

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

WARNING

THE LOCATION OF THIS PROPERTY IS RESTRICTED INFORMATION. THIS DOCUMENTATION MAY BE REPRODUCED ONLY WITH THE CHIEF OF REGISTRATION'S PERMISSION.

WHEN PHOTOCOPYING OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCING THIS DOCUMENT, BE CERTAIN TO COVER ALL LOCATION INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE ADDRESS BLOCKS, VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, UTM COORDINATES, MAPS OR ANY SECTIONS IN THE TEXT DESCRIBING LOCATION.

Property Name Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (B. I.)

State New York

County Dutchess

Reference Number 14000936

WARNING

This file may contain material **that must be withheld** because it is **restricted** under one or more Federal laws and regulations. All or some of those noted below may apply. Additionally, other federal laws and program requirements may limit public access to information in these files.

- 1) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Section 304[16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a), confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources; 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(b), Access Determination; 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(c), Consultation with the Advisory Council];
- 2) The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended [Public Law 96-95; 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm; with special attention to Section 9 subsections a and b in their entirety];
- 3) The National Parks Omnibus Act of 1988, Section 207 (1 and 2);
- 4) 36 CFR 800.6(5) and 36 CFR 800.11(c);
- 5) Department of the Interior Departmental Manual (519 DM 2);
- 6) National Park Service Management Policies 2006, Section 5.1.1;
- 7) Director's Order 28, Section 5a;

Information in these files that may be restricted can include, but is not limited to, such things as: locations of archeological sites; locations of features within archeological sites; types of artifacts and their recovered locations; the existence of and/or the locations of excavated and unexcavated human remains; photos, maps and text that includes sensitive archeological or cultural information; specific or general information of a sensitive cultural nature such as information about religious ceremonies; rock art or other cultural items; creation stories; or properties associated with such things.

Please note that Section 304 (c), [16 U.S.C. 470w-3(c)], 36 CFR 800.6(5), and 36 CFR 800.11 (c) require consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on reaching determinations of withholding. Further, 36 CFR 800.6(5), and 36 CFR 800.11 (c) specify including the views of the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, related to the confidentiality concern in reaching determinations of withholding.

936

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number Roosevelt Estate

2. Location

street & number Albany Post Road (US 9) not for publication
city or town Hyde Park vicinity
state New York code NY county Dutchess code 027 zip code 12538

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination _ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets _ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Robert L. Motta, Deputy FPO August 28, 2014
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
National Park Service
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Alexis Obermeyer 11/17/14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	12	buildings
		district
11	0	site
15	4	structure
4	0	object
35	16	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

22

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure

FUNERARY: Grave, Cemetery

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Field, Horticultural Facility

LANDSCAPE: Garden, Forest

OTHER: Forest Plantations

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

FUNERARY: Grave, Cemetery

LANDSCAPE: National Park, Garden, Forest

RECREATION: Outdoor Recreation

GOVERNMENT: Government Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

20TH CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Slate, Sandstone; BRICK

walls: STUCCO; STONE: Slate, Sandstone;

WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle

roof: WOOD: Shingle; STONE: Slate;

ASPHALT; METAL: Tin

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraphs

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site Historic District (“Home of FDR NHS” or “district”) is located in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, on the east bank of the Hudson River. The district encompasses 718.55 acres and contains a total of 57 contributing resources, primarily associated with the historic estate of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR), the 32nd President of the United States. The centerpiece of the district is the Roosevelt family mansion known as Springwood or simply “the Home.” Built around 1793 Springwood was purchased by FDR’s father, James, in 1867 and renovated by FDR and his mother in 1915-1916. The gravesite of FDR and his wife Eleanor adjoins the Home. The district also includes the Red House, which was built about 1833 and served for a time as the home of FDR’s elder half-brother James “Rosy” (J.R.) Roosevelt, and Top Cottage, FDR’s hilltop retreat built in 1938-1939. The district boundaries include 695.55 acres of the 1,522-acre Roosevelt estate that existed at the time of FDR’s death in 1945, preserving a rural landscape of gardens and outbuildings, agricultural fields, woods, forest plantations, and a network of roads and trails. The remaining 23 acres of the district are lands that were part of the Newbold-Morgan estate known as Bellefield. The Bellefield house, which currently houses the park’s administrative headquarters, was constructed in 1795 and remodeled by the prominent architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White in the Colonial Revival style in 1909-1911. The 16 non-contributing resources located within the district consist primarily of commercial and utilitarian buildings constructed in the late 1940s and 1950s, as well as several administrative and maintenance buildings constructed recently by the National Park Service (NPS). One historic resource, the c. 1915 Potting Shed & Greenhouse Foundation on the J.R. Roosevelt portion of the property, is considered non-contributing due to a lack of integrity. There 27 previously listed resources, although five of them are now considered Historic Associated Features, leaving 22 resources as countable. The previously listed resources are: Springwood, Coach House, Garage & Stables, Laundry, Greenhouse, Large Ice House, Small Ice House, Gardener’s Cottage, Gardener’s Cottage Garage, Duplex, Greenhouse Tool Shed, Springwood Pump House, Bellefield, New Garage, Old Barn, Old Garage, Stone House, Bellefield Pump House, Lower Ram House, Old Reservoir, Water Tower, Springwood Hot Bed, Springwood Cold Frame, Tennis Court Ruins, Ash Pit, Rose Garden and Gravesite, and the Bellefield Cold Frames. In the 1980 nomination the Gardener’s Cottage Garage and the Greenhouse Tool Shed were simply described as one resource, Garages; the Bellefield Pump House and Water Tower were also counted as one instead of two.

