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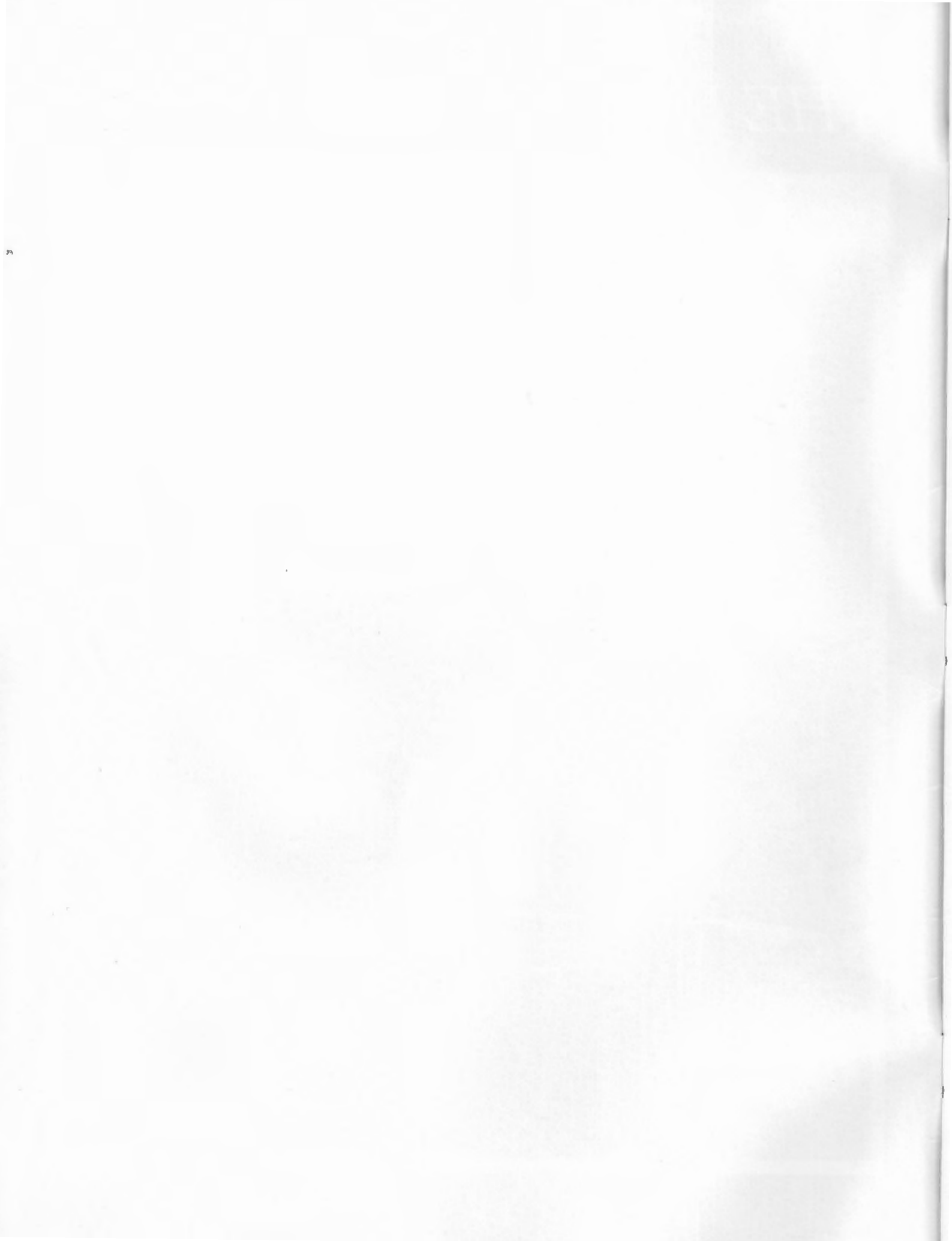
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THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE







During these past few years that I have had the privilege to serve as your President, I have heard from thousands of young people from every part of the United States as well as from other nations. I have also had the opportunity to meet with many of you and to visit some of your schools.

