FDR's Boyhood Farm Tour

Ranger Lead Tour

A Note to The Teacher

Dear Teacher:

We are pleased that your group will soon be visiting Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites. In preparation for your visit, we have put together the following pre/post visit material and activities to assist you in preparing for your visit.

It is important to us that your students be prepared for their visit to our site. If they have the background knowledge on the topics included it in this packet they will be able to better understand their place-based experience here at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, and its relationship to their school studies. We have designed our programs to tell the parks story by using the cultural and natural resources at the site and by linking them to the New York State Curriculum Standards. We hope you find the pre-visit material helpful.

We look forward to your visit with us!

Sincerely,

Susanne Norris
Education Specialist
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS
4097 Albany Post Rd.
Hyde Park, NY 12538

Please feel free to call us at (845) 229-0174.

FDR's Boyhood Farm Tour

Grade levels **K** – 5th grades
Length of Program 1 hour

NYS Curriculum Standards
Grade 2 Social Studies

Content, Themes & Concepts
Events, people, traditions, practices, and ideas make up an urban, suburban, or rural community. My urban, suburban, or rural community has changed over time.
Our local communities have elected and appointed leaders who make, enforce, and interpret rules and laws.

NYS Standard 1: Grade 2 English Language Arts
Students will read, write, listen, and speak for information and understanding.
NYS Standard 2: Grade 2 English Language Arts
Students will read, write, listen, and speak for literary response and expression.
NYS Standard 4: Elementary Mathematics, Science, and Technology

Students will understand and apply scientific concepts, principles, and theories pertaining to the physical setting and living environment and recognize the historical development of ideas in science.

House Tour
As part of the farm tour the students will visit the servants area in the downstairs portion of the Roosevelt house for a brief time.

Program Theme
The purpose of this unit of study is to introduce primary age children to the life and times of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Through exploration of his childhood interests and experiences and through his connection to his community, students will develop an understanding and appreciation of this great American leader.

Essential Question
Does a person's childhood affect who they become as a grown-up?

Focus Questions
How is life as a child today different from when FDR was a boy?
How is life as a child today the same as when FDR was a boy?
Would you have liked to be a friend of FDR? Why or why not?
Franklin was born at home as most children at the time were – how is that different from today?

FDR's Boyhood Farm Tour

Content Understanding
Culture in connection to community and how it influences who you are. The students will understand that coming from a wealthy family has advantages and disadvantages.
The students will relate to the childhood of FDR.

Program Objectives

After participating in the program the students will be able to:

- actively participate in the civic life of their community and nation
- value the natural and built environment that shape their way of life, with special attention to the historic sites of Hyde Park and the Hudson Valley
- differentiate between fact and opinion
- evaluate the uses of different types of historical and contemporary sources
- identify meaningful role models from various historical, political, economic, and social spheres
- be familiar with the terms, people, places, and events at the Roosevelt home.
- utilize social science skills to be lifelong learners
- actively construct knowledge about the past and present
- understand the essential questions, big ideas, and concepts that create an organizing framework for the details of historical study

Pre-visit Material

- The teacher will ask the children what they already know about Franklin D. Roosevelt. When did he live? Where did he live? Why was he important? What was his childhood like?
- Read and discuss the Student Reading: Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Boyhood.
- The teacher will read Sesame Street Goes to the Museum and/or lead a discussion about the reasons to refrain from touching objects in a museum (the oils on our skin can ruin the valuable, historical items, etc.)
- The teacher will complete a Venn diagram* with the class comparing/contrasting the life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and modern student life.

Where program begins
The Wallace Center.

Finishes
At drop off site for next program. See park educator for directions.

Transitions
Wallace Center, apple orchard, garden area, icehouse, greenhouse, stables, dog houses, laundry room, sledding hill, and house.

Student Pre & Post Visit Activity Sheets

All student activities denoted with an asterisk (*) have been scanned and saved for your use. They can be found on the following pages.

Copyrighted materials should not be reproduced; they are included for demonstration purposes only.

Pre-Visit Activities

- The teacher will ask the children what they already know about Franklin D. Roosevelt. When did he live? Where did he live? Why was he important? What was his childhood like?
- Read and discuss the background information pages written by Sue Kime*.
- The teacher will read Sesame Street Goes to the Museum and/or lead a discussion about the reasons to refrain from touching objects in a museum (the oils on our skin can ruin the valuable, historical items, etc.)
- The teacher will complete a Venn diagram* with the class comparing/contrasting the life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and modern student life.