As a historical unit of the National Park System, the Home of FDR NHS was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) on October 15, 1966¹. The initial National Register documentation for the district was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on February 8, 1980. Since that time, the park boundaries have been expanded several times to incorporate Top Cottage, the Red House, and other adjoining lands and resources. The purpose of this amendment to the initial documentation is to expand the boundaries with respect to those of the current legislated boundary of the Home of FDR NHS; evaluate all resources within the expanded boundaries; revise the count of contributing and non-contributing resources; describe the current appearance and condition of the district; and redefine, as necessary, the areas, period(s), and level(s) of significance under which the property is eligible for listing in the National Register. Upon its acceptance by the Keeper of the National Register, this documentation will supersede the initial 1980 documentation.

Two parcels within the perimeter of the Home of FDR NHS are excluded from the legislated park boundary and, thus, from the National Register district boundary. The FDR Presidential Library and Museum is a 16-acre federal property originally developed between 1939 and 1941 by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). FDR established this property in 1939 through the same joint Congressional Resolution that enabled the federal government to acquire Springwood and the surrounding 33 acres in 1943. The property, which remains an integral part of the setting for the Home of FDR NHS, has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register, and work is presently underway to designate it as a National Historic Landmark. The Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center, located on a one-acre parcel at the rear of Bellefield, is also under the jurisdiction of NARA. Completed in 2004, the building serves as a joint NPS-NARA visitor and education center. Legislation passed in 1999 (Public Law 106-147, 113 Stat. 1717)

¹ The NPS acronym for the park (as opposed to the district) is HOFR.

transferred jurisdiction over the property from the NPS to NARA. The Wallace Center is contiguous with the Presidential Library property along a connecting walkway. Although on land that was historically part of Bellefield, the Wallace Center does not contain any historic resources. The NPS currently administers the Home of FDR NHS as part of the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, a three-unit park that also includes the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site and the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. The Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, which comprises approximately 180 acres of land that were formerly part of the Roosevelt estate, is also excluded from the district. It was established by an act of Congress in 1977, and separate National Register documentation was approved in 1979.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Home of FDR NHS is located within the Hudson River Valley, approximately 80 miles north of New York City and 60 miles south of Albany. The site extends east from the Hudson River in three non-contiguous tracts across nearly two miles of open and wooded terrain. The former New York Central Railroad (presently CSX) separates the site from the banks of the Hudson River. Two primary north-south two-lane highways cross the site including the Albany Post Road (US 9) and Violet Avenue (NY 9G). Hyde Park, a suburban town of 20,850, consists of a small unincorporated village one mile north of the site, former country estates along the Hudson River, tracts of post-World War II suburban housing, forest, and some agricultural land. Suburban commercial development characterizes much of the Post Road and Violet Avenue corridors. The city of Poughkeepsie, two miles south of the site, is the historic urban center of the region with a population of 29,870.

The natural setting of the site extends from the Hudson Lowlands to the Taconic foothills in the east. The Hudson Lowlands area is characterized by river terraces of deep soils separated by rough land with extensive rock outcrops of graywacke and shale in uplifted, often vertical, strata. The deep, level soils of the river terraces, crossed by the Post Road and Violet Avenue, were historically cleared for cultivation, while the rough land was either pasture or forest. Three creeks run across the site in a roughly north-south orientation, one unnamed below the Home, the Maritje Kill between the Post Road and Violet Avenue, and the Fall Kill between Violet Avenue and Top Cottage. Top Cottage is located on Dutchess Hill, the highest point in the site at 420 feet above sea level.

The majority of the district's resources are located within the area between the Hudson River and the CSX railroad on the western edge and the Post Road. This portion of the district contains the residential cores of the country estates of Springwood (including a portion of the former J.R. Roosevelt Place) and Bellefield, as well as the Rogers land that FDR added to the Roosevelt estate in 1935. The three main houses on these estates (the Home, the Red House, and the Bellefield house) are located near the edge of the terrace overlooking the lowlands that extend down to the river. Gardens, outbuildings, and agricultural fields immediately surround the houses. A historically managed hardwood forest, referred to as the Lower Woods, covers much of the lowlands to the west, characterized by ridges, valleys, and numerous dramatic rock outcrops. Portions of the Lower Woods extend to the edge of the state tidewaters of Roosevelt Cove, historically known as the Big Cove (located outside the NHS boundaries). A similar hardwood forest, referred to as the Middle Woods, characterizes most of the rough land extending east from the Post Road beyond the Maritje Kill to the former upland farms along Violet Avenue. Both woods are primarily mature chestnut-oak communities, although the chestnut disappeared during the historic period due to a chestnut blight. The western part of the Middle Woods occupies former fields, pastures, and wood lots that historically belonged to the farm component of Springwood, known as the Home Farm. These include portions of the Big Lot, Farm Wood Lot, and South Parker Lot, as well as all of the Locust Pasture, Middle Pasture, Northeast Wood Lot, North Parker Lot, Swamp Pasture, and Triangle Wood Lot. The eastern part of the Middle Woods extends into the former Dumphy, Bennett, and Tompkins farms. The non-historic Central Hudson Poughkeepsie-Rhinebeck 'Q' Transmission Line Corridor, built c. 1955, cuts a swath through the woods from north to south along its east edge. Cleared land between the Middle Woods and Violet Avenue historically belonged to the former Dumphy, Bennett, and Tompkins farms.

The discontinuous 18-acre Fall-Kill parcel within the former Dumphy Farm is a natural area of marsh and swamp along the meandering creek. The parcel, which forms part of the setting of the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, maintains the overall character it had in 1945. No known historic resources are located within the wetlands, although it may contain drainage ditches related to historic agricultural uses. The parcel borders suburban residential development to the west, north, and east and is bounded by Roosevelt Road, a public road that was historically a farm road used by FDR to access his

plantations and Top Cottage from Violet Avenue. The easternmost parcel within the district contains 40 acres surrounding Top Cottage that include the oak woods on the crest of Dutchess Hill, known as the Upper Woods.