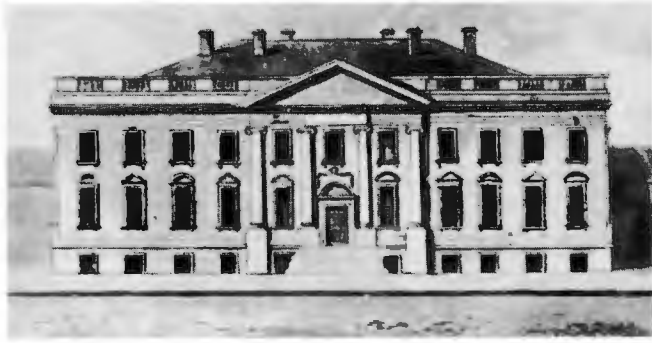
This experience has been very encouraging. I have been especially impressed with the spirit of voluntarism among young people. You have expressed a willingness to share your talents and good fortune with those who have less both at home and abroad. You have exhibited the great attributes which characterize the people of America, charity and a sense of responsibility. Along with hard work at school, these are the most important building blocks toward becoming the strong, effective leaders of tomorrow. To be worthy of our fine heritage as Americans, we must always be mindful of our individual responsibility for our fellow men and women. Fortunately, our country has always been blessed with people who understand that the needs and strengths of

our families, neighborhoods and communities are interwoven. In a free society, the individual makes the difference.

I've always believed that this land was set aside in an uncommon way, that this great continent was placed between the oceans to be found by people from every corner of the earth who had a special love of faith, freedom and peace. These are the qualities I have seen in our young people. These are the strengths that make me believe more than ever before that the future isn't something to fear. Today's problems can be tomorrow's triumphs. If we continue to work together, mindful of our proud history and the blessings God has showered upon our beloved America, we can accomplish anything.

Ronald Reagan

Our White House



This is the earliest known engraved view of the White House. It is entitled "Front View of the President's House, in the City of Washington" and was published in 1807.

The White House is perhaps the world's most famous multi-purpose building. For more than 180 years, it has been the home of our Presidents and their families, a home which belongs to all American families. It is also an office building where the business of governing the nation takes place. Lastly, it is a museum—a storehouse of historic items from our cherished past.

The White House has been burned, reconstructed, refurbished and refurnished. Since 1961, the public rooms have been protected by a law which directs that their museum-like character be protected. Proposed changes or additions to these rooms must now be approved by the Committee for the Preservation of the White House.

Although George Washington selected the site for the President's house and helped to direct its construction, he never lived in it. The home was not ready until 1800, and our second President, John Adams, became its first occupant. When John and Abigail moved in, construction was not completed. Water had to be carried over one-half mile, there were no indoor bathrooms, and they had great difficulty in keeping fires going in the open grates. The Adams' were not disappointed that only four months of his term remained during which they would have to live in a place barely "made habitable," as

Mrs. Adams wrote to her daughter in Massachusetts.

James Hoban, the Irish-born architect who had won the \$500 prize offered by the Commissioners of the Federal City for a President's house design, had been advised by George Washington to reduce the cost of his project. At the same time, Washington thought the home Hoban planned was too small and he ordered that it be enlarged by one-fifth. The original cost was projected to be \$400,000, and it was partially financed by the sale of government-owned lands in the District of Columbia and by contributions from Maryland and Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson, who had anonymously submitted a design for the Commissioners' contest, assisted architect Benjamin H. Latrobe in developing plans for the addition of the North and South Porticoes and the East and West Terraces.

Described by a political satirist of the times as "big enough for two emperors, one pope, and the grand lama," the President's home struck Jefferson as almost totally devoid of the practical and necessary conveniences for everyday living. Jefferson's drawings for the terraces included an arrangement of stables, saddle rooms, an icehouse and even a henhouse disguised behind the classic colonnades. He also installed an attic cistern with a system of wooden pipes for water.

In 1833, during Andrew Jackson's second term, iron pipes were introduced which allowed the luxury of hot water. Until Millard Fillmore brought in the first kitchen stoves, meals at the White House were prepared over a large, open fireplace. Heating the President's home was always a problem and, in 1853, after Franklin Pierce took office, the first central heating was installed—a coal-fueled, hot-water and hot-air system.

Electric lighting was first used in the White House during the term of President Benjamin Harrison. However, he and Mrs. Harrison didn't like to use the lights because they feared getting a shock when turning them on and off.

The quality of everyday living at the White House in its early years might best be expressed by President Fillmore's description of the mansion as his "temple of inconveniences."

The rooms seen on these pages are shown on the public tour and are also used for official entertainment and ceremonies. The First Family's private living quarters and the offices for the President and his staff are not open to the tour.