Post-Visit Activities

The students will complete a worksheet listing seven facts they learned about FDR's childhood*.
The students will complete a word search about FDR's boyhood*.
The students will replay some of the period games they learned while on the field trip.
The students will complete the Franklin D. Roosevelt "Drawing Conclusions" worksheet*.

Student Assessment

The teacher will evaluate student understanding from the "Seven Facts I Learned About FDR's Childhood" assignment or the "Drawing Conclusions" assignment.

Student Reading

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Boyhood

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site
Roosevelt's Boyhood

His Birth:

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born on January 30, 1882 at Springwood, his family's estate in Hyde Park, New York. His parents were James and Sara Roosevelt. He was their only child, bu his father had a son by his first marriage.

Photo's Courtesy of FDR Presidential Library

"All that is within me cries to go back to my home on the Hudson River" President Roosevelt once declared. FDR came home to Springwood often from Washington D.C. to find peace of mind and rejuvenation.

For young Franklin growing up at Springwood during the late 19th century gave him the opportunity to discover his life-long interests and responsibilities in nature, agriculture and in collecting things of significance. Through his mother and fathers nurturing he learned to love his Springwood home, which he would always hold dear to his heart.

Photo's Courtesy of FDR Presidential Library

Young Franklin loved his boyhood at Springwood and always thought of the Hyde Park estate as his home. As he grew up, he was allowed to play with children from neighboring estates. Mary Newbold and Archie Edmund Rogers came to play with FDR and very often there were cousins who joined in the fun.

Photo's Courtesy of FDR Presidential Library

However, much of young Franklin's time was spent with his parents.

Photo's Courtesy of FDR Presidential Library

He often rode his horse "Debby" around the estate with his father. His mother played games with him and frequently read to him.

Photo's Courtesy of FDR Presidential Library

Franklin's daily activities were set by his parents. During a normal day, he would be up at seven, have breakfast at eight and have lessons from nine until noon. Then he could play for an hour before lunch. After lunch, there were lessons until four. Then there was time for play before supper at six and bed at eight o' clock.

Photo's Courtesy of FDR Presidential Library

Young Franklin was taught at home until he went to boarding school where students lived except for holidays. Governesses (young women teachers who lived with the family) and later tutors (young male teachers who also lived with the family) were hired to teach him. His favorite governess, Mademoiselle Sandoz was a French speaking Swedish woman. With Madam Sandoz, he studied the bible, arithmetic, science, geography, poetry, music, history, English and German. However, except for English and German, all other subjects were taught in French. History was his best subject, but Mademoiselle Sandoz said that his conduct was sometimes "mal" (bad)! She had high expectations of Franklin and once said to him "Your father is wasting his money and I am wasting my time, and I shall leave you." Thereafter the two became fast friends.

Photo's Courtesy of FDR Presidential Library

When young Franklin was fourteen years old he went to Groton, a boarding school in Massachusetts. After he graduated from Groton, he went to Harvard University in Massachusetts where he graduated with a degree in history. He later studied to be a lawyer at Colombia University and passed the bar examination in 1907.

In 1905 Franklin Roosevelt married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt on March 17th, St. Patrick's Day. Franklin and Eleanor had six children, Anna, James, Franklin JR (who died the same year he was born), Elliott, Franklin Jr., and John.

Franklin's political career began in 1910 when he was elected New York State Senator. In 1913 President Woodrow Wilson appointed FDR as Assistant Secretary to the Navy. In August of 1921 his political career came to an abrupt halt when he contracted polio. The illness took affec while he was vacationing at his summer home, Campobello, in Nova Scotia. FDR was determined to walk again, and exercised his legs as he walked from his Springwood home to Albany Post Road and back.

In 1928 he was elected Governor of New York State, and in 1932 he was elected President of the United States. On March 4th, 1933 FDR was sworn in as President of the United States. President Roosevelt was elected into office for four terms. He was the only President to ever be elected to four terms.

Name _____

My Bus Trip Observations

Pre-visit Activity for the Presidential Parade

Check List:

Write an F (for Franklin) next to the things Franklin might have seen as a young boy. Write an M (for me) next to the things you see on your trip to the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Historic Sites and Presidential Library.

