

# Symbols of the United States

**What do national and state symbols tell us about our country?**

- What symbols represent our country and state?
- How are our state and national symbols similar and different?
- Why are national and state symbols important?

[Services Version: The Star-Spangled Banner](#)

Library of Congress

*E. Smith, John Stafford*

Service Version      *The*  
**Star-Spangled Banner**



*“Liberty and Justice for all”*

High Voice in C·  
Medium Voice in B<sup>b</sup>·  
Low Voice in A<sup>b</sup>·

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF  
BOSTON · OLIVER DITSON COMPANY  
NEW YORK · CHAS. H. DITSON & CO. · CHICAGO · LYON & HEALY

*M 1630.3  
.S7 S  
1918 B  
O.D.CO*

*1918 B*

## Services Version: Star-Spangled Banner

- Describe what symbols you see on the cover sheet of the music. What do you think these symbols mean?
- How many stars and stripes are in the flag? What do you think the stars and stripes stand for?
- Can you hum the tune to this song? How does the cover design relate to the words of the song?

Smith, John Stafford. Services version. *The Star-Spangled Banner*. Boston: Oliver Ditson Company, 1918. Library of Congress Sheet Music Collection. <https://www.loc.gov/item/unk84210125/>.

*c. Smith, John Stafford*

Service Version      *The*  
**Star-Spangled Banner**



*“Liberty and Justice for all”*

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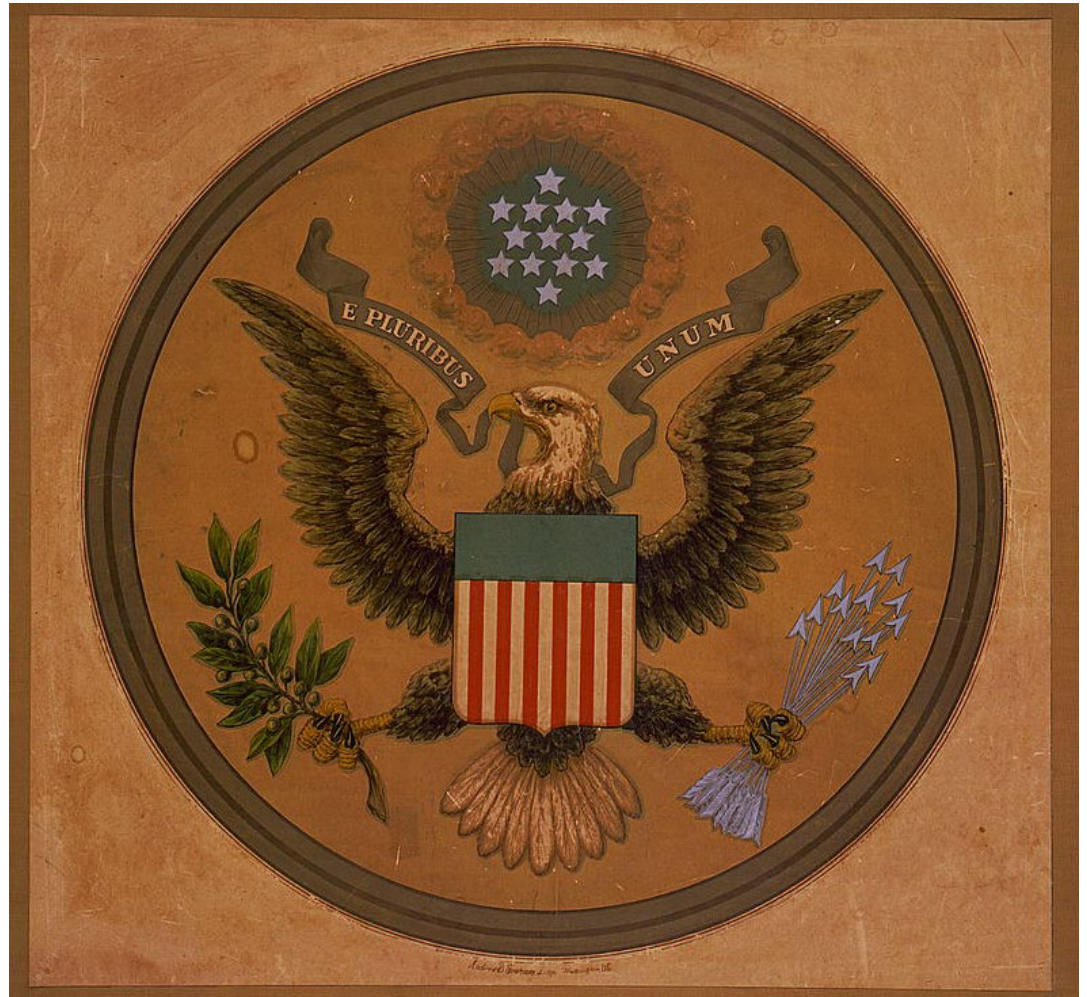
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BOSTON · OLIVER DITSON COMPANY  
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[Print: E Pluribus Unum,  
1890](#)