The East Room

The East Room

The East Room, and all of the rooms on the tour, are located on the first floor. James Hoban had designated this room as "The Public Audience Room." The portrait of George Washington which hangs there is the only surviving original White House possession. Dolley Madison had her carpenter chop it out of its frame as she was preparing to flee the White House in the face of advancing British troops in 1814. Apparently she found time, after giving the carpenter his orders, to write a letter to her sister detailing her preparations for escape!

This stately room has witnessed a wide variety of activities—everything from Abigail Adams hanging her laundry to performances by the New York City Ballet—and has been decorated in just about every imaginable style. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt chose the gold and white color scheme which still prevails. Today there is no permanent furniture in the room so that it may accommodate various events. The one object which is usually found in the room is the Steinway grand piano with supports in the form of American eagles which was given to the White House in 1938.

Teddy Roosevelt held wrestling matches and a Japanese jujitsu exhibition in the East Room and his children found it ideal for roller skating. Several marriages have taken place there and seven Presidents have lain in State there.



The Green Room

The Green Room

Intended by Hoban to be a "Common Dining Room," it became known as the "Green Room" when Thomas Jefferson installed a painted green canvas carpet. The bald eagle, our nation's patriotic symbol, appears in many forms in this room.

Over the years, the Green Room has been used as a card room, a drawing room and, in its present use, as a parlor for small teas, receptions and an occasional formal dinner. The majority of the furniture now in the Green Room dates from 1800-15, the period when Thomas Sheraton, the renowned English furniture designer, was influencing American taste and style. Many of these pieces were made in New York by Duncan Phyfe, a Scottish cabinetmaker whose work was highly prized.

The Blue Room

The origin of Hoban's "elliptic saloon," which we know as the Blue Room, is still a matter for debate by architects and historians. At one time it was thought that the idea for this room was initiated by Thomas Jeffer-

son who had seen many like it in Paris. However, no evidence exists that Hoban had any knowledge of Parisian architecture or that he and Jefferson had ever been in contact prior to completion of the White House. It is more likely that Hoban was influenced by three famous Irish houses containing oval rooms identical in arrangement to the Blue Room. Hoban knew either the architects or builders of each of those homes.

In 1828, when John Quincy Adams' son—the only son of a President to marry in the White House—celebrated his wedding there, the room was decorated in crimson and gold. In 1837, during the presidency of Martin Van Buren, this room was done in blue and it has retained that as its traditional color scheme ever since.

President Harry Truman noticed several general signs of deterioration in the White House and, in particular, a trembling chandelier in the Blue Room. He asked that the Commissioner of Public Buildings investigate. The final report of this investigation concluded that the White House "was standing up purely from habit." President Truman and his family moved to the Blair House and a four-year reconstruction of the interior began.



The Blue Room

The Red Room

Dolley Madison redecorated this room in her favorite color, yellow, and used what had been intended for the President's antechamber as a drawing room for her fashionable Wednesday night receptions. Since that time, the room has traditionally been used as a music and sitting room. President and Mrs. Reagan have held some small dinner parties there. Mrs. Pat Nixon oversaw the redecoration of this room in 1971. With the assistance of Clement Conger, the White House Curator, she selected the color for the wall coverings by matching it to the chair in Dolley Madison's portrait which still hangs in the Red Room.



The Red Room



The State Dining Room

The State Dining Room

In 1902, a major renovation project took place in the White House. The large family of President Theodore Roosevelt was very cramped, and the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White was retained to do the necessary planning. At that time, the State Dining Room was enlarged to its present size. However, the finished room was said to have reflected the style and taste of Charles II rather than any American fashion. Teddy Roosevelt hung his big game trophies on the dark oak paneling of the walls, and he had bison heads carved into the new stone mantel. Today the room is painted in antique ivory and the windows are hung with gold-colored silk-damask draperies. The mantel has been replaced. Carved into the new mantel are the words written by John Adams on his second night in the White House:

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.

The Oval Office

Ironically, the most famous room in the White House is not open to the tour. It is the Oval Office and, for reasons of security and the need for the President to have privacy in order to carry out his heavy responsibilities, a relatively small number of people have the opportunity to see this special room.

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt moved his office from the Executive Residence to the newly-constructed West Wing. However, the first oval-shaped office was built in 1909 during the presidency of William Howard Taft. This room was situated at the center of the south front of the West Wing. When President Franklin Delano Roosevelt expanded the building to the east in 1934, the Oval Office was moved to its present location in the southeast corner.