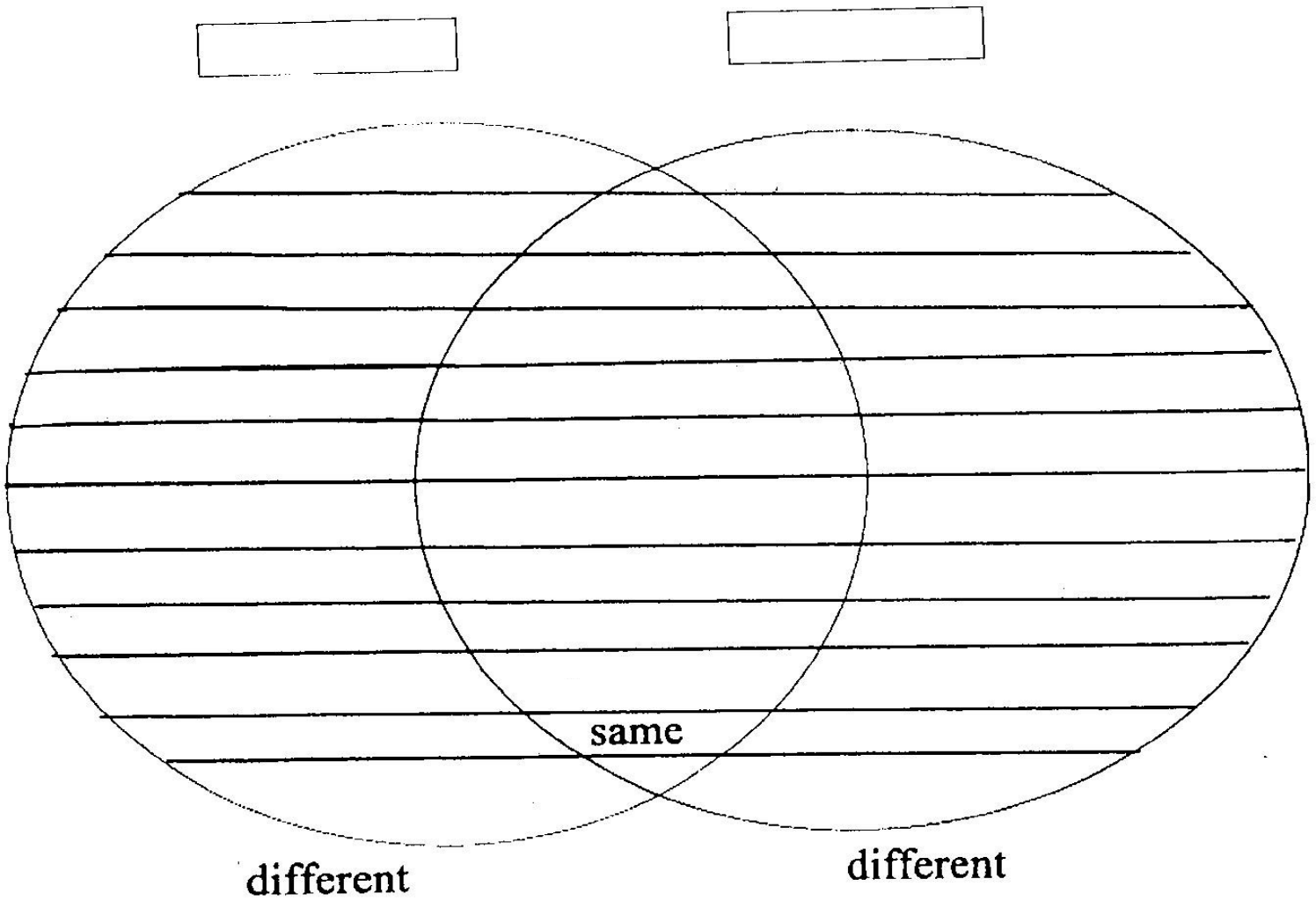
barn with cows	pharmacy
wild turkeys	pizzeria
horses	bank
stone fence	restaurant
gas station	parking lot
farm tractor	movie theater
fields	karate school
vegetable garden	Hyde Park Post Office
apartment buildings	St. James Church
Macdonald's	Stoutenburg House
Dunkin Donuts	Dairy Queen

_____

(Topic)

K	W	L
(List what you already **know** about the topic.)	(List questions about what you **want to know** about the topic.)	(Using your questions as a guide, write all the information you have **learned** in this column. Use the back of this page if necessary.)

