



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOMS

GIFTS OF OBJECTS

January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010



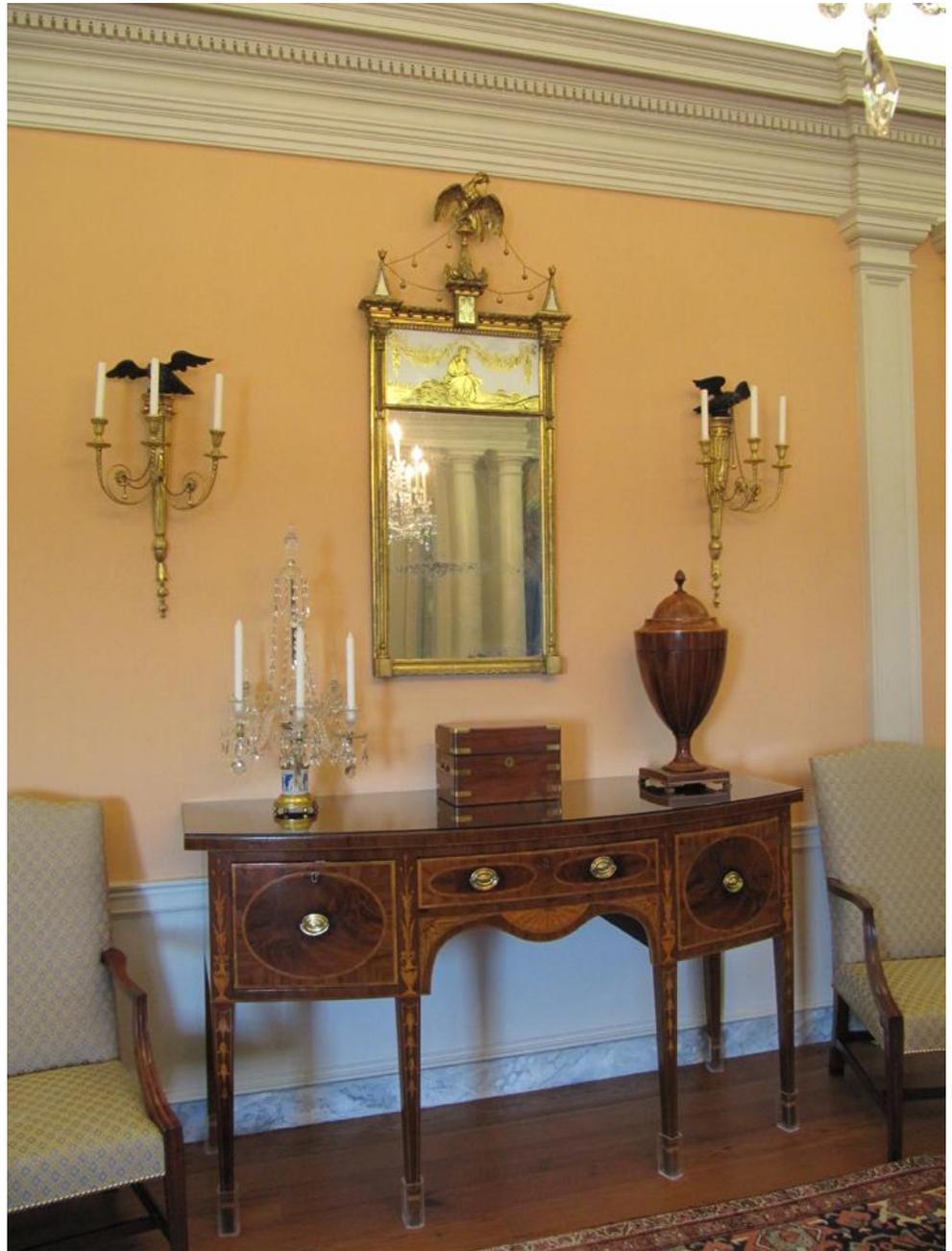
**CLASSICAL EGLOMISÉ MARBLE-TOP
PIER TABLE**

ca. 1800

In the early years following the American Revolution, the thriving port of Baltimore produced some of the most sophisticated examples of eglomisé or reverse-painted glass with allegorical figures of Greco-Roman mythology ornamenting frames and looking glasses. The application of eglomisé to furniture was exceedingly rare. Delicate and arresting, the serpentine gray marble top rests on the conforming string-inlaid frame, the tapering legs refined by delicate hand-painted fluting on rosette block feet.

