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Welcome to the White House



It has been my pleasure, since becoming President, to receive many letters each day from young Americans across the nation. Your messages express devotion and concern for our country as well as support for our proud heritage and traditions.

I am encouraged by the obvious desire on the part of young people to find out about the problems which face us all today and by those who want to become involved in the decisionmaking process. Fortunately, we live in a society which inspires us to speak freely and to participate in the affairs of government. There is an important difference between our American Constitution and the Constitutions of other nations which encourages our individual involvement. Whereas others state, "We, the government, allow the *people* the following privileges and rights," our Constitution states, "We, the people, allow the *government* the following privileges and rights." This document which is the cornerstone of our society is what makes us truly unique in the world. The freedom to participate is yours, and I encourage you to begin now.

Many of you ask about how you can best prepare for a career in government and politics and some of you aspire to be President someday. I advise you, regardless of the kind of career you are interested in pursuing, to study hard at school. True success is built on a good education. A political career requires a willingness to use your leadership to serve the people. Always keep in mind the paradox of public office, and especially in the high office of the Presidency, that one must serve the



people but also be willing to lead them in sometimes new or controversial directions. I urge you to become involved in your schools, at your places of worship and in your community. You are never too young to make a commitment to help others.

I personally welcome your help and support in our efforts to create a better America. With the help of each and every individual and with the blessings of God, I know we will be successful in building a brighter future for this generation and for generations to come.

Ronald Reagan

A New Beginning . . .

Our visit to the White House will begin a little way up Pennsylvania Avenue where thirty-four swearing-in ceremonies have taken place on the East Front of the United States Capitol. The Oath of Office which each new President recites reads as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States and will to the best of my Ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

On January 20, 1981, Ronald Wilson Reagan spoke those words and became the 40th President of the United States of America. His was the first Inauguration to take



President and Mrs. Reagan riding to the White House after the Inauguration ceremony.



place on the West Front of the Capitol. The view from this side of the Capitol looks over the City of Washington and the many monuments to great men and great ideas which the President cherishes.

One of the first outward signs of the Presidency is the presence of Secret Service men who are detailed to protect the President and his family. Since the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, the Secret Service has had the responsibility of guarding the President's life. Congress passed a law in 1917 which brought the other members of the President's family under this protection. Since then protective surveillance has been extended to the Vice President and his family, the President- and Vice President-elect, presidential candidates, former Presidents, their widows and minor children. Heads of State and top officials from other countries also enjoy this protection when they visit the United States.

President Reagan makes his Inaugural speech on the West Front of the Capitol.

After the Inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol are completed, the President and First Lady ride in an open car down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House. When they reach the White House, they sit in a specially built stand and watch the Inaugural parade along with thousands of other Americans.

Later in the evening, Inaugural Balls are held all over the City of Washington. The President and the First Lady visit each of them and even get a chance for an occasional dance as the picture on this page shows. In 1981, Inaugural Balls were also celebrated in cities across the country.



The President and the First Lady dancing at one of the Inaugural Balls.



The only part of the Inaugural celebration that is paid for by government funds is the swearing-in ceremony at the Capitol. Congress has appropriated these funds since the inauguration of our first President, George Washington, in 1789. All of the other Inaugural events, such as the receptions, the balls, the fireworks and the parade, are paid for by donations from private citizens and by the sale of tickets. The Inaugural Committee also sold souvenirs to help defray the costs.

Now that we have seen President Reagan inaugurated, you are about to join the one-and-a-half million people who tour the White House yearly.

An Inaugural fireworks display for the entire City of Washington to enjoy.

Welcome to the White House . . .

The White House is one of the world's most famous homes. All of our Presidents, except for George Washington, have lived here. Although we think of it as "the President's house," it is really only a home away from home for each President and his family. The White House does not belong to the President. Each President acts as a caretaker of the White House for the real owners—the American people.

In 1792, James Hoban, an Irish-born architect, won the competition sponsored by Commissioners of the Federal City for the design of an official home for the President. His prize was \$500. Hoban also helped to rebuild the White House after it was burned by the British in 1814. The reconstruction work took three years to complete.