Venn Diagram



Name _____ Skill: Drawing conclusions

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was our 32nd president. In 1921, at the age of 39, Roosevelt was stricken with polio. The disease left him crippled, and he could never walk again without the help of leg braces and crutches. With courage and great effort, Roosevelt worked to strengthen his body. Instead of giving up his career in politics, he went on to become governor of New York. In 1933, he was elected president of the United States.

Roosevelt led America through two difficult times in the country's history—the Great Depression and World War II. During the depression, many businesses failed and millions of people lost their jobs. Roosevelt started a program that helped provide jobs. In 1941, America joined the war that had begun in Europe two years earlier. Roosevelt met with other world leaders to make war plans and to find ways to win peace. He died in 1945, just months before the war ended.

1. How many years was Roosevelt president? _____
2. Roosevelt did not let polio keep him from running for governor and president. What does that tell you about the type of person he was?

   _____

   _____
3. Roosevelt was elected president four times. What does this tell you about how the American people felt about him?

   _____

   _____
4. Many think F. D. R. was a great president. Do you agree? Explain.

   _____

   _____

   _____

Brainwork! List two questions you would have asked Roosevelt.

Answers: 1) 12 2) Accept all reasonable answers. 3) Accept all reasonable answers. 4) Answer varies.

Franklin's Boyhood

I E E A K D V W S E S O R O G

S C R L Y S V W S D D V R M A

D S E K B D D U J Z L C N R M

P J D H Z A O Y L J H N M A E

A Q D V O H T S T A Z E K F S

P O D V N U E S R T O D G W L

M G T E H S S D R F R R T D X

T B E D R N K E O R T A T T V

P R I O R X E Q K A S G V Y J

G B H R M S P X B N V K J Y D

L P X O D V T N I K T S O N Q

L S A R A S H D Z L J O O O H

R O O S E V E L T I J P Y S B

M V E N A T X W J N O I M S D

P D O O H Y O B S T A M P S H

BIRDS
BOOKS
BOYHOOD
FARM
FRANKLIN
GAMES
GARDEN
GREENHOUSE
HORSES
ICEHOUSE
ORCHARD
POND
ROOSEVELT
ROSES
SARA
STABLE
STAMPS
TOYS
TREES