Decorated in orange-red, gold and white, the Oval Office features the Presidential Seal in plaster relief in the ceiling and a floor of walnut and

white oak. The classically-designed marble mantel is from the 1909 Oval Office. There are several portraits in the office, including those of two Presidents—George Washington by Charles Willson Peale and Andrew Jackson by Thomas Sully.

The main focus of the room is the President's desk. The "Hayes" or "Resolute" desk was built with timbers from the H.M.S. RESOLUTE and was presented to President Rutherford B. Hayes in 1880 as a goodwill gift from Queen Victoria. Every President since Hayes has used this desk except for a 14-year period, 1963-1977, when it was on display at the Smithsonian Institution.

President Reagan is very fond of Western art and he has some beautiful examples in the Oval Office. Besides three bronzes belonging to the President, there is also a collection of bronze miniature saddles depicting the history of the saddle from 1540 to 1910. These pieces are on loan to the White House.

The President also keeps personal photographs and mementos on his desk and on the credenza behind the desk.



The Oval Office



President Reagan holds a press conference in the East Room.

A Day in the Life of the President

Many young Americans have written to President Reagan to ask how he spends his days. None of the President's days could be called "average" or "routine." The day we have selected, July 13, 1982, does give a good picture of the variety of activities which make up his official schedule.



President Reagan at the Commercial Credit Bindery talking with a training program member.



President Reagan addresses the Convention of the National Association of Counties.

- 8:30 a.m. The President meets in the Oval Office with staff members.
- 9:00 a.m. The President meets with the Head of the National Security Council for a briefing.
- 9:10 a.m. The President leaves the South Lawn of the White House on MARINE ONE.
- 9:40 a.m. MARINE ONE arrives at Druid Park, Baltimore, Maryland, and the President departs in a motorcade.
- 9:50 a.m. The President arrives at the Commercial Credit Bindery and tours a Youth Training Program.
- 10:25 a.m. The President goes to the Baltimore Convention Center.
- 10:35 a.m. The President speaks to the National Association of Counties Convention.
- 11:30 a.m. The President arrives at the Baltimore World Trade Center for lunch and a working session with elected officials and businessmen.



President Reagan is presented with a "Presidential Seal" at a luncheon in the Baltimore Trade Center.

- 12:45 p.m. The motorcade leaves for Fort McHenry.
- 1:20 p.m. The President returns to the South Lawn of the White House.
- 2:00 p.m. President Reagan meets with the National Security Planning Group in the Cabinet Room.
- 3:00 p.m. The President has meetings with several staff members.
- 4:15 p.m. Bipartisan Congressional leaders meet with the President in the Cabinet Room.
- 4:50 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan meet the Wheelchair Athletes in the Oval Office.
- 5:00 p.m. The President gets a haircut.
- 5:30 p.m. The President meets with members of the White House staff.
- 6:15 p.m. President Reagan returns to the family quarters.
- 10:49 p.m. The President retires for the evening.



President Reagan meets with bipartisan Congressional leaders in the Cabinet Room.



The Wheelchair Athletes spend some time in the Oval Office with the Reagans.



President and Mrs. Reagan enjoying a quiet evening at home with dinner on trays.

Even when he "goes home" at the end of the day, the President takes with him a large amount of paperwork and briefing material which he must read to prepare for the next day's decisions and events. He and Mrs. Reagan sometimes have their dinner on TV trays in the Residence. The President's day in the White House usually ends very much as it does for most American families—with husband and wife discussing their daily activities.

A Day in the Life of the First Lady

Nancy Davis Reagan was born in New York and raised in Chicago. After graduating from Smith College, she worked as an actress in stage, film and television productions. While her career was already hectic and fulfilling, there was no indication that she would someday assume the role of First Lady of the United States. Fortunately, her background had prepared her well for the busy and important position she would undertake on January 20, 1981.

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. She has often said there aren't enough hours in the day to get everything done.

State and official dinners take an extraordinary amount of time from Mrs. Reagan's already very busy schedule. The First Lady is deeply involved with all of the aspects of the planning of these events and works closely with the Social Secretary, the White House florist, the Chef and the Head Usher in coordinating every detail—from the complicated guest list to after-dinner entertainment. She oversees the menu decisions, the table linens and china, the floral decorations and the music which is played during dinner. This extensive planning requires Mrs. Reagan's attention whether the event takes place in or away from the White House, such as the dinner held in honor of the participants in the Economic Summit in Williamsburg, Virginia and the California visit of the Queen of England in 1983. Since these involve visitors from other countries around the world, Mrs. Reagan needs to be aware of the various customs, dietary restrictions and social requirements of her international guests. It is very important that every detail be perfect.



