

# FOIA Marker

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Communications, White House Office of

Sforza, Scott

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Folder Title:

POTUS Address to the Nation, 10/07/2001

# Withdrawn/Redacted Material

## The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Speech	President's Statement Draft #7	5	nd	P5;

**COLLECTION TITLE:**

Communications, White House Office of

**SERIES:**

Sforza, Scott - Chron Files

**FOLDER TITLE:**

POTUS Address to the Nation (Sunday, 10/07/2001)

**FRC ID:**

1787

**RESTRICTION CODES**

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

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

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

**Deed of Gift Restrictions**

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**Records Not Subject to FOIA**

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

## THE TREATY ROOM

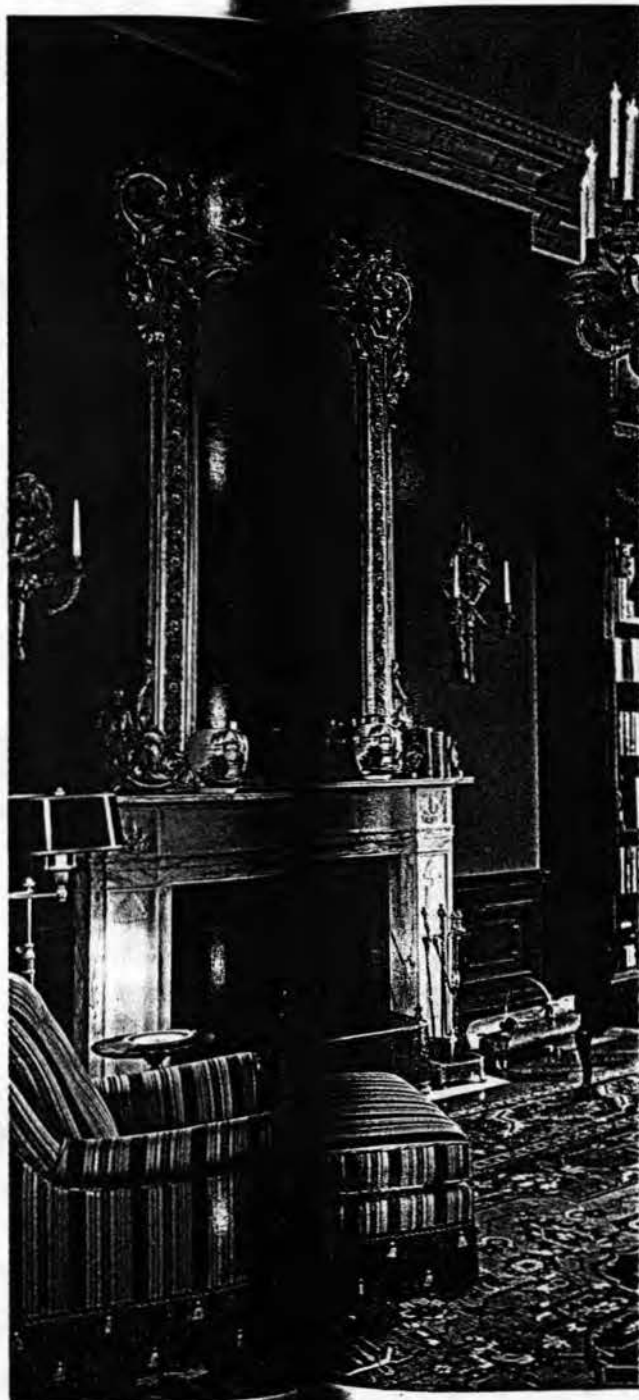
THE TREATY ROOM is now the President's office and sitting room in the Residence. This second-floor room has served in many capacities. For some early 19th-century Presidents, it was a private meeting room; during the Lincoln Administration, it was the waiting room for the adjoining President's Office—now the Lincoln Bedroom. President Andrew Johnson began meeting here with his Cabinet in 1866, and it was used as the Cabinet Room until Presidential staff offices were moved to the West Wing in 1902. After Mrs. Herbert Hoover furnished the room as a parlor with objects from the Monroe era and reproductions of furniture that once belonged to President Monroe, it became known as the Monroe Room.

In 1961 the room was furnished to resemble the Cabinet Room during President Ulysses S. Grant's term of office. Victorian furnishings placed here at that time included many pieces bought for the room by Grant in 1869, as well as others of a similar style that had been used elsewhere in the White House since the late 19th century.