Contributing Resources

The contributing resources within the district are described below according to the distinct historic area in which they are located: the Springwood Estate, the J.R. Roosevelt Place, the Bellefield Estate, the Home Farm and Bennett Farm, and Top Cottage. Resources that appear throughout the district are described next, followed by the circulation systems throughout the district, and lastly, by archeological sites.

Springwood Estate

For the purposes of this description, the Springwood Estate refers to the land west of Post Road that was historically owned by the Roosevelt family, excluding the J.R. Roosevelt Place, which is treated separately. The estate includes the Wheeler Place and the Rogers land. The Wheeler Place, purchased by James Roosevelt in 1867, forms the core of the original estate and extends from the Hudson River and the CSX railroad to Post Road, excluding the FDR Presidential Library and Museum property. FDR purchased the Rogers land, located north of the Wheeler Place and west of the Bellefield Estate, in 1935.

The **Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (LCS No. 000667, contributing building)**, known as Springwood or “the Home,” is located near the center of the western part of the district. The Home was built about 1793, renovated into an Italianate-style villa about 1850, and renovated and expanded in the Colonial Revival style in 1915-1916 by the New York City architectural firm of Hoppin, Koen & Huntington. FDR played a major role in the development of the design and in particular to the use of native fieldstone on the main elevations. The 1915 alterations resulted in extensive changes to the house interior including; the raising of the central roof to create a full third floor incorporating the two towers, expansion of the entrance hall, relocation of the trunk lift, addition of the expansive family library and large bedrooms above, and enlargement of the service areas. The stone and stucco house has a roughly U-shaped plan of two and three stories, measuring overall 143 feet long and 50 to 70 feet wide and today reflects a 1915-1916 Colonial Revival style appearance.

The formal front (east) facade of the Home is composed of a central three-story block with flanking three-story towers and projecting two-story wings that frame a raised front terrace. The largely symmetrical front elevation is characterized overall by a horizontal eaves line marked by cornices and balustrades, a primary cornice between the second and third floors, stucco siding on the main block and random-coursed fieldstone on the wings, a central entrance, and multi-paned double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters. The third floor of the main block has a central fanlight and two flanking oval windows, while the towers have full-length windows. The stucco is a natural tan color, the trim is white, and the shutters are pastel green. The low pyramidal roofs on the towers are metal, while the low-pitched gable roof on the main block is slate.

Details on the main block include neoclassical swags above the third-story windows, cast-stone keys in the window lintels, and rectangular swag panels above the entrance and tower windows. Two urn finials and two prominent chimneys tied together by a balustrade accentuate the main roof. The entrance features double paneled doors surmounted by a fanlight transom, with a Doric portico of unfluted columns supporting an entablature with triglyphs, a denticulated cornice, and a balustrade. The terrace features a balustrade, bluestone paving, and a series of potted Sago palms set out seasonally. The steps onto the terrace have replicas of the wood handrails that FDR used after he contracted polio in 1921 (the originals are in the collection). The projecting two-story north and south wings are distinguished by their stone facing and balustraded parapets. The north wing, which is lower than the south wing and hides the earlier kitchen wing at the rear, has an open loggia that currently serves as the accessible entrance to the house, with a non-historic ramp extending to the north. The taller south wing has a chimney stack on the east side and a porch supported by Doric columns facing south, toward the river view. Climbing hydrangea, Virginia creeper, and Japanese honeysuckle grow on portions of the east elevation and south porch.

The west side of the house, facing the river, retains the overall massing and details of the earlier Italianate-style house, except the stucco that was applied over clapboards in the 1915 alterations. The main block of the house features slate

gable roofs with bracketed eaves, a central cross gable, two dormer windows added in 1919, and a small octagonal wing at the northwest corner added in 1887 and expanded with a second floor in 1900. An exterior chimney stack that serviced a furnace dating to the 1915 alterations extends up the side of the main block. A two-story porch spans the main block and the south wing, behind the c. 1850 south tower. This porch has been altered by an exterior steel staircase added c. 1949 (replaced 1984 and 2012) as a fire escape and as an exit for tour groups. The roof of the main block was damaged in a 1982 fire but has since been repaired to its historic condition.

The interior of the Home, which is furnished according to its appearance c. 1941, consists of a mixture of styles reflecting the additive nature of the 1915 alteration and expansion. In general, rooms that predate 1915 retain their earlier architectural details, except the entrance hall. This room features neoclassical arched openings, wainscot, and plaster paneling dating from 1915 and an 1892 staircase with turned balusters and carved newel posts in the Romanesque Revival style. The dark-stained grained woodwork installed in 1915 matches the visual appearance of the earlier finish on the staircase. A drawing room and dining room that predate 1915 are located off the hall, and the Smoking Room in the octagon wing dates to 1887. North of the entrance hall, the 1915 north wing and earlier service wing contain a series of service rooms, including the kitchen and servant's hall. FDR's study, which opens onto the loggia, and a rope-pulled lift he used after he contracted polio are also in the 1915 north wing. A gallery framed by French doors extends south of the entrance hall, with a small room known as the Snuggery to the east, formerly the south parlor in the c.1850 tower. The gallery opens to the Living Room (Library) in the south wing added in 1915. This room, the largest in the house, is located below the level of the main block. The NPS added a large ramp and platform that extends from the gallery over the steps to provide an accessible viewing area. The Living Room is elaborately detailed with two fireplaces surrounded by shield and rose appliqué, a canvas ceiling with decorative molding, raised wood paneling finished in a dark color matching the entrance hall, and French doors that open onto the south porch. The walls are lined with built-in bookcases.