The rooms pictured on these pages are shown on the public tour. They are also the rooms which are used for official entertainment and ceremonies. The remainder of the White House is divided into offices for the President and his staff and the First Family's private living quarters. The offices and living quarters are not open to the tour.



The first room you see on the tour is the East Room which is located on the first floor. Since it was first used in 1800 by Abigail Adams to hang her laundry, this room has witnessed a variety of events. Union troops camped there during the Civil War; several marriages took place there; and seven Presidents have lain in State there. Teddy Roosevelt used the room to hold wrestling matches as entertainment and his children found it just right for indoor roller skating. Some of the world's greatest artists have performed for Presidents and their guests in the East Room. The oldest original White House possession is the portrait of George Washington which hangs in this room. In 1814, while



The East Room



The Green Room

the British troops were coming closer and closer, Dolley Madison rescued it by cutting it out of its frame as she fled the White House.

The next room on the tour is the Green Room. James Hoban originally intended this room to be the "Common Dining Room." It acquired the name "Green Room" when Thomas Jefferson installed a canvas carpet which was painted green. The room was used as a card room for whist games under President Monroe. The next President, John Quincy Adams, designated it as the "Green Drawing Room." It continues to be used for small receptions, for teas, and on occasion, for small formal dinners. In 1971 the room was completely refurbished.



The Blue Room

We next enter the Blue Room. It was the site of the only wedding of a President's son to ever take place in the White House. However, during this period, the room was decorated in gold and crimson. John Adams, son of John Quincy Adams, was married there in 1828. During a reception in this room in 1948, the chandelier began to

shake, giving the first warning that the White House was in need of serious repair. These repairs turned into major reconstruction which took four years to complete.

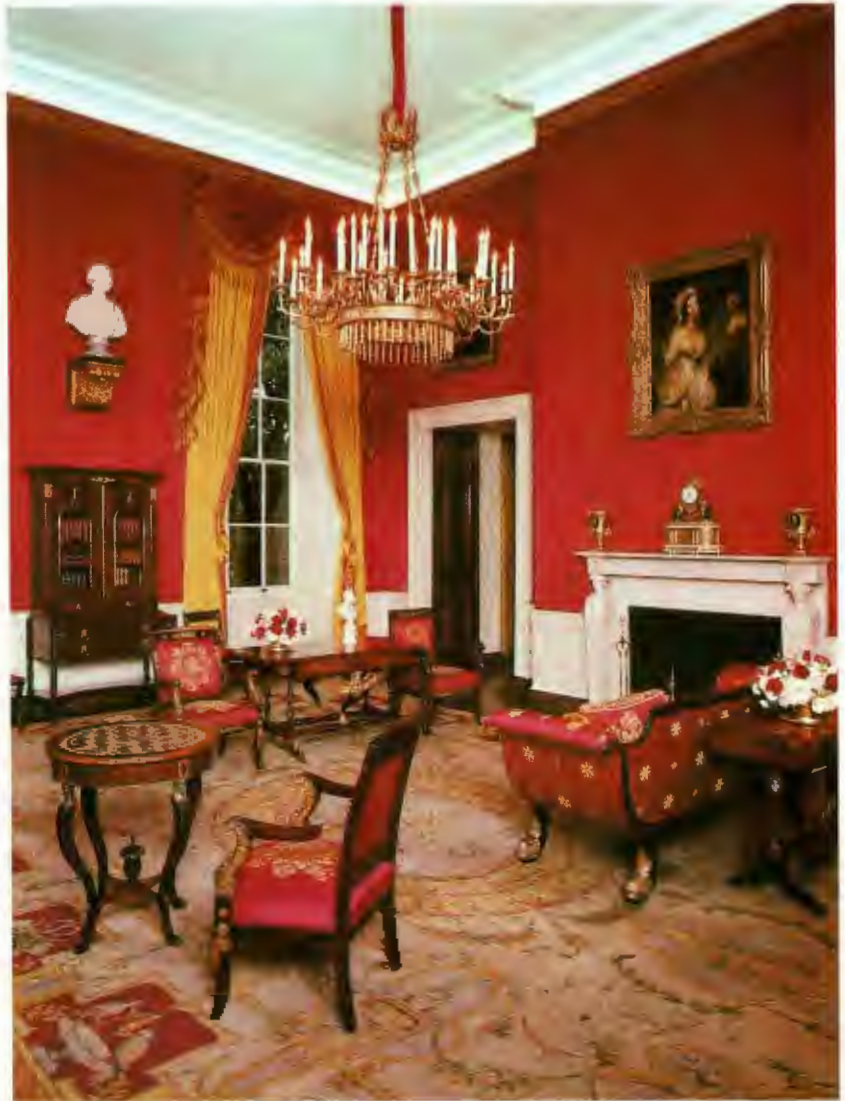
After leaving the Blue Room, your tour guide will then take you to the Red Room. Although this room was originally designed to be the "President's antechamber" or his

