

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13524
Folder ID Number: 13524-005

Folder Title:
Tree Trust Act Transmittal & Tree Planting Ceremony 3/20/90 [OA 4727] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	16	2	2

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 22, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING TREE PLANTING CEREMONY

The South Lawn

11:00 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Well, please be seated. Thank you Secretary Yeutter, Bill Reilly and Chairman Deland. To Senators Lugar and Leahy and Congressman Kiki de la Garza, the chairman also in the House Ag Committee, and distinguished members of Congress here. I want to single out two other special friends, pioneers in this greening effort -- tree planting -- Trammell Crow and Margaret from Dallas, Texas. Distinguished ladies and gentlemen. Irv, I haven't forgotten you -- Irv Williams, who was introduced by Clayt -- really does so much to just keep the White House grounds beautiful. And we're indebted to him every single day that we have custodianship of this lovely house. Welcome to all of you to an event which celebrates how trees can persevere and protect our great outdoors.

I want to talk just a little about the precious inheritance of trees passed from one generation to another. We see it in the great ebonies of India, or the sequoias in California -- the lush rainforests of South America, and the evergreens of the Alps. Their very presence demands that we renew and restore the natural beauty of our land. Trees do enhance our atmosphere -- providing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide. A tree planted today can enrich the lives of generations yet unborn.

Just think, on these grounds stands a tree planted by John Quincy Adams in 1826. Nearby is the spot where Woodrow Wilson's family so loved bay trees that they often ate lunch in a makeshift grove. And not far from here is the little-leaf linden planted in 1937 by Franklin Roosevelt for Britain's King George VI. Next to the Oval Office -- there you'll find an oak tree planted by President Eisenhower. There's a swing on it -- you can almost see it over past that Suburban over there -- often our grandchild swings on it. And I expect in the future many other grandchildren of presidents will do the same.

Trees are truly an inheritance that links generations of America. Last summer a terrible windstorm swept through Washington. I remember thinking of these trees around us, and the link they provide. Truth is that Barbara and I were a little worried about them -- Grover Cleveland's Japanese spiderleaf, for instance, or Herbert Hoover's oak. They're old trees and maybe I'm beginning to feel an affinity for them with my birthday coming up, but nevertheless, they're special. For instance, the magnolia over there was planted by Andrew Jackson, the one next to the South Portico.

Thankfully, the trees here weren't damaged in that storm. Elsewhere in Washington it was a different story. A lot of people out the next morning surveying the damage, mourning the loss of a favorite oak or an elm, regarding it with concern and affection, just as you would view a friend.

Trees can be fragile, they can be sturdy, but they are always precious. So in the budget I submitted to Congress, I asked for \$175 million to plant one billion trees a year. Today, I'm asking Congress to approve another step to protect the environment. We call it the National Tree Trust Act of 1990. It will foster the

MORE

partnership between public and private sectors to plant trees all across America.

Under our plan, we will designate a private nonprofit foundation to receive a one-time federal grant to promote community tree planting and cultivation projects. A foundation to solicit contributions from private sources, forging cooperation between individuals, businesses, governments and community organizations. It will sound a nationwide call for each American to become a volunteer for the environment. And most of all, plant the trees that clean our air, prevent erosion, consume carbon dioxide, and purify our water. This act can preserve the heritage of trees: their beauty that is breathtaking, and their bounty that is breathgiving.

As you can imagine, the foundation's funding won't simply come out of the woodwork. In addition to the \$35 million in federal money we're proposing, the foundation will begin to raise millions of dollars more to help reforest America. The Tree Trust Act will work by using State Forestry agencies and private tree-planting organizations. Volunteers helping thousands of new volunteers to learn not only how and where to plant trees, but how to care for them, why we need them, and how they help the environment. Our foundation will be one of a Thousand Points of Light, creating 10 billion "trees of life." By planting trees in all 50 states, we'll knock Johnny Appleseed out of the Guinness Book of Records.

The National Tree Trust Act of 1990 is a key part of our national tree planting and forest improvement initiative to be administered by the Ag Department. This two-part program involves both rural areas as well as local tree-planting programs in the cities. And it, in turn, is crucial to my America the Beautiful program, which I announced in the State of the Union.

I am proud of America the Beautiful. It will help maintain and expand our parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands. I do love the outdoors and I love exploring it with those who are the trustees of our future.

What we're doing today is planting the seeds of environmental stewardship. And that means not only planting trees, but other steps just as vital. Clean air, for example. Our clean air proposal promises relief from the smog, acid rain, and toxic pollution that harms trees and people. Once again, I call on the Congress to pass the bill. We're also working hard on energy efficiency, and pollution prevention. Clean oceans. Global cooperation. Just as a tree grows, with roots and branches spreading, our efforts on all these issues will reach into the future.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, perhaps America's greatest conservationist, Teddy Roosevelt put it best when he called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." And he when he said this about America's sequoias and redwoods: they "should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral."

Today, ours is the chance to keep that cathedral great and beautiful. By planting not only sequoias and redwoods, but poplars and maples and cypress and sassafras. And I can't think of a better time to begin than this spring -- the 20th anniversary of an event -- Earth Day -- Teddy Roosevelt would have loved that one.

Four weeks from now we'll celebrate it. But I thought we'd get a head start this morning. So I'm pleased to be able to join Barbara as she plants this eastern red bud blossoming tree in a few minutes. By comparison to other trees it seems small today. But so, years ago, did the special tree beside me. My kids were the age of some of you when it, too, was planted by President Eisenhower. And when you're my age, Barbara's tree can be just as strong -- embody just as much history -- do just as much to ensure the splendor of America.

Trees are an inheritance precious to our cathedral of the

outdoors. So just look around us and in that context let me thank again Irv -- Irv Williams, thank you, sir -- and all the people of the White House grounds staff for the tender loving care they give to our trees and flowers.

So let us plant the trees and nurture them so that America will remain America the Beautiful for generations to come.

I am very pleased that all of you came today. And now with no further ado, let's get on with the tree planting.

(The tree is planted.)

END

11:09 A.M. EST

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/17/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: -----
 REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL TREE TRUST ACT TRANSMITTAL AND TREE PLANTING
 SOUTH LAWN
 TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1990
 SUBJECT: 3:00 PM (3/16 - 5:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DELAND	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

90 MAR 19 4 9 : 38

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1990

1990 MAR 16 PM 6:22

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*

FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*

SUBJECT: TREE TRUST ACT TRANSMITTAL AND TREE PLANTING

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, March 20, at 3:00 p.m. you will address about 250 conservationists, government employees, Congressmen and children on the South Lawn. Secretary Yeutter will introduce you and Secretary Lujan, Administrator Reilly, and Chairman Deland will accompany you on the stage. Also, Senators Leahy and Lugar and Congressmen de la Garza and Madigan will attend.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (8 minutes, speechcards) describe the universal appeal of trees. The text also focusses on the importance of trees to maintaining a pure environment. To promote this cause, you will sign the transmittal of the Tree Trust Act of 1990.

After the signing you will join Mrs. Bush in planting a Eastern Red Bud tree.

(Smith/Blessey)
5:00 P.M.
March 16, 1990
TREE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TREE TRUST ACT
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1990
3:00 P.M.

Secretaries Yeutter and Lujan. Administrator Reilly.
Chairman Deland. Senators Leahy and Lugar. Congressmen de la
Garza and Madigan. Distinguished guests. Ladies and gentlemen.
Welcome to the White House. And to an event which celebrates how
trees can preserve and protect our great outdoors.

((You know, I've been involved in planting so many trees
around the country, I may have to open a branch office.)) //

But today, I'm truly glad to be in America's home office.
And to talk about the precious inheritance of trees passed from
one generation to another. //

We see it in the great ebonies of India, and towering
Sequoias of California -- the lush rainforests of South America,
and the evergreens of the Alps. Their very presence demands that
we renew and restore the natural beauty of our land. // Trees
enhance our atmosphere -- providing oxygen and absorbing carbon
dioxide. A tree planted today can enrich the lives of
generations yet unborn. //

Just think: On these grounds, stands a tree planted by John
Quincy Adams -- 1826. Nearby is the spot where Woodrow Wilson's
family so loved bay trees that they often ate lunch in a

makeshift grove. // Not far from here is the little-leaf linden planted in 1937 by Franklin Roosevelt for Britain's King George VI. // Next to the Oval Office -- there you'll find an oak tree planted by President Eisenhower. There's a swing on it -- many days filled by my granddaughter Marshall. Trees are truly an inheritance that links generations of Americans. //

((Last summer a terrible windstorm swept through Washington. I remember thinking of these trees around us -- and the link they provide. Truth is, Barbara and I were a little worried about them -- Grover Cleveland's Japanese spiderleaf, for instance, or Herbert Hoover's oak. Maybe it's because I feel an affinity: Some of them were a little long in the tooth. // For instance, that magnolia over there was planted by Andrew Jackson. [NEXT TO SOUTH PORTICO] // Thankfully, the trees here weren't damaged.

((But elsewhere in Washington, it was a different story. And the next morning people were out surveying the damage. Mourning the loss of a favorite oak or elm. Regarding it with concern and affection -- as a family would a friend.)) //

Trees can be fragile, they can be sturdy -- but they are always precious. So in the budget I submitted in January to Congress, I asked for \$175 million to plant 1 billion trees a year. Today, I'm asking Congress to approve another step to protect the environment. We call it the National Tree Trust Act of 1990. It will foster the partnership between the public and private sectors to plant trees across America.

Under our plan, we will designate a private nonprofit Foundation to receive a one-time Federal grant to promote community tree planting and cultivation projects. A Foundation to solicit contributions from private sources, forging cooperation between individuals, businesses, governments and community organizations. It will sound a nationwide call for each American to become a volunteer for the environment. And most of all, plant the trees that clean our air, prevent erosion, consume carbon dioxide, and purify our water. These acts can preserve the heritage of trees: Their beauty that is breathtaking -- and their bounty that is breathgiving. //

As you can imagine, the Foundation's funding won't come out of the woodwork. // In addition to the \$35 million in Federal money we're proposing, the Foundation will begin to raise millions of dollars more to help reforest America. // The Tree Trust Act will work by using State Forestry agencies and private tree planting organizations. Volunteers helping thousands of new volunteers to learn not only how and where to plant trees. But how to care for them -- why we need them -- and how they help the environment. // Our Foundation will be one of a Thousand Points of Light, creating Ten Billion Trees of Life. By planting trees in all fifty States, we'll knock Johnny Appleseed out of the Guinness Book of Records. //

The National Tree Trust Act of 1990 is a key part of our national tree planting and forest improvement initiative, to be administered by the Agriculture Department. This two-part

program involves both rural areas as well as local tree planting programs in our cities. And it, in turn, is crucial to my "America the Beautiful" program, which I announced in my State of the Union Address.

I'm proud of "America the Beautiful." It will help maintain and expand our parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands. While it's not true that I'm going to build a tree house out here, and call it 1600 1/2 Pennsylvania Avenue. // It is true: I love the outdoors. // And I love exploring it with those who are the trustees of our future. //

((Think of your sons or daughters -- they know what I mean. Seeing the Grand Tetons through the eyes of a teenager. Or teaching youngsters about the mysteries of the ocean. It's at times like these that we realize, more than ever, how our children will inherit the earth.)) //

What we are doing today is planting the seeds of environmental stewardship. That means not only planting trees but other steps, just as vital. Clean air, for example. Our clean air proposal promises relief from the smog, acid rain, and toxic pollution that harm trees and people. Once again, I call on the Congress to pass that bill. We're also working hard on energy efficiency, and pollution prevention. Clean oceans. Global cooperation. Just as a tree grows, with roots and branches spreading, our efforts on all these issues will reach into the future.

Nearly a century ago, perhaps America's greatest conservationist, Teddy Roosevelt, put it best when he called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." And he said this about America's sequoias and redwoods: they "should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." //

Today, ours is the chance to keep that cathedral great and beautiful. By planting not only sequoias and redwoods -- but poplars and maples and cypress and sassafras. // And I can't think of a better time to begin than this Spring -- the 20th anniversary of an event -- Earth Day -- Teddy Roosevelt would have loved.

Four weeks from now we'll celebrate it. But I thought we'd get a head start this afternoon. So I'm pleased to be able to join Barbara as she plants this Eastern Red Bud blossoming tree in a few minutes. // It seems small today. But so -- years ago -- did the special tree beside me. // My kids were the age of some of you when it, too, was planted by President Eisenhower. // And when you're my age, Barbara's tree can be just as strong -- embody just as much history -- do just as much to ensure the splendor of America.

Trees are an inheritance precious to America's cathedral of the outdoors. // Let us plant them -- nurture them. So that America will remain America the Beautiful for all the generations to come. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America. Now it is my pleasure to sign the transmittal to Congress of the National Tree Trust Act of 1990.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Tree Trust Act

I have reviewed the draft presidential remarks for the Tree Trust Act and have also seen the editorial suggestions made by Jim Pinkerton, which with I agree.

The most fundamental point is that there are three goals being served by this effort:

- o Aesthetics -- making America more beautiful;
- o Environment -- enhancing the quality of the air by providing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide; and
- o Service -- encouraging volunteerism.

All three are mentioned with the dominant theme aesthetics. I share Jim's view that the draft could usefully be strengthened by somewhat greater emphasis on the environmental benefits. We have taken a few hits as to whether we are meeting the expectations generated by the phrase "the Environmental President." This is a great opportunity to emphasize our environmental commitment in an arena in which no one has yet claimed that we are not doing enough.

I hope that these comments are helpful. If you have any questions, please let me know.

cc: James W. Cicconi

82:54 91 MAR 16 00

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 03/15/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Friday 03/16

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TREE TRUST ACT
(03/15 5:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>DELAND</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>PETERSMEYER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FIRESTONE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:
Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Friday, 03/16, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

1990 MAR 15 PM 5:39

(Smith/Blessey)
5:00 P.M.
March 15, 1990
TREE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TREE TRUST ACT
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1990

Secretaries Lujan and Yeutter. Members of the Congress. Distinguished guests. Ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the White House. And to an event which celebrates how trees can preserve and protect our great outdoors.

((You know, I've been involved in planting so many trees around the country, I may have to open a branch office.)) //

But today, I'm truly glad to be in America's home office. And to talk about the precious inheritance of trees passed from one generation to another. //

We see it in the great ebonies of India, and towering Sequoias of California -- the lush rainforests of South America, and the evergreens of the Alps. Their very presence demands that we renew and restore the natural beauty of our land. For not only do trees enhance our atmosphere -- providing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide. A tree planted today by a grandfather can enrich the lives of a grandson or -daughter yet unborn. //

Just think: On these grounds, stands a tree planted by Thomas Jefferson -- 1808. And nearby is where Woodrow Wilson's family so loved bay trees that they often ate lunch in a makeshift grove. // Not far from here is the little-leaf linden planted in 1937 by Franklin Roosevelt and England's

visiting King George VI // And next to the Oval Office -- there you'll find an oak tree planted by President Eisenhower. And there's a swing on it -- most days filled by my granddaughter Marsha. Trees are truly an inheritance that links generations of Americans. //

((Last summer a bad windstorm swept through Washington. And I thought of these trees -- and the link they provide. Truth is, Barbara and I were a little worried about them -- John Quincy Adams' elm, for instance, or Herbert Hoover's oak. Maybe it's because I feel affinity: Some of them were a little long in the tooth. // For instance, that magnolia over there was planted by Andrew Jackson. // Thankfully, the trees here weren't damaged.

((But elsewhere in Washington, it was a different story. And the next morning people were out surveying the damage. Mourning the loss of a favorite oak or elm. Regarding it with concern and affection -- as a family would a friend.)) //

Ask anyone that morning, and they would tell you: Trees are precious -- but fragile. So in the budget I submitted last month to Congress, I asked for \$175 million to plant 1 billion trees a year. And today I'm asking Congress to approve another step to protect the environment. We call it the National Tree Trust Act of 1990. And it will foster the partnership between the public and private sectors to plant trees across America.

Our plan will create a private nonprofit Foundation to receive a one-time grant to promote community tree planting and cultivation projects. A Foundation to solicit, and oversee,

public contributions. And forge cooperation between individuals, businesses, governments and community organizations. Most of all, it will sound a nationwide call for each American to become a volunteer. Increasing the beauty of trees that is breathtaking. And the bounty of trees that is breathgiving. //

As you can imagine, the Foundation's funding won't come out of the woodwork. // But from the Department of Agriculture, so ably led by Secretary Yeutter. // And it will work by using State Forestry agencies and groups like the American Forestry Association's Global Relief Campaign. Volunteers helping thousands of new volunteers to learn not only how and where to plant trees. But how to care for them -- why we need them -- and how they help the environment. // Today, only one tree is being planted for every four that die or are removed. Our Foundation can help change that -- as one of a Thousand Points of Light, creating a Billion Trees of Life. The result? We'll knock Johnny Appleseed out of the Guinness Book of Records. //

The National Tree Trust Act of 1990 is a key part of our national tree planting and forest improvement initiative, to be administered by the Agriculture Department. And that initiative, in turn, is crucial to my "America the Beautiful" program, which I submitted to Congress last month.

