

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-

740 JACKSON PLACE, NW ♦ WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503 ♦ 202/789-1145

FAX 202/789-0440

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 Scalambre 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.

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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
WASHINGTON
STATE DINING ROOM COSTS

DRAPERIES

Fabrics and Trim	<u>\$ 69,715.59</u>
Labor	<u>\$ 14,853.60</u>

CHAIRS

Fabric (66 chairs)	<u>\$ 11,877.85</u>
Conservation and Upholstery (22 side chairs, 4 armchairs)	<u>\$ 16,328.00</u>

CARPET

Interim Carpet	<u>\$ 5,876.14</u>
Custom-Made Carpet	<u>\$113,031.00</u>

WALLS AND CEILING

Painting and Decorative Painting	<u>\$ 25,080.00</u>
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EIGHT WALL SCONCES AND CHANDELIER

Cleaning, Coating and Repair:	<u>\$ 7,745.00</u>
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THREE SIDE TABLES

Conservation	<u>\$ 6,000.00</u>
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Estimated total costs (as of 9/1/98)	<u>\$270,507.18</u>
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS OFFICE

**IF THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS WITH THIS
TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CALL:**

PHONE: (202) 456-2960

FAX: (202) 456-7805

TO: Gary Walters and Capricia Marshall

FROM: Toby Graff

RECEIVER FAX: 66255, 6-6771

RECEIVER PHONE: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 6

COMMENTS: Attached is a draft of a press release for the
re-opening of the State Dining Room. Please give me any
comments or changes by the end of the day. Thank you!
Jelly

DRAFT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: MARSHA BERRY
TOBY GRAFF
JULIE MASON

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.

Work done to the State Dining Room includes repainting the room, replacing the draperies ~~and valances~~, and ^{conserving} ~~preserving and returning~~ 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 Historical Endowment Trust, ~~which was created in 1996~~ by the White House Historical Association to support the preservation of the principle public rooms of the White House. The \$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. The refurbishing reflects the 1902 renovation of the room ^{undertaken} ~~undertaken during President Theodore Roosevelt's administration~~, while taking into consideration the current official and ceremonial uses of the room at the end of the 20th century. Designers Kiki Hockersmith and the late Mark Hampton, in conjunction with the Design/Decorative Arts subcommittee (see 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. 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 valences 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.

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A major component of the project was the preservation and conservation of the 1902 furnishings ~~and their return to~~ the room.

Three eagle pedestal console tables^s, 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.

John
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Carpet

A temporary carpet with a leaf and rosette pattern has been placed on the floor. The new, permanent carpet will incorporate elements from the 1902 ceiling design.

###

Attachments: 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

DRAFT
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: MARSHA BERRY
TOBY GRAFF
JULIE MASON

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

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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. 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.

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Three eagle pedestal console table, 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 Scalambre 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.

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, a nineteenth century gilded candelabra, and other decorative objects from the White House collection.

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Attachments: State Dining Room Costs

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List of Members of the State Dining Room Refurbishment Design/Decorative Arts Subcommittee

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

STATE DINING ROOM RENOVATION AND REFURBISHING

Through the efforts of the endowment which will allow for the future

The State Dining Room of the Executive Residence, the White House has been renovated and refurbished at the recommendation of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House (list of members attached). The redecoration of the room was necessitated by the wear from the 1.2 million visitors to the White House each year as well as nearly 50,000 guests hosted at official and ceremonial events. The project was funded by the White House Endowment Trust, which was created by the White House Historical Association to support the preservation of the principle public rooms of the White House. A breakdown of costs is included.

The endowment which was met in 1997 will allow for the future refurbish.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, honorary chair of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, participated in the discussions leading to the decision to renovate the room and with the Design/Decorative Arts sub-committee of historians, curators and designers (names of members attached) which deliberated on the specifics of the renovation. Designers Kaki Hockersmith and the late Mark Hampton were instrumental in the design efforts and the interpretation of the room. 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 from the 1902 renovation of the White House. A major component of the project was the preservation and conservation of the 1902 furnishings and their return to the room.

The room was last painted in 1985 when it received an umber glaze over a cream base to highlight the architecture of the room. The draperies and upholsteries, installed in 1981, were sun-damaged and worn, while the carpets, made in 1974 and 1975, were worn and thread bare.

Mrs. Clinton unveiled the room at the beginning of public tours on Thursday, September 10, 1998.

The following changes have been made:

During the Truman renovation 1948-1952, the 1902 wood paneling was preserved, re-installed, and painted light green. The walls were also painted in 1961, 1970, 1981 and 1985. The Committee for the Preservation of the White House decided to keep the walls painted rather than attempt to remove the paint and restore the walls to the original unpainted oak. At the committee's recommendation, the walls have been painted 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.

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.

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 damask with an overall design of ivy.

A new carpet, to be delivered after the first of the year, will incorporate elements from the 1902 ceiling design. 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.

Attachments:

Room costs

CPWH members

CPWH Design/Decorative Arts subcommittee

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 17, 1995

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

EAST ROOM WORK COMPLETED

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

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

Mantels and Baseboards

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

Rugs

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

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

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PAGE 2 OF 2

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

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

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

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

Gift of The White House Endowment Fund.

