



THE WHITE HOUSE
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Background: The White House Gardens and Grounds

March 21, 2019 (Washington, D.C.) – Twice every year, in the fall and spring, the President and First Lady open the White House grounds to visitors for self-guided tours of the South Lawn. In the spring, cherry blossoms bloom, and the landscape is filled with stunning greenery. In the fall, trees at the White House reflect the changing season by turning beautiful shades of yellow, orange and red, providing a wonderful opportunity to admire the foliage, gardens, and nature surrounding the Executive Mansion.

As spring is fast approaching, learn more about the White House's exquisite gardens:

- One chestnut oak just southeast of the White House may be older than the mansion itself. Chestnut oaks of similar diameter have been found to be over 300 years old. If the tree proves to be similarly old, it would be the only living thing to have seen the comings and goings of every American president since John Adams became the first to occupy the home on November 1, 1800.
- Thomas Jefferson was the [first president with the time and resources](#) to improve the White House gardens and grounds. He organized the grounds and created a barrier against unhealthy swamps. He also leveled out the ground on which the White House was built. Many of his improvements defined the landscape until a decade after the Civil War.
- President Rutherford B. Hayes began the tradition of planting commemorative trees in the 1870s. Today, the South Lawn features more than three dozen special commemorative trees, which contribute to the wonderful [fall foliage](#) of the White House.
- James Buchanan [completed a glass conservatory](#) in 1857 above the West Colonnade. By the turn of the twentieth century, the conservatory had expanded to nine service buildings, including a grapery, fern house, orchid house, geranium house, and rose house. These greenhouses stood until 1902 when they were removed to allow room for the Temporary Executive Office Building, known today as the West Wing.

- To encourage Americans to conserve resources for the war effort, President Woodrow Wilson replaced lawn mowers with a flock of sheep. Additionally, the flock's wool was auctioned off to raise funds for the Red Cross.
- In 1943, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt announced the planting of a victory garden for the White House grounds. 10-year-old Diana Hopkins, who lived at the White House from 1940-1943 with her father Harry Hopkins, a friend and advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, tended to the new garden.
- President John F. Kennedy asked family friend and celebrated horticulturalist Rachel Lambert "Bunny" Mellon if she would redesign the White House gardens. She oversaw the redesign of the now famous Rose Garden outside the Oval Office, but work on the East Garden was delayed by the assassination of President Kennedy. First Lady "Lady Bird" Johnson called on Bunny Mellon to finish the work, [dedicating the garden to her predecessor Mrs. Kennedy](#).
- On March 20, 2009, First Lady Michelle Obama created a 1,100-square-foot garden on the South Grounds. During her time in the White House, Mrs. Obama invited children to plant and harvest seasonal vegetables and herbs, teaching them about nutrition and healthy eating.
- First Lady Melania Trump has continued cultivating the garden and inviting children to help plant vegetables for White House events. The unused produce is donated to local foodbanks and charities in Washington, D.C.

For more information please contact press@whha.org, or visit our [White House Gardens and Grounds Press Collection](#).

About The White House Historical Association

First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy envisioned a restored White House that conveyed a sense of history through its decorative and fine arts. In 1961, the White House Historical Association was established to support her vision to preserve and share the Executive Mansion's legacy for generations to come. Supported entirely by private resources, the Association's mission is to assist in the preservation of the state and public rooms, fund acquisitions for the White House permanent collection, and educate the public on the history of the White House. Since its founding, the White House Historical Association has contributed more than \$47 million in fulfillment of its mission. To learn more about the White House Historical Association, please visit www.whitehousehistory.org.

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