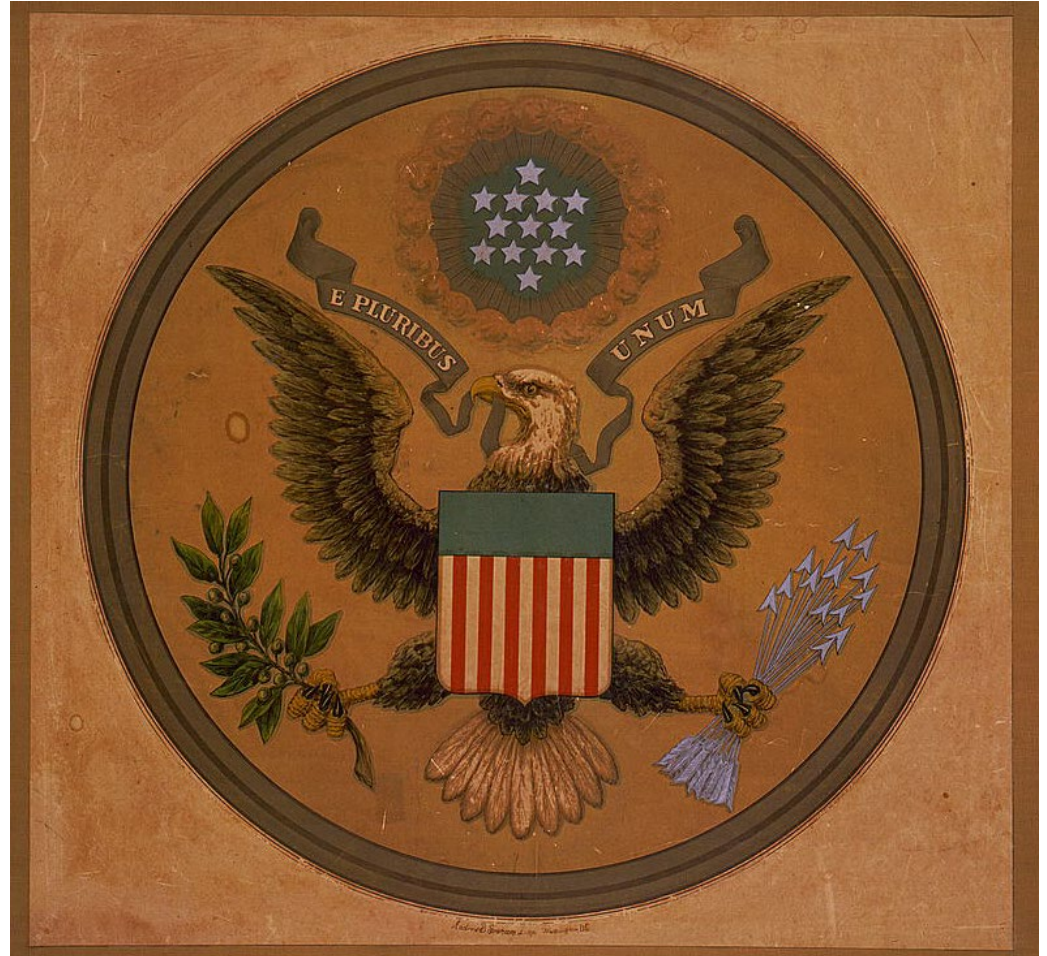
Library of Congress



Print: E Pluribus Unum,  
1890

Library of Congress

- What symbols do you see on the great seal of the United States? What do you think they mean?
- “E Pluribus Unum” means “Out of Many, One.” How do you think this motto relates to the symbols on the seal? How do you think the motto relates to our country’s history?
- If you designed a seal for the United States, or for your state, city, school, or classroom, what would you include on it? Explain your reasoning.



Bicentennial Monument,  
2022



Bicentennial Monument,  
2022

- List all of the things you see in this photograph.
- Why do you think a bell is a symbol for Arkansas and the United States?
- Look at the symbols on the Great Seal of the State of Arkansas. What do you see? Why do you think these symbols represent the state?



Statue of Liberty, 1968

Library of Congress



## Statue of Liberty, 1968

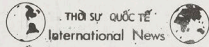
### Library of Congress

- Describe the things you see in this photograph.
- Why do you think this statue represents the United States?
- Where is it located? Why do you think it was placed there?

“Donated by citizens of France to celebrate Franco-American friendship, the Statue of Liberty is significant for its physical and symbolic characteristics...Symbolically, the Statue of Liberty reflects the political ideals of the late nineteenth century. It commemorates America's founding principles of liberty, freedom, and opportunity in America for all. More than sixteen million immigrants passed by the Statue of Liberty on the way to the Ellis Island Immigration Station.”







**CAMBODGE :** Hai người tị nạn Cambodia vượt biên sang đất Thái Lan nói rằng Khmer Đỏ đã nổ mìn vào nhiều người tị nạn gần 37 người trong khi họ đang chờ cơm. Hai người nói còn có ít nhất 12 người trong nhóm đã bị tập mìn sát mìn của 22 người khác không biết họ của HOA-THINH-BỘN . Người trưởng Hoa-Kỳ Kissinger về Hoa-Tinh-Bộ lần đầu tiên ở Trung-Bộ gần qua, các chuyên viên an ninh Do-Thái, đã chuẩn bị sẵn sàng để xử phạt tội các cuộc nổi loạn chống lại cuộc vượt biên này. Một số những sự phản đối cho rằng Do Thái xử phạt những kẻ nổi loạn trong một thời gian ngắn nói về việc vượt biên ở Sinai và Ai Cập.

Các quan sát viên tin rằng Thủ Tướng Do-Thái Rabin sẽ được Quốc Hội Do-Thái ủng hộ trong việc chấp thuận một thỏa ước giữa Lo Crane và Tera-Avi.