I'm proud of "America the Beautiful." It will help maintain and expand our parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands. For while it's not true that I'm going to build a tree house out here, and call it 1600 1/2 Pennsylvania Avenue. // It

is true: I love the outdoors. // And I love exploring it with those who are the trustees of our future. //

((Think of your sons or daughters -- they know what I mean. Seeing the Grand Tetons through the eyes of a teenager. Or teaching youngsters about the mysteries of the ocean. It's at times like these that we realize, more than ever, how our children will inherit the earth.)) //

Nearly a century ago, perhaps America's greatest conservationist put it best. For it was Teddy Roosevelt who called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." And he said this about America's sequoias and redwoods: "They should be kept as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." //

Today, ours is the chance to keep that cathedral great and beautiful. By planting not only sequoias and redwoods -- but poplars and maples and cyprus and elms. // And I can't think of a better time to begin than this spring -- the 20th anniversary of an event -- Earth Day -- Teddy Roosevelt would have loved.

Four weeks from now we'll celebrate it. But I thought we'd get a head start this afternoon. So Barbara will shortly join me to plant a Red Bud blossoming tree. // It seems small today. But so -- years ago -- did the special tree just behind me. // My kids were the age of some of you when it, too, was planted by President Eisenhower. // And when you're my age, this tree can be just as strong -- embody just as much history -- do just as much to ensure the splendor of America.

Trees are an inheritance precious to America's cathedral of the outdoors. // So let us plant them -- nurture them. So that America will remain America the Beautiful for all the generations to come. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America. And now it is my pleasure to sign the transmittal to Congress of the National Tree Trust Act of 1990.

#

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

*Think of baby
America's
Machin
Seeds
This is the
...
...*

Today I am pleased to transmit a legislative proposal entitled the "National Tree Trust Act of 1990." This proposal is a key part of my "America the Beautiful" initiative, and it would enhance the growing partnership between the public and private sectors to plant trees across America. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

President Theodore Roosevelt began this century by directing the Nation's attention to the protection of valuable public lands -- America's treasure trove of parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and rangelands. As the end of the century approaches, it is appropriate that this final decade be one in which conservation, enhancement, and protection of our irreplaceable national assets rise to the forefront of national concerns. With this as our goal, my fiscal year 1991 Budget proposes a new initiative -- "America the Beautiful." Our initiative reflects my support for appropriate expansion and proper maintenance of the Nation's parks, refuges, forests, and public lands. It is also based on my determination to involve all Americans in strengthening the Nation's natural resources heritage. Finally, this initiative expresses my firm commitment to providing responsible stewardship of the country's heritage for the benefit of generations to come.

My "America the Beautiful" initiative includes three components. First, we propose to expand Federal recreational land acquisition, which involves activities of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. Second, the Department of the Interior is undertaking an effort -- "Legacy '99" -- to enhance resource protection and recreation. Third, we propose a national tree planting and forest improvement initiative, to be administered by the Department of Agriculture. These components will largely be implemented under existing authorities.

The proposal I am transmitting to the Congress today authorizes Presidential designation of a private nonprofit Foundation to receive a one-time grant for the purpose of

promoting community tree planting and cultivation projects. It also authorizes appropriations to the Secretary of Agriculture for a grant to permit the Foundation to begin its important work. The Foundation will promote public awareness and a spirit of volunteerism, solicit private sector contributions, and oversee the use of these contributions to encourage tree planting and cultivation projects throughout the United States.

The Foundation will help forge cooperation between individuals, businesses, governments, and community organizations and provide financial assistance to grass-roots volunteers to plant trees. It will help draw national attention to the need for increased planting of trees in our communities where, on average, only one tree is now being planted for every four that die or are removed. It is a program that will reach every State, if not each and every community. All of our citizens will be encouraged to participate in this program.

Trees are one of our most valuable resources. They contribute to the environmental, economic, and social well-being of this country. They enhance biodiversity, wildlife, air and water quality, and recreational opportunities. Trees improve landscape esthetics and property values, reduce soil erosion, and provide many valuable wood products. They also contribute to energy conservation through the shading and cooling of buildings and by serving as windbreaks.

Enactment of this proposal will permit us to harness the efforts of individuals and organizations to undertake the nationwide planting and cultivation of invaluable trees. The prompt passage of this proposal by the Congress will demonstrate our shared commitment to preserving one of our most valuable natural resources, our precious heritage of trees. Let us ensure that our descendants will be able to share our pride in referring to this land as "America the Beautiful."

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

March 8, 1990.

500 people
200 kids
100 Members (still in quotation)
5-7 minutes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITING .

FROM: AUSTEN FURSE

SUBJECT: Suggested Language For Tree Trust Event

Mrs Bush will plant a Red Bud (blossoming tree)

The following is suggest language for the Tree Trust Event. This envisions the President ending his brief remarks with a "boilerplate" sentence or two to the effect that he is duly transmitting to the Congress, legislation intended to establish a National Tree Trust.

- o I have often described the forces of freedom and democracy which are spreading around the globe as a New Breeze. In a similar sense, there is a New Breeze of global environmental responsibility that is sweeping the world as well -- slowly, quietly, perhaps, but insistently, and, in the end, triumphantly.

If we can start this environmental spirit moving here at home, then a New Breeze of global stewardship, based on mankind's kinship through our common home, the earth, will whisper from the branches of the great Sequoias to the fragile lushness of the tropical rainforests to the ebonies of India and the Alpine evergreens.

The legislation which I am today sending to Congress is only one step, but a significant step in creating a new atmosphere of activism: that the world will join together to foster nature and preserve the earth, so that generations as yet unimagined will pay tribute to those who planted their seedling in the distant past.

- o The forests are the sanctuaries of mankind. In a spiritual sense they refresh and renew the human spirit. In a different sense they change the very atmosphere -- the atmosphere of the earth, because trees produce oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide; and the atmosphere of human endeavor, because every tree is a compact, a link, between the generations.

Look at the tree behind me planted by Eisenhower.
I was about your age when ^(more) it was planted. This tree I'm planting might seem small & fragile today, but with care it will be the size of the Eisenhower tree when you could see my one.

- o Last summer, as some of you will remember, we had a pretty bad windstorm sweep through Washington. Barbara and I were a little worried about some of the tree's out here. Some of these trees are a little long in the tooth. That magnolia there was planted by Andrew Jackson. Related to the magnolias at The Hermitage. Thankfully, we didn't have any casualties. But elsewhere in the nation's capital, it was a different story. In no time, people were out surveying the damage, mourning the loss of a favorite oak or elm like the passing of a cherished friend.

Many people took time to count the rings on the fallen trees in order to see when in history those trees had been planted. Many of the fallen trunks were quite ancient. Some had been around at the time of the nation's founding. Others had shaded troops during the Civil War. In every case there was a sense that here was something of nature which took so long to develop that it was incomprehensible that it should so easily be destroyed.

These fallen trees, then, were a reminder that man's institutions, indeed man himself, like nature's creations, are fragile things despite their antiquity, despite their being rooted in deep soil, despite the nurturing of a thousand caring hands. What we take from these centurions of nature is the idea that we must prudently and carefully nurture our traditions and resources.

That is why I am seeking a new politics of conservation. Because it is only through conserving -- preserving -- our ancient heritage both of nature and civilization, that new and beneficial growth may be maintained.

- o Natural creation is perishable. Human creation is perishable. But ideas that are true are imperishable. Our Founding Fathers said that our country is based upon certain self-evident truths. These truths have not perished despite tremendous trials. The forests, like the truth, echo eternity. Every American knows intuitively the idea that we must delay our gratifications, we must sacrifice, in order to provide for future satisfactions, for future generations. That is the lesson that trees teach us.

(more)

- o The importance of reforestation is bound up in the idea that we have an obligation to the earth. We are reminded every day by little hints that we must devote ourselves to repairing and renovating the resources that we inherited.

Take the pencil you used today. It is, of course, made of wood. It is almost as if the tree that produced that pencil is leafing out again when we use it on leaves of paper. The point is that our human endeavors, even if it is only writing on a sheet of paper, have their beginning and their end in nature. So by rededicating ourselves to restoring nature, we are also restoring ourselves.

###

"in the woodwork"

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. jokes
 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ p. wonder of trees (Anstey)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ p. on foundation (SEB highlights)
 1p. of planting tree -- and children & future generations

~~Plan~~ This foundation will ensure that America will ~~remain~~ be America the Beautiful for generations to come.

[Band plays America the Beautiful]
 [POTUS & FLOTUS so plant tree]

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 03/15/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Friday 03/16

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TREE TRUST ACT
(03/15 5:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:
Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Friday, 03/16, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:
see comments
AD

90 MAR 16 P2:14

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

1990 MAR 15 PM 5:39

(Smith/Blessey)
5:00 P.M.
March 15, 1990
TREE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TREE TRUST ACT
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1990

Secretaries Lujan and Yeutter. Members of the Congress. Distinguished guests. Ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the White House. And to an event which celebrates how trees can preserve and protect our great outdoors.

((You know, I've been involved in planting so many trees around the country, I may have to open a branch office.)) //

But today, I'm truly glad to be in America's home office. And to talk about the precious inheritance of trees passed from one generation to another. //

We see it in the great ebonies of India, and towering Sequoias of California -- the lush rainforests of South America, and the evergreens of the Alps. Their very presence demands that we renew and restore the natural beauty of our land. ~~For not~~ ~~only do~~ ^Trees enhance our atmosphere -- providing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide. A tree planted today ~~by a grandfather~~ can enrich the lives of a grandson or -daughter yet unborn. //

Just think: On these grounds, stands a tree planted by Thomas Jefferson -- 1808. ~~and~~ ^Nearby is where Woodrow Wilson's family so loved bay trees that they often ate lunch in a makeshift grove. // Not far from here is the little-leaf linden planted in 1937 by Franklin Roosevelt and England's

visiting King George VI // ~~And~~ Next to the Oval Office -- there you'll find an oak tree planted by President Eisenhower. ~~And~~ There's a swing on it -- ~~most days~~ ^{sometimes} filled by my granddaughter Marshall. Trees are truly an inheritance that links generations of Americans. //

((Last summer a bad windstorm swept through Washington. ~~And then,~~ I thought of these trees -- and the link they provide. Truth is, Barbara and I were a little worried about them -- John Quincy Adams' elm, for instance, or Herbert Hoover's oak. Maybe it's because I feel affinity: Some of them were a little long in the tooth. // For instance, that magnolia over there was planted by Andrew Jackson. // Thankfully, the trees here weren't damaged.

((But elsewhere in Washington, it was a different story. And the next morning people were out surveying the damage. Mourning the loss of a favorite oak or elm. Regarding it with concern and affection -- as a family would a friend.)) //

~~Ask anyone that morning, and they would tell you: Trees are~~ ^{fragile, they can be sturdy - but they are always precious:} ~~precious -- but fragile.~~ ^{Can we breathe} ~~So in the budget I submitted last month~~ ^{are intrinsic beauty.} ~~to Congress, I asked for \$175 million to plant~~ ^{for the} ~~1 billion trees a~~ ^{cleaning the air we breathe} ~~year.~~ And today I'm asking Congress to approve another step to protect the environment. We call it the National Tree Trust Act of 1990. And ~~It~~ will foster the partnership between the public and private sectors to plant trees across America.

Our plan will create a private nonprofit Foundation to receive a one-time grant to promote community tree planting and cultivation projects. A Foundation to solicit, and oversee,

public contributions, ~~And~~ And forge cooperation between individuals, businesses, governments and community organizations. Most of all, it will sound a nationwide call for each American to become a volunteer. Increasing the beauty of trees that is breathtaking. And the bounty of trees that is breathgiving. //

*This is a
mistake.*

As you can imagine, the Foundation's funding won't come out of the woodwork. // But from the Department of Agriculture, so ably led by Secretary Yeutter. // ~~and~~ ~~It~~ It will work by using State Forestry agencies and groups like the American Forestry Association's Global Relief Campaign. Volunteers helping thousands of new volunteers to learn not only how and where to plant trees. But how to care for them -- why we need them -- and how they help the environment. // Today, only one tree is being planted for every four that die or are removed. Our Foundation can help change that -- as one of a Thousand Points of Light, creating a Billion Trees of Life. The result? We'll knock Johnny Appleseed out of the Guinness Book of Records. //

The National Tree Trust Act of 1990 is a key part of our national tree planting and forest improvement initiative, to be administered by the Agriculture Department. And that initiative, in turn, is crucial to my "America the Beautiful" program, which I submitted to Congress last month.

I'm proud of "America the Beautiful." It will help maintain and expand our parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands. ~~For~~ ~~W~~ While it's not true that I'm going to build a tree house out here, and call it 1600 1/2 Pennsylvania Avenue. // It

is true: I love the outdoors. // And I love exploring it with those who are the trustees of our future. //

((Think of your sons or daughters -- they know what I mean. Seeing the Grand Tetons through the eyes of a teenager. Or teaching youngsters about the mysteries of ~~the ocean~~ ^{a coral reef}. It's at times like these that we realize, more than ever, how our children will inherit the earth.)) //

Nearly a century ago, perhaps America's greatest conservationist put it best. ~~For~~ ^I It was Teddy Roosevelt who called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." ~~And~~ ^{He} He said this about America's sequoias and redwoods: "They should be kept as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." //

Today, ours is the chance to keep that cathedral great and beautiful. By planting not only sequoias and redwoods -- but poplars and maples and cypress and ~~elms~~ ^{sassafras}. // ~~And~~ [?] I can't think of a better time to begin than this spring -- the 20th anniversary of an event -- Earth Day -- Teddy Roosevelt would have loved.

Four weeks from now we'll celebrate it. But I thought we'd get a head start this afternoon. So Barbara will shortly join me to plant a Red Bud blossoming tree. // It seems small today. But so -- years ago -- did the special tree just behind me. // My kids were the age of some of you when it, too, was planted by President Eisenhower. // And when you're my age, this tree can be just as strong -- embody just as much history -- do just as much to ensure the splendor of America.

Trees are an inheritance precious to America's cathedral of the outdoors. // ~~So~~ Let us plant them -- nurture them. So that America will remain America the Beautiful for all the generations to come. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America. ~~And~~ Now it is my pleasure to sign the transmittal to Congress of the National Tree Trust Act of 1990.

#

INSERT

What we are doing today is planting the seeds of environmental stewardship. That means not only planting trees but other steps, just as vital. Clean air, for example. Our clean air proposal promises relief from the smog, acid rain and toxic pollution that harms trees and people. Once again, I call on the Congress to pass that bill. We're working hard on energy efficiency, and pollution prevention. Clean oceans. Global cooperation. Just as a tree grows, with roots and branches spreading, our efforts on all these issues will reach into the future.

INSERT A

We're proposing, the Foundation

with 100 million

dollars
to help even
America

Emily Mead ? Ask Curt

1990 MAR 15 PM 5:39

(Smith/Blessey)
5:00 P.M.
March 15, 1990
TREE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TREE TRUST ACT
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1990

Chairman Deland

[Michael]

Secretaries Lujan and Yeutter. Members of the Congress.
Distinguished guests. Ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the
White House. And to an event which celebrates how trees can
preserve and protect our great outdoors.

((You know, I've been involved in planting so many trees
around the country, I may have to open a branch office.)) //

But today, I'm truly glad to be in America's home office.
And to talk about the precious inheritance of trees passed from
one generation to another. //

We see it in the great ebonies of India, and towering
Sequoias of California -- the lush rainforests of South America,
and the evergreens of the Alps. Their very presence demands that
we renew and restore the natural beauty of our land. For not
only do trees enhance our atmosphere -- providing oxygen and
absorbing carbon dioxide. A tree planted today by a grandfather
can enrich the lives of a grandson or -daughter yet unborn. //

Just think: On these grounds, stands a tree planted by
Thomas Jefferson -- 1808. And nearby is where Woodrow Wilson's
family so loved bay trees that they often ate lunch in a
makeshift grove. // Not far from here is the little-leaf
linden planted in 1937 by Franklin Roosevelt and England's

90 MAR 16 3:03

visiting King George VI // And next to the Oval Office -- there you'll find an oak tree planted by President Eisenhower. And there's a swing on it -- most days filled by my granddaughter Marsha. Trees are truly an inheritance that links ^{stet} generations of Americans. //

((Last summer a bad windstorm swept through Washington. And I thought of these trees -- and the link they provide. Truth is, Barbara and I were a little worried about them -- John Quincy Adams' elm, for instance, or Herbert Hoover's oak. Maybe it's because I feel affinity: Some of them were a little long in the tooth. // For instance, that magnolia over there was planted by Andrew Jackson. // Thankfully, the trees here weren't damaged.

((But elsewhere in Washington, it was a different story. And the next morning people were out surveying the damage. Mourning the loss of a favorite oak or elm. Regarding it with concern and affection -- as a family would a friend.)) //

Ask anyone that morning, and they would tell you: Trees are precious -- but fragile. So in the budget I submitted last month to Congress, I asked for \$175 million to plant 1 billion trees a year. And today I'm asking Congress to approve another step to protect the environment. We call it the National Tree Trust Act of 1990. And it will foster the partnership between the public and private sectors to plant trees across America.

Our plan will create a private nonprofit Foundation to receive a one-time grant to promote community tree planting and cultivation projects. A Foundation to solicit, and oversee,

public contributions. And forge cooperation between individuals, businesses, governments and community organizations.