library, it has never been used for such serious purposes. During President Madison's Administration, Dolley Madison decorated it in her favorite color and it was known as the Yellow Drawing Room where her very popular Wednesday Night receptions were held. Other Presidential families have used the room as a parlor, as a sitting room and, most often, as a music room.

The last room on your tour is the State Dining Room. Up to 140 guests can be seated here for the official dinners given by the President and the First Lady. Prior to Andrew Jackson's Administration, it was used at various times as a drawing room, an office and a Cabinet room. During his



The State Dining Room



The Red Room

Presidency, Teddy Roosevelt had his big game trophies hung on the walls. They have since been given to the Smithsonian Institution. On his second night in the White House, John Adams wrote a letter in which he expressed his wishes for the future residents of this mansion. Those words are now inscribed on a mantel in the State Dining Room. The inscription reads:

I Pray Heaven to Bestow the Best of Blessings on THIS HOUSE and on All that shall hereafter Inhabit it. May none but Honest and Wise Men ever rule under this roof.

Children's Activities at the White House . . .

*Mrs. Reagan poses
with Easter bunnies
and cartoon charac-
ters at the Easter Egg
Hunt.*



*Children hunt for auto-
graphed Easter eggs.*

The White House lawn is often the setting for children's activities. It has had an interesting and varied history. Union troops were encamped on the lawn during President Lincoln's term. It has been said that Jersey cows were kept there by President Andrew Johnson. President Eisenhower reserved part of it for use as a putting green. President Kennedy's daughter, Caroline, used the White House lawn to ride her ponies.

It was during the term of Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881) that the practice of the Easter Egg Roll started. Prior to this, the event was sponsored by Congress and held on the Capitol grounds. Mrs. Reagan added a number of new events to the festivities such as an exhibition of painted Easter eggs from around the world, a calliope and other forms of entertainment which helped to make the day truly special for all. Every child who is eight or under and is accompanied by an adult is welcome to attend. Reservations are not required and admission is free.

Thousands of children have the opportunity throughout the year to experience the living history of the White House by taking the tour which is conducted Tuesday through Saturday each week.



Mrs. Reagan talks with a group of children who attended a reception at the White House.



White House 4th of July staff picnic festivities included rides in an old fashioned car and visits with Sam, the Olympic Eagle!



Children and adults alike are awed by the beauty of the White House Christmas tree which can be seen during the Holiday Season in the Blue Room on the White House tour. Traditionally, the First Lady hosts a holiday party for the children of the Diplomatic Corps to come and see the tree.

You Are Invited . . .



President and Mrs. Reagan with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Since the White House was first occupied in 1800, it has hosted a wide variety of guests. Circus performers, kings, movie stars, religious leaders, Indian chiefs, Arab princes, Heads of State, and people of varied talents and accomplishments have been welcomed to the Executive Mansion.

White House entertaining has changed considerably since Andrew Jackson opened the doors to the public in celebration of his inauguration. The result was a boisterous and unruly mob which forced President Jackson out of the White House to spend the night in a hotel. Although the public is still welcomed to the tours of the mansion, the garden tours and the Easter Egg Roll on the South Lawn, security requirements and space limitations dictate that all other White House social events are now on an "invitation only" basis.