The name "Treaty Room" was chosen during the administration of John F. Kennedy to reflect the many important decisions made here. One of the earliest occasions was August 12, 1898, when the peace protocol establishing an armistice in the Spanish-American War was signed by French Ambassador Jules Cambon on behalf of the Spanish government and by William R. Day, the U. S. Secretary of State. President John F. Kennedy signed the U. S. instrument of ratification of the Treaty for a Partial Nuclear Test Ban on October 7, 1963; and on September 30, 1972, President Richard M. Nixon signed the U. S. instrument of ratification of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems.

In 1993, the room was decorated as an office and sitting room for President Clinton, incorporating 19th-century furnishings from the White House collection. The walls are covered to simulate red leather; red-and-blue draperies are topped with walnut cornices decorated with gilded gesso wreaths; and matching walnut woodwork replaced the painted trim installed in the Truman Administration. A gilded metal chandelier with a spread-eagle finial, used in the Red Room from 1902 to 1948, was placed here, as was a 19th-century Persian Heriz carpet.

The elaborate, gilded overmantel mirror that dominates the east wall is one of a pair bought for the Green Room during the Franklin Pierce Administration. Made of wood and gesso, its crest work features a large U. S. shield. The Italian marble mantel beneath it was purchased in 1902 for this room. An inscription on the mantel's central panel states: "This room was first used for meetings of the Cabinet during the Administration of President Johnson. It continued to be so used until the year



*The Treaty Room, a second-floor room, now incorporates the original Cabinet Room in the late 19th century and handsome chairs on the State Floor.*



*The Treaty Room, a second-floor office and sitting room for the President, now incorporates the conference table that was used when this room was the Cabinet Room in the late 19th century. The ornate gilded overmantel mirror and handsome chandelier were both originally bought for and used on the State Floor.*

## THE TREATY ROOM



*In George P. A. Healy's 1868 oil painting "The Peacemakers," President Lincoln confers with his military advisers Generals Sherman and Grant and Admiral Porter on board the River Queen, anchored near Richmond, Virginia. On March 27 and 28, 1865, they discussed prospects for peace—hence the painting's title and the rainbow seen through the cabin window.*

MCMII. Here the treaty of peace with Spain was signed." In the fireplace is a pair of brass andirons with Chinese design motifs, made in America about 1840. They are believed to have been used in the Residence during the Zachary Taylor Administration; and they remained in the Taylor family until they were presented to the White House.

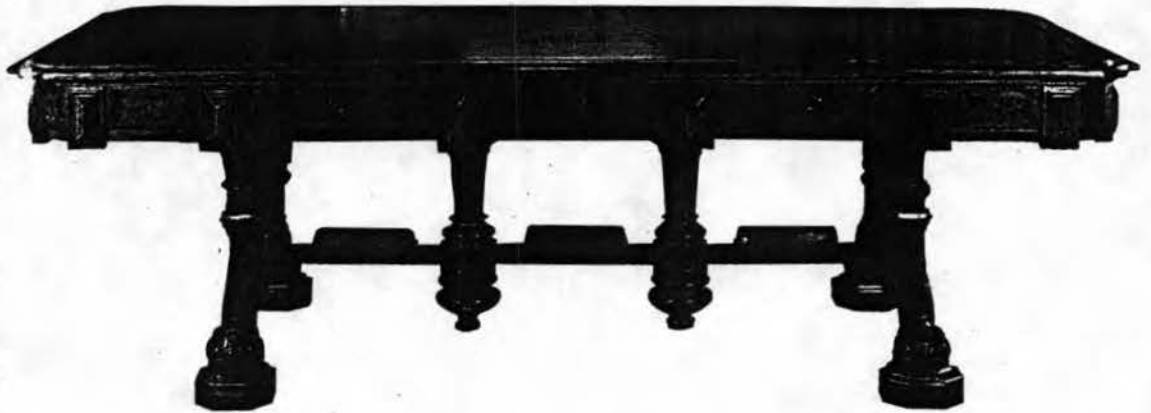
When Benjamin Franklin was in London in 1758, he commissioned from Benjamin Wilson the portrait now on the south wall. Taken from Franklin's house during the Revolutionary War, it was given to the United States in 1906 in honor of the bicentenary of Franklin's birth.