And most of all, plant the trees that clean our air, prevent erosion, consume a volunteer. Increasing the beauty of trees that is breath-taking. And the bounty of trees that is breath-giving.

As you can imagine, the Foundation's funding won't come out of the woodwork. // But from the Department of Agriculture, so ably led by Secretary Yeutter.

State Forestry agencies and groups like the American Forestry Association's Global Relief Campaign. Volunteers helping thousands of new volunteers to learn not only how and where to plant trees. But how to care for them -- why we need them -- and how they help the environment. // Today, only one tree is being planted for every four that die or are removed. Our Foundation can help change that -- as one of a Thousand Points of Light, creating a Billion Trees of Life. The result? We'll knock Johnny Appleseed out of the Guinness Book of Records. //

The National Tree Trust Act of 1990 is a key part of our national tree planting and forest improvement initiative, to be administered by the Agriculture Department. And that initiative, in turn, is crucial to my "America the Beautiful" program, which I submitted to Congress last month.

I'm proud of "America the Beautiful." It will help maintain and expand our parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands. For while it's not true that I'm going to build a tree house out here, and call it 1600 1/2 Pennsylvania Avenue. // It

announced in ~~my~~ in my State of the

Union Address.

Handwritten notes in blue ink:
- 500 million
- I will
- have to
- plant
- trees

Handwritten notes in red ink:
- AA
- work
- of all
- I will
- plant
- trees
- carbon dioxide
- and purify our water
- C.D. Dick
- planting
- trees

Handwritten notes in blue ink:
- This is
- not the
- most important
- reason for
- planting
- trees

Handwritten notes in blue ink:
- Mention
- tree planting
- in all 50
- states,

Handwritten notes in blue ink:
- I have
- no submission
- this is the
- American
- Presidential
- program

is true: I love the outdoors. // And I love exploring it with those who are the trustees of our future. //

((Think of your sons or daughters -- they know what I mean. Seeing the Grand Tetons through the eyes of a teenager. Or teaching youngsters about the mysteries of the ocean. It's at times like these that we realize, more than ever, how our children will inherit the earth.)) //

Nearly a century ago, perhaps America's greatest conservationist put it best. For it was Teddy Roosevelt who called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." And he said this about America's sequoias and redwoods: "They should be kept as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." //

Today, ours is the chance to keep that cathedral great and beautiful. By planting not only sequoias and redwoods -- but poplars and maples and cyprus and elms. // And I can't think of a better time to begin than this spring -- the 20th anniversary of an event -- Earth Day -- Teddy Roosevelt would have loved.

Four weeks from now we'll celebrate it. But I thought we'd get a head start this afternoon. So ~~Barbara will shortly join me~~ ^{it will be my pleasure to shortly join} ~~to plant~~ a Red Bud blossoming tree. // It seems small today. But so -- years ago -- did the special tree just behind me. // My kids were the age of some of you when it, too, was planted by President Eisenhower. // And when you're my age, this tree can be just as strong -- embody just as much history -- do just as much to ensure the splendor of America.

Mrs. Bush is official planter of tree. "He" will join her.

it will be ^(my) pleasure to shortly join Barbara as she

Trees are an inheritance precious to America's cathedral of the outdoors. // So let us plant them -- nurture them. So that America will remain America the Beautiful for all the generations to come. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America. And now it is my pleasure to sign the transmittal to Congress of the National Tree Trust Act of 1990.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 03/15/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Friday 03/16

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TREE TRUST ACT
(03/15 5:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE x. 2230 <i>Coming</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER x. 2998 <i>Emily</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN x3060 <i>W.B. LATE</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH x. 2421 <i>out of town</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES <i>Late HW</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON x. 6407	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY x. 2632 <i>Coming</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER x. 6266 <i>CK Ervin</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:
 Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Friday, 03/16, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

90 MAR 16 48:19

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

And most of all, plant the trees that clean our air, prevent erosion, consume carbon dioxide and purify our water.

Leaving
trees

from private sources & public contributions, ^{ing} And forge cooperation between individuals, businesses, governments and community organizations. Most of all, it will sound a nationwide call for each American to become a volunteer. Increasing the beauty of trees that is breathtaking. And the bounty of trees that is breathgiving. //

As you can imagine, the Foundation's funding won't come out of the woodwork. // ^{in part,} But ~~from the Department of Agriculture, so ably led by Secretary Yeutter.~~ // ~~And it will work by using State Forestry agencies and groups like the American Forestry Association's Global Relief Campaign.~~ Volunteers helping thousands of new volunteers to learn not only how and where to plant trees. But how to care for them -- why we need them -- and how they help the environment. // ~~Today, only one tree is being planted for every four that die or are removed. Our Foundation can help change that~~ ^{OUR Foundation will be} as one of a Thousand Points of Light, creating a Billion Trees of Life. ^{By planting trees in all fifty states,} The result? We'll knock Johnny Appleseed out of the Guinness Book of Records. //

The National Tree Trust Act of 1990 is a key part of our national tree planting and forest improvement initiative, to be administered by the Agriculture Department. And that initiative, in turn, is crucial to my "America the Beautiful" program, which ^{announced in my State of the Union address.} I submitted to Congress last month.

I'm proud of "America the Beautiful." ^{Under Secretary Hinson's leadership} It will help maintain and expand our parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands. For while it's not true that I'm going to build a tree house out here, and call it 1600 1/2 Pennsylvania Avenue. // It

^{2-part} This program involves both rural areas as well as local tree planting programs in our cities.

is true: I love the outdoors. // And I love exploring it with those who are the trustees of our future. //

((Think of your sons or daughters -- they know what I mean. Seeing the Grand Tetons through the eyes of a teenager. Or teaching youngsters about the mysteries of the ocean. It's at times like these that we realize, more than ever, how our children will inherit the earth.)) // *insert A*

Nearly a century ago, perhaps America's greatest conservationist, *Teddy Roosevelt, when he* ~~For it was Teddy Roosevelt who~~ called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." And he said this about America's sequoias and redwoods: *just* "They should be kept *just* as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." //

Today, ours is the chance to keep that cathedral great and beautiful. By planting ~~not only~~ sequoias and redwoods -- but poplars and maples and *divers* ~~cypress~~ *du-uh* and elms. // ~~And~~ I can't think of a better time to begin than this spring -- the 20th anniversary of an event -- Earth Day -- Teddy Roosevelt would have loved.

Cypress
not
absolutely

Four weeks from now we'll celebrate it. But I thought we'd get a head start this afternoon. So ~~Barbara will shortly join me~~ *it will I'm pleased to be able to join* *in a few minutes.* to plant *Barbara in a few minutes as she* a Red Bud blossoming tree, // It seems small today.

But so -- years ago -- did the special tree ~~just~~ *beside* behind me. // My kids were the age of some of you when it, too, was planted by President Eisenhower. // And when you're my age, this tree can be just as strong -- embody just as much history -- do just as much to ensure the splendor of America.

Trees are an inheritance precious to America's cathedral of the outdoors. // ~~so~~ let us plant them -- nurture them. So that America will remain America the Beautiful for all the generations to come. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America. ~~And~~ now it is my pleasure to sign the transmittal to Congress of the National Tree Trust Act of 1990.

#

(Smith/Blessey)
5:00 P.M.
March 16, 1990
TREE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TREE TRUST ACT
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1990

Secretaries Lujan and Yeutter. Administrator Reilly.
Chairman Deland. Senators Leahy and Lugar. Congressmen de la
Garza and Madigan. Distinguished guests. Ladies and gentlemen.
Welcome to the White House. And to an event which celebrates how
trees can preserve and protect our great outdoors.

((You know, I've been involved in planting so many trees
around the country, I may have to open a branch office.)) //

But today, I'm truly glad to be in America's home office.
And to talk about the precious inheritance of trees passed from
one generation to another. //

We see it in the great ebonies of India, and towering
Sequoias of California -- the lush rainforests of South America,
and the evergreens of the Alps. Their very presence demands that
we renew and restore the natural beauty of our land. // Trees
enhance our atmosphere -- providing oxygen and absorbing carbon
dioxide. A tree planted today can enrich the lives of
generations yet unborn. //

Just think: On these grounds, stands a tree planted by John
Quincy Adams -- 1826. Nearby is ^{the spot where} ~~where~~ Woodrow Wilson's family so
loved bay trees that they often ate lunch in a makeshift grove.
// Not far from here is the little-leaf linden planted in 1937

by Franklin Roosevelt for Britain's visiting King George VI. //
 Next to the Oval Office -- there you'll find an oak tree planted
 by President Eisenhower. There's a swing on it -- many days
 filled by my granddaughter Marshall. Trees are truly an
 inheritance that links generations of Americans. //

((Last summer a terrible windstorm swept through Washington.
 I remember thinking of these trees ^{around us} -- and the link they provide.
 Truth is, Barbara and I were a little worried about them --
 Grover Cleveland's Japanese spider leaf, for instance, or Herbert
 Hoover's oak. Maybe it's because I feel ^{an} affinity: Some of them
 were a little long in the tooth. // For instance, that magnolia
 over there was planted by Andrew Jackson. [NEXT TO SOUTH
 PORTICO] // Thankfully, the trees here weren't damaged.

((But elsewhere in Washington, it was a different story.
 And the next morning people were out surveying the damage.
 Mourning the loss of a favorite oak or elm. Regarding it with
 concern and affection -- as a family would a friend.)) //

Trees can be fragile, they can be sturdy -- but they are
 always precious. So in the budget I submitted in January to
 Congress, I asked for \$175 million to plant 1 billion trees a
year. Today, I'm asking Congress to approve another step to
 protect the environment. We call it the National Tree Trust Act
of 1990. It will foster the partnership between the public and
 private sectors to plant trees across America.

Under our plan, we will designate a private nonprofit
 Foundation to receive a one-time Federal grant to promote

community tree planting and cultivation projects. A Foundation to solicit contributions from private sources, forging cooperation between individuals, businesses, governments and community organizations. It will sound a nationwide call for each American to become a volunteer for the environment. And most of all, plant the trees that clean our air, prevent erosion, consume carbon dioxide, and purify our water. These steps can preserve the heritage of trees: Their beauty that is breathtaking -- and their bounty that is breathgiving. //

As you can imagine, the Foundation's funding won't come out of the woodwork. // In addition to the \$35 million in Federal money we're proposing, the Foundation will begin to raise millions of dollars more to help reforest America. // It will work by using State Forestry agencies and private tree planting organizations. Volunteers helping thousands of new volunteers to learn not only how and where to plant trees. But how to care for them -- why we need them -- and how they help the environment. // Our Foundation will be one of a Thousand Points of Light, creating Ten Billion Trees of Life. By planting trees in all fifty States, we'll knock Johnny Appleseed out of the Guinness Book of Records. //

The National Tree Trust Act of 1990 is a key part of our national tree planting and forest improvement initiative, to be administered by the Agriculture Department. This two-part program involves both rural areas as well as local tree-planting programs in our cities. And it, in turn, is crucial to my

"America the Beautiful" program, which I announced in my State of the Union Address.

I'm proud of "America the Beautiful." It will help maintain and expand our parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands. While it's not true that I'm going to build a tree house out here, and call it 1600 1/2 Pennsylvania Avenue. // It is true: I love the outdoors. // And I love exploring it with those who are the trustees of our future. //

((Think of your sons or daughters -- they know what I mean. Seeing the Grand Tetons through the eyes of a teenager. Or teaching youngsters about the mysteries of the ocean. It's at times like these that we realize, more than ever, how our children will inherit the earth.)) //

What we are doing today is planting the seeds of environmental stewardship. That means not only planting trees but other steps, just as vital. Clean air, for example. Our clean air proposal promises relief from the smog, acid rain, and toxic pollution that harm trees and people. Once again, I call on the Congress to pass that bill. We're also working hard on energy efficiency, and pollution prevention. Clean oceans. Global cooperation. Just as a tree grows, with roots and branches spreading, our efforts on all these issues will reach into the future.

Nearly a century ago, perhaps America's greatest conservationist, Teddy Roosevelt, put it best when he called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." And he

said this about America's sequoias and redwoods: they "should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." //

Today, ours is the chance to keep that cathedral great and beautiful. By planting not only sequoias and redwoods -- but poplars and maples and cypress and ^{sassafras} ~~dogwoods~~. // And I can't think of a better time to begin than this Spring -- the 20th anniversary of an event -- Earth Day -- Teddy Roosevelt would have loved.

Four weeks from now we'll celebrate it. But I thought we'd get a head start this afternoon. So I'm pleased to be able to join Barbara as she plants ^{it} an Eastern Red Bud blossoming tree in a few minutes. // It seems small today. But so -- years ago -- did the special tree beside me. // My kids were the age of some of you when it, too, was planted by President Eisenhower. // And when you're my age, ^{Barbara's} this tree can be just as strong -- embody just as much history -- do just as much to ensure the splendor of America.

Trees are an inheritance precious to America's cathedral of the outdoors. // Let us plant them -- nurture them. So that America will remain America the Beautiful for all the generations to come. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America. Now it is my pleasure to sign the transmittal to Congress of the National Tree Trust Act of 1990.

#

Staffed

250 people
20 kids in uniform boy scouts etc.
20 h.s. kids
Converrationists
20 Staff of CEO

(Smith/Blessey)
5:00 P.M.
March 15, 1990
TREE

1990 MAR 15 PM 5:39

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TREE TRUST ACT
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1990

Secretaries Lujan and Yeutter. ^{Chirm Deloid} Members of the Congress.
Distinguished guests. Ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the
White House. And to an event which celebrates how trees can
preserve and protect our great outdoors.

Cloudia

((You know, I've been involved in planting so many trees
around the country, I may have to open a branch office.)) //

But today, I'm truly glad to be in America's home office.
And to talk about the precious inheritance of trees passed from
one generation to another. //

We see it in the great ebonies of India, and towering
Sequoias of California -- the lush rainforests of South America,
and the evergreens of the Alps. Their very presence demands that
we renew and restore the natural beauty of our land. For not
only do trees enhance our atmosphere -- providing oxygen and
absorbing carbon dioxide. A tree planted today by a grandfather
can enrich the lives of a grandson or -daughter yet unborn. //

Diect.

tree list

991 Budget
p. 128

Tree Map

The Pres's House
p. 777

Tree Map

Just think: On these grounds, stands a tree planted by
Thomas Jefferson -- 1808. And nearby is where Woodrow Wilson's
family so loved bay trees that they often ate lunch in a
makeshift grove. // Not far from here is the little-leaf
linden planted in 1937 by Franklin Roosevelt and England's

Irvin
the mounds
of soil for
planting

+

Planted to commemorate the coronation
Planting
Coronation Comm.
Irvin Williams

visiting King George VI // And next to the Oval Office -- there you'll find an oak tree planted by President Eisenhower. And there's a swing on it -- most days filled by my granddaughter Marsha! Trees are truly an inheritance that links generations of Americans. //

Tree Map
Irvin Williams

((Last summer a bad windstorm swept through Washington. And I thought of these trees -- and the link they provide. Truth is, Barbara and I were a little worried about them -- John Quincy Adams' elm, for instance, or Herbert Hoover's oak. Maybe it's because I feel affinity: Some of them were a little long in the tooth. // For instance, that magnolia over there was planted by Andrew Jackson. // *[Next to South Portico]* Thankfully, the trees here weren't damaged.

((But elsewhere in Washington, it was a different story. And the next morning people were out surveying the damage. Mourning the loss of a favorite oak or elm. Regarding it with concern and affection -- as a family would a friend.)) //

1991 Budget
p. 1210

Ask anyone that morning, and they would tell you: Trees are precious -- but fragile. So in the budget I submitted *in January* last month to Congress, I asked for \$175 million to plant 1 billion trees a year. And today I'm asking Congress to approve another step to protect the environment. We call it the National Tree Trust Act of 1990. And it will foster the partnership between the public and private sectors to plant trees across America.

Project OMB
Plan

Our plan will create a private nonprofit Foundation to receive a one-time grant to promote community tree planting and cultivation projects. A Foundation to solicit, and oversee,

public contributions. And forge cooperation between individuals, businesses, governments and community organizations. Most of all, it will sound a nationwide call for each American to become a volunteer. Increasing the beauty of trees that is breath-taking. And the bounty of trees that is breath-giving. //

As you can imagine, the Foundation's funding won't come out of the woodwork. // But from the Department of Agriculture, so ably led by Secretary Yeutter. // And it will work by using State Forestry agencies and groups like the American Forestry Association's Global Relief Campaign. Volunteers helping thousands of new volunteers to learn not only how and where to plant trees. But how to care for them -- why we need them -- and how they help the environment. // Today, ~~only one tree is being~~ *One recent survey found that in most American cities*

991 Budget
p. 122

planted for every four that die or are removed. Our Foundation can help change that -- as one of a Thousand Points of Light, creating a Billion Trees of Life. The result? We'll knock Johnny Appleseed out of the Guinness Book of Records. //

Sheet

Sheet

The National Tree Trust Act of 1990 is a key part of our national tree planting and forest improvement initiative, to be administered by the Agriculture Department. And that initiative, in turn, is crucial to my "America the Beautiful" program, which I submitted to Congress last month. *in January*

991 Budget
p. 120

I'm proud of "America the Beautiful." It will help maintain and expand our parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands. For while it's not true that I'm going to build a tree house out here, and call it 1600 1/2 Pennsylvania Avenue. // It

is true: I love the outdoors. // And I love exploring it with those who are the trustees of our future. //

((Think of your sons or daughters -- they know what I mean. Seeing the Grand Tetons through the eyes of a teenager. Or teaching youngsters about the mysteries of the ocean. It's at times like these that we realize, more than ever, how our children will inherit the earth.)) //

Nearly a century ago, perhaps America's greatest conservationist put it best. For it was Teddy Roosevelt who called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." And he said this about America's sequoias and redwoods: "They should be kept ^{just} as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." //

Today, ours is the chance to keep that cathedral great and beautiful. By planting not only sequoias and redwoods -- but poplars and maples and cyprus and elms. // And I can't think of a better time to begin than this spring -- the 20th anniversary of an event -- Earth Day -- Teddy Roosevelt would have loved.