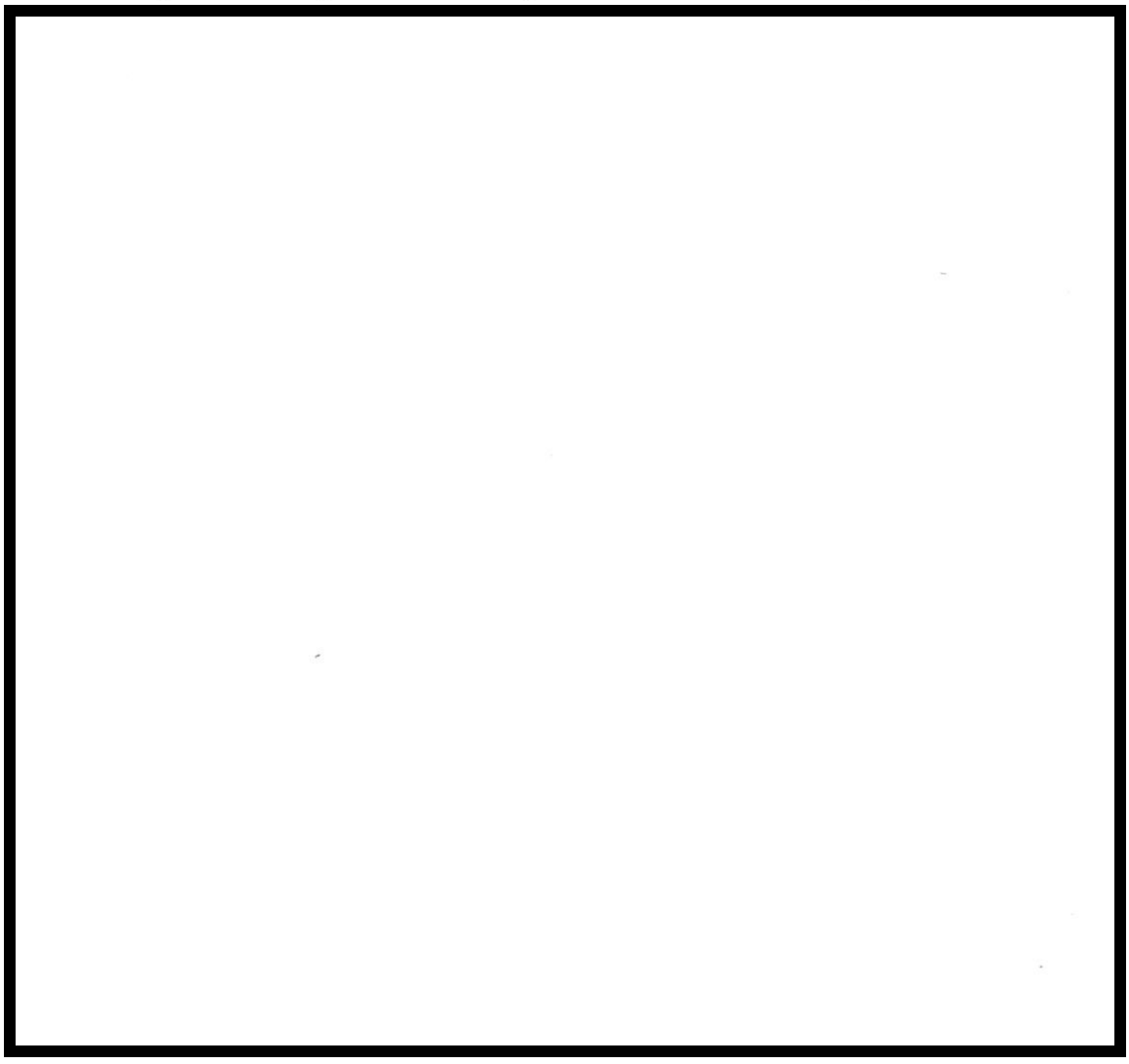
Facts I Have Learned About Franklin D. Roosevelt

Name _____ Date _____

On the lines below, write seven facts that you learned about FDR's childhood. Remember to write complete sentences and number each of your items.

Name_____
Write about your field trip....

Create a picture of your favorite part from the field trip:



Teacher Information

Background History of the Roosevelt Family

Delano Family

Roosevelt Family History

By late 17th Century, the Roosevelt Family had made the central Hudson River Valley their home but generations of the family moved between this area and New York City. Much of the Roosevelt family money was derived from various business ventures, the most profitable of which was sugar refining in New York City where Isaac "the Patriot" Roosevelt (1726 -1794) built and managed his enterprises.

(1697 - 1900)
The Roosevelt family had a tradition of naming the males from every other generation either Isaac or James. Isaac's son James (1790 – 1847) selected a site near Poughkeepsie, New York to build his home in 1818. He named the estate "Mount Hope." Later, James' son Isaac (1780 - 1863) also lived at "Mount Hope" with his wife until he purchased his own land nearby in 1828 and created an estate he named Rosedale. Because of the family wealth Isaac's son James (FDR's father, 1828 - 1900) grew up in a privileged environment. When the older James died in 1847 he left the Mount Hope property to his grandson James.

The Purchase of Springwood

After finishing school at Harvard University Law School and traveling to Europe, James Roosevelt returned to Mount Hope. In 1853 he married his second cousin Rebecca R. Howland (1831 – 1876). James Roosevelt, his wife Rebecca, and son James Roosevelt Roosevelt, more commonly referred to as "Rosy" (1854 – 1927), lived at Mount Hope, near the Josiah Wheeler estate. Wheeler and James Roosevelt knew each other socially and both bred racing trotters. In 1865, the Roosevelts' Mount Hope was destroyed by fire while the family was overseas. Upon their return, James purchased the Wheeler estate, a decision likely influenced by the presence of the racing track and stables in the 10-acre meadow between the house and Albany Post Road. That fall he brought his wife Rebecca and son Rosy to the estate, renaming it "Springwood".

The Roosevelts in Hyde Park

At Springwood the Roosevelts had an active social life and James, commonly referred to as "Mr. James," took an active role in civic affairs. He became a vestryman and warden of Hyde Park's St. James Church, was elected Town Supervisor of Hyde Park (1871 – 72), and was a member of the board of managers of the Hudson River State Hospital. The Roosevelts also spent some of their time in New York City where they rented housekeeping hotel suites. While visiting the New York City hotel in 1876 Rebecca died suddenly of a heart attack.