The magnificent walnut table, together with a set of "walnut French overstuffed chairs," was ordered in 1869 by President Grant for his Cabinet Room from Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Co. in New York. During the renovation of 1902 the Cabinet chairs were sold as souvenirs to Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet members for a token \$5 apiece. The table was returned to the Treaty Room in 1993 for use as a desk by President Clinton. This massive Victorian piece is fitted with locking drawers in which President Grant and his seven Cabinet officers could keep their papers. It is uncertain how the eighth Cabinet member was accommodated after the Department of Agriculture was created in 1889, but the table continued in use until 1902.

On March 26, 1979, President Jimmy Carter had the conference table

## THE TREATY ROOM

*The conference table used as a desk by the President was part of a suite ordered by President Grant from the New York firm of Pottier & Stymus for use in this room. The table is fitted with eight locking drawers—at that time, enough for the President and each member of his Cabinet. The table continued in use here until 1902, when the Cabinet moved to the West Wing. In 1961 Mrs. Kennedy installed the desk and the remaining matching pieces in this room, renamed the Treaty Room.*



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placed on the north grounds for the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel that followed the Camp David agreements. For the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian accord on September 13, 1993, and the declaration ending the state of war between Jordan and Israel on July 25, 1994, President Clinton had it placed on the South Lawn.

The table and original chairs appear in an 1899 painting on the west wall—Theobald Chartran's "The Signing of the Peace Protocol Between Spain and the United States, August 12, 1898." Also displayed in this room is the three-handled silver cup, made by Louis C. Tiffany, that was presented to French Ambassador Jules Cambon on this historic occasion by President William McKinley.

On the north wall hangs "The Peacemakers," painted by George P. A. Healy in 1868. It depicts a meeting aboard the *River Queen* in 1865, during the siege of Richmond, Virginia. The steamer had brought President Lincoln to General Ulysses S. Grant's headquarters on the James River to discuss prospects for ending the war. Healy's portrait of Lincoln in the State Dining Room was based on the likeness in this picture. Beneath the painting is a circular mahogany-and-marble table that bears the label of Anthony Quervelle of Philadelphia. It and two smaller tables were bought by President Andrew Jackson in 1829 for placement under the three chandeliers in the newly completed East Room.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 7, 2001

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The Treaty Room

1:00 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. On my orders, the United States military has begun strikes against al Qaeda terrorist training camps and military installations of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. These carefully targeted actions are designed to disrupt the use of Afghanistan as a terrorist base of operations, and to attack the military capability of the Taliban regime.

We are joined in this operation by our staunch friend, Great Britain. Other close friends, including Canada, Australia, Germany and France, have pledged forces as the operation unfolds. More than 40 countries in the Middle East, Africa, Europe and across Asia have granted air transit or landing rights. Many more have shared intelligence. We are supported by the collective will of the world.

More than two weeks ago, I gave Taliban leaders a series of clear and specific demands: Close terrorist training camps; hand over leaders of the al Qaeda network; and return all foreign nationals, including American citizens, unjustly detained in your country. None of these demands were met. And now the Taliban will pay a price. By destroying camps and disrupting communications, we will make it more difficult for the terror network to train new recruits and coordinate their evil plans.

Initially, the terrorists may burrow deeper into caves and other entrenched hiding places. Our military action is also designed to clear the way for sustained, comprehensive and relentless operations to drive them out and bring them to justice.

At the same time, the oppressed people of Afghanistan will know the generosity of America and our allies. As we strike military targets, we'll also drop food, medicine and supplies to the starving and suffering men and women and children of Afghanistan.

The United States of America is a friend to the Afghan people, and we are the friends of almost a billion worldwide who practice the Islamic faith. The United States of America is an enemy of those who aid terrorists and of the barbaric criminals who profane a great religion by committing murder in its name.

This military action is a part of our campaign against terrorism, another front in a war that has already been joined through diplomacy, intelligence, the freezing of financial assets and the arrests of known terrorists by law enforcement agents in 38 countries. Given the nature and reach of our enemies, we will win this conflict by the patient accumulation of successes, by meeting a series of challenges with determination and will and purpose.

Today we focus on Afghanistan, but the battle is broader. Every nation has a choice to make. In this conflict, there is no neutral ground. If any government sponsors the outlaws and killers of innocents, they have become outlaws and murderers, themselves. And they will take that lonely path at their own peril.

I'm speaking to you today from the Treaty Room of the White House, a place where American Presidents have worked for peace. We're a peaceful nation. Yet, as we have learned, so suddenly and so tragically, there can be no peace in a world of sudden terror. In the face of today's new threat, the only way to pursue peace is to pursue those who threaten it.