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ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE EAST ROOM:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS OFFICE

**IF THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS WITH THIS
TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CALL:**

PHONE: (202) 456-2960

FAX: (202) 456-7805

TO: Paul Rivera

FROM: Toby Graff

RECEIVER FAX: 212-861-2504

RECEIVER PHONE: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 6

COMMENTS: Please deliver to Marsha Berry
ASAP. Thanks very much.
Toby

DRAFT
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: MARSHA BERRY
TOBY GRAFF
JULIE MASON

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woven by American ###

made by name of design

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List of Members of the State Dining Room Refurbishment Design/Decorative Arts Subcommittee

MI made by Scott Group Grand Rapids, MI

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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THREE SIDE TABLES

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Estimated total costs (as of 9/1/98)	<u>\$270,507.18</u>
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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
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Chief Usher, The White House	GARY J. WALTERS
Associate Regional Director for White House Liaison National Park Service	JAMES I. McDANIEL Executive Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE

STATE DINING ROOM REFURBISHMENT
DESIGN/DECORATIVE ARTS SUBCOMMITTEE

Leslie Greene Bowman
Wendy Cooper
Nancy Folger
Mark Hampton
Kaki Hockersmith
Janice Johnson
James McDaniel
Betty C. Monkman
Richard Nylander
Tom Savage
Gary Walters

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES RESTORATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Attachments (4)

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

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DONORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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



CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

<u>CONTRIBUTOR</u>	<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTION</u>
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
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Mr. and Mrs. Tim Hall	Dallas, TX	furniture
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Ms. Kaki Hockersmith	Little Rock, AR	fabrics

Mr. Christopher Hyland Mrs. Seth Pariser	New York, NY	wallcoverings, fabrics & sheers
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Mr. Steve Vignolo	New York, NY	fabrics
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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

962.294.1

West Wall

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

after Anton Hohenstein (c.1823-?)

published by Joseph Hoover, Philadelphia

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

Lincoln Family by Thomas Kelly (1836-1914)

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

White House Acquisition Fund.

963.424.1

FURNISHINGS

North Wall

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

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

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

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

Letter opener and paperweight with eagle head and wing. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Stein and Family.

971.747.1-2

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

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

Acquisition undocumented.

P00.D02288.1

North Wall (continued)

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

Northeast Wall

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

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

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

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

East Wall

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

South Wall

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

South Wall (continued)

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

Central shaft supported on a triangular base of three dolphins; upper part of shaft has pierced round ornament.

Lamp was presented to Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Gift of Mrs. T. Darrington 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-swag pattern. The room cornice and ceiling medallion have been repainted with details highlighted, while the walls have been covered in a vinyl wallpaper simulating red leather. The 1869 Cabinet table has been returned as a desk along with other historic White House furnishings and artworks (described on the following pages counterclockwise from the hallway door).

FINE ARTS

North Wall- east

George Washington by an unknown artist

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

Bequest of David Gray.

968.629.1

East Wall

View of Macao by an unknown artist

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

Gift of the White House Historical Association. 973.963.1

View of Hong Kong by an unknown artist

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

Gift of the White House Historical Association. 973.963.1

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

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

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

William McKinley and Ida Saxton McKinley

by Emily Draton Taylor (1860-1952)

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

Gift of the White House Historical Association. 968.630.1-2

East Wall (continued)

James Monroe (statuette) by an unknown artist

Dieppe ivory, late 19th century, France.

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

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

962.386.1

Andrew Jackson by Clark Mills (1815-1883)

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

859.1451.1

Theodore Roosevelt by James Earle Fraser (1876-1953)

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

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Saul Lerner.

971.708.1

Horatio Nelson (bust) by an unknown artist

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

Gift of the British and Foreign Sailors Society. 905.1440.1

George Washington (bust) by an unknown artist

gilded bronze, c.1810.

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

Gift of an anonymous donor.

968.615.1

South Wall

Benjamin Franklin by Benjamin Wilson (1721-1788)

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

West Wall

Winston Churchill by Yousuf Karsh (1908-)

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

Abraham Lincoln by Alexander Hesler (?-?)

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

George Washington (statuette) by an unknown artist

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

Gift of Hugh D. Auchincloss, Jr. 961.101.1

Patrick Henry (bust) by an unknown artist

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

Gift of Mrs. William S. Paley. 962.213.2

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

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

Gift of the photographer. P93.P03606.1

West Wall (continued)

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

North Wall - west

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

FURNISHINGS

North Wall - east

STAND, walnut, late 19th century, American.

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

Acquisition undocumented.

960.108.1

East Wall

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

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

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

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

Acquisition undocumented.

960.1525-1526

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

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

Bequest of Mrs. Margaret Thompson Biddle. 958.4175.4

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

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

White House Acquisition Fund.

979.1415.1

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

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

Gift of Clement E. Conger.

974.1110.1

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

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

White House Acquisition Fund.

961.139.1-2

EASY CHAIR and OTTOMAN

Property of President and Mrs. Clinton.

OCCASIONAL TABLE, mahogany, c.1969, American.

Chippendale style; piecrust top; tripod.

U.S. Government purchase.

P00.H02798.1

East Wall (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

East Wall (continued)

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

988.1631.1-2

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

973.1047.1-2

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

817.1345-146

South Wall

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

955.3394.1

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

869.209.1

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

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

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
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.