The upper floors of the Home are generally simply detailed with painted woodwork and papered walls. Bedrooms for Sara, Franklin and Eleanor occupy the second floor of the south wing. Five bedrooms are in the main block of the house. These include the original master bedroom for the house, in which FDR was born. This room, along with the adjoining guest room and bath comprised a suite. The southwest bedroom and hallway were damaged in the 1982 fire but have since been repaired to their historic condition. The second floor of the north wing contains eight servants' rooms. On the landing of the stairs to the third floor are two rooms for visiting servants. The third floor of the house contains three bedrooms, a play room, and a nursery that were repaired to their historic condition following the 1982 fire. Most of these rooms, which are not opened to the public, contain exposed sheet-metal ductwork and HVAC equipment added in 2005.

The **Home Road (LCS No. 040812, contributing structure)** is the original main drive to the Home, but is now closed to public use. It extends 1,400 feet from the Post Road through fields and turns south where it terminates in an oval turn-around in front of the house. Probably dating to the original construction of the Home in c. 1793, the Home Road was historically graded earth, surfaced with fine-textured gravel in the turn-around, but the portion in front of the Home is now paved in black asphalt, with the rest remaining in its historic condition.. An allée of primarily sugar maples lines the road. The **Home Road Gate (LCS No. 040812, contributing object)** marks the Home Road at the Post Road. It consists of a pair of 11-foot-high brownstone piers and a 13-foot-wide swinging cast iron picket gate relocated to this site c. 1867 from the Roosevelt family's previous country home, Mount Hope.

The landscape associated with Springwood, the **Springwood Grounds (contributing site)**, consists of a combination of mown lawns, agricultural fields, wooded slopes, and gardens. The formal Rose Garden and Gravesite is counted separately and described below. The area immediately around the Home is characterized by lawns and specimen trees with foundation shrubs. The shady main lawn along the front (east) side of the house, with broadleaf and evergreen trees, is bounded by the South Avenue Lot to the east and a wooded ravine to the south. The north lawn, framed by the Home Road turn-around and the Springwood Service Road, contains specimen trees, shrubs, and historically gravel walks to the Rose Garden that are now paved in asphalt. The western walk features an inaccurate reproduction of a rustic arbor near the entrance to the Rose Garden. A screen of hemlocks that historically lined the north lawn along the Service Road has

been replaced. The **Wood Trellis at Laundry (LCS No. 040789, historic associated feature)**², a restored trellis with a gate, screens a small service yard directly north of the Home. The **Ash Pit (LCS No. 006559, historic associated feature)**, along the west side of the Service Road within the service yard, is a small four-by-five-foot brick structure built at an undetermined date between 1900 and 1945. Unlike the main and north lawns, the south lawn is an open area at the edge of the terrace, bordered by the ravine woods. The historic focal point of the Home Grounds is the view looking southwest from the south lawn toward the Hudson River, the Poughkeepsie railroad bridge, and in the far distance the Shawangunk Mountains. While presently obscured by woods on the J.R. Roosevelt Place, planning is underway to restore this key landscape feature. A small ground-level stone basin along the edge of the ravine woods was installed prior to 1930, but the cherub fountain originally atop it is presently in storage.

The site of the Roosevelt kitchen garden, known as the Home Garden, is north of the Rose Garden and west of the Presidential Library. Dating to c. 1850 and probably redesigned in 1912 along with the Rose Garden, much of the Home Garden was occupied by a visitor parking lot built in 1947 and removed in 2003 as part of the construction of the Wallace Center. The site now consists of two spaces: the small vegetable garden field on the south bordering the Rose Garden and the large vegetable garden field to the north extending to the Bellefield property line. The small vegetable garden field has lost its cultivated area and is mostly lawn, except where it was recently planted with three non-historic rows of apple trees. A concrete **Hot Bed (LCS No. 006557, historic associated feature)**, also called a hot frame and used for ornamental horticulture, is located along the south side of the Large Ice House at the south edge of the field. Built by 1868, the structure has heating pipes using steam from the Greenhouse and is missing its glazed wood frames. A concrete **Cold Frame (LCS No. 006564, historic associated feature)** at the southwest corner of the field is missing its glazed wood sashes. The large vegetable garden that historically occupied the large open field to the north had cultivated plots bisected by two axial roads and a third diagonal road, all now missing but proposed for reconstruction. The **Old Standpipe Foundations (LCS No. 040800, historic associated feature)** along the west edge of the large vegetable garden field remain from the estate's water tower that was removed c. 1941. The late nineteenth-century **Cast Iron Hose Bibb (LCS No. 040783, historic associated feature)**, a spigot-type faucet on an octagonal base near the northwest corner of the field, is presumably a remnant of the vegetable garden. The **"Worship" Statue (LCS No. 050810, historic associated feature)** is located at the northwest corner of the large vegetable garden field. It is a 3.5-foot-high monolithic travertine statue of a woman kneeling in prayer by the sculptor Ralph Stackpole. Not in its original location, the sculpture is the property of the FDR Presidential Library (NARA).

Outside the maintained lawns and gardens, the Springwood Grounds includes three distinct lots. The Paddock Lot is a rectangular parcel of wooded and former agricultural land that extends along the slope and lowlands west of the Home. The North Avenue Lot (now the Presidential Library property, outside the National Register boundary) and the South Avenue Lot border the Post Road and are separated by the tree-lined Home Road. The **South Avenue Lot Field (historic associated feature)** is a 1,200-by-480-foot meadow within the South Avenue Lot that is occasionally hayed as it was historically. The field contains a number of specimen white oak trees, some of which are replacement plantings. The **Tennis Court Ruins (LCS No. 006566, historic associated feature)** at the southwest corner of the field consist of a clay-surfaced court with chicken-wire pipe-frame backstops built c. 1920 but no longer maintained. The surface is covered with grass, and the net and posts are missing. Mature Norway spruce screen the court to the north, and a grove of trees along the south edge ties into a line of trees along the south boundary of the field. A trace of James Roosevelt's oval trotting course, built prior to 1867, is visible within the northwest corner of the field; the course fell out of use after James' death in 1900. The **Paddock Lot Field (historic associated feature)** in the southern half of the Paddock Lot forms part of the open space below the Home in the foreground of the river and mountain view. The lower orchard at the southern end of the field consists of nine rows of apple trees in a rectangular area originally planted in 1916. All the trees have been replanted since 1945. Several were grown from material propagated from historic Macintosh and Golden Delicious trees, while others reflect non-historic species consistent with the overall appearance of the historic trees. The Paddock Lot Field borders a row of mature trees along the south boundary of Springwood that includes several massive tulip poplars, FDR's favorite tree.