We did not ask for this mission, but we will fulfill it. The name of today's military operation is Enduring Freedom. We defend not only our precious freedoms, but also the freedom of people everywhere to live and raise their children free from fear.

I know many Americans feel fear today. And our government is taking strong precautions. All law enforcement and intelligence agencies are working aggressively around America, around the world and around the clock. At my request, many governors have activated the National Guard to strengthen airport security. We have called up Reserves to reinforce our

military capability and strengthen the protection of our homeland.

In the months ahead, our patience will be one of our strengths -- patience with the long waits that will result from tighter security; patience and understanding that it will take time to achieve our goals; patience in all the sacrifices that may come.

Today, those sacrifices are being made by members of our Armed Forces who now defend us so far from home, and by their proud and worried families. A Commander-in-Chief sends America's sons and daughters into a battle in a foreign land only after the greatest care and a lot of prayer. We ask a lot of those who wear our uniform. We ask them to leave their loved ones, to travel great distances, to risk injury, even to be prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice of their lives. They are dedicated, they are honorable; they represent the best of our country. And we are grateful.

To all the men and women in our military -- every sailor, every soldier, every airman, every coastguardsman, every Marine -- I say this: Your mission is defined; your objectives are clear; your goal is just. You have my full confidence, and you will have every tool you need to carry out your duty.

I recently received a touching letter that says a lot about the state of America in these difficult times -- a letter from a 4th-grade girl, with a father in the military: "As much as I don't want my Dad to fight," she wrote, "I'm willing to give him to you."

This is a precious gift, the greatest she could give. This young girl knows what America is all about. Since September 11, an entire generation of young Americans has gained new understanding of the value of freedom, and its cost in duty and in sacrifice.

The battle is now joined on many fronts. We will not waver; we will not tire; we will not falter; and we will not fail. Peace and freedom will prevail.

Thank you. May God continue to bless America.

END

1:07 P.M, EDT

# Withdrawal Marker

## The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Speech	President's Statement Draft #7	5	nd	P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.  
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the  
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

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**FOIA IDs and Segments:**

2016-0139-F

**OA Num.:**

3194

**NARA Num.:**

3059

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## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator  
July 1995

### THE BLUE ROOM

#### History

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A new oval wool rug, adapted from an English design, c.1815, in the archives of Woodward Grosvenor, Kidderminster, England, was made in Hendersonville, North Carolina by Stark Carpet Corporation. The blue field is covered with gold rosettes. The large circular center medallion in gold, red, and white is composed of a central wreath framed by four white elliptical reserves defining lyre-filled blue spandrels. Bellflower bands frame both the reserves and the newly-designed border which features gold acanthus cups, anthemias, and scrolls derived from those in the medallion center.

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

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

- Dip Room
- Blue Room
- Yellow Oval

Search KPH

- 5 to 7 "

- Stand

"THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE"

William Seale

"THE WHITE HOUSE: A HISTORICAL GUIDE"

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator  
August 1998

### THE YELLOW OVAL ROOM

This room, with its central location and inspiring view, has been used as a formal drawing room, a family sitting room and library, and even a presidential office.

During their brief stay in the newly built White House, John and Abigail Adams held weekly receptions in this room during the winter of 1801, beginning with the first White House reception on New Year's Day. In 1809, Dolley Madison first used yellow fabrics for draperies and upholsteries, but all of those furnishings were soon destroyed when the British burned the White House in 1814.

In 1850, when the Congress fulfilled Abigail Fillmore's request for money to purchase some books for the White House, she made this room the library. Of the almost 800 volumes of 150 titles - mostly American and English literature, history, and law - only 10 volumes remain today in the White House.

During the Hayes administration, the Library also contained an upright piano. An 1880 newspaper engraving shows Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz playing it for the entertainment of the assembled Hayes family.

During his first term (1885-1889), President Grover Cleveland used the room as his office. His successor, Benjamin Harrison, did so as well for his first ten months as president, until the need for more family space forced him to move his office back down the hall to what is now the Lincoln Bedroom.

The room remained a sitting room in the early 20th century, usually containing a piano. President Franklin Roosevelt, however, converted it into his private study. It was here that he received news of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 and held many wartime meetings with advisors and with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It remained a study for Presidents Truman and Eisenhower.