Một nhóm lớn ở Beirut, de Amur hôm nay cho rằng Ai Cập sẽ thừa nhận chấp nhận một thỏa ước tại quần đảo Sinai với Do Thái. Tờ báo cáo cho biết Tổng Trưởng For có hứa với Tổng Thống Ai Cập rằng Hoa Kỳ cũng đang nhận được hứa hẹn thừa nhận thỏa ước Do Thái về Syria và một thỏa ước. Tờ báo cũng còn nhắc đến một kết quả Tổng Thống For với Tổng Thống Sadat của Hoa Kỳ "chẳng nhận quyền lợi của người Palestine".

**LISBON :** (Bồ-Đà-Nha) - Không chừng 300 người biểu tình hôm nay tuần hành ở một nơi có tên Tổng Liên Đoàn Lao Công Cộng Sản tại thủ đô Lisbon để đòi Bồ-Đà-Nha. Các liên lạc này xảy ra sau khi Cộng Sản đã giành chiến thắng gần đây trong cuộc bầu cử.

Tổng Liên Đoàn đã gọi một cuộc biểu tình công khai để đòi phải có một thỏa ước giữa Bồ-Đà-Nha và Cộng Sản tại Ai Cập. Phần này có tham gia của một số "những người biểu tình đại diện" để gọi mong muốn tại thủ đô Lisbon và cũng không một ai tham gia tại một nơi Bồ-Đà-Nha. Sau đây, được báo tin tức từ một nhà báo Bồ-Đà-Nha về một cuộc Tổng Liên Đoàn và 20 thành viên khác là "Kính lăm tay cho họ gọi Tờ Khảo" "Tờ Khảo" của Cộng Sản" sau giờ sau này, đã đi đến để gọi tên và 25 người bị bao vây trong trụ sở của nó khỏi nơi này.

**MAC-TU-KHUA :** - Một báo Pravda, là tờ quan trọng nhất của Cộng Sản ở Việt Nam, đã đưa lời chỉ trích tham gia liên lạc phòng náo động, được danh là "Đoàn kết và yêu" để nói về chủ nghĩa phải từ cộng sản đang bị "khỏi tại Bồ-Đà-Nha. Bài báo này do "người quan sát" ký tên. Chủ ký này không rõ tên thật của họ, nhưng có vẻ như đang sử dụng tên thật của họ suy qua các bài viết. Lập trình này hoàn toàn không đồng nhất với các bài báo của Hoa Kỳ và Mỹ. Họ nói không đồng nhất của những người chỉ trích trong các bài viết tại Bồ-Đà-Nha.

Two Cambodian refugees who crossed into Thailand today said Khmer Rouge troops opened fire on their group of 12 as they were cooking rice. The two refugees say they saw at least 12 of their companions lying apparently dead. The fate of the remaining 23 is not known.

(Washington) Secretary of State Kissinger leaves Washington tonight, bound for the Middle East. And Israeli security experts are getting ready for demonstration against the visit. There

already have been some protests amid claims that Israel will surrender too much in a proposed Sinai agreement with Egypt.

Observers believe that Premier Rabin will gain enough support in the Israeli Parliament to approve a Trl Avar-Lavin agreement.

A Beirut newspaper (Al Anwar) said today Egypt has agreed to a proposed Sinai disengagement pact with Israel. The paper said President Ford promised Egyptian President Sadat that the U.S. would aim for a similar accord between Syria and Israel by the end of this year. The paper quotes Ford as writing Sadat that the U.S. "recognizes the interests of the Palestinians."

(Lisbon) About 300 demonstrators hurled rocks at the headquarters of the Communist Trade Union Federation in Lisbon Portugal. The attack came after a token general strike had fizzled out. The federation had called for a 30 minute general strike against what it termed "escalating Fascist reaction". But the call had little impact in Lisbon and was ignored in North Portugal. Later, the protesters marched to the grand union officers and shouted: "no to Moscow," and "out with the Communists." Two hours later the crowd dispersed and 25 persons trapped in the building left.

(Moscow) The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda called today for what it terms "massive solidarity" in support of beleaguered Communist in Portugal. The article was signed "Observer". The signature usually used in articles reflecting views of top Soviet leaders; it is known an earlier U.S. warning to Moscow against trying to influence events in Portugal.

### Cuộc sống mới

Quốc Kỳ của Mỹ Quốc được thành hình do Nghị Quyết của Bộ Tư Lệnh Quốc Hội ngày 14 tháng 6 năm 1977 tại Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ngày Quốc Kỳ của Anh Quốc Kỳ và 13 người do và trong tháng trước cho 13 thuộc địa và 13 người lập nên trên lãnh thổ hiện tại của họ.

Quốc Kỳ của Hiệp Chúng Quốc hiện tại vẫn theo Nghị Quyết của Bộ Tư Lệnh Quốc Hội ngày 14 tháng 6 năm 1977 tại Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Quốc Kỳ này còn thường được gọi là "Trên trời bay hoàng" hay "Sao và sọc", phải được treo lên bằng ngày, nhất là trong những ngày lễ chính thức và những dịp đặc biệt. Tất cả các cờ của các quốc gia, từ lớn và các thuộc địa Hoa Kỳ đều phải treo Quốc Kỳ khi có buổi lễ.