Each First Lady brings her own special style to White House entertaining. This is a very important role. Most social events held in the White House are official functions which reflect the dignity of our nation and

also serve to express this country's friendship for our global neighbors. The toasts which are exchanged between the President and his guest of honor frequently contain subtle hints of great political import.

Although they both enjoy the casual style of life for which their home State of California is famous, the social events presided over by President and Mrs. Reagan are marked by tasteful elegance and personal warmth. While Mrs. Reagan, like all First Ladies of this century, has a staff to assist her in preparing for these occasions, she has managed to imprint the events with her own special graciousness. Mrs. Reagan personally oversees the guest list, the selection of linens and flowers, plans menus with the chef and is involved with the arrangements for entertainment. Mrs. Reagan likes to use baskets of fresh flowers for decoration.

Whatever the event or the occasion, President and Mrs. Reagan make their guests comfortably welcome on behalf of the nation.



Mother Teresa of Calcutta, Nobel Peace Prize recipient, leaving the White House after lunch with the President and Mrs. Reagan.



Mrs. Reagan watches while the President cuts his birthday cake.

The President and First Lady with Prime Minister and Mrs. Suzuki of Japan.



Mrs. Reagan and Mr. Pat O'Brien leaving the East Room after a reception.



The Official White House . . .



The President having lunch at his desk in the Oval Office.

The most important room in the official White House is the President's office. Since its construction in 1909, it has been known as the Oval Office. In 1934 this room was moved from the center of the West Wing to its present location in the southeast corner.

The desk President Reagan uses has been at the White House since it was given to President Rutherford B. Hayes in 1880 by Queen Victoria. This desk was carved from timbers of the H.M.S. RESOLUTE, a British whaling vessel that went down in Arctic waters. Many Presidents have used it in the last century.

Each President surrounds himself with personal memorabilia in the Oval Office. Along with pictures of his family, President Reagan has a plaque on his desk which he has had with him since he was Governor of California. The plaque reads: "There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit." This quote, by an unknown author, has

always held a special meaning for the President. For his birthday, the President received a piece of glass etched with the words his mother, Nelle Wilson Reagan, had written in her Bible. They are: "A thought for today: You can be too big for God to use but you cannot be too small."

President Reagan is particularly fond of Western art. Presently there is a group of bronzes on loan in the Oval Office that depict the history of the Western saddle.

Although each President may make changes in the Oval Office to suit his personal preferences, one tradition has been honored by every President to use this room. Two flags stand behind the President's desk; to his right, in the position of honor, is the United States flag; and, to his left, the Presidential flag.

The powers and duties of the President are defined in Article II, Section 2 of the United States Constitution. The powers vested in President Reagan by this document include his being Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy; the power to grant reprieves and pardons and the power, along with the advice and consent



President Reagan at a Cabinet meeting with Secretary of State Haig and Richard V. Allen, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.



The President addressing a Joint Session of the Congress of the United States.



President Reagan welcoming the Freed Americans on the South Lawn.



Above, President Reagan at work on board Air Force One. At right, Air Force One.



of two-thirds of the Senate, to make treaties. The President may also nominate public officials, including ambassadors, department heads and justices of the Supreme Court. Section 3 of Article II states that the President must, from time to time, give the Congress information on the State of the Union. Most of the President's daily activities center around meetings with his Cabinet, his staff and, sometimes, with visiting Heads of State.

The Cabinet Room is a few doors away from the Oval Office. This is where the President meets with Department Secretaries and other officials. National Security Council meetings and special awards ceremonies also take place in this room. A

large glass jar of jelly beans sits on the table in the Cabinet Room. The President and his Cabinet occasionally snack on them during their frequent meetings.

President Reagan also works while he is traveling. As you can see, he even has a desk on board Air Force One. No matter where the President goes, whether it is to a foreign country or just up to Capitol Hill to address a Joint Session of the Congress, he always has some of his staff with him to keep him advised on current events of special importance.