A typical morning for Mrs. Reagan might begin with a meeting with her secretary to review her mail, to answer and return the many phone calls, to edit remarks for future speeches, and to autograph copies of her book about the Foster Grandparent Program, or pictures to send out. She might then have coffee with the wife of a visiting Head of State, stop in the White House kitchen to discuss a menu with the chef for an upcoming official dinner, or perhaps go on to see about the flower arrangements which will decorate the White House through the day's events. At noontime, Mrs. Reagan has a lunch of fruit or salad at her desk or with a few friends, depending on what her official schedule might be for the evening ahead.



Mrs. Reagan participates in the GATE Program (Gain Awareness Through Drug Education) at E. Rivers Elementary School in Atlanta, Georgia. This prevention program is designed for third to eighth graders and emphasizes the importance of self-esteem and the ability to make one's own decisions.



President and Mrs. Reagan come down from the family quarters for a State dinner.

Mrs. Reagan enjoys the company of some special children on the White House lawn.



Afternoons Mrs. Reagan may meet with her staff to plan events that will take place months ahead. For instance, Christmas planning begins in July. She also does some travelling involving the projects she's interested in and this takes time to plan and coordinate. She may do some taping related to drug abuse among young people or the Foster Grandparent Program or interviewing. Finally, she has dinner with President Reagan, followed by one of the many formal affairs which the President and his wife are expected to attend.

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 and with juvenile delinquents. Both the children and the grandparents benefit from the love and attention they share. The children learn skills that they might otherwise never have learned. 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 is especially concerned about the devastating effects drug and alcohol abuse have on young people and their families. She wants to see children free from drugs and families united. She believes that parents are the key. In her travels, which have taken her across the United States and to several foreign countries, she has encouraged parents to share their experiences, to learn about drugs and to work with local agencies to stop drug abuse in their communities. While Mrs. Reagan works with many organizations, these two projects have received most of her attention over the past few years. She looks forward to expanded work with these projects in the years ahead.

A small staff is located in the East Wing of the White House to manage Mrs. Reagan's busy schedule, to handle the hundreds of letters she receives daily from people all over the world, and to help with additional details of her demanding responsibilities.



Two of the Foster Grandparents chat with Mrs. Reagan at a reception in the White House.

While on a trip to France in 1982, Mrs. Reagan visited the Normandy-American Cemetery where she participated in a memorial ceremony marking the anniversary of D-Day.



The President and Mrs. Reagan Request the Pleasure of Your Company

In 1804, in a letter to his daughter, Martha, Thomas Jefferson wrote:

Four weeks tomorrow our winter campaign opens. I dread it on account of the fatigues of the table in such a round of company, which I consider as the most serious trials I undergo. I wish much to turn it over to younger hands and to be myself but a guest at the table, and free to leave it as others are.

The "winter campaign" Jefferson dreaded was not a military battle, but the beginning of the social season at the White House! Known for his hospitality and the creativity of the meals he served, even Jefferson felt the pressure of carrying out his social obligations. Dinner at the President's house was never a simple occasion and frequently matters of great import were determined over a roast of beef and a vintage wine.

While many changes have occurred in White House entertaining, these social functions are still of an official nature and their import extends far beyond sociability. The President and First Lady entertain on behalf of the entire nation, and many world leaders leave an evening at the White House carrying with them their full impression of all Americans.



Mary Martin and some aspiring young artists entertain on the White House lawn.



President and Mrs. Reagan have coffee with the Amir of the State of Bahrain.

President and Mrs. Reagan have hosted dinners for Heads of State and royalty, occasions for the diplomatic corps, and receptions and luncheons for a wide variety of groups including the Congress, State officials, volunteers, athletes, and entertainers. In November 1981, Mrs. Reagan initiated a concert series, "Young Artists in Performance at the White House." New artists, along with their famous sponsors, perform in the East Room. These events have been taped and shown on television so that all Americans can share these special evenings.

Mrs. Reagan is closely involved in planning for White House social occasions. Many of the spectacular desserts which follow dinners at the White House are designed from her ideas and suggestions.

Some White House social events are very small with fewer than 100 guests. However, some affairs have to be held on the South Lawn and may include thousands of invitees. The State Dining Room only seats 150 for dinner.