### American Ways

The flag of the United States originated with a resolution adopted June 14, 1777, by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

This called for a flag with 13 alternating red and white stripes representing the 13 original colonies, and 13 white stars on a blue background representing a new constellation.

The present flag of the United States holds to this resolution, with the 13 red and white stripes, but has 50 white stars, rather than 13, representing 50 states.

The flag, often called "Old Glory" or "The Stars and Stripes," should be displayed on all days, especially on legal holidays and other special occasions. All U.S. military installations and ships display it as do schools where they are in session.

In many ceremonies, Americans pledge allegiance to the flag by saying "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

### Tin nội bộ

Yên chức cao cấp tại Fort Chaffee Ông Mac-Donat nói rằng nhiều người tị nạn ở Việt-Nam đến Guam để được chuyển đến về Guam.

Trên đài của Bộ của FBI Ông nói: "Chưa có quyết định về việc này, nhưng tôi nghĩ đây là một vấn đề đáng quan tâm." Ông nói rằng những người tị nạn muốn về Việt-Nam đến Guam vì là quốc gia thân thiện giữa chính phủ Các-Nam-Lan và Thủ hiến Nam-Viet-Nam và Cao Ủy Liên-Hợp-Quốc đặc trách về vấn đề tị nạn để bị quân đội Cao Ủy L.N.H là cơ quan đặc trách về vấn đề hồi hương người tị nạn.

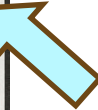
Trong tháng 6 tại Fort Chaffee đã có 160 người tị nạn muốn hồi hương đã được đưa đến Penland tại San Guam. Trăm người khác đang chờ đợi trong các trại chờ đợi người tị nạn về nước. Tại Guam hiện có 2.951 người để gửi tin xin hồi hương đang chờ đợi người tị nạn.

Ông Mac-Donat nói rằng hiện nay tại Fort Chaffee có 59 người tị nạn đang chờ đợi phương tiện để Penland ngay sau khi thủ tục hồi hương và việc xin cấp giấy cho họ được hồi hương.

Trong tình hình này, ông nói, các Hoàng-Dân-Sinh-kỳ 1 được sự trợ giúp của văn phòng, khu, để tiếp tục việc phân bổ 15 người tị nạn tại phòng Xã Hội khu (địa 1077), kể từ cuối tháng 12 năm 14 tháng 8 năm 1975.

Ngày nay, phòng phải thanh khu 1 cũng bắt đầu tiếp nhận những người thanh niên ngày nay ở Việt-Nam, (tên của họ không rõ) từ ngày 19 tháng 12 năm 1975, nhận một danh sách những tin tức cần thiết cho đồng bào và tạo những giấy phút trước mỗi qua các trại sau làm như: 1. Tên họ.

- How does this source look like a newspaper? How is it different?
- Who do you think this was written for? What clues in the source help you know this?
- Why do you think the American flag and the Pledge of Allegiance are important things to know for people who are new to the United States?



### "American Ways," Tan Dan August 22, 1975

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[House Resolution 1247,](#)  
[110th Congress, 2008](#)

Library of Congress

Whereas the bald eagle is an inspiring symbol of the American spirit of freedom and democracy;

Whereas the image, meaning, and symbolism of the bald eagle have played a significant role in American art, music, history, literature, architecture, and culture since the founding of our Nation;

Whereas the bald eagle is featured prominently on United States stamps, currency, and coinage;

Whereas the habitat of bald eagles exists only in North America;

Whereas by 1963, the number of nesting pairs of bald eagles in the lower 48 States had dropped to about 417;

Whereas the bald eagle was first listed as an endangered species in 1967 under the Endangered Species Preservation Act, the Federal law that preceded the Endangered Species Act of 1973;

Whereas caring and concerned citizens of the United States in the private and public sectors banded together to save, and help ensure the protection of, bald eagles;

Whereas in 1995, as a result of the efforts of those caring and concerned citizens, bald eagles were removed from the endangered species list and upgraded to the less imperiled threatened species status under the Endangered Species Act of 1973;

Whereas by 2006, the number of bald eagles in the lower 48 States had increased to approximately 7,000 to 8,000 nesting pairs;

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior removed the bald eagle from the Federal list of threatened species effective August 8, 2007;

Whereas the bald eagle remains subject to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and on May 28, 2008, the Secretary of the Interior issued regulations providing continued protection under the Act popularly known as the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act;

Whereas bald eagles would have been permanently extinct if not for vigilant conservation efforts of concerned citizens and strict protection laws;

Whereas the dramatic recovery of the bald eagle population is an endangered species success story and an inspirational example for other wildlife and natural resource conservation efforts around the world;

Whereas the initial recovery of the bald eagle population was accomplished by the concerted efforts of numerous government agencies, corporations, organizations, and individuals; and

Whereas the sustained recovery of the bald eagle populations will require the continuation of recovery, management, education, and public awareness programs, to ensure that the populations and habitat of bald eagles will remain healthy and secure for future generations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of “American Eagle Day”; and

(2) encourages—

(A) educational entities, organizations, businesses, conservation groups, and government agencies with a shared interest in conserving endangered species to collaborate on education information for use in schools; and

(B) the people of the United States to observe American Eagle Day with appropriate ceremonies and other activities.

## House Resolution 1247, 110th Congress, 2008

### Library of Congress

- What type of primary source is this? Why was it written?
- Why do you think the bald eagle is a symbol of the United States?
- How has the population of bald eagles in the United States changed over time?