The Oval Office, and offices for staff members, are located on the first and second floors of the West Wing of the White House. The private family quarters are on the second and third floors. This arrangement often prompts President Reagan to joke that he is "once again living above the store" as he did in his boyhood in Illinois.



At left, Marine One. Below, the President and James Baker, Chief of Staff, confer on Marine One, the Presidential helicopter.



Duties of the First Lady . . .

Mrs. Reagan visits the Rock Creek Therapeutic Riding Center in Maryland.



While the First Lady has traditionally inherited the role of official White House hostess, this title does not begin to describe the responsibilities that are part of being the wife of the President. Mrs. Reagan entertains Heads of State, foreign and domestic dignitaries, wives of members of Congress, various women's groups and people from many walks of life.

Mrs. Reagan, like First Ladies before her, volunteers her time in several areas of prime concern to her. In 1967 she became interested in the Foster Grandparent Program, a project in which senior citizens work with physically or mentally handicapped children or with juvenile delinquents. Both the children and the grandparents benefit from the love and attention the other gives. The children learn skills that they might otherwise never have learned; while the grandparents are, in turn, rewarded with the love of the children and with the satisfaction of knowing they have contributed to the growth and development of their young friends.

Mrs. Reagan also worked over the years with programs aimed at curbing the abuse of drugs and alcohol among young people. She has contributed her time to the Pris-

oner of War and Servicemen Missing in Action programs and currently serves on the board of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund. Mrs. Reagan has been appointed Honorary President of the Girl Scouts of America. While Mrs. Reagan works with many other organizations, these few are representative of her major interests.

The First Lady presides over the operations of the White House and is privileged to see to the demands of the house as other American families tend to their homes. One particular project which requires Mrs. Reagan's attention is the refurbishing of the White House. With hundreds of people visiting the White House each day, Mrs. Reagan feels that it is really the "people's house." She has been delighted that individuals from all over the country have sent donations, expressing their desire to help in the redecoration. Because people have been so generous, the family quarters have received necessary repairs and work has been done in the public rooms as well.

A small staff is housed in the East Wing of the White House to help Mrs. Reagan with her busy schedule and with the hundreds of letters she receives daily from people all over the world.



Girl Scouts hold a ceremony at the White House naming Mrs. Reagan their Honorary President.



The First Lady welcomes the wife of the visiting President of South Korea, Mrs. Chun Doo Hwan.



Mrs. Reagan enjoys a moment with participants in the Foster Grandparent Program.



While visiting England, Mrs. Reagan met a new friend at a day care center.

The Family . . .



President and Mrs. Reagan on Inaugural night with their immediate family.

The Reagan family includes four children and one grandchild. Michael Reagan, a businessman, his wife Colleen, and their son, Cameron, live in California. Maureen Reagan, a professional businesswoman and her husband, Dennis Revell, and Patti Davis, an actress, are also California residents. Ronald Prescott Reagan and his wife, Doria, live in New York City. Ronald is with the Joffrey Ballet. Although their careers separate them by many miles, the Reagan family is closely united by love.

President and Mrs. Reagan have built their family life on the foundation of their faith. It is the President's strong belief that no undertaking is truly worthwhile unless it serves God in some way. His unlimited faith and trust in God are vital elements in the President's optimistic outlook.

Although it is very difficult to maintain an atmosphere of private family life when you live in a home that is part museum

and part office building, President and Mrs. Reagan have managed to preserve a degree of privacy. The Reagans begin each day with breakfast together and end the day with dinner. Whenever possible, they exercise together in the evening. While no strict regimen is followed, both the President and the First Lady are very interested in physical fitness. The President likes to swim and they both enjoy horseback riding.

Mrs. Reagan continues to pursue her avid interest in menu planning and flower arranging in the White House. She also personally oversees the maintenance of the family scrapbooks, which she has kept for many years. Her campaign button collection is extensive and she adds to it at every opportunity.



Mrs. Reagan and her son, Ron, on a bicycle ride.



President and Mrs. Reagan taking a stroll outside the Oval Office.

The President and his daughter, Patti Davis, share a private moment in the Oval Office.