Four weeks from now we'll celebrate it. But I thought we'd get a head start this afternoon. So ^I Barbara will shortly join me to plant a Red Bud blossoming tree. // It seems small today.

But so -- years ago -- did the special tree just ^{beside} behind me. // My kids were the age of some of you when it, too, was planted by President Eisenhower. // And when you're my age, this tree can be just as strong -- embody just as much history -- do just as much to ensure the splendor of America.

*J.P. Cochran
P. 104
P. 611*

*Erin Williams
+2188
Linda's Commis
x6406*

X
*Sched
Mexico*
X

Barbara

*1998
2/12
A/B*

Trees are an inheritance precious to America's cathedral of the outdoors. // So let us plant them -- nurture them. So that America will remain America the Beautiful for all the generations to come. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America. And now it is my pleasure to sign the transmittal to Congress of the National Tree Trust Act of 1990.

#

Embly

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

DRAFT

Today I am pleased to transmit a legislative proposal entitled the "National Tree Trust Act of 1990." This proposal is a key part of my America the Beautiful initiative, and it would enhance the growing partnership between the public and private sectors to plant trees across America.

President Theodore Roosevelt began this century by directing the Nation's attention to the protection of valuable public lands -- America's treasure trove of parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and rangelands. As the end of the century approaches, it is appropriate that this final decade be one in which conservation, enhancement, and protection of our irreplaceable national assets rise to the forefront of national concerns. With this as our goal, my FY 1991 Budget proposes a new initiative -- "America the Beautiful." Our initiative reflects my support for appropriate expansion and proper maintenance of the Nation's parks, refuges, forests, and public lands. It is also based on my determination to involve all Americans in strengthening the Nation's natural resources heritage. Finally, this initiative expresses my firm commitment to providing responsible stewardship of the country's heritage for the benefit of generations to come.

My America the Beautiful initiative includes three components. First, we propose to expand Federal recreational land acquisition, which involves activities of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. Second, the Department of the Interior is undertaking an effort -- "Legacy '99" -- to enhance

DRAFT

resource protection and recreation. Third, we propose a national tree planting and forest improvement initiative, to be administered by the Department of Agriculture. These components will largely be implemented under existing authorities.

The proposal I am transmitting to Congress today authorizes Presidential designation of a private nonprofit Foundation to receive a one-time grant for the purpose of promoting community tree planting and cultivation projects. It also authorizes appropriations to the Secretary of Agriculture for a grant to permit the Foundation to begin its important work. The Foundation will promote public awareness and a spirit of volunteerism, solicit private sector contributions, and oversee the use of these contributions to encourage tree planting and cultivation projects throughout the United States.

The Foundation will help forge cooperation between individuals, businesses, governments, and community organizations, and provide financial assistance to grassroots volunteers to plant trees. It will help draw national attention to the need for increased planting of trees in our communities, where, on average, only one tree is now being planted for every four that die or are removed. It is a program that will reach every State, if not each and every community. All of our citizens will be encouraged to participate in this program.

Trees are one of our most valuable resources. They contribute to the environmental, economic, and social well-being of this country. They enhance biodiversity, wildlife, air and water quality, and recreational opportunities. Trees improve

landscape esthetics and property values, reduce soil erosion, and provide many valuable wood products. They also contribute to energy conservation through the shading and cooling of buildings and by serving as windbreaks.

Enactment of this proposal will permit us to harness the efforts of individuals and organizations to undertake the nationwide planting and cultivation of invaluable trees. The prompt passage of this proposal by Congress will demonstrate our shared commitment to preserving one of our most valuable natural resources, our precious heritage of trees. Let us ensure that our descendants will be able to share our pride in referring to this land as America the Beautiful.

DR

To authorize the President to designate a private nonprofit Foundation as eligible to receive funds for the purpose of promoting community tree planting and cultivation projects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Tree Trust Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that --

(1) trees provide beauty and are an important part of America's heritage;

(2) trees capture and safely store greenhouse gases, and each additional tree can reduce the possibility of global warming;

(3) the shading, wind-blocking, and evaporation provided by trees, especially in urban areas, can significantly reduce energy use;

(4) trees planted adjacent to croplands filter run off and prevent erosion that threaten water quality, fish, and wildlife; and

(5) community service and service to others is an integral part of the American tradition.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The intent of this Act is to provide for a grant to a private nonprofit Foundation to be used for the following purposes --

(1) to promote public awareness, education, and a spirit of volunteerism in support of community tree planting and cultivation projects nationwide;

(2) to solicit private sector contributions through the mobilization of individuals, businesses, governments and community organizations with the goal of increasing the number of trees planted in communities and urban environments;

(3) to accept and administer private gifts and make grants, including matching grants to encourage local participation, for the planting and cultivating of trees; and

DRAFT

(4) to ensure that our descendants will be able to share their ancestors' pride when referring to their land as America the Beautiful.

SEC. 4. AUTHORITY.

(a) The President is authorized to designate a private nonprofit organization, which for purposes of this Act shall be referred to as the Foundation, as eligible to receive funds pursuant to section 6(a), upon determining that such organization can, consistent with its charter, carry out the purposes stated in section 3, and that the officers of such organization have the experience and expertise necessary to direct the activities of the organization.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to make the Foundation an agency or instrumentality of the United States Government, or to make officers, employees, or members of the Board of directors of the Foundation officers or employees of the United States.

SEC. 5. FUNDING.

In fiscal year 1991, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make a grant, from funds authorized to be appropriated under section 8 of this Act, of not to exceed \$35,000,000 to the Foundation designated pursuant to section 4.

SEC. 6. GRANT.

(a) Funds made available pursuant to section 5 shall be granted to the Foundation by the Department of Agriculture --

(1) to enable the Foundation to carry out the purposes specified in section 3; and

(2) for the administrative expenses of the Foundation.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Foundation may hold grant funds contributed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section in interest-bearing accounts, prior to the disbursement of such funds for purposes specified in section 3, and may retain for such program purposes any interest earned on such deposits.

SEC. 7. ELIGIBILITY OF THE FOUNDATION FOR A GRANT.

(a) A grant may be made to the Foundation under this Act only if the Foundation agrees to comply with the requirements specified in this Act.

(b) The Foundation may use funds provided by this Act only for programs and projects which are consistent with the purposes specified in section 3.

DRAFT

(c) Officers and employees of the Foundation may not receive any salary or other compensation for services rendered to the Foundation from any source other than the Foundation.

(d) The Foundation shall not issue any shares of stock or declare or pay any dividends.

(e) No part of the funds of the Foundation shall inure to the benefit of any board member, officer, or employee of the Foundation, except as salary or reasonable compensation for services or expenses. Compensation for board members shall be limited to reimbursement for reasonable costs of travel and expenses. No director, officer, or employee of the Foundation shall participate, directly or indirectly, in the consideration or determination of any question before the Foundation affecting his or her financial interests or the interests of any corporation, partnership, entity, or organization in which he or she is an officer, director, or trustee, or in which he or she has any direct or indirect financial interest.

(f) The Foundation shall not engage in lobbying or propaganda for the purpose of influencing legislation and shall not participate or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

(g) For the fiscal year in which the Foundation receives the grant awarded under section 6(a), and for the succeeding five fiscal years, the accounts of the Foundation shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants or independent licensed public accountants certified or licensed by a regulatory authority of a State or other political subdivision of the United States. The report of each such independent audit shall be included in the annual report required by subsection (j) of this section.

(h) The financial transactions undertaken pursuant to this Act by the Foundation may be audited by any agency designated by the President for the fiscal year in which the Foundation receives the grant awarded under section 6(a) and for the five succeeding fiscal years.

(i) The Foundation shall ensure --

(1) that each recipient of assistance provided through the Foundation under this Act keeps, for five years after the receipt of such assistance, separate accounts with respect to such assistance and such records as may be reasonably necessary to disclose fully the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, the amount and nature

DRAFT

of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit; and

(2) that the Foundation, the agency designated by the President pursuant to subsection (h) of this section, or any of the Foundation's duly authorized representatives shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to assistance provided through the Foundation under this Act.

(j) Not later than three months after the conclusion of each fiscal year, the Foundation shall publish an annual report for the preceding fiscal year. The report shall include a comprehensive and detailed report of the Foundation's operation, activities, financial condition, and accomplishments under this Act. The Foundation's obligation to publish annual reports pursuant to this subsection shall terminate after publication of the report incorporating the findings of the final audit required by subsection (g) of this section.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1991, \$35,000,000 for a one-time grant from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Foundation designated pursuant to section 4(a).

Section-by-Section Analysis
"National Tree Trust Act of 1990"

Section 1 provides that the Act may be cited as the "National Tree Trust Act of 1990."

Section 2 sets forth five congressional findings. Four of these findings are related to the environmental and social value of trees, including adding beauty, reducing the possibility of global warming, reducing energy use, and preventing erosion. The fifth finding emphasizes community service as an integral part of the American tradition.

Section 3 outlines the purposes of the Act. The intent is to provide a grant to a private nonprofit Foundation to be used to (1) promote public awareness and volunteerism for community tree planting and cultivation nationwide, (2) solicit private contributions with the goal of increasing tree planting in communities and urban environments, (3) accept and administer gifts and make grants to encourage local participation in the planting and cultivation of trees, and (4) ensure that our descendants will be able to share the pride of their ancestors when referring to their land as America the Beautiful.

Section 4 authorizes the President to designate a private nonprofit organization, referred to as the "Foundation," to carry out the purposes of the Act. The Foundation will not be an agency or instrumentality of the United States. Officers, employees, or members of the board of directors of the Foundation will not be officers or employees of the United States.

Section 5 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make a grant of up to \$35 million to the Foundation during fiscal year 1991. The grant will be funded from appropriations authorized in section 8 of the Act.

Section 6 requires the Foundation to use the grant from the Department of Agriculture to carry out the purposes specified in section 3 and for administrative expenses of the Foundation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Foundation is authorized to hold grant funds in interest-bearing accounts until they are needed. Interest earned on such deposits may be retained by the Foundation and used for the purposes specified in section 3.

Section 7 directs that the Foundation must agree to comply with the requirements of the Act before a grant may be made to the Foundation. The Foundation must use funds provided by the Act only for the purposes specified in section 3. Officers and employees may not receive compensation for services rendered to the Foundation from any source other than the Foundation. The Foundation shall not issue shares of stock or declare or pay any dividends. The Foundation is prohibited from lobbying for the

DRAFT

purpose of influencing legislation and from intervening in any political campaign. Accounts of the Foundation will be audited for the fiscal year in which the grant is received under section 6 and for each of the succeeding five fiscal years. The results of the audit will be included in each of six required annual reports that shall include a comprehensive and detailed statement of the Foundation's operation, activities, and financial condition. The Foundation shall ensure that those who receive assistance from the Foundation under the Act keep such records as may be reasonably necessary to facilitate the annual audits.

Section 8 authorizes the appropriation of \$35 million for fiscal year 1991 to be used for a one-time grant from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Foundation.

**President Bush's Proposed
National Tree Trust Act**

Today, President Bush transmitted to Congress the National Tree Trust Act of 1990, a key part of his America the Beautiful initiative. This proposal will be the catalyst to forge new partnerships between individuals, business, governments, and community organizations with the goal of planting trees across America. It authorizes:

- o Presidential designation of a new private nonprofit Foundation to receive Federal funds through a one-time grant for the purpose of promoting community tree planting projects; and
- o the appropriation of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for such a grant.

It is anticipated that the Foundation will:

- o promote public awareness and a spirit of volunteerism;
- o solicit private sector contributions; and
- o oversee the use of these contributions to encourage tree planting projects.

The Foundation will help draw national attention to the need for increased planting of trees in our communities, where, on the average, only one tree is now being planted for every four that die or are removed. It is a program that will reach every State, if not each and every community, by working in partnership with existing national and community organizations, businesses, State forestry agencies, and youth groups.

The President encourages all citizens to express their personal commitment to their communities and to the environment by participating in this program.

The National Tree Trust is a fitting complement to the National Tree Planting and Forest Improvement component of the President's America the Beautiful initiative. The FY 1991 Budget includes the America the Beautiful initiative to address the protection, conservation, and enhancement of America's natural resources. The initiative includes three components involving the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. These components are (1) expanded Federal recreational land acquisition, which involves both departments; (2) an Interior Department resource protection and recreation enhancement effort, called "Legacy '99"; and (3) a National Tree Planting and Forest Improvement Program, to be administered by Agriculture.

DRAFT

The National Tree Planting and Forest Improvement Program includes \$175 million in fiscal year 1991 to pursue the goal of planting a billion trees a year on private lands. This program includes two basic components to be coordinated by Agriculture, a rural component to address reforestation of private, non-industrial lands and a Community Trees component:

- o Rural Areas. The FY 1991 Budget provides \$110 million to Agriculture for cost-sharing and technical assistance with private landowners to plant, improve, and maintain trees on suitable lands. The program will be implemented through existing departmental delivery mechanisms and through State forestry agencies.
- o Community Trees. The 1991 Budget also provides \$65 million to provide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to support tree planting and care in community and urban environments. This program will rely on the U.S. Forest Service's existing technical assistance delivery system which operates through State foresters and other cooperating parties.

Both components will be carried out under existing authorities. The funds proposed for the community tree planting program include \$35 million for the one-time grant in fiscal year 1991 to the Foundation designated by the President.

Enactment of the President's "National Tree Trust Act of 1990" will permit us to harness the efforts of individuals and organizations to undertake the nationwide planting and cultivation of our Nation's precious trees. Thus, the President hopes we can ensure that our descendents will be able to share our pride in referring to this land as America the Beautiful.

Ref.
F204
.W554
v.1
WH

The
PRESIDENT'S
HOUSE

A History

by
William Seale

White House Historical Association
with the cooperation of the National Geographic Society
Washington, D.C.
and Harry N. Abrams, Inc., New York

①6-

Cohen's

Marshall says.

⑧

Teller's

⑨

FDR - placed

with King

V =

37

END OF THE OLD ORDER

that anyone, much less an experienced politician, could have denied the presence of political parties.

Relatively secluded from the public, Adams was an observer of the political brawling rather than a participant. He reserved the hours not claimed by the requirements of office for reading and writing. He was a quiet and serious man who had been in public service since his boyhood. His father had wanted to establish him in political life, so while home had always been Quincy, Massachusetts, he had seldom lived there. He observed with satisfaction at the end of his first year as President that his life was "more regular than it has perhaps been at any other period." One has the impression that there was little private amusement in the Adams White House. Mrs. Adams, though a social creature, brooded behind the scenes, often troubled by anxieties. Nevertheless she strictly adhered to her duties of courtesy, for Mrs. Monroe's neglect of them had brought unhappy results.

Adams's day began while it was still dark. First, he took a long walk alone; then, on his return to the White House, he stood by himself in the East Room and watched the day break through the great east window. In the winter he built his own fire in his study upstairs and sat beside it reading first from the Bible or from a volume of Bible commentary, then official letters and papers. During the warm months he varied his exercise by swimming in the Potomac, usually alone.