² The term Historic Associated Feature is a National Park Service-specific convention used to identify small-scale features or landscape elements that are associated with a countable site or other type of resource according to National Register guidelines. The convention was developed to reconcile the requirements of the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) with National Register documentation guidelines. The LCS is an evaluated inventory of all historic and prehistoric buildings, structures, and objects that have historical, architectural, and/or engineering significance within the National Park System. In accordance with NPS procedures, all entries in the LCS must be included in National Register documentation as a countable resource or historic associated feature.

The **Rose Garden and Gravesite (contributing site)**, north of the Home and immediately west of the Presidential Library, is the Roosevelt family's formal garden that contains the gravesite of FDR (1945) and Eleanor Roosevelt (1962). A hemlock hedge planted in 1912 and replaced in 2008 frames the garden. A non-historic deer fence and gates enclose the hedge, which was historically about 14 feet tall with a battered profile. The plan of the garden dates to a 1912 redesign of an earlier kitchen garden and consists of two rectangular areas framed by the gravel **Rose Garden Walks (LCS No. 040772, historic associated feature)**, portions of which have been paved in asphalt. The smaller west garden area, adjoining the greenhouse, contains a central lawn panel and an informal mixed herbaceous flowerbed along the south side. The larger east garden area contains 14 rows of roses in its eastern third, each with two small rectangular beds edged in turf. A non-historic post and chain fence encloses a large rectangular lawn panel west of the roses surrounded by an herbaceous border that includes profuse plantings of peonies. The **FDR & Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker (LCS No. 006558, contributing object)**³ sited within the lawn panel is an unadorned Vermont white marble block measuring eight feet long, four feet wide, and three feet high, set on a six-inch-high marble base that extends two feet out from the marker. Designed by FDR and placed according to his wishes in October 1945, the marker is simply inscribed with names and life dates and is surrounded by an herbaceous border. Rectangular beds of common periwinkle mark the graves south of the stone. The **Sundial Pedestal (LCS No. 040788, historic associated feature)** is a 42-inch-high white marble fluted Ionic column installed within the lawn panel in c. 1912. It historically supported a bronze sundial on top that is presently in storage. The **Fala & Chief Grave Markers (LCS No. 040805, historic associated feature)** are two flat white marble grave markers for FDR's dogs, Chief (1918-1933) and Fala (1940-1952), located directly south of the pedestal.

The area to the north of the Home and west of the Rose Garden historically served domestic support functions. Eight contributing buildings are located in the service area, almost all of which are painted rifle gray with dark maroon accents. Closest to the Home and framing the service yard, the **Laundry (LCS No. 000670, contributing building)** is a one-story frame building constructed c. 1850 and enlarged with a shed addition prior to 1915. It is 30 feet long by 24 feet wide with clapboard siding and a wood-shingle gable roof with open eaves and decorative purlins and rafters, Yankee gutters, a center chimney, and a basement. The south side of the building facing the Home is the original section containing a laundry room lit by six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The north side is the lean-to addition historically used for coal storage, which has an open east bay and lattice ventilation above the clapboards.

A cluster of buildings further north along the edge of the terrace includes the **Garage & Stables (LCS No. 000669, contributing building)**, formerly known as the Tourist Information Center and presently used as exhibit space and public restrooms. The Garage was built in c. 1850 as a barn/stable and altered in 1910 for automobile use. Following a fire in 1971, the exterior of the 70-by-30-foot building was accurately reconstructed in 1974 on the original foundation and retaining some of the original doors and windows but with steel framing (in place of wood) and wood roof shingles (in place of slate). The one-and-one-half-story building has a gable roof, two ventilating cupolas, two interior brick chimneys, a front gable with an arched louvered window and a hayloft door, clapboard siding on the first floor, and fish-scale shingles on the upper east elevation. Four sets of paired swinging garage doors and a side lean-to addition date to the 1910 alteration. The **Service Area Shed (LCS No. 040790, contributing building)** was constructed in 1911 to the rear (west) of the Garage, lower down the slope, possibly as a replacement of an earlier building on the site. The 18-by-46-foot, one-story, frame building has a low shed roof and is built on a high dry-laid stone foundation with a three-course brick sill. The east (front) elevation has novelty siding and four doors, while the sides and rear are sided in clapboards with a single six-light sash window on the rear.

Noted Hudson Valley architect Frederick C. Withers designed the **Coach House (LCS No. 000668, contributing building)**, a large Queen Anne-style building constructed in 1886 to the north and east of the Garage. The 45-by-61-foot, two-story building, also known as the Stables, is sheathed in clapboards and fish-scale shingles. It has a primary gable roof with bargeboards surmounted by a central turreted ventilating cupola with a metal ridge cap and a flag weathervane stamped "J R". The symmetrical east-facing facade features a central two-story gabled oriel with a cross-braced hayloft door flanked by eyebrow windows and a series of nine-light casement windows. The south and north sides of the building contain later paired, glazed and paneled doors that access the horse stalls and are used presently as the visitor entrance and exit. A cross-gable tack room wing with an oriel hayloft door extends from the southwest side. The west side of the

³ The grave marker is counted as an object because of its size and its significance, while the other small-scale resources within the Rose Garden are counted as historic associated features.

building has a second-story screened sleeping porch added prior to 1924. The first-floor interior is finished in lacquered beaded board and is supported by cast-iron Corinthian columns. A passage with a brick floor extends through the center of the building and provides access to a line of box stalls that retain their original iron and wood partitions. The stall doors are hung from cast-iron columns with ball finials and feature elaborate strap hinges in the likeness of tack.