The Ranch . . .

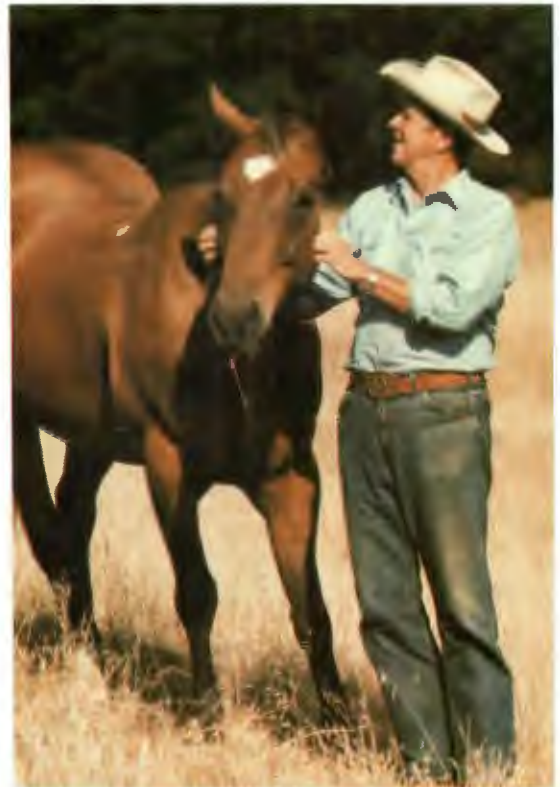


Rancho del Cielo

President and Mrs. Reagan's ranch, Rancho del Cielo (Ranch in the Sky), is near Santa Barbara, California. It is their home away from the White House and they look forward to the time they can spend there.

President and Mrs. Reagan enjoy riding and tending the horses that live on the ranch. President Reagan's favorite horse is a quarter horse named Little Man; while Mrs. Reagan rides her favorite horse, No Strings. There are two other horses on the ranch, an Arabian named Catalina and another Arabian named Gwallanko. President Lopez Portillo of Mexico gave the President a white Arabian horse called Alamein which is trained for dressage. Alamein is boarded at a stable close to Rancho del Cielo.

The President spends his afternoons feeding his cattle and working in the garden or orchards. Evenings are spent in the century-old Spanish adobe house where the Reagans read or watch television around the stone hearth which is the only source of heat for the small house.





President and Mrs. Reagan with one of their horses.



The President finds chopping wood for his fireplace a form of productive exercise.



President Reagan enjoys the company of one of the dogs that live at the Ranch.

Highlights in the Life of Ronald W. Reagan, 40th President of the United States . . .



February 6, 1911

Born in Tampico, Illinois to Nelle and John Reagan. Family settled in Dixon, Illinois after moving several times. His father was a shoe salesman.

High School—Distinguished himself as student body President and as a lifeguard. He was credited with rescuing seventy-seven people during his career as a lifeguard.

1932

Graduated from Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois where he was a three-letter man in football and captain of the swimming team. Received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and Sociology.

After college he worked at a radio station in Davenport, Iowa as a sports announcer.

1933

Became a full-time radio announcer for WHO radio in Des Moines, Iowa.

1937

Went to California to cover the Chicago Cubs' spring training and signed an acting contract with Warner Brothers.

Appeared in several movies during the next four years. The President's two favorite movie roles were "The Gipper" in *Knute Rockne—All American* and Drake McHugh in *Kings Row*.

1942

Enlisted in the Army.

1945

Honorably discharged—rank of Captain.

1946

Elected President of the Screen Actors Guild.

1951

Went to work for General Electric and spoke at their facilities all over the country on the merits of free enterprise versus big government.

1952

Married Nancy Davis.

1964

Co-Chairman of Californians for Goldwater for President. During this time he delivered his famous speech on behalf of Senator Goldwater.

1966

Elected Governor of California

1970

Re-elected Governor of California

1975

Candidate for nomination for President of the United States.

The next few years were spent forming a political action committee called Citizens for the Republic in which he helped eighty-six other candidates with their campaigns.