Sometimes on his forays he was accompanied by his White House steward, Antoine Michel Giusta, called Antoine Michel, who was a favorite companion in the out-of-doors. Their paths had crossed in Belgium in 1814; Adams had hired Giusta, a deserter from Napoleon's army, as his valet. In London, while Adams was minister to Britain, Giusta had married Mrs. Adams's maid. Returning to America with their employers in 1817, the Giustas had run the Adamses' households since. The President had given them the titles steward and housekeeper, which offices they performed with excellence.⁸

Planting

Where the White House was concerned, Adams did little to the building itself, but he left his mark on the grounds. Horticulture was a special interest; wherever life had taken him he had tilled and planted. At home in Massachusetts and at the house he had occupied in Washington, he had laid out gardens with flower beds and fruit trees. On the south grounds of the White House still stands an elm he planted as a seedling. While in the White House, he acquired popular books on

olitian, could have denied the

, Adams was an observer of the ant. He reserved the hours not r reading and writing. He was a public service since his boyhood. in political life, so while home , he had seldom lived there. He his first year as President that his s been at any other period." One rivate amusement in the Adams ial creature, brooded behind the retheless she strictly adhered to s neglect of them had brought

l dark. First, he took a long walk ouse, he stood by himself in the rough the great east window. In study upstairs and sat beside it lume of Bible commentary, then rm months he varied his exercise alone.

companied by his White House d Antoine Michel, who was a Their paths had crossed in Bel- a deserter from Napoleon's army, is minister to Britain, Giusta had to America with their employers ses' households since. The Presi- and housekeeper, which offices

ig

cerned, Adams did little to the the grounds. Horticulture was a n him he had tilled and planted. use he had occupied in Washing- ver beds and fruit trees. On the l stands an elm he planted as a he acquired popular books on

gardening, in particular John Claudius Loudon's *An Encyclopedia of Gardening* (1827), which illustrated garden plans and ornaments as well as kinds of plants. He had for some time collected more specialized works on trees, flowers, and vegetables. Not long after he became President, large purchases of plants began at the White House. Under Adams's patronage, gardening began in earnest and it would continue through a distinguished history.⁹

Before Adams the President's Park had not been as well planned and maintained as many of the small farms one passed in the neighborhood of the federal city. Some work, however, had been undertaken by President Monroe. In November or December 1817 he had employed Charles Bizet, giving him the title "Gardener to the President of the U. States." The full scope of Bizet's work is vague, but he seems to have maintained a vegetable garden within the White House fence and supervised a drawn-out process of grading and tree planting on the north, across Pennsylvania Avenue. There is no evidence that Bizet grew flowers or ornamental plants for Monroe.¹⁰

Visitors to the White House during the Monroe era described a barren ground. Broken ashlar blocks and ruined Ionic pilaster caps lay scattered about in the mud. Very few trees had survived from Jefferson's mass plantings, most apparently trampled during the rebuilding. Since his time the White House has remained fenced away from the rest of the square. Monroe had not liked the way the fence blocked the view of the house from the common, except at the gate. He ordered the stone wall cut down to parapet height on the north and topped with an iron railing of tall spears. Iron gates were installed on heavy stone piers in 1820. On the south the wall was no problem because the house was amply elevated and the ground sloped, so that the mansion stood well above the high stone fence and could be seen from a distance.¹¹

When Monroe employed Charles Bulfinch in 1818 to complete the Capitol, he sought the Boston architect's advice on the White House grounds. Bulfinch produced drawings, now lost, for laying out, grading, and ornamenting the entire presidential enclave. At that time numerous and detailed field notes were made of the common by the government's surveyor. It can be assumed, although it is not absolute, that many of the improvements carried out in the landscape by Adams, and later by Jackson, were at least inspired by Bulfinch, and that Bulfinch was in turn strongly influenced by Jefferson's earlier plan. His idea seems to have been to grade the common and plant it thickly with trees.¹²

Possibly as late as 1824, Pennsylvania Avenue at last entered the President's Park and passed in the front of the White House. Part of

what had been the "ferry road" commonly traveled to Georgetown became H Street, at the northern head of the square. Thus, in the years following the Bulfinch proposals of 1818, the old common was framed by streets. Private citizens began purchasing lots abutting the public square. Hero of the Tripoli war, Commodore Stephen Decatur built, after designs of Latrobe, the mansion still known as Decatur House. Saint John's Episcopal Church, completed by Latrobe before the war of 1812, already stood on the corner of 16th Street and the common. Lacking the present portico and other later additions, it resembled a monumental gatepost. Either James Monroe or John Quincy Adams named the former common Lafayette Square during the hero's visit in 1824 and 1825. The name stuck, and would one day be altered to Lafayette Park.

By the spring of John Quincy Adams's inauguration, the gardener Bizet had completed only a small part of the work prescribed in the Bulfinch plan. The voluminous field notes of F. C. de Krafft, the district's surveyor, show that before any real gardening could be undertaken, extensive grading had to be done, including the filling of gullies, mud holes, and areas which would not drain. Cartmen began hauling hundreds of loads of dirt to the President's Square beginning in 1818; they were still at work in the autumn of 1824, paid by the load. Little, if anything, had been done by 1825 toward planting the two gardens Bulfinch had designed for the White House, although a number of shade trees were set out. Boxes were built around them to protect against hogs and other livestock that ran wild.¹³

Spring was the time for planting and pruning along the Potomac. By Adams's first summer, 1825, he seems to have become dissatisfied with Charles Bizet. With the earth now largely prepared, perhaps he wanted a more expert gardener. The Frenchman was discharged and replaced August 1, 1825, by John Ousley, whom President Adams characterized in his diary as a man of dedication and experience. Ousley was probably English. He remained at the White House as head gardener for many years, living with his family in the east wing, in an apartment built where the earlier stable had been. Somehow he was repeatedly able to escape the United States Census; little even of a statistical character can be found out about him.¹⁴

John Quincy Adams's White House garden was as nationalistic as the government program he was laboring to implement. He made it into a museum of American plants, particularly trees. Assisted by Ousley, he rounded up seedlings by the hundred and set them out over the north and south grounds, including walnut, persimmon, willow, tulip, oak, chestnut, catalpa, and honey locust. The area designated by Jefferson to the

ommonly traveled to Georgetown be-
head of the square. Thus, in the years
f 1818, the old common was framed by
hasing lots abutting the public square.
lore Stephen Decatur built, after de-
known as Decatur House. Saint John's
atrobe before the war of 1812, already
and the common. Lacking the present
it resembled a monumental gatepost.
cy Adams named the former common
visit in 1824 and 1825. The name
ed to Lafayette Park.

Adams's inauguration, the gardener
part of the work prescribed in the
ld notes of F. C. de Krafft, the dis-
any real gardening could be under-
done, including the filling of gullies,
not drain. Cartmen began hauling
esident's Square beginning in 1818;
n of 1824, paid by the load. Little, if
oward planting the two gardens Bul-
House, although a number of shade
around them to protect against hogs

and pruning along the Potomac. By
ns to have become dissatisfied with
urgely prepared, perhaps he wanted a
an was discharged and replaced Au-
n President Adams characterized in
d experience. Ousley was probably
House as head gardener for many
it wing, in an apartment built where
w he was repeatedly able to escape
n of a statistical character can be

ouse garden was as nationalistic as
ring to implement. He made it into
ularly trees. Assisted by Ousley, he
nd set them out over the north and
simmon, willow, tulip, oak, chest-
area designated by Jefferson to the

right of the entrance gate on the south became the main ornamental
garden. Expanded to two acres, it was enclosed by a fence of parallel
boards and equipped with a cistern to catch rainwater. To the well at the
Treasury building an iron garden pump with nine "spout holes" was at-
tached, providing water for the President's horticultural endeavors. The
burned-out Treasury vault, built by Jefferson, became the toolhouse, its
stone walls and lunette windows attesting its former glory.¹⁵

The President was always searching for seeds, cuttings, and acorns
to pass to Ousley. Cold frames were built to the south and the north of
the two acres. Ousley maintained them, but the President enjoyed put-
tering there early in the morning. In warm weather he tended the seed
beds and carefully observed the results of his experiments: "this morning,
after planting in my eastern seed-bed eighteen whole red-cherries and
visiting the southern bed, where the casual poppies are now all (six) in
flower, the mustard and anthemis in full bloom, the althaeas still coming
up and the wild cherries apparently stationary, I remarked that the straw-
berries are ceasing, and the currants, red and black, becoming ripe."¹⁶

The garden seems to have yielded its first real bounty by the early
summer of 1827. Adams's diary is filled with bitterness over his political
life, but when he writes of his garden it is always with buoyancy of spirit
and pride: "In this small garden of not less than two acres," he wrote that
summer, "there are forest and fruit-trees, shrubs, hedges, esculent vege-
tables, kitchen and medicinal herbs, hot-house plants, flowers and weeds
to the amount, I conjecture, of at least one thousand."¹⁷

The President's reveries in his diary seem as remote from the swift
current of his times as perhaps Adams himself was in his garden, on his
predawn walks, or watching daybreak through the windows of the vacant
East Room. Thus it was not to be the Age of Adams. The sixth President
was in some respects but a foil to more significant players yet to cross the
White House stage. Adams's important role would be played elsewhere.

Winter

President Adams put his diary on the shelf at the White House in
August 1828 and did not take it down again until the first day of Decem-
ber. He set down no intimate record of his reactions to the stormy presi-
dential campaign the Jacksonians waged and won against him. His let-
ters, more guarded than his diary, nevertheless show that the veteran
politician was astonished at the counterfeit charges leveled against him.
Federal employees whom he had kindly allowed to keep their positions
regardless of their political leanings had been particularly determined to

called to a halt. But it was the lack of rain, that really ne by the public buildings after the destruction of the poorly did the new water missioner of public works, ey to improving the water. Elgar wrote: "the destruction seemed to inculcate the of the catastrophe with the ork on the grounds seemed Ousley to arrive at a figure n the next year.⁵⁷ house that we know about for Voland commissioned a plan is was to run between the edge of the deep areaway— wn that spread between the son unrolled this plan, took land observed, that he had at Jackson wanted most was h fence built by Monroe. He nder apart—they must have a space. The commissioner d, even after the money ran ay or "all the cattle of Wash- house is not known. If it was in New York, it was someone d what Hedl had put on the heavy, made of wrought iron, om. It featured a row of bold ithin circles and running side ails. This long Grecian border arently underlining the White his line echoed the now per- nia Avenue. sibility of frost, in March of id. Now there were two White n over entirely to ornamental Maher's, was engaged to tend

the vegetables. The division of responsibility suggests a broadening of the gardening program at the Jackson White House, a separation for the first time of ornamental and edible plantings. It may well also pin down the date when the old garden—which Jefferson had located on the south-east—was redesigned and elaborated, and new ground was broken south-west of the house for the kitchen garden.

Most of the grading was completed in May. The driveway on the north was placed in its present path, laid over with gravel and edged with paved walks. It became a wide horseshoe, bordered by paved footways. Within the north fence all the ironwork was painted black. The gate piers and all parapets were painted white, like the house. There was some further grading, because drainage had been a problem during the winter; sections of the parapet were cut open as outlets for ditches into Pennsylvania Avenue. The ground was turned up and grass seed scattered. Protective boxes were removed from Adams's trees on the north grounds, for now. The few that survived were of sufficient size to fend for themselves, even when sheep were turned in to crop the lawn.

The greatest advances were on the south side. By man, shovel, ox, and plow the surface was graded to seat the south portico on a carpet lawn flanked by slopes that hid the littered east and west colonnades, where in the warm months many homely household tasks were performed. The "circular road" was leveled and graveled, although no change seems to have been made in its path. The White House was not visible from the arched gate, but screened by trees as Jefferson had intended. Some of the trees had grown quite large. *Beside the gate were two weeping willow trees which were in Jackson's day called "ancient," dating from "colonial times."*⁵⁹

Because the flower garden on the east and the kitchen garden on the west were fenced, the south driveway was segregated into its own open grassy area apart from either of them. Jefferson's high wall, albeit crumbling in places, was the barrier between this and what Fanny Kemble had called in 1833 "a desolate reach of uncultivated ground to the river." It was crossed in several spots by wooden stiles, which pedestrians could climb for an elevated look at the mansion. *The popular pride of China, or chinaberry, trees were planted there in the spring of 1834.*⁶⁰

It may be that the celebrated Jackson magnolias, the mighty old trees that gnarl up today as high as the house and shade the President's bedroom windows, were planted near the west stairway to the south portico at about this time. *No written record places these trees in Jackson's Presidency, but the legend began in the late 19th century. However, a photograph taken of the south front in 1846 does not show them;*

surely they would have been sufficiently advanced from seedlings in 12 years to make their presence known.⁶¹

The work done on the grounds in the spring and summer of 1834 was the most extensive landscaping yet. Jackson's personal interest is difficult to gauge. He had once hired a gardener in Philadelphia for the Hermitage, an Englishman, William Frost, and as a planter he was professionally concerned with horticulture. An avid gardener, however, he seems not to have been. Van Buren, Vice President in Jackson's second term, was a gardening enthusiast, and in the early 1830s toured English country houses and gardens, making extensive notes. King William IV had shown him his garden and retreat at Windsor, saying he loved it far more than he did the palace. Possibly Van Buren encouraged the work on the White House grounds.

Various building projects were undertaken for the garden. Trellises, benches, fences, a hothouse were built in the fall of 1834 by Bryan & Wood, a local contracting firm specializing in garden construction. A "watch box" was built for a sentry, unquestionably in reaction to the attempt on Jackson's life made at the Capitol on January 30, 1835. The watch box was also a reminder that the south grounds, and particularly the flower garden at their eastern end, were for the exclusive use of the President and his household. One reason very few descriptions of the garden survive is that it was never open to public inspection.⁶²

The acquisition of plant material was large, and Jemmy Maher seems to have acted on his own most of the time. His main sources were nurseries in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. He also attended estate sales when he learned that greenhouses were to be emptied and plant materials sold. The bills that passed into the records of William Noland's office provide a worthy, though general, overview of what Andrew Jackson planted in the White House garden.

Few bills in 1834, 1835, and 1836 are for vegetable seeds or roots. These were not difficult to find. Vegetable planting had been carried on at the White House for many years, beginning with the first Adams, and a part of the gardener's job was to assure a garden's progeny by taking seeds each season to root for the next. Cold frames were built for rooting, and glass bell jars were purchased in great number for the same purpose. In the winter one can imagine some of the south windows filled, as in any house of the day, with clay pots where seeds were rooting. At the White House this was William Whelan's responsibility. He occupied a room in the west wing, where the stable had been, just adjacent to the vegetable garden which was his charge.

Flowers, shrubbery, and trees were personally selected by Maher

ntly advanced from seedlings in
n. ⁶¹

the spring and summer of 1834
et. Jackson's personal interest is
gardener in Philadelphia for the
ost, and as a planter he was pro-
. An avid gardener, however, he
ice President in Jackson's second
n the early 1830s toured English
ctensive notes. King William IV
it Windsor, saying he loved it far
an Buren encouraged the work on

ertaken for the garden. Trellises,
: in the fall of 1834 by Bryan &
lizing in garden construction. A
nquestionably in reaction to the
apitol on January 30, 1835. The
e south grounds, and particularly
were for the exclusive use of the
son very few descriptions of the
en to public inspection. ⁶²

l was large, and Jemmy Maher
f the time. His main sources were
nd New York. He also attended
nhouses were to be emptied and
ssed into the records of William
ough general, overview of what
House garden.

are for vegetable seeds or roots.
ble planting had been carried on
inning with the first Adams, and
ure a garden's progeny by taking
old frames were built for rooting,
eat number for the same purpose.
he south windows filled, as in any
seeds were rooting. At the White
onsibility. He occupied a a room
been, just adjacent to the vegeta-

re personally selected by Maher

from the best nurseries in the United States, principal among which were the firms of William Prince & Sons and Bloodgood & Company in Flushing, New York. These were also the largest nurseries in the nation. They were examples of how Jacksonian enterprise, coupled with the advances in transportation since the War of 1812, had changed American business. Although both had begun as local merchants, they had expanded to become "national" businesses, with full catalogues supplying plant material to buyers as far away as Louisiana. Of the two, the Prince company sold more to the White House. At the Prince company Maher had bought elm trees to replace Thomas Jefferson's short-lived Lombardy poplars on Pennsylvania Avenue. In addition he ordered more trees for the White House: sugar maples, elms, American sycamores, European sycamores, red-twigged lindens, silver-leaf maples, oaks of all kinds, and the magnificent horse chestnuts, whose white, wisteria-like blossoms were for some years a Washington trademark. It was an age in which ornamental trees were beloved both for summer shade and as shields from the sometimes bitter winds of winter.

Although most of the grounds were planted heavily with trees, Maher's notes suggest that few were planted on the southeast, where the flower garden spread over some two acres within its board fence. Some trees stood at the edges of the garden, but none in positions to impede the southern sunshine. The open, level garden itself was crossed by graveled walks, which were flanked by grass borders. A daily duty of the gardener's assistants was to take the gravel rakes, made in Washington especially for the purpose, and pull the gravel neatly to the center of these walks. This process did improve the drainage, but, like plumping featherbeds to keep them mounded, it mainly testified to the ready availability of low-cost manual labor.

Some of the garden's numerous trellises were specified as being for roses. There was an arbor, the earliest mention of which is in an account of Maher's in the spring of 1835 for "running vine trainers for Arbours." The character of this arbor is not known, but the lone photograph of the old garden, taken in the late 1850s, shows a long, tunnel-like arbor of wood, painted white, and arched over a straight segment of graveled walk. Perhaps this was the same arbor of Jackson's time, or at least similar to it. Other means of training and supporting flowering shrubs and vines were also used. Bryan & Wood made "2 Espalier Frames for Rose Bushes" in the spring of 1834 and supplied more the next year. ⁶³

Only spotty records remain of the actual species of the flowers and shrubbery used in the garden. Altheas, single and double, were used in great profusion, and had been fixtures in the garden since the days of

ordered pleated white dimity of the state parlors. Thus she went called them—if only for

the tearing up in good spirits. e to Washington, although he mer home in Cornish, New y of a serious though well-fed home of the novelist Winston ial mixture of professional and versations beneath the spread- ne sizzling summer weather in r his bedroom, dressing room, e rest of the house, which was

building the third floor may nt by Colonel William W. nadge's contract for the deco- contractors, Boyle-Robertson were not put under contract ugust 19. Construction began gs and curtains arrived from nt to storage. Demolition was new construction had begun. to find the second floor com- uest rooms well along. One of he north portico, a dark and ng shades of bright, clear yel- iste of J. A. M. Whistler, Mrs. -to-wall carpeting of the bed- ving exposed a border of pol- rk was now softened to ivory, tel colors in paint and paper. e, with twin beds, sofa, and n indoor garden," wrote Nell etween the bedroom and the erhaps with a "rail splitter" nd upholstery in the "double s called the "Blue Mountain originated.¹³

ld-shaped, some with slanted

ceilings. Mrs. Wilson took such delight in this quaintness that she out-lined them with wallpaper borders. The windows which faced the mas- sive stone balustrade outside were curtained in ruffled chintz. On the west side several interconnecting rooms with one bath became known as the Bachelors' Suite, presumably because visiting beaux of Margaret, Jessie, and Nell sometimes stayed there. The daughters, like nearly everyone else who saw the new third floor, thought it the best part of the house, admiring the coziness of the guest rooms with their high- windowed views of the city and the Virginia hills.