The James Madison Dining Room

**Funds Donated by the
Morris & Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation
Washington, DC**



FEDERAL EGLOMISÉ LOOKING GLASS

ca. 1800-1815

65" h. x 28"

This giltwood eglomisé mirror was formerly in the collection of Phillipsburg Manor - a late 17th century plantation in the historic Hudson River Valley of New York. Contemporaneous newspaper advertisements indicate that these mirrors were manufactured both in Albany and New York City, and that this style received considerable acclaim. This is one of several important American furniture pieces originally loaned to the collection by the architect of our Rooms, Edward Vason Jones.

The James Monroe Reception Room



PAIR OF CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN URNS

ca. 1780

18 ½”

Also from the collection of Edward Vason Jones are these tall covered urns. They are finely detailed with a country house viewed within a gilt floral border above a delicate gold and purple grapevine swag pendent draping from the gilt flowering-branch handles on the shoulders. A knob (knob) of a seated woman crowns each urn in superb condition.

The Dolley Madison Powder Room

**Funds Donated for both Looking Glass and Urns by
The Honorable William H. and
Mrs. Jerene Yap Hernstadt
Singapore**

**SECRETARY OF STATE
TIMOTHY PICKERING'S
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
BADGE AND RIBBON
1784**

In 1783, General Henry Knox and Baron de Steuben led the effort to establish the Society of the Cincinnati, a hereditary fraternal order designed to perpetuate the "friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger" between officers of the Continental Army and their French allies. The name was chosen because of the American officers' "high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus," the epitome of the citizen soldier. Society member Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant designed the medal in the shape of the eagle, which had been adopted as the Great Seal of the United States, with the Society's medallion on its breast. Pickering's medal was one of the original forty-one badges cast in France by the medallist and engraver Duval in Paris and decorated by the goldsmith Nicholas-Jean Francastel. It is gold with details in white, red, green, and blue enamel.

A native of Salem, Massachusetts, Pickering served the Continental Army as adjutant general (1777), a member of the Board of War (1777-80), and quartermaster general (1780-85), and was one of the original members of the Society and signers of the Declaration. Under President Washington he held several important posts, including Secretary of State (1795-97). Pickering continued as Secretary of State under President John Adams.

The John Quincy Adams State Reception Room

**Funds Donated by
Mr. & Mrs. Richard A. Milburn
Vienna, VA**





PHILADELPHIA CHIPPENDALE CAMEL-BACK SOFA
ca. 1780

This sofa is associated with the historic property Kenmore Plantation. Originally known as the Lewis Plantation, the house was built in the 1770's by Colonel Felding Lewis and his wife Betty Washington Lewis, the sister of George Washington. The sofa is continually in use during the Secretarial events in the Treaty Room.

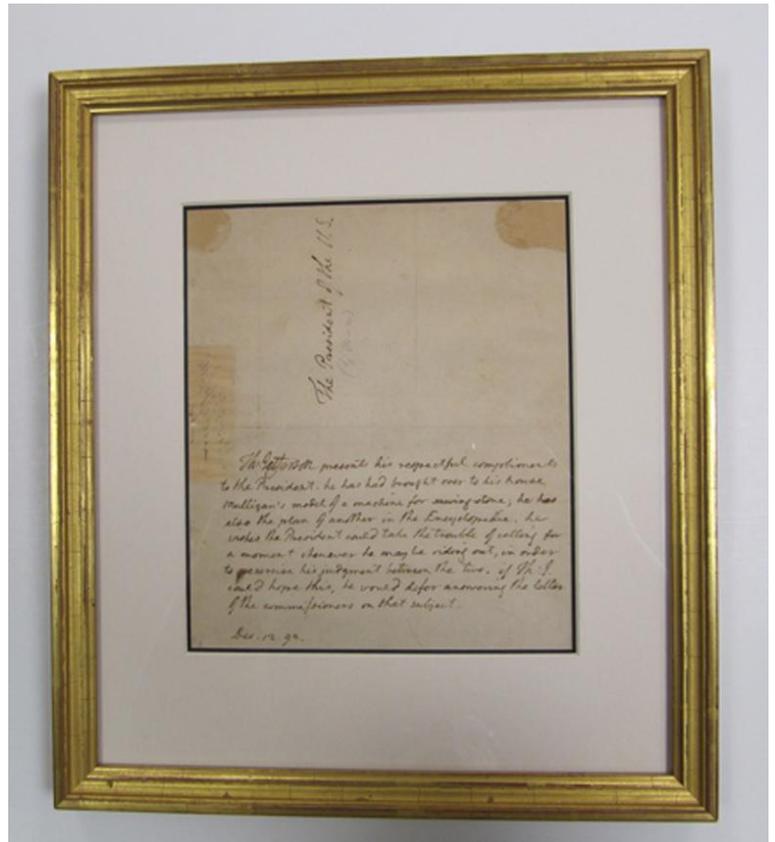
The East Ante Chamber, 7th Floor Treaty Suite