During the Kennedy administration the room was redecorated in the Louis XVI style of late-18th-century France with yellow walls and fabrics reminiscent of Dolley Madison's drawing room. During the Nixon administration, the room was made more formal with the installation of additional fine French furnishings and the current silk draperies adapted from a documented period design. At that time the room was further refurbished with some architectural changes - a mantel installed in 1905 during the Theodore Roosevelt administration was replaced with an early-19th-century French mantel, while Truman Renovation wainscoting was replaced by a chair rail and a circular ceiling medallion by a more appropriate oval one.

In 1981, Mrs. Reagan softened the formality of the room somewhat by returning two overstuffed sofas used there during the 1960's. The room remains a drawing room used by the First Family for private entertaining and for receiving many foreign visitors before state luncheons or dinners.

## THE DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM

The Diplomatic Reception Room serves as an entrance to the White House from the South Grounds for the family and for ambassadors arriving to present their credentials to the President. In the past the area has had diverse uses: as a boiler and furnace room and as the site of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's fireside chats.

Since 1960, the room has been furnished as a drawing room of the Federal period (1790-1820)—with many fine examples of the craftsmanship of New York and New England cabinetmakers. The gold-and-white color scheme was chosen at that time. A Regency chandelier of cut glass and gilt bronze was added in 1971. The current rug, installed in 1983, was woven specially for the room. Its border incorporates emblems of the 50 states.

The striking panoramic wallpaper in this room, "Views of North America," was first printed in 1834 by Jean Zuber et Cie in Rixheim, Alsace. (Wallpaper was widely used in 19th-century America and covered many of the White House walls at that time.) The complete set of 32 somewhat fanciful scenes, based on engravings of the 1820's, shows American landscapes that were particularly admired by Europeans. Starting to the left of the doorway from the Ground Floor Corridor are the Natural Bridge of Virginia, Niagara Falls, New York Bay, West Point, and Boston Harbor. Wooden blocks were used to print on panels composed of small sheets of paper.

The handsome, mahogany bookcase-desk on the west wall was made in Annapolis in 1797 and bears the label of John Shaw. The side chair at the desk, with splats forming Gothic arches, is one of a pair made in New York about 1800. It matches the two settees that flank the desk and a pair of armchairs. All six pieces are attributed to the New York workshop of Abraham Slover and Jacob Taylor.

A patriotic eagle motif in wood inlay decorates the bonnet of the mahogany tall case clock with musical chimes. Its works were made by Effingham Embree of New York.

Made about 1800, the American lolling chairs are not a pair: One, with Hepplewhite-style straight, square front legs, was made in New York; the other, with Sheraton-style turned legs, may have come from Massachusetts. Also in the room are other American pieces made between 1790 and 1800: two wing chairs, a bowed-back sofa made in New York, and a pair of Philadelphia side chairs.

*One of the three oval rooms in the White House proper, the Diplomatic Reception Room exhibits American Federal-period furniture. The room provides a handsome entrance for diplomats arriving to present credentials.*



# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator

June 1998

## THE ENTRANCE HALL

The Entrance Hall serves as a grand foyer for the official reception rooms on the State Floor. Originally it was separated from the Cross Hall by four Ionic columns and heated by a fireplace on each side wall, east and west. Flanking the fireplace on the east wall were two doors opening to a stairway leading to the rooms on the east end of the Second Floor used as the presidential offices, c.1829-1902. Matching doors on the west wall led to the "Porter's Lodge", a space now occupied by the Usher's Office and the President's elevator.

To conserve heat in the Cross Hall and state rooms, a wood and glass screen was installed between the columns in 1837 by Robert Mills, the "Federal Architect of Public Buildings" (architect of the Treasury Department, the Patent Office, and the Washington Monument). This screen was replaced in 1853 by one of iron and glass designed by Mill's successor, Thomas U. Walter.

In 1882 the plain glass in the lower section of Walter's screen was replaced with 338 square feet of stained glass made by Louis C. Tiffany for President Chester Arthur. Removed during the Theodore Roosevelt Renovation of 1902 and sold at auction, this screen is believed to have been destroyed in a fire in 1923.

The Entrance Hall was redecorated during the Roosevelt Renovation by architects McKim, Mead, and White. The original Ionic columns were replaced by pairs of painted Doric columns. The principal staircase at the west end of the Cross Hall was removed, and the secondary stairs adjacent to the Entrance Hall was rebuilt as the Grand Staircase, opening into the Cross Hall.

