original unpainted oak. During the Truman renovation from 1948 to 1952, the 1902 wood paneling was preserved, re-installed, and painted light green. The walls were also painted in 1961, 1981 and 1985.

-MORE-

The Committee decided to paint the walls a stone color in keeping with the Georgian style woodwork. Wood paneling was often painted at the turn of the last century. The frieze and pilasters have been glazed to enhance these architectural elements.

Draperies

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

Furnishings

A major component of the project was the preservation and conservation of the 1902 furnishings in the room.

Three eagle pedestal console tables, designed by Stanford White and made by the A.H. Davenport Company of Boston in 1902, have been conserved and returned to their original mahogany appearance. They had been painted and gilded in 1961. The Queen Anne style mahogany chairs, made in 1902 and 1952, have been conserved and re-upholstered in a gold cotton and wool Scalamandre damask with an overall design of ivy. The 1902 silverplate chandelier and wall sconces, which were gilded in 1961, have been cleaned, conserved and re-wired. Their gilded appearance is now more compatible with the other gilded objects in the room.

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

Carpet

A temporary carpet with a leaf and rosette pattern has been placed on the floor. The new, permanent carpet, which is being made by the Scott Group in Grand Rapids, Michigan, will incorporate elements from the 1902 ceiling design.

###

Attachments: Breakdown of State Dining Room Costs
List of Members of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House
List of Members of the State Dining Room Refurbishment Design/Decorative
Arts Subcommittee

The White House Endowment Fund

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 31, 1995
page 1 OF 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-more-

Blue Room - Endowment Fund
page 2 of 2

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

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

###

Attached: List of suppliers

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

WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Nancy M. Folger, Chair

Mrs. Earle M. Craig, Jr., Past Chair and current member

Mrs. Anne Fisher

Mrs. Graham Gund

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.

Mrs. Suzanne V. Hascoe

Mr. Roger Horchow

Mrs. Linda Johnson Rice

Mrs. Thomas McLarty

Mr. A. Paul Prosperi

Mrs. William D. Ruckelshaus

Mr. Alfred R. Stern

Ms. Susan P. Thomases

1995 BLUE ROOM RENOVATION

SUPPLIERS

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES

WALLPAPER (manufacture) \$ 24,215.00

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

WALLPAPER (installation) \$ 13,133.80

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

FABRIC \$112,000.00

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

UPHOLSTERY (labor) \$ 38,250.00

DRAPERY (labor) \$ 15,000.00

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

GILDING WORK (furniture) \$ 25,000.00

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

PAINTING & ARCHITECTURAL GILDING \$ 61,560.00

Mr. Brandon Thompson
Interiors
(703) 519-8870

MARBLE WORK \$ 3,500.00

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Honorary Chair, HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Member	LEONORE ANNENBERG
Member	LESLIE GREENE BOWMAN
Member	WENDY COOPER
Member	MRS. CHARLES W. ENGELHARD, JR.
Member	JONATHAN FAIRBANKS
Member	NANCY M. FOLGER
Member	KAKI HOCKERSMITH
Member	JANICE M. JOHNSON
Member	WILLIAM KLOSS
Member	RICHARD MOE
Member	RICHARD NYLANDER
Member	JOHN L. RICHARDSON
Member	J. THOMAS SAVAGE, JR.
Member	JOHN WILMERDING
Director, National Park Service	ROBERT G. STANTON Chairman
Curator, The White House	BETTY C. MONKMAN
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution	I. MICHAEL HEYMAN
Director, National Gallery of Art	EARL A. POWELL, III
Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts	J. CARTER BROWN
Chief Usher, The White House	GARY J. WALTERS
Associate Regional Director for White House Liaison National Park Service	JAMES I. McDANIEL Executive Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 21, 1998

CONTACT: MARSHA BERRY
STEVEN COHEN
JULIE MASON
202-456-2960

THE WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND REACHES ITS GOAL

The White House Endowment Fund has achieved its goal of raising a \$25 million endowment to support the preservation and enhancement of the fine and decorative arts at the White House. The endowment will provide permanent support of the White House collection of fine art and furnishings and preserve the historic character of the public museum rooms of the White House.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton has served as honorary chair of the White House Endowment Fund since 1993, and has overseen many of the projects supported by The Fund. 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. Succeeding presidential wives have played an important role in preserving the White House and maintaining an updated collection of art.

Former First Lady Rosalyn Carter initiated the public effort to fund an endowment of \$25 million, and encouraged the establishment of the White House Preservation Fund. Drawing on that effort, in 1990 First Lady Barbara Bush proposed the continuing fundraising effort be reorganized, and coordinated the establishment of the White House Endowment Fund as a non-profit subsidiary of the White House Historical Association.

By 1993, approximately half of the \$25 million goal was met. In the next four years, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and other supporters of The White House Endowment Fund worked to attain, and in fact exceeded, The Fund's goal.

At the close of 1997, The Endowment Fund reached its financial goal and a resolution of voluntary dissolution was approved by The Endowment Fund Board of Directors. Total assets of the Fund in November 1997 were \$25,094,299. The assets of The Fund are being transferred to the White House Historical Association and will be used to establish a new White House Endowment Trust. In addition, financial gifts earmarked specifically for the procurement of objects for the White House's permanent collection of fine and decorative arts will be held in a new White House Acquisition Trust.

Renovations and Acquisitions Overseen by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton:

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton is proud to contribute to the preservation of the historic White House. The refurbishing of the Blue Room in 1995 was financed by The Endowment Fund. The renovations, overseen by the First Lady, included new wallpaper, replacing the worn 19th-century carpet with a new carpet of 19th-century design and reupholstering the Monroc-era chairs with a sapphire blue fabric similar to those used in the 1800's.

The First Lady unveiled the first painting by an African-American artist to be part of the permanent collection at the White House. This work, Henry Ossawa Tanner's "Sand Dunes at Sunset, Atlantic City", was purchased by The White House Endowment Fund. Endowment Fund assets have purchased state china to replenish the inventory lost due to breakage, and carpets for the East Room and Red Room. Currently, The White House Endowment Fund is financing the refurbishing of the Cross Hall, the Grand Staircase, and the Entrance Hall. When completed, these restored museum quality public rooms will be viewed by all visitors to the White House. These and other expenditures made on behalf of the White House by The Fund through 1997 amount to \$1.425 million.

The newly established White House Endowment Trust will carry out the charitable purposes of The Endowment Fund and assure the continued resources necessary to preserve the historic White House.

###