Two small buildings are located north of the Coach House along the west side of the Service Road. The **Small Ice House (LCS No. 000675, contributing building)** is a 14-by-16-foot, 8-foot-high, one-story frame building constructed c. 1850. It has a low gable roof with overhanging eaves, thick insulated walls with novelty siding, and a single door on the north side. The single interior room is partially below grade. A hemlock hedge historically surrounded the building on the north and east sides, providing shade and serving as a visual continuation of the Rose Garden hedge across the Service Road. The **Greenhouse Tool Shed (LCS No. 006556, contributing building)** is a 9-by-18-foot one-car garage constructed c. 1911 north of the Small Ice House. It has a gable-front, asphalt-shingle roof with overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and a pair of swinging paneled and glazed garage doors with diagonal window muntins.

The **Greenhouse (LCS No. 000673, contributing building)** on the east side of the Service Road, bordering the Rose Garden, is an 'L'-shaped complex constructed in 1906. It consists of three greenhouse structures and a connected potting shed that may date to earlier greenhouses on the site. A local builder, Charles Mitchell, assembled on site the white-painted iron-frame superstructures, manufactured by Lord & Burnham of Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. They were set on concrete and brick foundation walls and glazed with lapped glass in white-painted wood bars. The rose house (the southern section facing the rose garden) is a 68-foot-long, 18-foot-wide, three-quarter-span greenhouse with curved eaves that backs up to a brick wall and the potting shed. The door on the west side from the Service Road features a bracketed glazed porch. The adjoining potting shed is a one-story frame building with a shed roof, clapboard siding, two-over-two double-hung sash windows, and a basement that serves as a boiler room, vented by a square brick chimney that has lost its historic cap. A narrow, 19-foot-long by 9-foot-wide, lean-to greenhouse with curved eaves, known as the fern house, extends east of the potting shed along the north side of the rose house. The fern house serves as the main passageway to the carnation house, an even-span curved-eaves greenhouse measuring 60 feet long by 24 feet wide. The ventilating crank wheels with four straight spokes are the type manufactured by Hitchings & Company, a firm with which Lord & Burnham was affiliated after 1905. Several of the wheels were replaced with Lord & Burnham motorized ventilating apparatus, probably in 1966 when the building was repaired according to plans by Lord & Burnham. The Greenhouse complex is used for overwintering, annual production, and raising carnations and roses as cut flowers. Beginning in 2011, the National Park Service undertook an extensive rehabilitation of the foundation walls, metal framing, wood ribs, and glass panels. This work is expected to be completed in 2013.

The **Large Ice House (LCS No. 000672, contributing building)**, north of the Greenhouse, is a 30-by-18-foot, one-and-one-half-story, frame building constructed in 1898 with a later shed addition on the south side. The building has a wood-shingled gable roof with Yankee gutters, overhanging eaves, and a central ventilating cupola with a hipped roof. The walls are surfaced in novelty siding with fish-scale shingles in the gables. The original insulated section, which has no windows, is finished in beaded board on the interior. Two six-over-six double-hung sash windows light the shed addition. The building is presently used for park storage and grounds maintenance.

The **Gardener's Cottage (LCS No. 006563, contributing building)** at the southwest corner of the large vegetable garden field is a Gothic Revival-style frame house built in c. 1850 where the Roosevelt family's long-time gardener William Plog lived. The original designer and/or builder are not known. The one-and-one-half-story, 28-by-26-foot building has a steeply pitched, wood-shingled gable roof with a projecting front cross-gable and deeply overhanging eaves with carved bargeboards and pinnacles. The house, which like all service buildings is painted rifle gray, has board-and-batten siding, casement windows with bracketed hoods on the first story, Gothic-arched casement windows with diamond-shaped muntins in the gables, and a front entry porch framed by curved wood sides pierced by trefoils. Two small additions dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century extend off the back. The **Gardener's Cottage Garage (LCS No. 006562, contributing building)** behind the house is a simple 27-by-9-foot frame building constructed in 1906 and enlarged in 1916. The rifle gray-painted building has an asphalt-shingle gable roof, novelty siding, and paired swinging plank garage doors. The **Fire Hose Shed (contributing building)** is located north of the Gardener's Cottage, along the western edge of the large vegetable garden field. It is a small, white-painted, six-by-six-foot building with a

shed roof, novelty siding, and a glazed paneled door. The building was relocated sometime after 1948 a short distance south of its historic location adjacent to the no-longer extant water tower.

The **Duplex (LCS No. 000666, contributing building)** at the base of the slope below the Gardener's Cottage is a two-and-one-half-story, 40-by-30-foot, frame house built as two staff residences c. 1883. The maroon-painted house has a side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, two-over-two double-hung sash windows, and two entry doors on the north side with bracketed shed-roof entry porches. The building serves as a park staff residence and is not open to the public. Several outbuildings including a garage, privy, and chicken coop historically located to the north of the Duplex no longer exist.