The minor work on the state floor had been completed early in the summer, leaving only one conspicuous change: The stuffed animal heads in the State Dining Room had been removed. Though most of them had in fact been bought from a New York decorator, not shot by Roosevelt, they were beloved symbols of the former President. If their removal seemed to express Wilson's dislike of Roosevelt, it was not deliberate; Mrs. Wilson banished them because she thought them gruesome. All were stored at the Smithsonian.¹⁴

The smaller dining room on the north side, used customarily for daytime meals, was too dark to suit the Wilsons. As had Theodore Roosevelt after 1902, the Wilson family used the State Dining Room almost all the time, setting up a small table and chairs in its southwest corner, which had strong natural light, and which, when the windows could be opened, was breezy. Dinner, served at 7 p.m., was black-tie, a custom of the White House, not of the Wilsons. The family and guests were always expected to appear for dinner, but could eat other meals in their rooms. On lovely days in May and June or October, the Wilsons often dined at noon on the west terrace, in a makeshift grove made by clustering the tubbed bay trees that lined its parapets.

Gardens for a Gardener

Perhaps the most significant changes made in the early months of the Wilson administration were in the gardens. Like many creative people, Mrs. Wilson loved gardening. Her gardens at Princeton had been much admired, in a town noted for its handsome gardens. The colonial garden planted for Mrs. Roosevelt did not satisfy Mrs. Wilson's horticultural urges. Laid out in parterres shaped like great four-petal flowers, the colonial garden was more quaint than artistic, with its winding paths of grass, its crazy-quilt colors, and its white wooden settees. Mrs. Wilson's artistic eye longed for the geometrical clarity of the new formalism in landscape design.

with Warren Young's approval. The guests were placed according to rank, with the highest ranking member nearest to the door the President would enter. Butt stood at the door and, when the President appeared, announced him in a loud voice. Taft then entered the room, with Mrs. Taft a few steps behind. The presidential couple went to the guests, one by one. When the last guest had been greeted, the butler appeared to announce dinner. The President was at that point with his dinner partner, the last woman he greeted. Butt escorted the male guest of honor to Mrs. Taft, and the procession to the dining room began, with only serene dinner music, no marches.³³

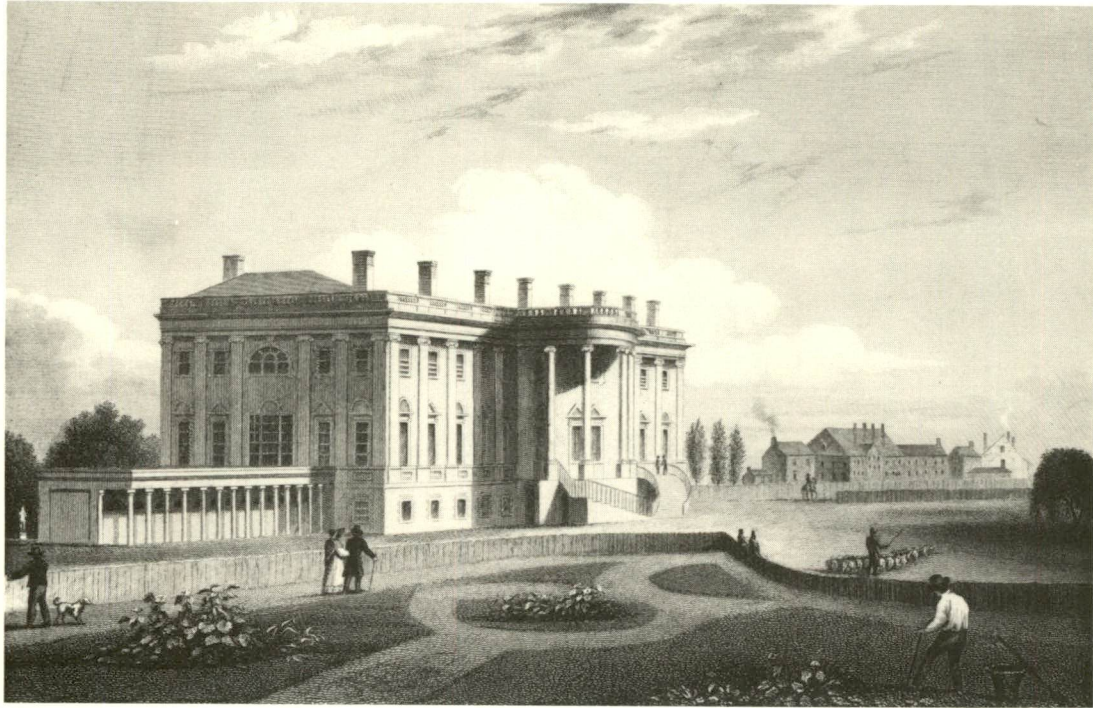
Gardens, Food, and Drink

The Tafts also made many small changes in the White House style of entertaining. These Archie Butt duly noted in his scrapbooks labeled "Social Functions." Food and drink were served at the large receptions; only ice water had been available for more than 20 years. Now the table in the State Dining Room was filled with cookies and cakes, fruits and nuts, and a punch bowl. Punch was also available in the transverse hall and in the East Room. It was usually nonalcoholic, in the interest of keeping the crowds from lingering.

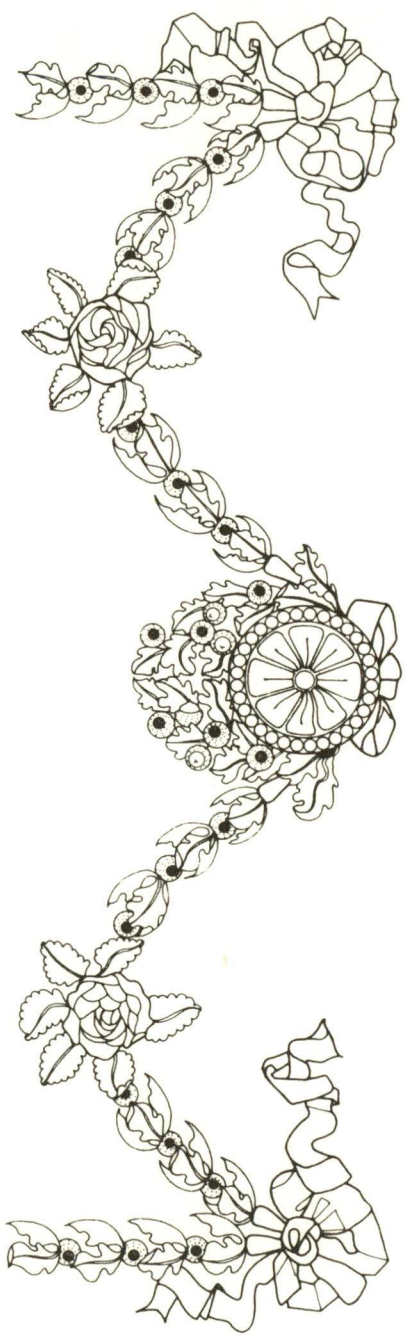
Entertaining under Taft was notable for its variety. In the beautiful spring of 1909, Mrs. Taft gave wing to her love for the tropics by banking the interior of the house with palms. For dinner parties and dances, she opened the terraces to the east and west. The globes of the electric lamp standards spaced along the balustrades were covered with red silk, and glowed in the dark like strange bright cherries. The tubbed bay trees, clipped in large balls and cones, were intermingled with potted palms along the parapets of the terraces. After dinner, the guests wandered along the red tile floors under the stars. For dances, the Marine Band played on a platform at the north end of the East Room. The music could be heard through the open windows on the east terrace, where those who wished could dance outside.

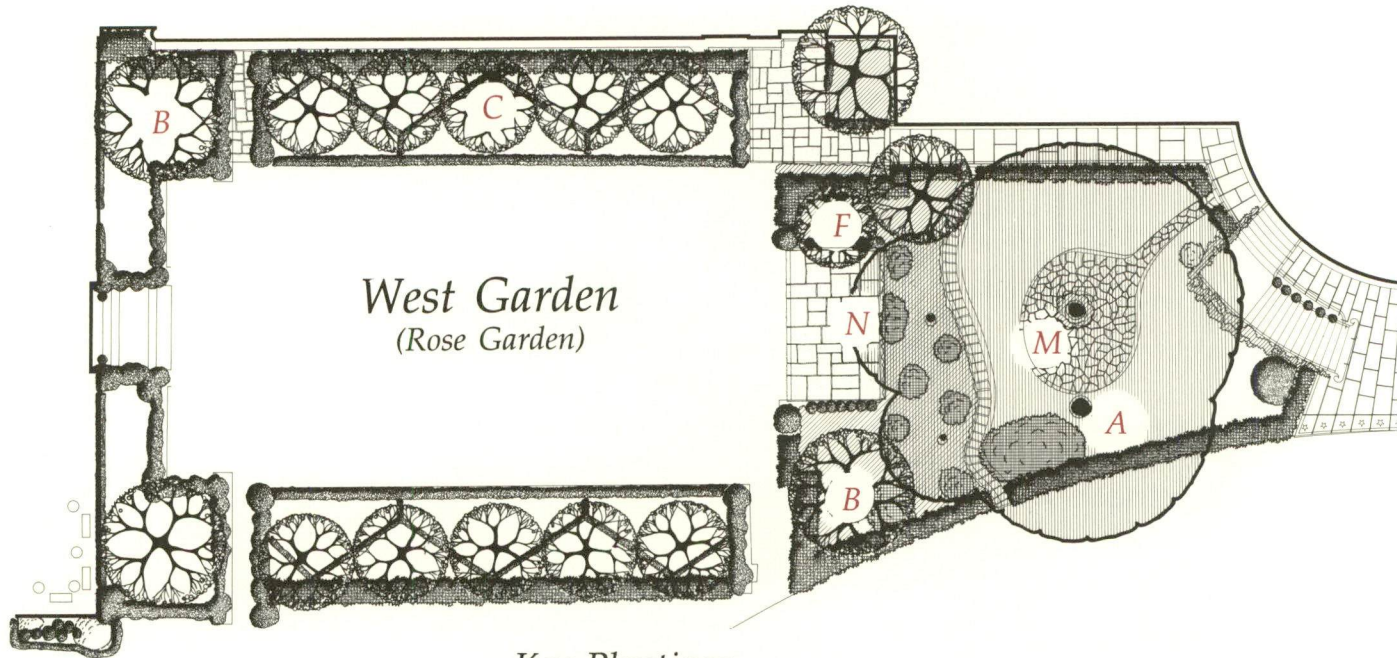
Musicales, begun by the Roosevelts, were continued by the Tafts. Their musicales were often smaller, making use of the Blue Room. A handsome, cream-colored concert grand piano, which matched the neo-Empire furnishings, was installed there, and from January until May musicales were usually held twice a week. Mrs. Taft, who played the piano herself, tended to prefer that instrument, with either strings or a flute and frequently a female singer.

Mrs. Taft held her first garden party in early May 1909. This had



*The White House
Gardens and Grounds*

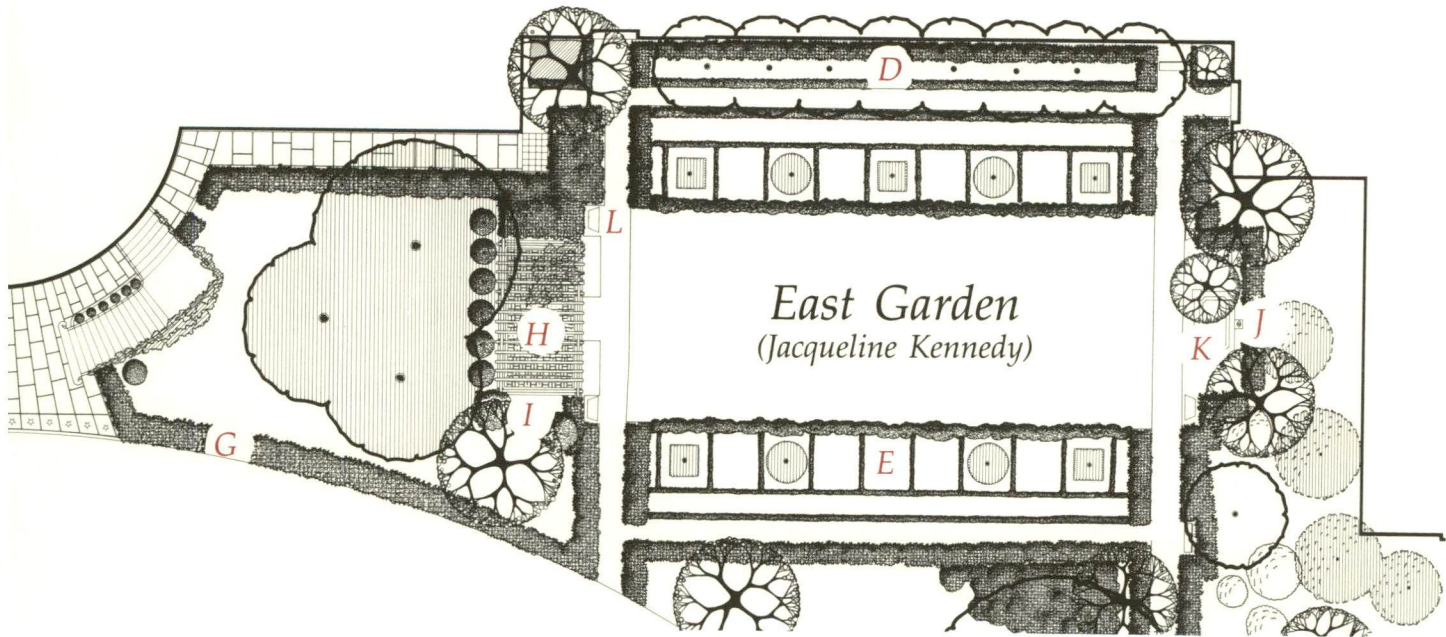




West Garden
(Rose Garden)

Key Plantings

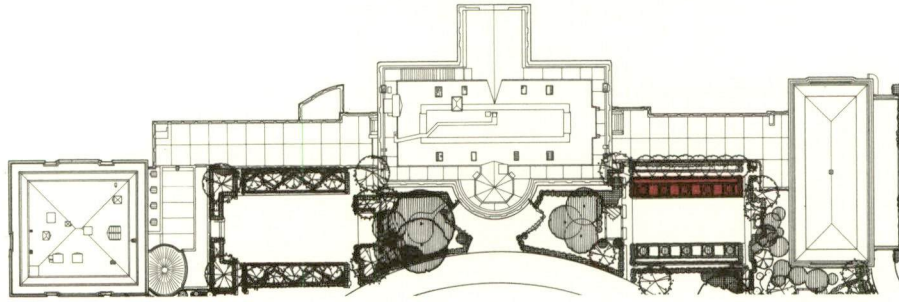
- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. | Jackson Southern Magnolias | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> |
| B. | J.F. Kennedy Saucer Magnolias | <i>Magnolia soulangeana</i> |
| C. | Katherine Crabapples | <i>Malus 'Katherine'</i> |
| D. | Littleleaf Lindens | <i>Tilia cordata</i> |
| E. | American Hollies | <i>Ilex opaca</i> |
| F. | Washington Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> |
| G. | Holly Osmanthus | <i>Osmanthus ilicifolius</i> |



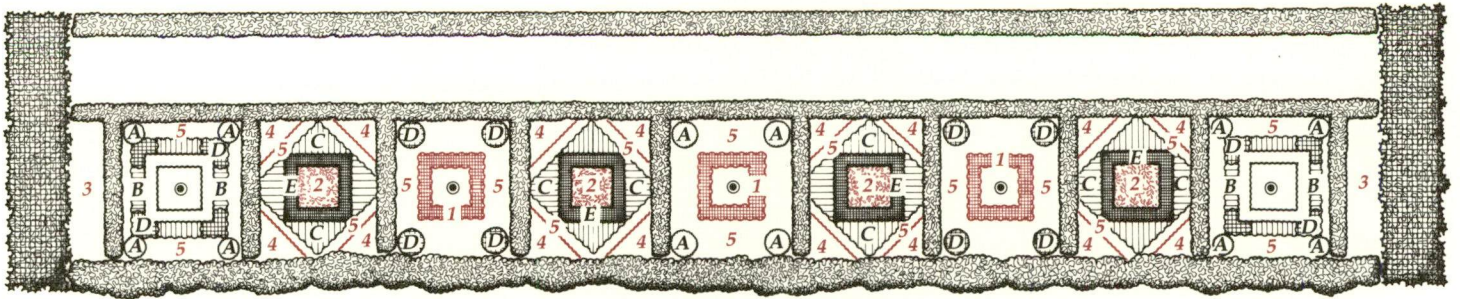
Garden Ornaments

H.	Pergola	1965
I.	Trellis and Window	1982
J.	Sculpture	Artist, Silvia Shaw Judson 1965
K.	Pool	1965
L.	Benches	Filmore Administration 1850
M.	Furniture	Gift of Amelia Riggs 1973
N.	Wood Bench	Gift of Mrs. Paul Mellon 1983