White House entertaining is stamped with the unique personal style of every President and First Lady. The Reagans have blended the casualness of their California hospitality with elegance and grace, thus expressing dignity, warmth and cordiality to their guests.



The President takes time out for a dance at an informal party in California.



Mrs. Reagan chats with Tom Selleck at a USO event.



President and Mrs. Reagan thank the participants in one of the "Young Artists in Performance at the White House" series.



Mrs. Reagan takes a taste of some of the desserts White House chefs have prepared for a dinner party.

Children's Activities at the White House



President Reagan signs autographs for the National Spelling Bee competitors.

Many young people write to the President asking him to declare a national holiday for children. The request reflects the concern of many young people that their ideas and beliefs are not considered important, but this has never been true at the White House. Future generations of Americans are a primary concern of the President. In most cases, difficult questions would be solved immediately if our leaders only had to consider one generation or group. The long-range effect of the President's policies makes decisions much more complicated. Days of special observance which reflect this national concern, such as Children's Day, are handled by resolution of the Congress. Once Congress adopts a resolution, it is sent to the President. Children's Day has been observed each year of this President's Administration, but not always on the same date.

Young people are present almost daily at the White House. They are recognized by the President for many things such as outstanding citizenship, bravery, volunteer work with the less fortunate and scouting activities. Some visits are just for a friendly greeting.



The Easter Egg Roll is enjoyed by both children and the First Family.

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.

During the term of Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881), 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 has added a number of new events to the festivities each year such as live comic characters, well-known personalities in the fields of sports, movies and entertainment, a giant Easter egg roll and Easter eggs from around the world. 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.



President Reagan winds up for a pitch when greeting some Little League teams at the White House.



The President answers questions at the frequent Q and A sessions held for students at the White House.



President and Mrs. Reagan thank a boys choir for their performance during the Christmas holiday season.



Olive Oyl waves to the crowd at the Easter Egg Roll festivities.



Every year the Boy Scouts present a report to the President who serves as Honorary Chairman.



"Annie" sings for the children from the foreign embassies at a Christmas Party at the White House.



The President chats with some young friends in the Library.

Our First Family

All Presidents would agree that the most difficult aspect of being the occupant of the White House is maintaining a private family life. With the advent of television, our First Families have been subjected to ever-increasing public scrutiny. Sometimes we forget that the man who sits in the Oval Office is also a husband, a father, and a grandfather.

All those special occasions which are shared by every American family—weddings, births, and funerals—have been part of the lives of the First Families.



President Reagan with his daughter, Maureen, and her husband, Dennis Revell.



President Reagan with Michael and Colleen, his son and daughter-in-law.



Cameron Reagan and the newest addition to the Reagan family—Ashley Marte.

In 1805, one of Thomas Jefferson's grandsons, James Madison Randolph, was born in the President's house. On New Year's Eve in 1887, President and Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary by renewing their vows in the Blue Room. A number of weddings of Presidents' children and other relatives have been held in the Executive Mansion. Tricia Nixon's wedding was the first to take place in the Rose Garden.

The Reagan children are all grown, married—except for Patti—with jobs and careers of their own which keep them busy. Because they live so far apart, the family looks forward to those times when they can be together. The distance which separates them has made their family bonds even stronger. Their faith in God forms the foundation of the Reagan family life.

Since taking office, President Reagan's family has grown. On April 12, 1983, Cameron Reagan, the President's grandson, welcomed a new baby sister, Ashley Marie. They live in California with their parents, Michael and Colleen Reagan. Two more Reagan children also live in California—Maureen and her husband, Dennis Revell, and Patti Davis. Ron Reagan and his wife, Doria, reside in New York City.

The President and Mrs. Reagan cherish those evenings when they are free to spend time together. Public appearances and social obligations place heavy demands on them. Eleanor Roosevelt, commenting on the public interest and criticism which befall every First Family, once said that she sometimes felt she was no longer clothing herself "but dressing a public monument." Calvin Coolidge sought to continue his custom of sitting on the front porch after dinner, but so many people stopped to stare at the nation's Chief Executive sitting on the North Portico that he had to give up this pleasant habit.

Despite the difficulties, every First Family has managed to keep some semblance of a private life. The Reagans continue this tradition by making a warm and loving home within the walls of a national monument. Time and again, America has called upon her First Families to sacrifice a large part of their lives for the good of our nation, and each Presidential family has responded by sharing themselves with all American families in a very special way.