Several buildings and structures from the estate's defunct water-supply system, initially constructed c. 1881 and renovated with the expansion of the Home in 1916, are located on the slope below the Home and extending down to the pond in the Lower Woods. The NPS abandoned the system in 1959 when public water mains were extended into the site. The water source for the system was the **Ice Pond (contributing structure)**, an impounded stream approximately 450 feet long and 200 feet wide within a gorge on the unnamed creek that runs below the Home. The construction of the **Ice Pond Dam (LCS No. 040792, contributing structure)** in 1881 created the pond. The 35-foot-long, approximately 10-foot-high dam built of local fieldstone was repaired and lengthened in 1972 with a poured concrete top. It has a narrow sluiceway, iron pipe, and steel gate valve. A hydraulic ram pump probably built at the same time as the dam in 1881 originally pumped water from the pond uphill. The **Lower Ram House (LCS No. 006561, contributing structure)** housed the lower pump, which pumped water to a second Ram.. It is a nine-foot-square, five-foot-high, rubble and slab stone structure built into the east side of the ravine approximately 60 feet downstream from the dam. One corner of the structure has collapsed, and the interior ram pump no longer exists. The **Upper Ram House (LCS No. 040799, contributing structure)**, located within the Paddock Lot above River Road, housed an uphill ram pump added c. 1915 when the system was expanded. The six-by-four-foot-wide brick pit that extends approximately two feet above grade retains its ram pump but has lost its stone slab roof. Both ram houses fed water to the **Old Reservoir (LCS No. 040811, contributing structure)**, a brick oval cistern built c. 1881 in the slope below the Home. The cistern extends approximately two feet above grade and has a maximum diameter of ten feet and a concrete top with exterior iron gear valves. The **Springwood Pump House (LCS No. 006560, contributing building)** south of the Old Reservoir is a 15-by-14-foot, one-story brick building constructed in c. 1915 as part of the expanded water supply system. The building has an asphalt-shingle hipped roof, entry door on the south side, and six-light wood awning window sash. The pumping mechanism remains in the interior. The **New Reservoir (contributing structure)** directly south of the Pump House is an approximately 20-by-40-foot-wide, rectangular, earth-covered cistern with four three-foot-high circular sheet-metal ventilators.

J.R. Roosevelt Place

The J.R. Roosevelt Place, consisting of portions of the Boreel Place purchased by James Roosevelt in 1868 and the Kirchner Place purchased in 1886, extends from the Hudson River and the CSX railroad to Post Road, immediately south of the Springwood Estate.

The **Red House Grounds (contributing site)** encompasses the landscape associated with the J.R. Roosevelt Place. The organization of the J.R. Roosevelt Place largely mirrors that of the Home, with the house positioned at the edge of the terrace and accessed from a tree-lined entrance road. The historic Red House Entrance Road is almost completely owned by the Town of Hyde Park and outside the NHS boundary, with the exception of the paved asphalt circle in front of the Red House. The **Red House Front Field (historic associated feature)** north of the entrance road borders Post Road. The **Red House Lower Field (historic associated feature)** west of the house is a continuation of the open space in the Springwood Paddock Lot. This field, which was cleared c. 1990 of successional woods that had grown in after 1945, forms the foreground of the river and mountain view from the Home. The Red House historically contained two gardens. A walled garden known as the Lilac Garden was created c. 1928 to the north of the house. The approximately 70-by-50-foot rectangular space is presently a grass patch with no ornamental plantings or other garden features aside from the enclosing three-foot-high, mortared stone **Lilac Garden Wall (LCS No. 040793, historic associated feature)**. This wall may be a remnant of a c. 1800 barn that once stood on the site. The Red House Formal Garden was a roughly 500-by-100-foot rectangular garden area south of the house developed c. 1915 with a perimeter hemlock hedge, axial walks, flowerbeds, and a greenhouse complex. The garden was abandoned in c. 1962, the hemlock hedge has grown into trees, and the interior of the area was redeveloped as the site of NPS facilities. Within a wooded area at the south edge of the terrace, a clearing contains the remnants of J.R. Roosevelt's trotting course, a large, tree-lined, tear-drop-shaped horse

track built c. 1915. Abandoned after c. 1962, the trotting course is presently used as the park's ground maintenance area for storage of mulch, soil, debris, and compost, with a temporary canvas building at the north end. The track is largely obliterated, although some maple trees that lined it remain or have been replanted.

The J.R. Roosevelt Place house, known as the **Red House (contributing building)**, is currently vacant. The late Federal-style building was constructed c. 1833, possibly using portions of an older house on the property that stood closer to Post Road. The main block is two stories tall and five bays wide. It has a low-pitched side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, white-painted clapboard siding, and a brick foundation that is painted and parged in places. Trim consists of a boxed cornice above a narrow board frieze that forms a closed pediment with the raking cornice on the side gables. Three of the original four brick interior chimneys rise above the roof; the northeast chimney has been enlarged and extends down the north side wall. A one-story gambrel-roof wing attached to the north elevation was built c. 1915 in the Colonial Revival style, and a smaller one-story gable-roof extension was added across the north end of the wing c. 1963. The wing has wood roof shingles and shed-roof dormers clad in wood shingles across both the east and west roof slopes. The extension has a concrete-block foundation and vinyl siding.

The house features a wide Stick-style entrance porch (added c. 1880) with a shallow hipped roof, exposed rafters, an open-grid decorative cornice, and a diagonally slatted balustrade. The main entrance in the center bay of the east facade contains a single wood-paneled door framed by multi-paned sidelights and transom separated by decorative molding. The exterior wall around the entrance, beneath the porch roof, is painted red with black trim to reflect the earlier color scheme for which the house was named. Six-pane French doors along the south side elevation at one time opened onto a similar side porch that was removed sometime after 1945. Secondary entrances include a partially glazed door into a low shed-roof vestibule attached to the center of the north wing's east wall that contains steps to the basement and a modern metal door in the east wall of the extension.