Pennsylvania Avenue



Key



Spring

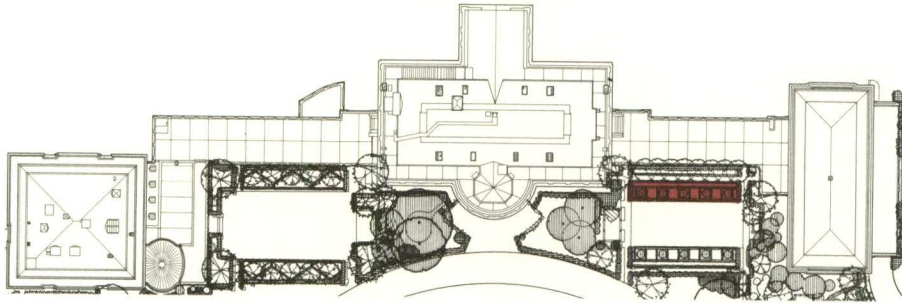
Herbs and Perennials

A. LAVENDER COTTON	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Gray-green	
B. GARDEN THYME	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Herb	
C. CHIVES	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Herb	
D. ROSEMARY	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>	Herb	
E. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	White	April

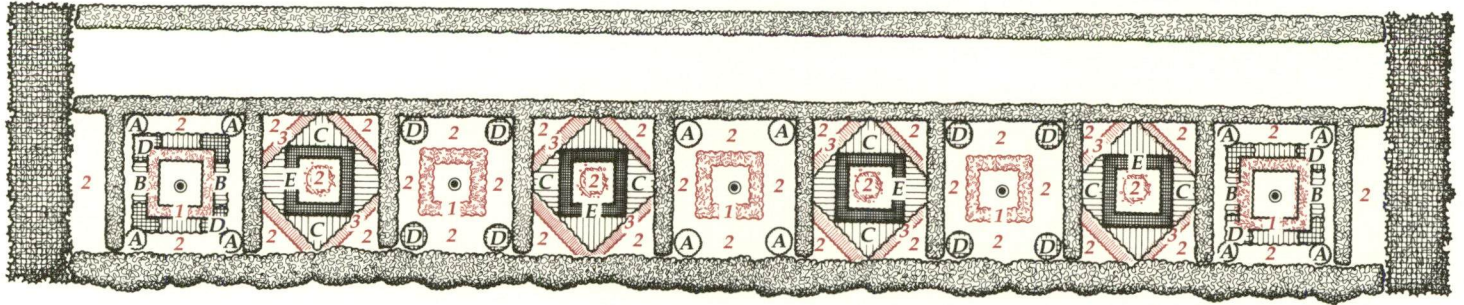
Seasonal Plantings

1. GRAPE HYACINTH	<i>Muscari botryoides</i>	Violet-blue	April-May
2. DARWIN TULIP	<i>Tulipa 'Niphetos'</i>	Yellow, white edges	May
3. MIXED TULIP GROUP A			
DARWIN HYBRID	<i>Tulipa 'Jewel of Spring'</i>	Cream w/red edges	April
LILY-FLOWERING	<i>Tulipa 'White Triumphator'</i>	Pure white	April-May
COTTAGE	<i>Tulipa 'Bond Street'</i>	Lemon yellow	April-May
4. MIXED TULIP GROUP B			
LILY-FLOWERING	<i>Tulipa 'White Triumphator'</i>	Pure white	April-May
PARROT	<i>Tulipa 'Faraday'</i>	Lt. salmon, green edges	May
DARWIN HYBRID	<i>Tulipa 'Sweet Harmony'</i>	Lemon yellow	May
5. PANSY	<i>Viola tricolor hortensis 'Paydirt'</i>	Yellow	April

Pennsylvania Avenue



Key



Summer

Herbs and Perennials

A. LAVENDER COTTON	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Gray-green	
B. GARDEN THYME	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Herb	
C. CHIVES	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Herb	
D. ROSEMARY	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>	Herb	
E. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	White	April

Seasonal Plantings

1. DUSTY MILLER	<i>Senecio leucostachys</i>	White foliage	
2. BLUE SALVIA	<i>Salvia farinacea</i> 'Victoria'	Violet-Blue	June-Aug.
3. CUSHION MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> 'Freedom'	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.
4. TUBULAR PETAL MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> 'Joanette'	White Fiji	Sept.-Oct.
5. GIANT HARVEST MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> 'Pumpkin'	Orange	Sept.-Oct.
6. SPOON DAISY	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> 'Starlet'	Apricot	Sept.-Oct.
7. CUSHION MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> 'White Patriot'	White	Sept.-Oct.

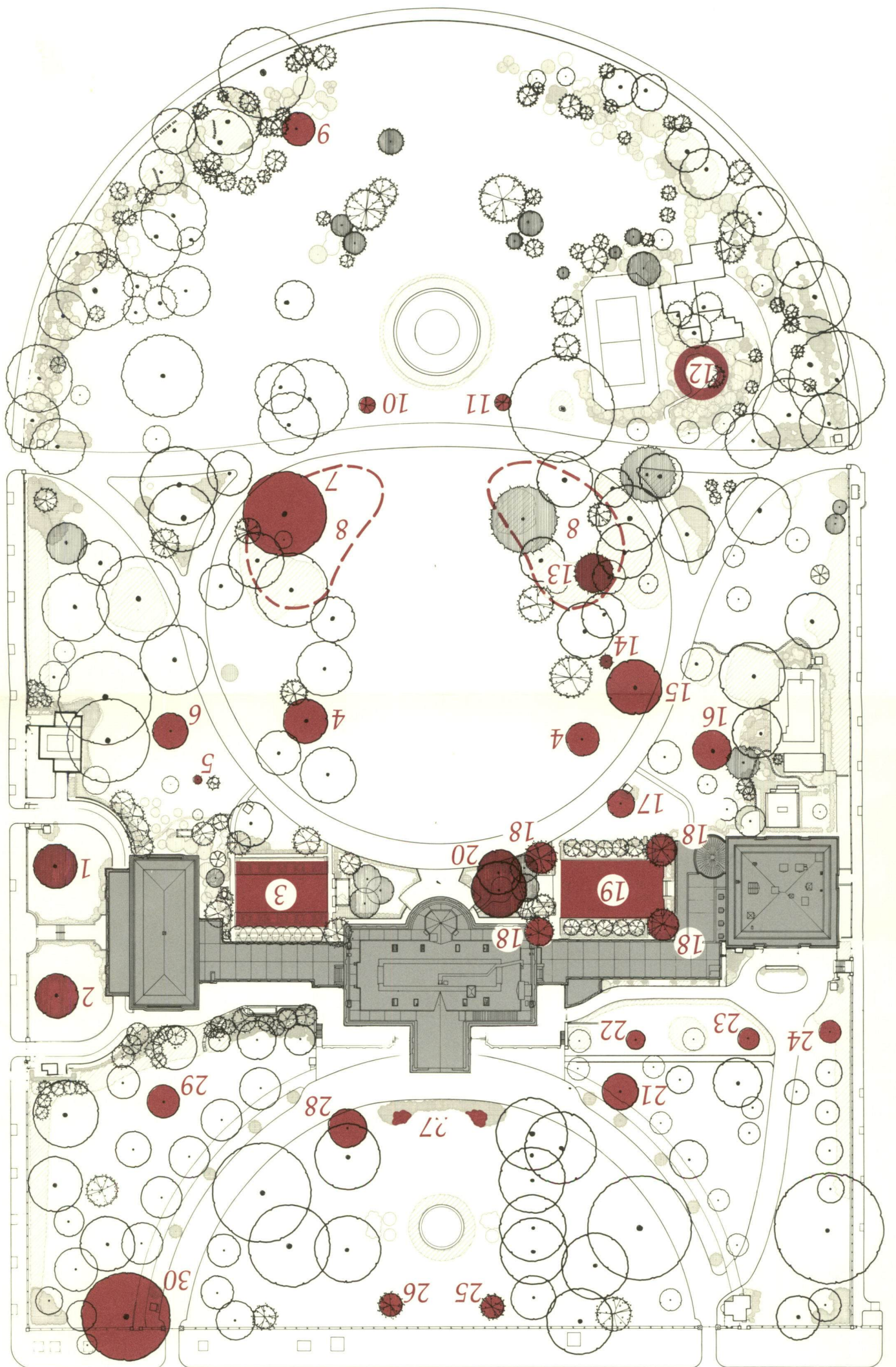
East Garden

The White F

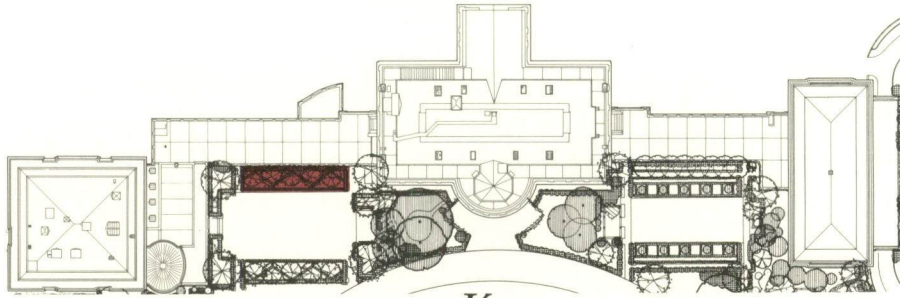


Commemorative Plantings

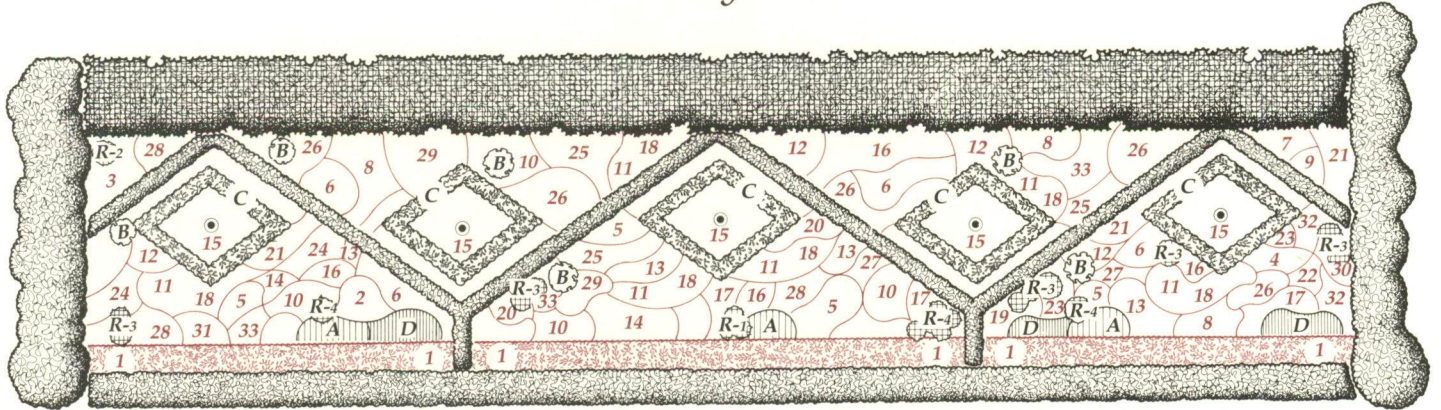
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>) | Franklin D. Roosevelt (1942) |
| 2. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>) | Warren G. Harding (1922, Replaced 1947) |
| 3. THE JACQUELINE KENNEDY GARDEN | Lyndon B. Johnson (1965) |
| 4. LITTLE-LEAF LINDENS (<i>Tilia cordata</i>) 2 | Franklin D. Roosevelt (1937) |
| 5. EASTERN WHITE PINE (<i>Pinus strobus</i>) | Gerald Ford (1977, Replanted 1983) |
| 6. NORTHERN RED OAK (<i>Quercus borealis</i>) | Dwight D. Eisenhower (1959) |
| 7. AMERICAN ELM (<i>Ulmus americana</i>) | John Q. Adams (1826) |
| 8. THE MOUNDS | Thomas Jefferson (1808) |
| 9. WHITE OAK (<i>Quercus alba</i>) | Herbert Hoover (1931) |
| 10. JAPANESE SPIDERLEAF (<i>Acer palmatum dissectum</i>) | Jimmy Carter (1978) |
| 11. JAPANESE SPIDERLEAF (<i>Acer palmatum dissectum</i>) | Grover Cleveland (1893) |
| 12. CHILDREN'S GARDEN | Lyndon B. Johnson |
| 13. CEDAR OF LEBANON (<i>Cedrus libani</i>) | Jimmy Carter (1978) |
| 14. GIANT SEQUOIA (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>) | Richard M. Nixon (1971) |
| 15. WHITE OAK (<i>Quercus alba</i>) | Herbert Hoover (1931) |
| 16. PIN OAK (<i>Quercus palustris</i>) | Dwight D. Eisenhower (1958) |
| 17. WILLOW OAK (<i>Quercus phellos</i>) | Lyndon B. Johnson (1964) |
| 18. SAUCER MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>) 4 | John F. Kennedy (1962) |
| 19. ROSE GARDEN | |
| 20. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>) 2 | Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) |
| 21. AMERICAN ELM (<i>Ulmus americana</i>) | Gerald R. Ford (1975) |
| 22. FERN-LEAF BEECH (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Asplenifolia') | Lyndon B. Johnson (1968) |
| 23. FERN-LEAF BEECH (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Asplenifolia') | Richard M. Nixon (1972) |
| 24. SUGAR MAPLE (<i>Acer saccharum</i>) | Ronald Reagan (1984) |
| 25. WHITE SAUCER MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia soulangiana alba</i>) | Mrs. Reagan (1982) |
| 26. WHITE SAUCER MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia soulangiana alba</i>) | Mrs. Reagan (1982) |
| 27. DWARF BOXWOOD (<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> 'Suffruticosa') | Harry S. Truman (1952) |
| 28. RED MAPLE (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) | Jimmy Carter (1977) |
| 29. WHITE OAK (<i>Quercus alba</i>) | Franklin D. Roosevelt (1935) |
| 30. SCARLET OAK (<i>Quercus coccinea</i>) | Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893) |



Pennsylvania Avenue



Key

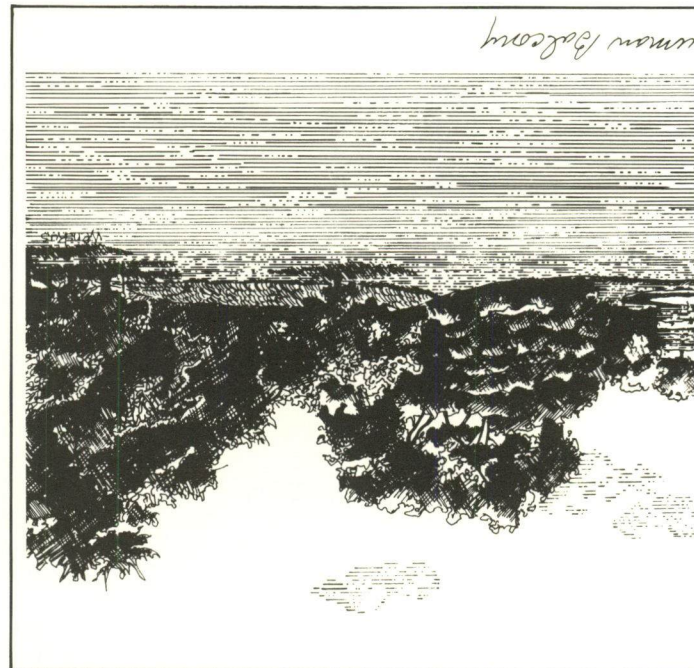


Roses and Perennials

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------|
| R1 TEA ROSE | <i>Rosa hybrid tea 'Nancy Reagan'</i> | Coral Pink |
| R2 ROSE | <i>Rosa floribunda 'Pat Nixon'</i> | Burgundy red |
| R3 ROSE | <i>Rosa grandiflora 'White Lightning'</i> | White |
| R4 SHRUB ROSE | <i>Rosa hybrid 'Sea Foam'</i> | White |
| A. CATNIP | <i>Nepeta cataria</i> | Lavender Blue July-Aug. |
| B. PLANTAIN LILY | <i>Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'</i> | White on 2' spikes July-Aug. |
| C. LAVENDER COTTON | <i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i> | Gray-green foliage |
| D. GARDEN PINKS | <i>Dianthus plumarius 'Boutonniere'</i> | White July-Aug. |

Spring

use Grounds



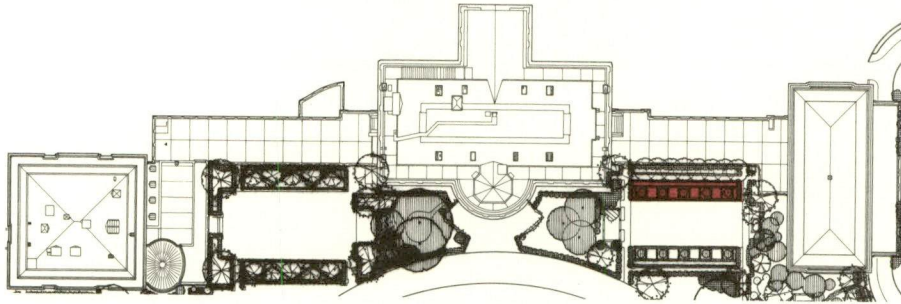
Herbs and Perennials

A. LAVENDER COTTON	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Gray-green	
B. GARDEN THYME	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Herb	
C. CHIVES	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Herb	
D. ROSEMARY	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>	Herb	
E. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	White	April

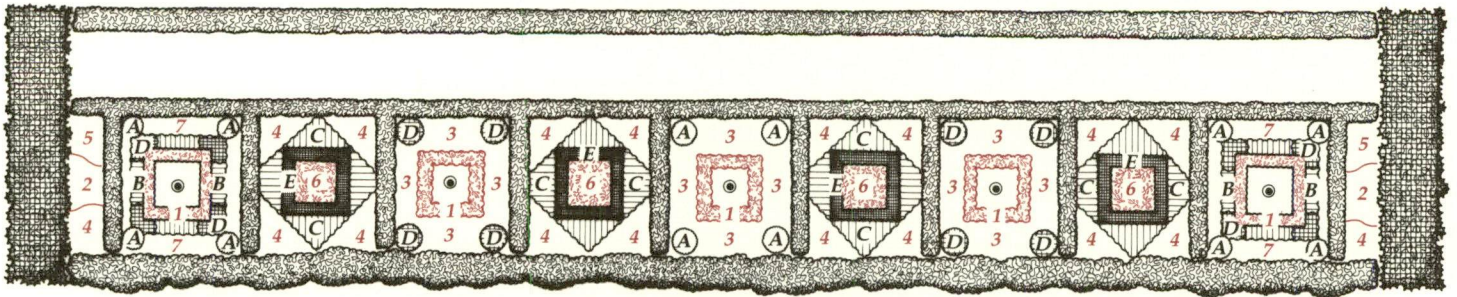
Seasonal Plantings

1. DUSTY MILLER	<i>Senecio leucostachys</i>	White foliage	
2. FLOSS FLOWER	<i>Ageratum petiolatum</i>	Blue	June-Aug.
3. GARDEN GERANIUM	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i> 'Wendy Anne'	Pink	June-Aug.