President and Mrs. Reagan with their son, Ron, his wife Doria, and their daughter, Patti Davis, at Christmas.



Mrs. Reagan shares a quiet moment with her mother, Mrs. Edith Davis.



President and Mrs. Reagan take a walk at Camp David.

Rest and Relaxation for the First Family

The White House is a beautiful home which the American people provide for our First Families, but every President has felt the need to return home occasionally. President and Mrs. Reagan enjoy visiting their home State of California and their family and friends who live there. They cherish the time they can spend at Rancho del Cielo (Ranch in the Sky) for its informality, its natural beauty and for the many pets they have waiting for them. Four dogs happily greet the President and Mrs. Reagan when they arrive. They are Victory, a Golden Retriever; Millie, an Irish Setter/Labrador mix; Taca, a Husky; and Free Bo, a Doberman mix owned by the Reagans' daughter, Patti. Several different breeds of cattle live at the ranch, including a fine 2,000 pound Texas Longhorn called "Duke."



Rancho del Cielo



A Thanksgiving Day ride



Chopping wood is an exercise the President finds relaxing.



Two canine friends await a ride in the President's jeep.

President and Mrs. Reagan enjoy riding and tending their horses that live on the ranch. They own six horses. The four Arabians are Gwali-anko, Alsaraff, Catalina, and Alamein which was given to the President by former Mexican President Lopez Portillo prior to the 1981 Inauguration. The other two horses are quarter horses and are called Dormita, meaning "sleepy," and No Strings, which is Mrs. Reagan's favorite horse.

The President spends his afternoons at the ranch 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.



Victory and Millie enjoy the Reagans' company at the ranch.



Mrs. Reagan joins the President on one of his weekly radio broadcasts (from Camp David) in which they addressed the problem of drug abuse.

On most weekends, the President must be close to the White House. He and Mrs. Reagan board a helicopter at the beginning of the weekend for a short ride to the Presidential Retreat only minutes away in the Catoctin Mountains of Maryland. This retreat was first selected by Franklin D. Roosevelt and named Shangri-La. It was later renamed Camp David by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in honor of his grandson, David. Camp David is a group of log cabin structures which provide peace and quiet. Here, the President and Mrs. Reagan, like many First Families before them, can continue their work in a less formal atmosphere. Each Saturday, the President broadcasts a radio message to the nation in which he addresses the vital issues we face. Many of these addresses are broadcast from Camp David. In addition to the paper work and meetings the President must attend to, he can join Mrs. Reagan for walks in this secluded atmosphere and for horseback riding. These are very relaxing forms of exercise for both of them and they help prepare the Reagans to return to the White House for another week of official duties and decisions.



The Reagans board MARINE ONE on their way to Camp David.

Dear Mr. President: I Know You're Busy, But . . .

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 live at the White House?*

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

3. *What are your 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.



The Executive Office Building (EOB).

5. *Were you 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. *Where are the offices of your staff?*

Some of the President's staff have offices in the West Wing of the White House. Other members of the staff have their offices located in the Executive Office Building (EOB) which is next to the White House. This beautiful old building was originally the State, War and Navy Building and in 1949 became known as the Executive Office Building. Many important American officials have worked in the building, including both Roosevelts—Theodore and Franklin—when they were Assistant Secretaries of the Navy. The Vice President has an additional office in the building. When Richard Nixon was President, he also maintained an office in the EOB as well as the Oval Office. For years the original copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were housed in the State Department Library on the third floor of this building.



AIR FORCE ONE



Secret Service agents accompany the First Family at all times.

7. How much salary do you 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 can not be raised or lowered after the President takes office.

8. What are some of your favorites?

Favorite food—Macaroni and cheese

Favorite Childhood Books—*Northern Trails* by William Joseph Long and *The Bible*

Favorite Song—"Nancy with the Laughing Face"

Favorite Bible Verse—John 3:16

9. 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 is the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and then the Secretary of State.

10. Is the Secret Service always with you?

Yes. The President and the Vice President are always protected by agents of the Secret Service. While the President would like to be able to meet more people at public events, he understands that the Secret Service trains long and hard for his protection and he must count on their guidance for safety.

11. Are there really ghosts at the White House?

Over the years, much has been written about ghosts in the White House. Some people who have lived or worked in the White House have added to the mystery with their tales. Stories have been 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 personal stories about ghosts to relate.