Whereas the bald eagle is an inspiring symbol of the American spirit of freedom and democracy;

Whereas the image, meaning, and symbolism of the bald eagle have played a significant role in American art, music, history, literature, architecture, and culture since the founding of our Nation;

Whereas the bald eagle is featured prominently on United States stamps, currency, and coinage;

Whereas the habitat of bald eagles exists only in North America;

Whereas by 1963, the number of nesting pairs of bald eagles in the lower 48 States had dropped to about 417;

Whereas the bald eagle was first listed as an endangered species in 1967 under the Endangered Species Preservation Act, the Federal law that preceded the Endangered Species Act of 1973;

Whereas caring and concerned citizens of the United States in the private and public sectors banded together to save, and help ensure the protection of, bald eagles;

Whereas in 1995, as a result of the efforts of those caring and concerned citizens, bald eagles were removed from the endangered species list and upgraded to the less imperiled threatened species status under the Endangered Species Act of 1973;

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Whereas the dramatic recovery of the bald eagle population is an endangered species success story and an inspirational example for other wildlife and natural resource conservation efforts around the world;

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Whereas the sustained recovery of the bald eagle populations will require the continuation of recovery, management, education, and public awareness programs, to ensure that the populations and habitat of bald eagles will remain healthy and secure for future generations: Now, therefore, be it

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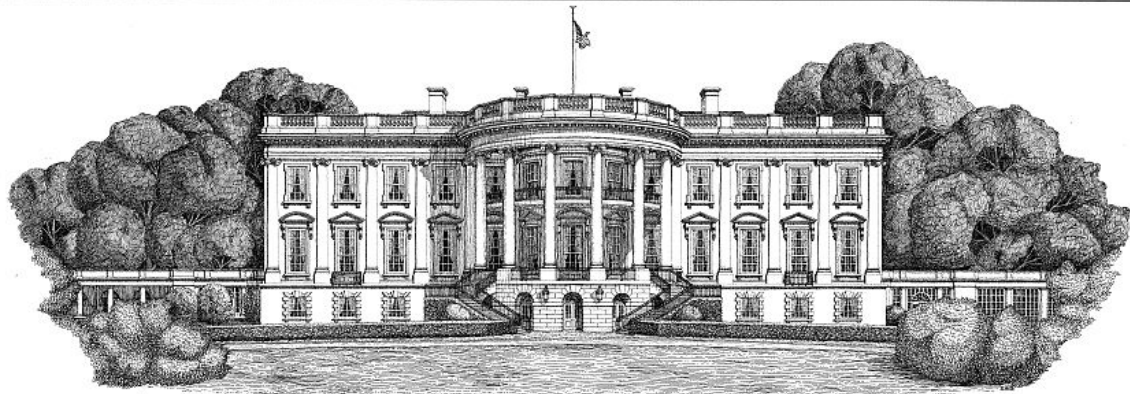
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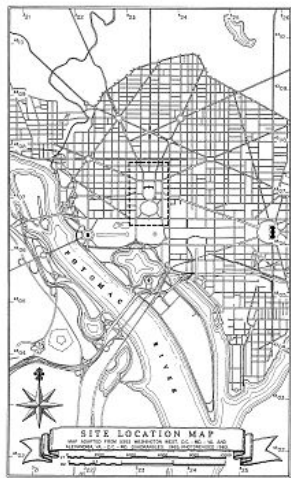
(B) the people of the United States to observe American Eagle Day with appropriate ceremonies and other activities.

# The White House

## Library of Congress Historic American Buildings Survey



### THE WHITE HOUSE



OFFICIAL RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE WHITE HOUSE STANDS AS ONE OF THE FOREMOST SYMBOLS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. IN 1792, IRISH-AMERICAN ARCHITECT JAMES HOBAN WON THE COMPETITION TO DESIGN THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, AND WAS HONORED TO SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION. THE DESIGN WAS BASED ON THE HOUSE OF LESTER IN DUBLIN. HOBAN'S DESIGN UNDERWENT SEVERAL MAJOR CHANGES INCLUDING THE LOWERING OF THE ORIGINAL RAISED BASEMENT AND THE DELETION OF A THIRD FLOOR AND A FULL WIDTH SOUTH PORCH. THE AQUA SANDSTONE FACED BUILDING WAS FIRST PAINTED WITH WHITENASH IN 1798. THE WHITE HOUSE WAS UNDESIGNEDLY BURNED FOR OCCUPANCY IN 1814 WHEN THE GOVERNMENT MOVED TO WASHINGTON.

AFTER THE BUILDING WAS BURNED BY BRITISH TROOPS IN 1814, THE HOUSE WAS LEFT AS A SHELL. ONLY THE SOUTH FRONT, CENTRAL PORTION OF THE NORTH FACE, AND BASEMENT WALLS WERE SALVAGEABLE. BRANCK SUPERVISED THE RECONSTRUCTION, WHICH WAS COMPLETED BY 1817. HE ALSO ADDED THE SOUTH PORCH IN 1824 AND THE NORTH PORTICO IN 1825. THE EXTERIOR OF THE MAIN HOUSE HAS REMAINED BASICALLY UNCHANGED SINCE THE ADDITION OF THE SOUTH BALCONY IN 1862.