Pennsylvania Avenue



Key

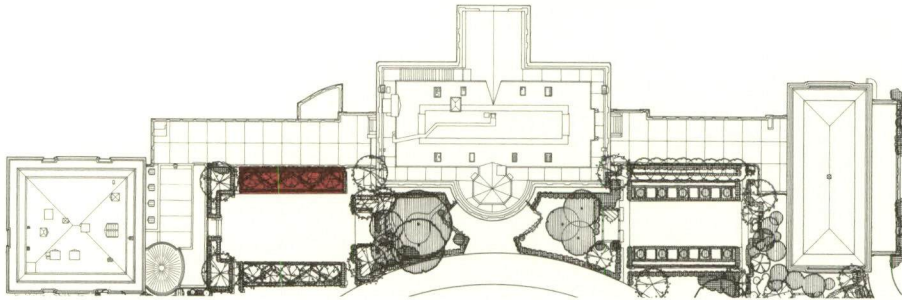


Fall

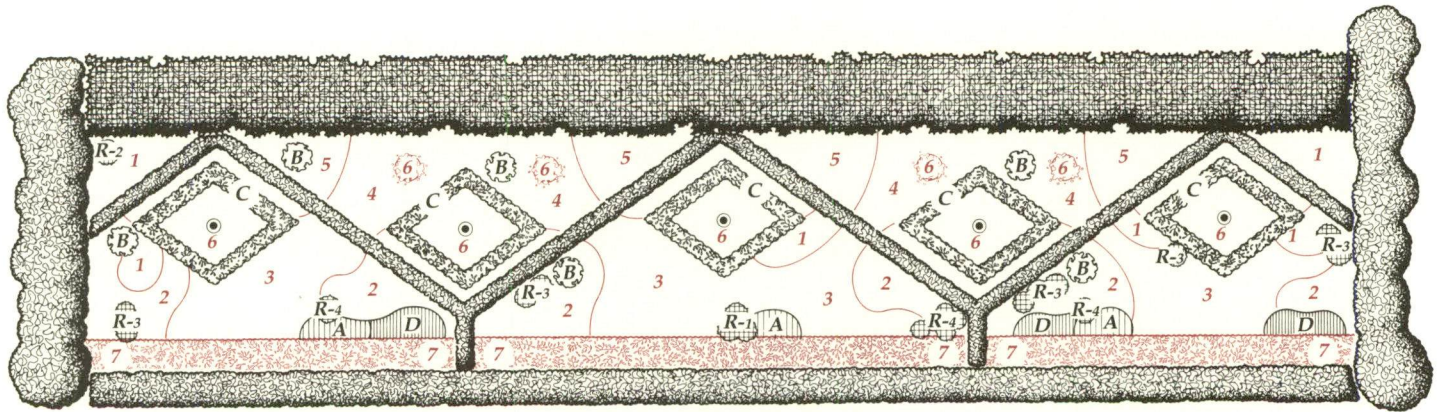
Seasonal Plantings

1. GRAPE HYACINTH	Muscari botryoides	Violet-Blue	April-May
2. FOSTERIANA TULIP	Tulipa fosteriana 'Purissima'	Pure White	April
3. FOSTERIANA TULIP	Tulipa fosteriana 'Red Emperor'	Flaming Red	Early April
4. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP	Tulipa 'Apeldoorn'	Cherry Red	April
5. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP	Tulipa 'Dover'	Red	April
6. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP	Tulipa 'Gudoshnik'	Yellow-Red	April
7. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP	Tulipa 'Golden Oxford'	Golden Yellow	April
8. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP	Tulipa 'Oxford'	Scarlet Red	April
9. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP	Tulipa 'Ivory Florendale'	Pure White	April
10. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP	Tulipa 'President Kennedy'	Deep Yellow	April
11. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP	Tulipa 'Jewel of Spring'	Cream w/red edges	April
12. GREIGII TULIP	Tulipa greigii 'Bokara'	Deep orange red	April-May
13. GREGII TULIP	Tulipa greigii 'Oriental Splendor'	Red, Yellow	April-May
14. LILY-FLOWERED TULIP	Tulipa 'Queen of Sheba'	Red w/gold margin	April-May
15. LILY-FLOWERED TULIP	Tulipa 'White Triumphator'	Pure white	April-May
16. COTTAGE TULIP	Tulipa 'Bond Street'	Lemon yellow-red	May
17. COTTAGE TULIP	Tulipa 'Ivory Glory'	White	May
18. COTTAGE TULIP	Tulipa 'Mrs J.T. Scheepers'	Yellow	May
19. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'Aristocrat'	Dark violet	May
20. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'Eclipse'	Red	May
21. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'Florence Nightengale'	Vermilion Red	May
22. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'Flying Dutchman'	Fire Engine Red	May
23. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'Glacier'	White	May
24. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'Golden Niphetos'	Creamy Yellow	May
25. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'Niphetos'	Yellow, white edges	May
26. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'Queen of the Bartigons'	Salmon-pink	May
27. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'Sweet Harmony'	Lemon Yellow	May
28. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'White Jewel'	White	May
29. DARWIN TULIP	Tulipa 'Zwanenburg'	White and Black	May
30. PARROT TULIP	Tulipa 'Black Parrot'	Blue Black	May
31. PARROT TULIP	Tulipa 'Blue Parrot'	Dark Violet	May
32. PARROT TULIP	Tulipa 'Fantasy'	Pinkish-green	May
33. PARROT TULIP	Tulipa 'Orange Favorite'	Bright Orange	May

Pennsylvania Avenue



Key



Summer

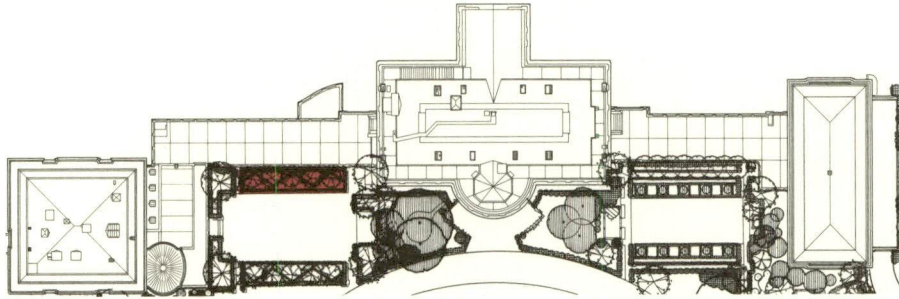
Roses and Perennials

R1 TEA ROSE	<i>Rosa hybrid tea 'Nancy Reagan'</i>	Coral Pink	
R2 ROSE	<i>Rosa floribunda 'Pat Nixon'</i>	Burgundy red	
R3 ROSE	<i>Rosa grandiflora 'White Lightning'</i>	White	
R4 SHRUB ROSE	<i>Rosa hybrid 'Sea Foam'</i>	White	
A. CATNIP	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Lavender Blue	July-Aug.
B. PLANTAIN LILY	<i>Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'</i>	White on 2' spikes	July-Aug.
C. LAVENDER COTTON	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Gray-green foliage	
D. GARDEN PINKS	<i>Dianthus plumarius 'Boutonniere'</i>	White	July-Aug.

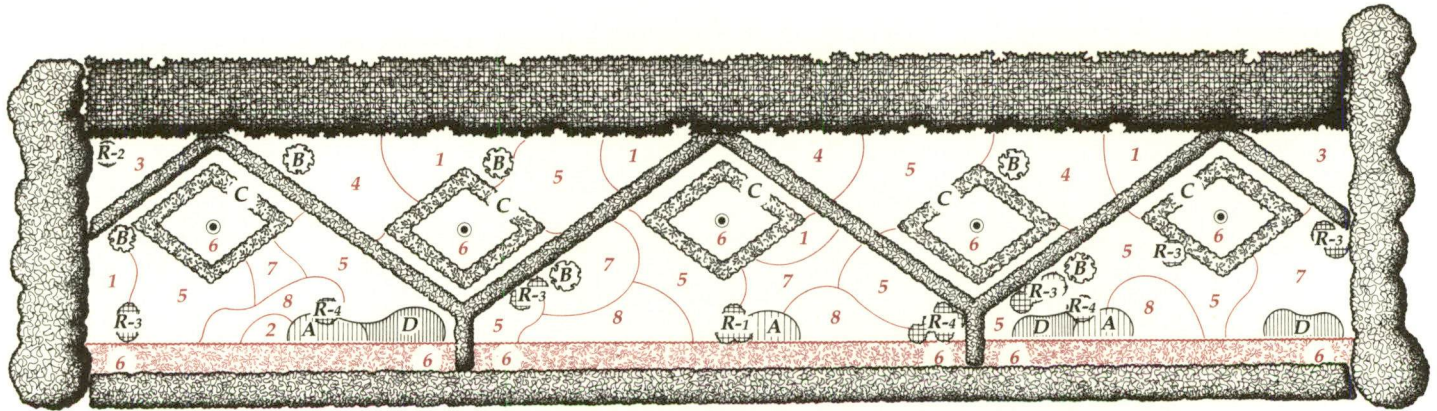
Seasonal Plantings

1. BLUE SALVIA	<i>Salvia farinacea 'Blue Bedder'</i>	Violet-Blue	June-Aug.
2. GARDEN GERANIUM	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum 'Snow Mass'</i>	White	June-Aug.
3. GARDEN GERANIUM	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum 'Sincerety'</i>	Red	June-Aug.
4. FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUM	<i>Caladium x hortulanum 'Candidum'</i>	White Leaf	June-Aug.
5. FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUM	<i>Caladium x hortulanum 'Frieda Hemple'</i>	Red Leaf	June-Aug.
6. IMPATIENS	<i>Impatiens wallerana 'Super Elfin White'</i>		June-Aug.
7. HELIOTROPE	<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>	Purple	May-June
8. DUSTY MILLER	<i>Senecio leucostachys</i>	White foliage	July-Aug.

Pennsylvania Avenue



Key



Fall

Roses and Perennials

R1 TEA ROSE	<i>Rosa hybrid tea 'Nancy Reagan'</i>	Coral Pink	
R2 ROSE	<i>Rosa floribunda 'Pat Nixon'</i>	Burgundy red	
R3 ROSE	<i>Rosa grandiflora 'White Lightning'</i>	White	
R4 SHRUB ROSE	<i>Rosa hybrid 'Sea Foam'</i>	White	
A. CATNIP	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Lavender Blue	July-Aug.
B. PLANTAIN LILY	<i>Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'</i>	White on 2' spikes	July-Aug.
C. LAVENDER COTTON	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Gray-green foliage	
D. GARDEN PINKS	<i>Dianthus plumarius 'Boutonniere'</i>	White	July-Aug.

Seasonal Plantings

1. BLUE SALVIA	<i>Salvia faranacea 'Blue Bedder'</i>	Violet-Blue	June-Aug.
2. LADYS MANTLE	<i>Alchemilla speciosa</i>	Yellowish-green	June-Aug.
3. TALL BUTTON MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Bronze Dot'</i>	Yellow w/red ctr.	Sept.-Oct.
4. GIANT HARVEST MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Indian Summer'</i>	Red Bronze	Sept.-Oct.
5. TUBULAR PETAL MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Joanette'</i>	White Fiji	Sept.-Oct.
6. CUSHION MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Penguin'</i>	White	Sept.-Oct.
7. GIANT HARVEST MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Pumpkin'</i>	Orange	Sept.-Oct.
8. CUSHION MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Rollcall'</i>	Dark Bronze	Sept.-Oct.

Few places provide such a sense of the continuity of American history as the grounds of the White House. All our Presidents except George Washington have lived and worked on this knoll overlooking the Potomac. And it was Washington himself who selected the site allowing for extensive grounds which would be landscaped as the "President's Park."

John Adams, the second President, moved into the mansion in the fall of 1800, describing the grounds as a barren expanse strewn with building rubble and abandoned brick kilns. Thomas Jefferson first planned the landscape of the grounds when he followed Adams to the White House in 1801. John Quincy Adams, inaugurated in 1825, took special interest in the grounds. He employed a full-time gardener and developed extensive plantings, some of which he set out himself. A stately American elm planted by him still flourishes in the south grounds, the oldest of some 25 commemorative trees planted by Presidents throughout the past.

All of our Presidents and First Ladies have been, in a sense, avid gardeners. Each has made a mark on the grounds of the White House. Jefferson installed the two mounds on the south as visual barriers to give privacy to the house; the ancient magnolia trees to the left of the south front were brought in the 1830's from Andrew Jackson's beloved home in Tennessee; Andrew Johnson built the first fountain on the south side in 1867 while his successor Ulysses Grant built the first on the north in 1873.

A conservatory and greenhouses, begun in 1857, had expanded onto the south and west grounds by the late 19th century. Providing flowers and plants for the mansion and a place of privacy for White House families, they were removed in 1902 to make way for the construction of the west wing offices.

Early in the 20th century, as the city of Washington grew closer to the venerable President's Park, the grounds took on a more stately appearance with the introduction of numerous evergreen trees and shrubs to preserve the remote and pastoral character the house had known since it was built. On the north was developed an open grove, largely of elm trees, shading the lawn that stretches from Pennsylvania Avenue to the mansion, while on the south deep borders of trees were planted, flanking the open carpet of lawn that slopes toward the Potomac River.

The spectacular view to the south was planned in 1935 by the Olmstead brothers at the request of Franklin D. Roosevelt in anticipation of the building of the Jefferson Memorial. Numerous trees were removed from the end of the lawn to allow for a full vista to the Memorial and the Virginia landscape beyond.

At the present time the White House grounds contain over 500 trees and some 4000 shrubs on approximately 18 acres. It retains the lawn to the north, and the great open greensward to the south, with newer and more intimate gardens of a formal character next to the house. To the east is the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden with topiary holly trees, seasonal flowers and herbs, and a grape arbor. On the west between the mansion and the west wing is the celebrated Rose Garden, now because of its ceremonial functions one of the most famous gardens in the world. Its plan is based on a traditional 18th century American garden.

For all their timelessness, the White House gardens receive the constant use and enjoyment of the occupants of the house and the staff, as well as many Americans who visit in person and those who view the grounds through television coverage of various events. For the reception of foreign dignitaries by the President, the south grounds of the White House become a colorful stage. The President and visitor exchange greetings before a large crowd of guests and a military honor guard.

On Easter Monday, the President and First Lady open the gates to throngs of children, who come to the traditional Easter Egg Roll. This originally started at the Capitol, and was moved to the White House by President Hayes in 1879. The presence of children in the ongoing story of the White House is also commemorated today in the Children's Garden, created in 1969, which is located in the groves on the west side of the south lawn. It contains impressions in bronze of the hands and feet of children and grandchildren who have lived in the White House in past years.

Gardens are living things. They do not survive without care and constant improvement. The White House grounds are not restorations and recreations of something lost, but themselves have lived in a sense always new for the better part of 200 years. In this respect they are among the most unique monuments to the American past.