During the Truman Renovation, 1948-1952, the Entrance Hall columns were replaced with genuine marble ones, and marble was introduced for the floor and walls. The staircase was rebuilt again, turning to open into the Entrance Hall. The marble archway at the bottom was carved with the seals of the thirteen original states, and the mahogany banister and glass newel post of Steuben crystal were installed.

In 1998, the Entrance Hall (with the Cross Hall and Grand Staircase) was refurbished with new textiles in a purer red color, a donation from the White House Endowment Fund. Fabrics derived from early 19th century samples by Brunshawig & Fils, New York, were used for upholstery and for draperies hung on new bolder carved and gilded drapery bows.

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator  
November 1995

## EAST ROOM

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

### History:

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

### State Occasions:

- February 24, 1902 - Dinner honoring Prince Henry of Prussia (Theodore Roosevelt)
- April 22, 1980 - Luncheon honoring King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium (Carter)
- September 27, 1994 - Dinner honoring President Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Federation (Clinton)
- October 4, 1994 - Dinner honoring President Nelson Mandela of South Africa (Clinton)
- July 27, 1995 - Dinner honoring President Kim Young Sam of the Republic of Korea (Clinton)
- October 10, 1995 - Dinner honoring President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico (Clinton)

Weddings:

Presidential daughters -

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

Lying in State:

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

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

Other funerals included three first ladies -

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

Also of Interest:

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

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator

August 1997

### THE GREEN ROOM

#### History

Throughout most of its existence the Green Room has served as a parlor for teas and receptions.

However, Thomas Jefferson used it as his dining room, as was originally intended by the architect of the White House, James Hoban. In 1803, it was known as the "Common Dining Room" and by 1809 as the "Small Dining Room." Here Jefferson dined daily with his guests at an oval table to avoid problems of protocol imposed by a rectangular seating plan.

Beginning with the Madison administration, the room was the "President's Sitting Room" becoming the "Card Room" under his successor, James Monroe. On the occasion of large receptions, however, crowds usually overflowed from other State Rooms.

By John Quincy Adams' tenure, the room had become the "Green Drawing Room," named for the color of the draperies and upholsteries, although it had acquired a green canvas floor cloth as early as the Jefferson Administration and green silk curtains in Monroe's time. Green has remained the color of the room to this day.

The Green Room has often been used by Presidents' wives for teas and the reception of guests. Here, Mrs. Grover Cleveland held her first White House reception, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt received guests before the Friday musicales and concerts held in the adjoining East Room.

In 1862, Willie Lincoln died in the White House of typhoid fever, and his grieving parents placed his open casket in the Green Room. An account of the time stated that Mrs. Lincoln never again entered the room.

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator  
January 1997

## THE RED ROOM

### History

The origin of the name "Red Room" can be traced to the 1840's, and through successive administrations and redecorations the room has continued to be known as the "Red Room" or "Red Parlor." Although no references can be found before the John Tyler administration to a "Red Room," eye-witness accounts published during the term of John Quincy Adams refer to the room's red silk window curtains.

In the earliest years of the White House, (Jefferson, 1801-1809), the Red Room was called the "President's Anti-chamber," a room set aside for those having appointments with the President. His office was in the adjacent room now used as the State Dining Room.

Since then it has been a favorite of President's wives as their "private parlor" to receive friends and official callers. As early as 1812, it was referred to as "Mrs. Madison's Sitting Room."

Inventories of the John Quincy Adams administration note that a pianoforte had been placed in the room. Musical instruments of various descriptions continued to be played here throughout the 19th century, and White House visitors sometimes referred to it as the "Music Room."

Often the president came from his office on the second floor to the "Ladies' Parlor" where he would greet distinguished visitors. Before 19th-century state dinners, the guests would be greeted by the President and his wife in the Red Room. On one such occasion, at a dinner given by out-going President Grant for his successor, Rutherford B. Hayes, guests dined in the State Dining Room unaware that in the Red Room the Chief Justice of the United States had just administered the oath of office to the President-elect while President Grant witnessed the ceremony. Because the 1877 Inauguration Day fell on a Sunday, the oath was administered on Saturday evening with the public ceremonies at the Capital taking place the following Monday.

In this century, Theodore Roosevelt used the Red Room as a "smoking room" where male guests adjourned after dinner for cigars and brandy. The room continues to be used today as a parlor for guests after dinner and during receptions.