THE INTERIOR WAS ALTERED CONSIDERABLY BY FREQUENT REDECORATING SCHEMES, MOST NOTABLY BY LOUIS C. TIFANY IN THE 1890s. IN 1902, THEODORE ROOSEVELT HAD CHARLES McKIM OF THE FIRM McKIM, Mead AND WHITE TO RENOVATE THE HOUSE. McKIM RELOCATED THE GRAND STAIR, ENLARGED THE STATEROOM, EXPANDED THE ATTIC, AND REDESIGNED THE INTERIOR IN THE COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE. IN 1917 WILLIAM BELMONT UNDERTOOK REPAIRS TO THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM OF THE HOUSE AND ADDED A FULL THIRD FLOOR.

PERSISTENT STRUCTURAL INSTABILITIES AGAIN REQUIRED REPAIRS IN THE 1960s, BUT THIS TIME PRESIDENT JERRY'S TRUMAN AUTHORIZED A MAJOR REBUILDING. THE HOUSE WAS OBTAINED TO ITS EXTERIOR WALLS AND A STEEL AND CONCRETE STRUCTURE INSERTED WITHIN. ARCHITECT LORENZO WINSLOW RETAINED THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION. McKIM'S INTERIOR ORNAMENT WAS OMITTED AND LITTLE OF THE ORIGINAL ORNAMENT WAS REUSED. THE STONE-FACED BRICK WALLS ARE ESSENTIALLY ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE 1817 BUILDING. FIGURATIVELY THE WHITE HOUSE ENDURES AS THE HOME OF THE PRESIDENT, AS THE SYMBOL OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND AS AN ELEGANT NEOCLASSICAL HOUSE, TRUE TO ITS ORIGINAL DESIGN CONCEPT.

TO COMMEMORATE THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAYING OF THE WHITE HOUSE CORNERSTONE, THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COMPREHENSIVELY DOCUMENTED THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE HOUSE OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1988-93. THE EXTERIOR DOCUMENTATION AND THE INTERIOR DOCUMENTATION WERE UNDERTAKEN AS SEPARATE PROJECTS.

THE EXTERIOR DOCUMENTATION CONCERNED WITH THE EXTERIOR RESTORATION OF THE HOUSE, DURING WHICH MORE THAN THREE-TWO LAYERS OF PAINT WERE REMOVED AND THE AQUA SANDSTONE



FACING WAS REPAIRED. THE EXTERIOR DOCUMENTATION PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD/HABS/HAE, ROBERT KAPCEK, CHIEF AND CO-SUPERVISED BY THE EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PROJECT LEADERS WERE TIMOTHY A. HARBSTADT, PROJECT SUPERVISOR; TIMOTHY A. BISHOP, R.A., PROJECT SUPERVISOR; CHIEF OF HABS (1988) AND WILLIAM W. LEBOWITZ, HABS/HAER ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN (1988). ANITA PATRICK, DOLNICKY, CHIEF OF HABS (1989). PORTIONS OF THE EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS WERE ABANDONED PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY WORK PERFORMED BY DENNETT, MULLISS, KYAN & ASSOCIATES IN 1984 AND 1990.

THE INTERIOR EXTERIOR RECORDING TEAM WAS COMPOSED OF PROJECT SUPERVISOR TIMOTHY A. BISHOP, R.A., AND ARCHITECTURE TECHNICIANS KRISTINA A. BRIDGEMAN, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN; SCOTT D. HALL, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY; DANIEL E. WINGERT, TULANE UNIVERSITY; HUGH D. JONES, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO; AND ERIC SCHEMEL, LOYOLA UNIVERSITY.

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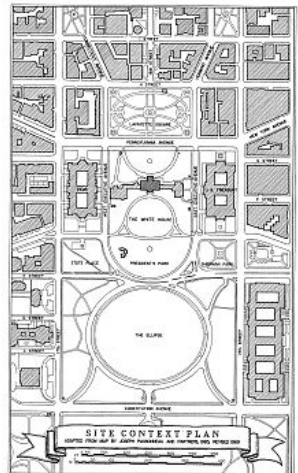
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DOCUMENTATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE INTERIORS WAS UNDERTAKEN BY HABS/HAER FROM JUNE 1990 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1992. THE INTERIOR PROJECT WAS COORDINATED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, THE EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE, AND THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. THE PROJECT LEADERS WERE PAUL D. DOLNICKY, CHIEF OF HABS; AND FREDERICK J. LINDSTROM, HABS SUPERVISORY ARCHITECT.

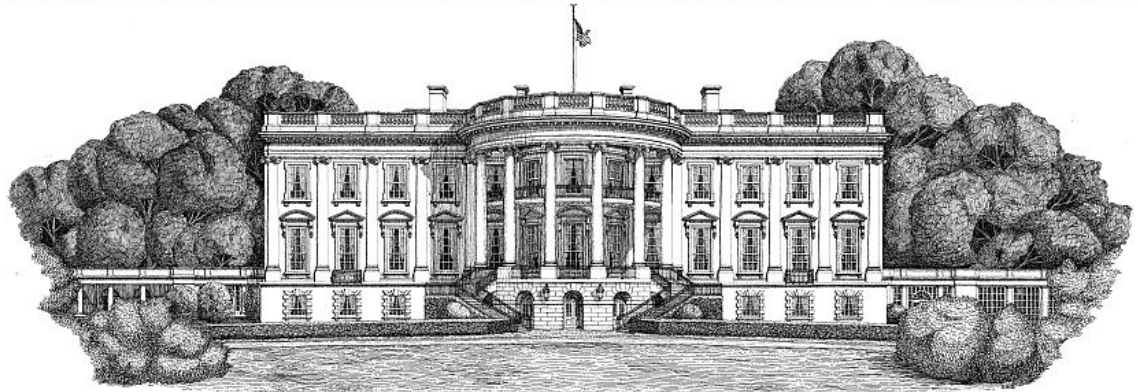
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LARGE-FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHY WAS TAKEN BY JACK E. BOUCHER, HABS-STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.



