

White House

Located along the banks of the Potomac River, the site of the nation's capital city was selected after much debate through a compromise between southern and northern representatives during the late 1780s.

The Residence Act of 1790 placed the site along the Potomac River, and gave President George Washington the authority to select the exact location of the new capital city.

President George Washington signed the Residence Act in July 1790 declaring that the Federal Government would reside in a district "not exceeding ten miles square...on the river Potomac."

City Planner Pierre (Peter) Charles L'Enfant laid out plans for the nation's new capital and together with President Washington chose the site for the "President's House."

President Washington marked the spot for the future north walls and entrance of the White House in 1791.

The chosen location and position for the White House symbolically linked the President's House to the U.S. Capitol via Pennsylvania Avenue (1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. in Washington, DC).



The cornerstone was laid on July continued to be held until October 13, 1792. the early 1930s.

It survived a fire at the hands of the British in 1814 (during the war of 1812) and another fire in the West Wing in 1929, while Herbert Hoover was President.

President John Adams opened the White House to the public and started the tradition of hosting New Year's Day receptions.

President Thomas Jefferson expanded on this tradition of hospitality and hosted the first Fourth of July celebration.

In Grover Cleveland's first presidency he held a presidential review of the troops from a flag-draped grandstand built in front of the White House. This procession evolved into the official Inaugural parade we know today. Receptions on New Year's Day and the Fourth

There are 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms, and 6 levels in the Residence.

There are also 412 doors, 147 windows, 28 fireplaces, 8 staircases, and 3 elevators.

For two hundred years, the White House has stood as a symbol of the Presidency, the United States government, and the American people.

This broadsheet is dedicated to the 250th Anniversary Celebration of the Declaration of Independence for more information visit the National Society Sons of the American Revolution website at: www.sar.org

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