After Rebecca's death James lived at Springwood and maintained a close relationship with his son Rosy. He bred trotting horses at Springwood until approximately 1877 when he gave it up because he felt the sport had become too corrupt. In 1878 James gave the "Red House" or

"Boreel House" on the adjoining property south of Springwood to his son Rosy and daughter-in law Helen Astor as a wedding present.

The Marriage of James Roosevelt to Sara Delano

James remained single for four years. At an 1880 dinner party hosted by a relative Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (mother of the future President, Theodore Roosevelt), James was introduced to 26 year-old Sara Delano (1854 – 1941). Sara was born and raised at her family estate, Algonac, located south of Hyde Park on the west side of the Hudson River in Newburg, New York. Like James, Sara also grew up in a privileged home with private tutors, trips to the far east, social outings in Manhattan, and days spent riding and sledding at her parents' home. James and Sara's courtship lasted a very short time and they were wed on October 7, 1880. At the age of 52 (and by then a grandfather) James had a new bride who came to live with him at Springwood. Her new stepson Rosy was six months younger than she was.

The Birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt

On January 30, 1882, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born to James and Sara. The birth was very difficult and Sara was advised not to have any more children. From the day he was born, FDR became the primary focus of her life.

James Roosevelt, the Gentlemen Farmer

James continued to be active in civic affairs in the small community of Hyde Park. He served as a member of the school board and as an Overseer of Highway maintenance for a section of Albany Post Road. While active in a variety of businesses he turned his attention to farming at his Hyde Park estate. He had been a gentlemen farmer at Mount Hope and successfully ran the estate at a profit by raising grain and hay crops. This success continued at Springwood where he expanded his property holdings and increased his herd of Channel Island dairy cows. The sales from the milk, grain, hay and other produce from the gardens paid for the upkeep of Springwood and a family home in New York City. The Roosevelts always used Springwood as more than just a seasonal home. Although they traveled extensively between their New York City home, summer home (in Canada), and Europe, Hyde Park remained their permanent residence.

Father & Son

When at Hyde Park, James, in semi-retirement, kept close to his family and despite his advancing age and declining health spent a great deal of time with Franklin. It was very unusual for fathers of that era to give their children as much attention as James gave Franklin. He often took his son for long rides to observe the estate's production. FDR's interest in conservation of forestry and his appreciation for the land unquestionably sprang from these rides and his father's love of the outdoors. James knew much about the trees on the estate and taught his son that they should not be cut unless they were diseased or dead. When he was a child Franklin: …"knew every tree, every rock and stream on the place, and never forgot the people who worked there.

when he was small. He had a garden and was always building things - houses in the old pine trees which served every purpose."

Sara Roosevelt

Sara Roosevelt also appreciated the gardens on the estate spending a considerable amount of time in the rose garden and greenhouse. Her favorite flower was the rose, perhaps because the Roosevelt name was of Dutch origin meaning "field of roses". Many of Sara's diary entries described her time spent in the garden. Where she often spent time gathering flowers for the house or the hospital in Poughkeepsie. During the winter months roses and carnations grown in the greenhouse provided cut flowers for Springwood and the home in New York City. It was Sara who oversaw the greenhouse and gardens.

FDR's Education

The Roosevelt family led a happy existence at Springwood. FDR's parents intended to send him to boarding school when he was 12 years old but kept him home an addition two years because they could not bear to be parted from him. At the age of 14 FDR enrolled at Groton in Massachusetts. Vacations and breaks from school provided him with the opportunity to return to his beloved home where he would "trek the woods".

When graduating form Groton in 1900 Franklin followed in his father's footsteps by attending Harvard University. With a B.A. in History under his belt FDR continued his education at Colombia University studying law. He passed the bar examination in 1907.

James Roosevelt's Legacy

James' health had continuously deteriorated and on December 6, 1900 he died at the age of 72. James Roosevelt's legacy at Springwood was the accumulation of a great deal of land for his family. He was responsible for teaching FDR to respect and love the river, land and trees. He had extended the veranda on the house and built new outbuildings including a coach house and a duplex for staff quarters. But few changes occurred in the area surrounding the main house. The rose garden and vegetable garden continued to be used by the family. James left the land and the estate to Sara Roosevelt with the provision that ownership of the property would be passed on to FDR if he outlived his mother.