# The White House

## Library of Congress Historic American Buildings Survey



### THE WHITE HOUSE

- What words do you think of when you see this building?
- Why is the building a symbol of America?
- How has the building changed over time?



OFFICIAL RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE WHITE HOUSE STANDS AS ONE OF THE FOREMOST SYMBOLS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. IN 1792, IRISH-BOY ARCHITECT JAMES HOBAN WON THE COMPETITION TO DESIGN THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, AND WAS RETAINED TO SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION. THE DESIGN WAS BASED ON THE HOUSE OF LENITZ IN DUBLIN. HOBAN'S DESIGN UNDERWENT SEVERAL MAJOR CHANGES, INCLUDING THE LOWERING OF THE ORIGINAL RAISED BASEMENT AND THE DELETION OF A THIRD FLOOR AND A FULL WIDTH SOUTH PORCH. THE AQUA SANCTIONUM FACED BUILDING WAS FIRST PAINTED WITH WHITE WASH IN 1794. THE WHITE HOUSE WAS UNDERSIGNED BUT READY FOR OCCUPANCY IN 1800 WHEN THE GOVERNMENT MOVED TO WASHINGTON.

AFTER THE BELLING WAS SCENED BY BRITISH TROOPS IN 1814, THE HOUSE WAS LEFT AS A SHELL. ONLY THE SOUTH FRONT, CENTRAL PORTION OF THE NORTH FACE, AND BASEMENT WALLS WERE SALVAGEABLE. HOBAN SUPERVISED THE RECONSTRUCTION, WHICH WAS COMPLETED BY 1817. HE ALSO ADDED THE SOUTH PORCH IN 1824 AND THE NORTH PORTICO IN 1825. THE EXTERIOR OF THE MAIN HOUSE HAS REMAINED BASICALLY UNCHANGED SINCE THE ADIPTION OF THE SOUTH BALCONY IN 1902.

THE EXTERIOR WAS ALTERED CONSIDERABLY BY FREQUENT REDECORATING SCHEMES, MOST NOTABLY BY LOUIS C. TIFANY IN THE 1890s. IN 1902, THEODORE ROOSEVELT Hired CHARLES McKIM OF THE FIRM ALLEN, MERRILL AND WHITE TO REMODEL THE HOUSE. McKIM RELOCATED THE GRAND STAIR, ENLARGED THE STATUE ROOM, EXPANDED THE ATTIC, AND REDESIGNED THE INTERIOR IN THE COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE. IN 1917 WILLIAM BELMONT UNDERTOOK REPAIRS TO THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM OF THE HOUSE AND ADDED A FULL THIRD FLOOR.

PERSISTENT STRUCTURAL INSTABILITIES AGAIN REQUIRED REPAIRS IN THE 1960s, BUT THIS TIME PRESIDENT BARBARA'S FRMAN AUTHORIZED A MAJOR RESULTING. THE HOUSE WAS GUTTED TO ITS EXTERIOR WALLS AND A STEEL AND CONCRETE STRUCTURE INSERTED WITHIN. ARCHITECT GORDON WINGO REFINED THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION. MCKIM'S INTERIOR ORNAMENT WAS SIMPLIFIED AND LITTLE OF THE ORIGINAL ORNAMENT WAS REUSED. THE STONE-FACED BRICK WALLS ARE IDENTICAL ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE 1817 BUILDING. FIGURATIVELY THE WHITE HOUSE ENDORES, AS THE HOME OF THE PRESIDENT, AS THE SYMBOL OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND AS AN ELEGANT NEOCLASSICAL HOUSE, TRUE TO ITS ORIGIN DESIGN CONCEPT.

TO COMMEMORATE THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAYING OF THE WHITE HOUSE CORNERSTONE, THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY BOARD OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COMPREHENSIVELY DOCUMENTED THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE HOUSE OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD (1985-92). THE EXTERIOR DOCUMENTATION AND THE INTERIOR DOCUMENTATION WERE UNDERTAKEN AS SEPARATE PROJECTS.

THE EXTERIOR DOCUMENTATION COINCIDED WITH THE EXTERIOR RESTORATION OF THE HOUSE. DURING WHICH MORE THAN THIRTY TWO LAYERS OF PAINT WERE REMOVED AND THE AQUA SANCTIONUM



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EXTERIOR PROJECT LEADERS WERE KENNETH L. ANDERSON, CHIEF OF HABS (1986) AND WILLIAM W. LEBOVICH, HABS HAER ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN (1988), AND PAUL G. GIFFER, CHIEF OF HABS (1991). PORTIONS OF THE EXTERIOR RESTORATION WERE BASED ON PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY WORK PERFORMED BY DENNETT, MULLISSO, EVAN & ASSOCIATES IN 1984 AND 1990.