12. Where does AIR FORCE ONE land?

The President's plane lands at Andrew's Air Force Base in Maryland. To get to the base, the President boards a helicopter (MARINE ONE) for a quick transfer from the White House to the airfield where AIR FORCE ONE is waiting.



Work continues aboard AIR FORCE ONE.

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.

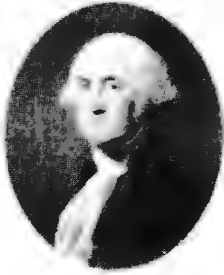
January 20, 1981

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





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*

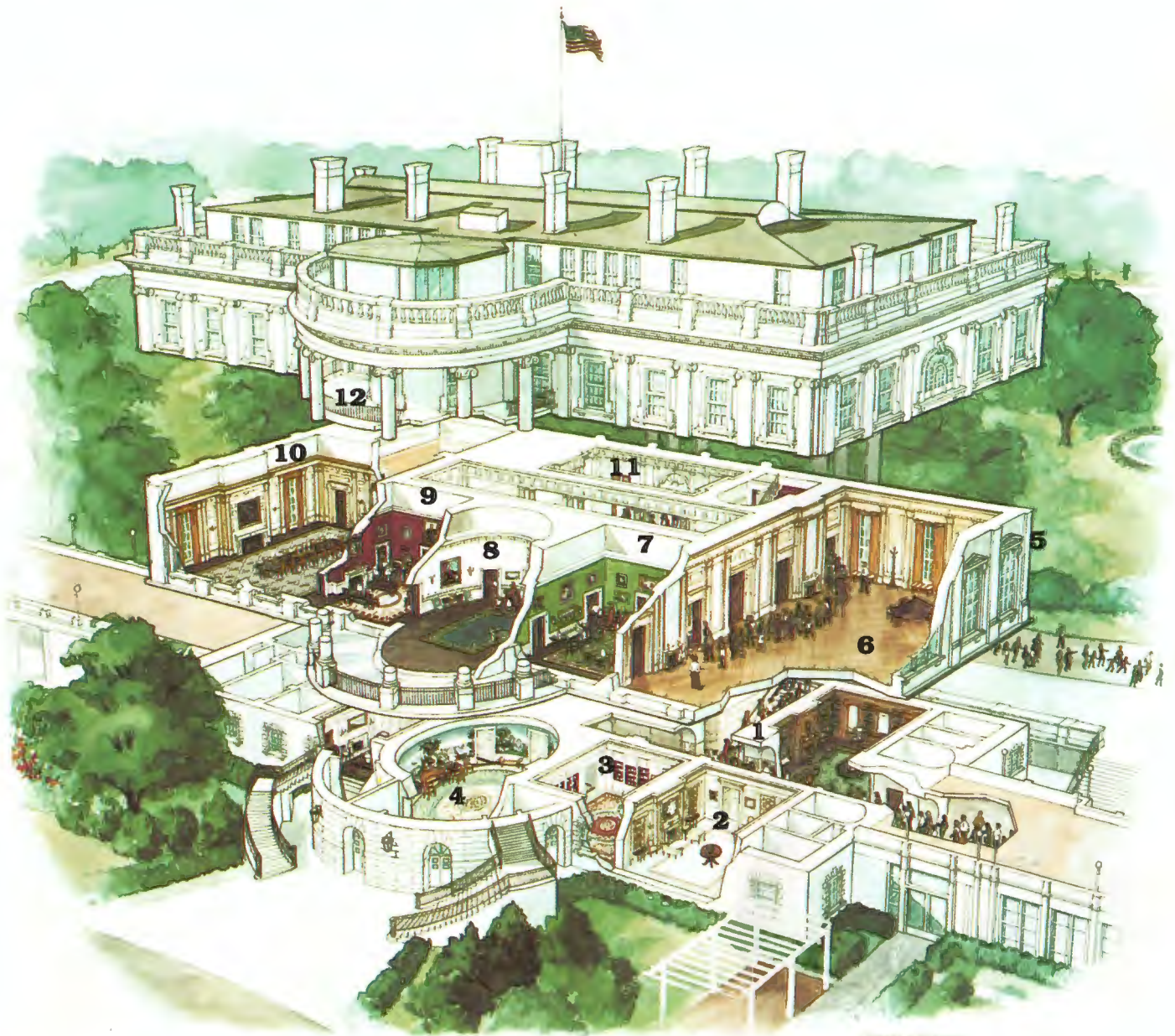


Jimmy Carter
*January 20, 1977-
January 20, 1981*



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 |