(1900 – 1945)
The Marriage of Franklin D. Roosevelt to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt

On March 17th 1905 FDR married his fifth cousin once removed, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, President Theodore Roosevelt's niece. In1908 Eleanor and Franklin lived in a New York City duplex townhouse that had been a wedding gift from Sara who lived in half of the duplex that had connecting doors on different levels. Although they lived in New York City Eleanor and FDR took every advantage of the opportunity to bring their growing family to Hyde Park for extended visits. FDR had always wanted a large family as he himself was an only child and they had six children: Anna (1906- 1975), James (1907 – 1991), Franklin Jr. (1909- 1909), Elliott (1910 – 1990), Franklin Jr. (1914 – 1988), and John (1916 – 1981).

The lessons learned at Springwood were transformed into public policy, first in New York as Governor, and later nationwide as President. Reforestation, soil conservation, the preservation of National Parks and National Forests, the Civilian Conservation Corps: all can be traced backed to a life of exploration and work on the land at Hyde Park. FDR believed in the regenerative effects of forests saying, … "the forests are the lungs of our land, purifying our air and giving fresh strength to our people."

As President, he implemented the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) to employ young men to aid in the conservation effort on state and federal land. This program existed over ten years and employed more than 2.5 million men. On January 22, 1936 FDR wrote of his interest in conservation:

"…I have for a long time been interested in the conservation and preservation of our natural resources, not only those resources of great money value, but also of scenic value, which if once destroyed, can never be replaced. Anyone who has read the history of our country knows how in our rush to acquire land and subdue the forests, many of these natural resources were destroyed for all time. It is fortunate that there have always been a few men who have stood stoutly for their preservation."

FDR's Political History

NY State Senator

FDR's political career began in 1910 when he was elected a New York State Senator. He was appointed chairman of the Forest, Fish & Game Commission 1910. This appointment coincided with the rising awareness of the State's need for adequate protection of its forests, streams and wildlife resources. He was re-elected 1912.

On March 17th 1913, President Woodrow Wilson appointed FDR as Assistant Secretary to the Navy, an office he held throughout WWI. In 1920 Franklin ran, but was defeated in, the race for Vice Presidency of the United States.

FDR's political career came to an abrupt halt in August of 1921 when he contracted infantile paralysis, better known as polio. The illness took affect while he was vacationing at the family's summer home Campobello in Nova Scotia. He was transferred to a hospital in New York City where he stayed through the spring of 1922 when he was finally able to return to Hyde Park. FDR was determined to walk again without the use of crutches and exercised his legs as he tried to walk down the old home road to Albany Post Road and back. As the weather became warmer FDR swam in the pond in an attempt to regain the use of his legs.

NY State Governor

In 1928, and again in1930, FDR was elected Governor of New York State. On January 1, 1929 he was sworn in as Governor in Albany, NY. Foreign trade dropped to a third of its normal level, farm foreclosures accelerated, and many banks failed. President Hoover was confident that this was a temporary condition. In October of 1929 the New York Stock exchange crashed and the nation entered the Great Depression. Between 1930 and 1932 the number of unemployed Americans rose from four million to twelve million. In 1931 the depression intensified and Governor Roosevelt authorized the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration (TERA) making New York State government the first to assist in depression relief efforts.

As Governor, Roosevelt had to react to the economic crisis in hard-hit New York. Speaking from Warm Springs, Georgia in May 1932 Roosevelt stated "Clearly it is a duty of government in an emergency to prevent any man, woman or child from starving." His progressive ideas became the framework for social and economic reforms for New York. He was the leader in supporting state unemployment insurance, reforestation, old-age pensions, and promoting hydroelectric power so the state could electrify rural areas and supply affordable electricity to homes and factories.

(1932- 1944)
32nd President of the United States and the only four term President.

The affection FDR felt toward the Hyde Park community was reciprocated, especially on election night. From the time FDR first ran for office he cast his ballot on Election Day at Hyde Park's town hall. Each election night his neighbors would parade down the entrance drive by torchlight. Even though FDR never carried Dutchess County the tradition was to show their support, and they helped him celebrate after the final election results were in.