Funds Donated by
The Westchester Foundation
San Antonio, TX

**LETTER TO GEORGE WASHINGTON
FROM HIS SECRETARY OF STATE
THOMAS JEFFERSON
1792**

The autographed letter, in the third person, is signed by Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State to “The President of the U.S.,” George Washington. After presenting his compliments, Jefferson states that “he has had brought over to his house Mulligan’s model of a machine for sawing stone; he has also the plan of another in the *Encyclopedie* [of Diderot]. He wishes the President could take the trouble of calling for a moment whenever he may be riding out, in order to exercise his judgment between the two. If Th:J. could hope for this, he would defer answering the letter of the commissioners on that subject.”

The first U.S. law relating to patents was enacted April 10, 1790. The Secretary of State supervised the issuance of patents through commissioners. Jefferson apparently had doubts concerning the similarity of Mulligan’s invention to the portrayal in the *Encyclopedie*, and wanted a second opinion. Perhaps Washington had experience with the need for sawing stone because of the grist mill on his plantation.



Location to be determined

**Gift of
Mrs. Renate B. Heymann
Washington, DC**

**PAIR OF CHIPPENDALE MAHAGONY
SIDE CHAIRS
Philadelphia
18th Century**

The chairs are heirlooms from the predominately Loyalist side of the Burton family of Sussex County, Delaware. They were left behind when an ancestor, Capt. Robert Burton, took off to Nova Scotia and drowned off Sandy Hook, NY, ca. 1785.

Location to be determined

**Bequest of
Elizabeth Anne Burton
Washington, DC
In Memory of Clarence F. Burton**





**CHEYENNE BEADED
SADDLEBAG**
ca. 1880

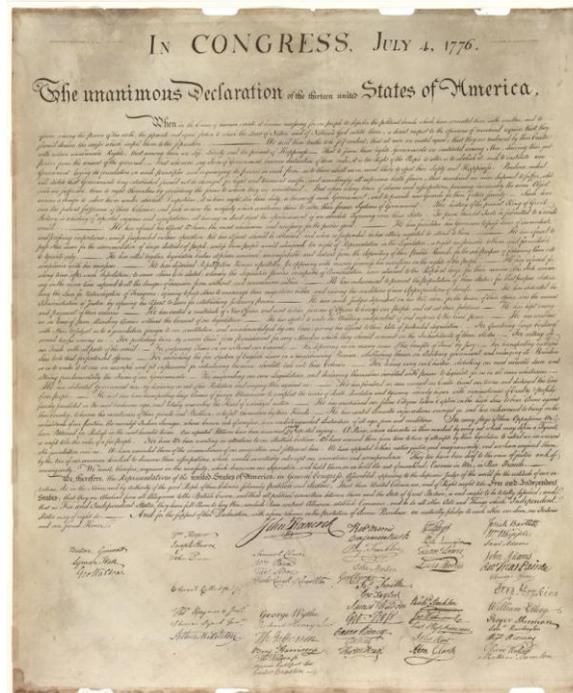
The Cheyenne beaded saddlebag is on hide with German Silver Conchos and Bells. Saddlebags are one piece, double sided, with two pouches on either side. They were draped under the saddle of the horse, carrying all the small essentials. The Sioux and Apache produced them in abundance, but the Cheyenne were such a small tribe and so decimated during the Indian Wars, that very few Cheyenne saddlebags of the period survived in this shape.

The Walter Thurston's Gentlemen's Lounge

**Gift of
Caroline Kogod Goldman-Cassagnol
Robert Kogod Goldman
Ronald Kogod Goldman
Santa Fe, NM
In memory of Ruth Kogod Goldman**



LOAN OF OBJECT
To the Diplomatic Reception Rooms 2010 - 2013



Stone Engraving of the Declaration of Independence

In 1820 Secretary of State John Quincy Adams commissioned an exact facsimile of the original Declaration of Independence by William J. Stone. When completed in 1823 Stone's print was considered the "official" copy for government use. The engraving utilized a wet-ink transfer process during which the original Declaration was moistened, the ink lifted directly from it and transferred to a clean copperplate, which was then engraved, creating a perfect copy of the original document with its' signatures. The original Declaration was almost destroyed during the ink transfer process. Two hundred parchment copies were struck and distributed; two copies were sent to each of the three living signers, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Charles Carroll, as well as the Marquis de Lafayette. Copies were also distributed to government agencies, governors and presidents of colleges and universities. Only 31 of these copies have been located.

The John Quincy Adams State Drawing Room

Loaned by David M. Rubenstein
Washington, DC