He continued his radio program and wrote a newspaper column.

1979

Announced his candidacy for the Presidency of the United States.

November 4, 1980

Elected President of the United States.

January 20, 1981

Sworn in as the 40th President of the United States.



Questions You Have Asked the President...

1. *Where do Kings and other important guests stay at night when they visit the White House?*

The Blair House is located across the street from the White House. It is here that visiting dignitaries are lodged.

2. *How many pets are living at the White House?*

All the Reagan family pets live on the ranch in California.

3. *What are the President's hobbies?*

The President enjoys horseback riding and swimming and is a fan of major league baseball, football and other sports.

4. *Is it possible to obtain a flag that has flown over the White House?*

No, the flags which are flown over the White House are used as long as they are serviceable and then, according to proper flag protocol, are burned.

5. *Was the President ever a Boy Scout?*

While the President now serves as Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, he was brought up in a small town in which scouting was just getting under way when he approached college age.

6. *How much salary does the President receive?*

The President receives a salary of \$200,000 per year which is taxable and an expense allowance of \$50,000 to help him meet the financial obligations resulting from the discharge of his official duties. The unused portion of this allowance must be returned to the U.S. Treasury. The U.S. Congress sets the President's salary and it cannot be raised or lowered after the President takes office.

7. *What is a typical work day for the President?*

Upon awakening, the President is immediately briefed on world events and he begins to read reports. He makes major decisions, keeps appointments, holds conferences and places numerous telephone calls. He is constantly in touch with his Cabinet, Congressional leaders and others who are knowledgeable about important national issues. Almost every day he addresses at least one important group. In the evening, he reads accounts of important events here and around the world.



8. *What is the order of Presidential succession?*

If the President is unable to function, the Vice President takes over his duties. Beyond this the law provides that the Speaker of the House of Representatives may act as President. Should the Speaker be unable to discharge these duties the next in succession would be the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and then the Secretary of State.

9. *How can I become a Page?*

The President does not have pages in the White House. Pages serve Members of the House and the Senate and are appointed in accordance with rules adopted by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

10. *Are there ghosts in the White House?*

Over the years, much has been written about ghosts in the White House and some people who have lived or worked in the White House have added to the mystery with their stories. Some have told of Andrew Jackson's laughter ringing throughout the halls at night. Others tell of Abigail Adams, wife of the second President John Adams, walking with opened arms through the closed doors of the East Room where the family wash was hung. The most popular stories, however, tell of Abraham Lincoln's spirit passing through the corridors of the White House. To date, President Reagan and his family have not had any stories about ghosts to relate.

11. *How many weddings have been held in the White House?*

There have been sixteen weddings in the White House:

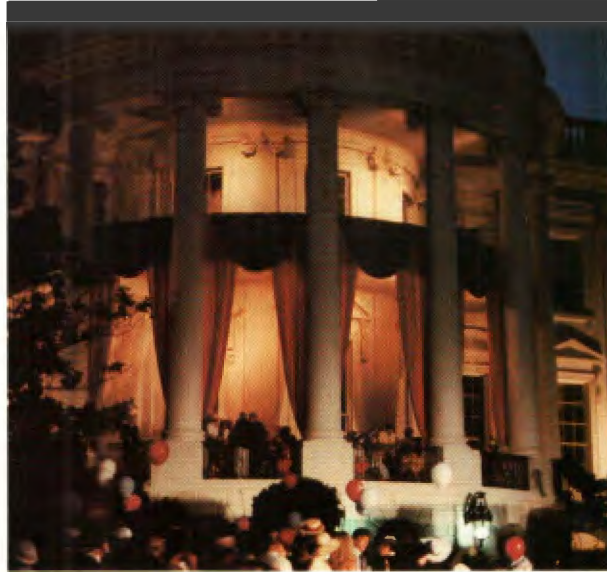
1812, Mrs. Lucy Payne Washington, sister of Mrs. James Madison.

1820, Maria Hester Monroe, daughter of President James Monroe.