On March 4th, 1933 Franklin Delano Roosevelt was sworn in as President of the United States. When he took office the American economy was in great distress. Millions of Americans were out of work and the American banking and credit systems were in the state of near collapse. In his "first 100 days" in office FDR closed the banks and reopened them only if they were financially secure. He implemented "New Deal Programs" including the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps), FERA (Federal Relief Administration), TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority), AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act), and the NRA (National Recovery Administration). In the President's first inauguration address to the American people he said it was time" to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly," and to remain hopeful because "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." The new President brought an air confidence and hope to the nation.

President Roosevelt won a landslide victory in the1936 presidential election. Although voters approved of the New Deal, adverse Supreme Court decisions, weakening congressional support, partisan conflict, labor unrest, and the continuing recession challenged FDR and his vision for social and economic reform. The United States did not fully recover from the Depression until the labor demands of wartime industries and the armed services during WWII produced full employment.

By the end of FDR's second term international crisis began to dominate his attention. German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, elected to office in 1932, had rebuilt German military power and formed the Axis alliance to pursue a foreign policy of aggression and expansion in Europe. FDR realized America's need for national preparedness.

Roosevelt debated whether to run for a third term in office. He told Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr. "I do not want to run unless...things get very, very, much worse in Europe." Development in Europe did get much worse with the German invasion and occupation of France. In June of 1940, FDR decided to go for re-election to a third term. In 1944, in the middle of WWII, Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for an unprecedented fourth term, against the advice of his doctors, family, and friends. His health was failing, but his goal was to see the end of World War II. He also wanted to participate in shaping the post war world, which included establishing an organization called the United nations, which he hoped would prevent future wars.

The Death of Sara Roosevelt

On September 7, 1941, Sara Delano Roosevelt died at the age of 86 and the estate passed to FDR. After the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941, as the United States entered WWII the 240th Military Police Battalion arrived at Hyde Park to protect the President and his family. The battalion's 'A' Company was housed at the Bellefield estate north of Springwood while the 'B' Company was housed a mile-and-a-half north on the third floor of the Vanderbilt Mansion and in the mansion coach house.

The Death of the President

Near the end of his life FDR donated two parcels of land to the United States Government. In 1939 the first parcel of 16.31 acres was donated to the National Archives and Records as the site of his Presidential Library. In 1943, arrangements were completed to donate 33.23 acres to the National Park Service including his family home "Springwood", several outbuildings, the rose and vegetable gardens, orchards, and fields. The National Park Service officially took ownership in November of 1945 six months after FDR's death.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt died of cerebral hemorrhage on April 12, 1945, in Warm Springs, Georgia. After traveling from Georgia to Washington FDR's coffin was brought to Hyde Park by train. His body, followed by a riderless horse, was brought up the river road through the woods he was so found of. He was buried in the rose garden as specified in his will.

In November 1945 Eleanor relinquished ownership of the Springwood property to the National Park Service and moved to her Val-kill home. Eleanor Roosevelt wrote about her husbands feeling toward the estate, and why he donated it to the National Park Service:

“I think Franklin realized that the historic library, the house, and the peaceful resting-place behind the high hedge, with flowers blooming around it, would perhaps mean something to the people of the United States. They would understand the rest and peace and strength, which he had gained here and perhaps learn to come, and to go away with some sense of healing and courage themselves. If this place serves this purpose, it will fulfill; I think the desire, which was nearest to my husband’s heart when he gave the place to the Government.”

References for program:

Freedman, Russell, *Franklin Delano Roosevelt,* Clarion Books,1990.

Goodwin, Doris Kearns, *No Ordinary Times, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt: The Home Front in World War II,* Simon & Schuster, Inc. 1994.

Revised Edition: Bull, John, Farrand, John Jr., *National Audubon Society, Field Guide to Birds, Eastern Region, Published by Alfred A. Knopf, 1994.*

National Archives, Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library

National Archives, Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Bird Diary.

National Park Service*, Cultural Landscape Report*, Christine Baker, 1997.

National Park Service*, Draft Cultural Landscape Report,* Ken Moody, John Sears, 2005.

Ward C, Geoffrey, *Before the Trumpet, young Franklin Roosevelt 1882 – 1905,* Harper & Row publishers Inc, New York 1985.

New York State standards see www.emsc.nysed.gov.