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THE 1990 SUMMER EXTERIOR RECORDING TEAM WAS COMPOSED OF PROJECT SUPERVISOR TIMOTHY A. REISNER, R.A., PROJECT FOREMAN ISABEL CHELVIANSKI, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, AND ARCHITECTURE TECHNICIANS KRISTINA HECKMAN, ALBANY UNIVERSITY; BRIAN S. PEDERSON, NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY; AND MARY KATHERINE LASHLEY, LOVELLA UNIVERSITY.

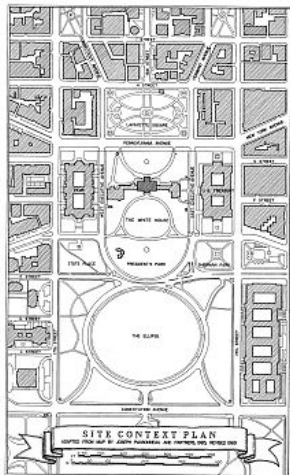
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[Greetings from Arkansas](#)

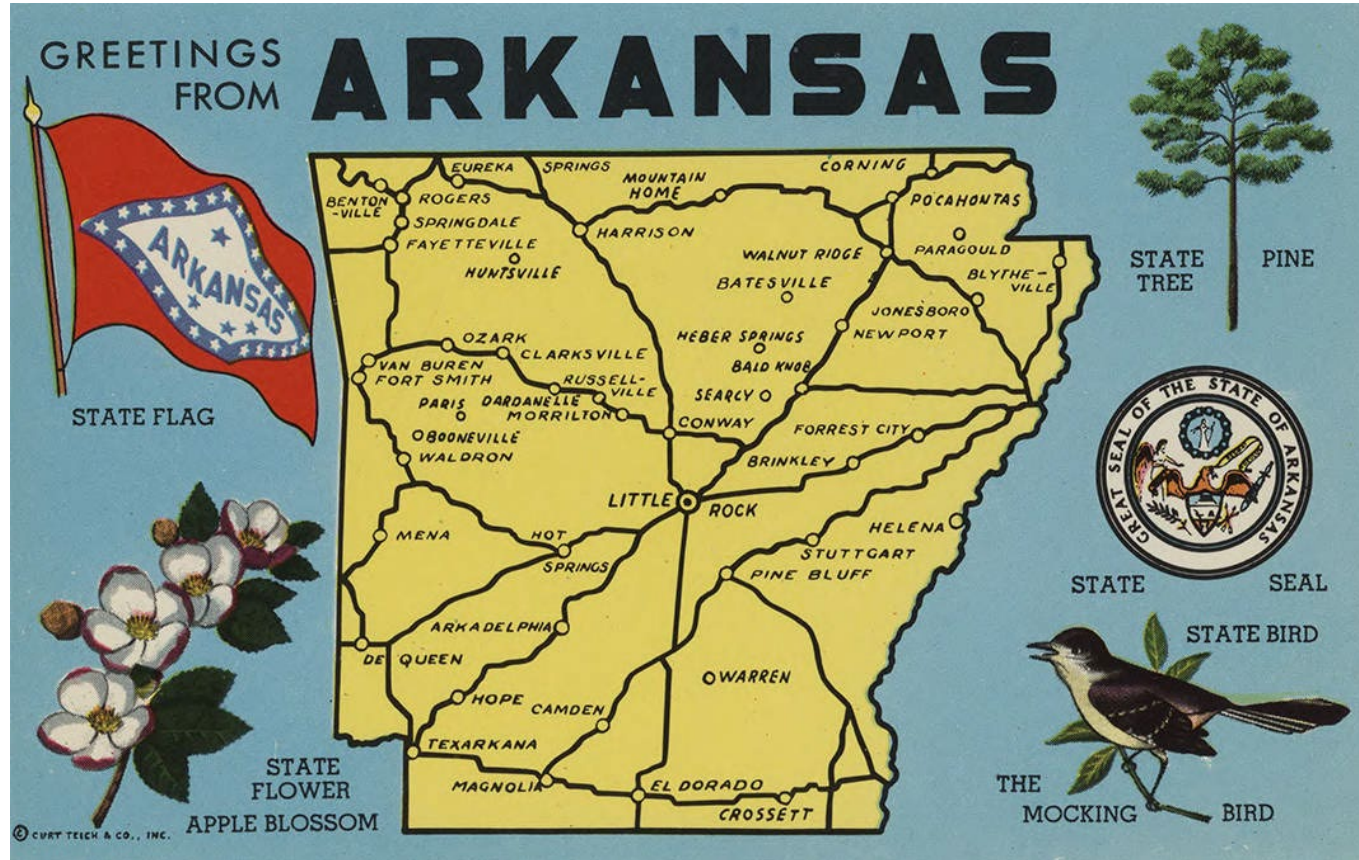
Butler Center for Arkansas Studies



Greetings from  
Arkansas

Butler Center for  
Arkansas Studies

- List all of the things you see on this postcard. Why do you think they represent Arkansas?
- What do you notice about the Arkansas state flag? How is it similar to and different from the U.S. flag?
- What city on the map is the closest city to where you are located?



Use the Internet or classroom resources to learn more about state symbols from a state other than Arkansas. Then, think about the questions below.

## **What do national and state symbols tell us about our country?**

- What symbols represent our country and state?
- How are our state and national symbols similar and different?
- Why are national and state symbols important?