1828, Mary Catherine Hellen, niece of Mrs. John Quincy Adams to John, son of President John Quincy Adams.

1832, Mary A. Eastin, niece of President Andrew Jackson; Delia Lewis, daughter of the President of the Cabinet.

1842, Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of President John Tyler.



The White House lit up at night for the July 4th celebration.

1847, Nellie Grant, daughter of President Ulysses Simpson Grant.

1878, Emily Platt, niece of President Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

1886, Frances Folsom to President Grover Cleveland.

1906, Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt.

1913, Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of President Woodrow Wilson.

1914, Eleanor Wilson, daughter of President Woodrow Wilson.

1918, Alice Wilson, niece of President Woodrow Wilson.

1942, Mrs. Louise Gill Macy to Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce under Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

1967, Lynda Byrd Johnson, daughter of President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

1971, Patricia Nixon, daughter of President Richard Milhous Nixon.

12. *Which President had the greatest number of children?*

The President with the greatest number of children was John Tyler, who had fifteen children by his two wives. William Henry Harrison led with the greatest number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He had 48 grandchildren and 106 great-grandchildren.

The Presidents of the United States . . .



George Washington
April 30, 1789-
March 3, 1797



John Adams
March 4, 1797-
March 3, 1801



Thomas Jefferson
March 4, 1801-
March 3, 1809



James Madison
March 4, 1809-
March 3, 1817



James Monroe
March 4, 1817-
March 3, 1825



John Quincy Adams
March 4, 1825-
March 3, 1829



Andrew Jackson
March 4, 1829-
March 3, 1837



Martin Van Buren
March 4, 1837-
March 3, 1841



William Henry Harrison
March 4, 1841-
April 4, 1841



John Tyler
April 6, 1841-
March 3, 1845



James K. Polk
March 4, 1845-
March 3, 1849



Zachary Taylor
March 5, 1849-
July 9, 1850



Millard Fillmore
July 10, 1850-
March 3, 1853



Franklin Pierce
March 4, 1853-
March 3, 1857



James Buchanan
March 4, 1857-
March 3, 1861



Abraham Lincoln
March 4, 1861-
April 15, 1865



Andrew Johnson
April 15, 1865-
March 3, 1869



Ulysses S. Grant
March 4, 1869-
March 3, 1877



Rutherford B. Hayes
March 3, 1877-
March 3, 1881



James A. Garfield
March 4, 1881-
September 19, 1881



Chester A. Arthur
September 20, 1881-
March 3, 1885



Grover Cleveland
March 4, 1885-
March 3, 1889



Benjamin Harrison
March 4, 1889-
March 3, 1893



Grover Cleveland
March 4, 1893-
March 3, 1897



William McKinley
March 4, 1897-
September 14, 1901



Theodore Roosevelt
September 14, 1901-
March 3, 1909



William H. Taft
March 4, 1909-
March 3, 1913



Woodrow Wilson
March 4, 1913-
March 3, 1921



Warren G. Harding
March 4, 1921-
August 2, 1923



Calvin Coolidge
August 3, 1923-
March 3, 1929



Herbert Hoover
March 4, 1929-
March 3, 1933



Franklin D. Roosevelt
March 4, 1933-
April 12, 1945



Harry S. Truman
April 12, 1945-
January 20, 1953



Dwight D. Eisenhower
January 20, 1953-
January 20, 1961



John F. Kennedy
January 20, 1961-
November 22, 1963



Lyndon B. Johnson
November 22, 1963-
January 20, 1969



Richard M. Nixon
January 20, 1969-
August 9, 1974



Gerald R. Ford
August 9, 1974-
January 20, 1977



Jimmy Carter
January 20, 1977-
January 20, 1981



Ronald Wilson Reagan
January 20, 1981-

Historic guide to the White House...



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Library | 7. The Green Room |
| 2. The Vermeil Room | 8. The Blue Room |
| 3. The China Room | 9. The Red Room |
| 4. The Diplomatic Reception Room | 10. The State Dining Room |
| 5. The State Floor | 11. Lobby and Cross Hall |
| 6. The East Room | 12. The Second and Third Floors |