The symmetrical fenestration consists of rectangular openings with shallow projecting sills and lintels and narrow board surrounds. The central second-story window on the east and west elevations of the main block is flanked by narrow rectangular openings. The west elevation also features a central projecting bay window with paneled wood window bases on the first story. A variety of windows fill the openings, including six-paned casement windows installed in the main block c. 1905, eight-over-eight basement windows, six-over-six double-hung sash windows in the main block and the north wing, and some one-over-one vinyl replacement windows in the rear (west) elevation. Most of the windows have vinyl exterior storms attached, but several older multi-paned wood storms are in place. Some of the basement windows have been infilled with concrete block.

The **Garage-Motor House (contributing building)**, located just south of the historic formal garden, is a two-story frame building constructed in the late nineteenth century and converted c. 1915 into a garage and residence for the J.R. Roosevelt family's chauffeur. The gray building with white trim has a gable roof, clapboard siding, six-over-six and two-over-two double-hung sash windows, one-story shed-roof wings on the north and east sides, and a two-story shed-roof addition on the south side. The main block was originally the garage, with garage doors on the south side that have been removed. The building is presently part of a cyclone-fence-enclosed park maintenance area. A small shed that historically stood to the south of the Garage-Motor House is no longer extant.

Bellefield Estate

The Bellefield Estate extends from the Rogers land at the northern end of the Springwood Estate to Post Road, excluding the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center property.

The **Bellefield House (LCS No. 040000, contributing building)** is located in the center of the Bellefield parcel facing east toward the Post Road. Originally built in 1795-96 as a two-story, three-bay, center-entrance, Federal-style frame building, the house was remodeled c. 1850 in the Italianate style. Between 1909 and 1911, Thomas Newbold engaged McKim, Mead and White to enlarge and remodel the Bellefield house into a Colonial Revival mansion. This project transformed the front of the house with two-bay additions to either side, stucco siding, neoclassical detailing, and a new roof but also retained elements of the earlier building at the rear and interior. While no longer used as a residence or maintained as a house museum, the Bellefield house remains largely unchanged from its remodeling as completed in 1911.

The Bellefield house consists of a two-and-one-half-story, 96-by-43-foot core, with a setback two-story service wing extending off the north side. The symmetrical, seven-bay east (facade) elevation, painted yellow with white trim and dark green louvered shutters, features stucco siding, three-light paired casement windows, overhanging eaves detailed with mutules and guttae, and a wood-shingled gable roof with four sets of chimneys and three dormer windows ornamented with round-headed and triangular pediments. The original 1795-96 building forms the center three bays, while the adjoining bays date to the 1909-1911 remodeling. Balcony casement windows open onto a raised stone terrace with a brick surface and wrought-iron railings that extends across the full width of the east and south sides. The central part of the terrace spanning the center three bays contains an open, flat-roof porch with Doric columns and a wood balustrade in a Chinese Chippendale pattern. The central main entrance consists of a paneled door with six-pane sidelights and a camed Federal-style transom. The north side of the house, a portion of which dates to the original house, contains a Palladian window that lights the main staircase. The adjoining service wing features a glazed porch along the front and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The first story dates to the original house (relocated), while the second story was added in the 1909-1911 remodeling.

The asymmetrical massing of the rear elevation reflects the house's additive building history. A two-story sleeping porch at the south end dates to the 1909-11 remodeling, and a c. 1850 wrought-iron balcony to the north originally wrapped around the south side of the house. The north half of the rear elevation is finished in flushboard siding with quoins and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The rear of the main block features a pedimented gable with casement attic windows and the same mutule and guttae detailing used on the facade. The wing has simple unadorned eaves.

The interior of the Bellefield house features a large entry hall that spans the full width of the original 1795-96 building, with neoclassical-style paneling and fireplaces at either end dating to the 1909-1911 remodeling. The pre-1909 library, music room, and dining room west of the entry hall are presently used as park offices. The living room added in 1909-1911 spans the full depth of the house south of the entry hall. Presently used as a park conference space, the room features paneled walls, ceiling moldings, wall sconces, and a neoclassical-style mantelpiece. The casement windows feature interior paneled wood shutters. A large stair hall north of the entry hall, within the original north wing, is lit by a Palladian window and has wallpaper dating to 1913 featuring a landscape scene. Most of the ancillary rooms in the house are used as park offices. A bomb shelter, built c. 1963-64 after the historic period, is located in the basement under the living room; other basement alterations were made at the time of the bomb shelter construction.

Outside the house, Bellefield retains much of its historic landscape character composed of a tree-lined entrance drive, open lawns, a walled garden, and a rear service area, although overlaid by the recent addition of visitor facilities related to the Wallace Center. The U-shaped **Bellefield Main Entrance Drive (LCS No. 040776, contributing structure)** was originally a 12-foot-wide earthen/gravel road laid out at the time the Bellefield house was constructed in 1795-96. The current 15- to 25-foot-wide road includes a northern portion made of bituminous asphalt with chip seal that is open for pedestrian use and a southern portion made of bituminous asphalt that serves as the vehicular exit from the staff parking area. The **Bellefield Entrance Gates (LCS No. 040796, contributing object)**, built in 1866, are dry-laid fieldstone demi-lune walls that curve in from the stone walls lining Post Road to meet six-foot-tall bluestone ashlar piers flanking each of the drive entrances.

The **Bellefield Grounds (contributing site)** consist of a spacious main (east) lawn between the house and the Post Road. The main lawn contains an open central area framed by mostly deciduous trees, including an allée lining the U-shaped Bellefield Main Entrance Drive. A non-historic flagpole stands within the lawn in front of the house. Along the Post Road, the main lawn is bordered by a tall, clipped hemlock hedge that spans the two drive entrances. Originally planted c. 1911, the hedge was replanted in 1986 away from the road by the NPS to protect it from damage caused by salt spray. A screen of white pines to either side of the hedge was probably planted in 1914, at the same time as the white pines along the Roosevelt estate frontage (Plot E in the System of Forest Plantations). The south side of the lawn is separated from the Presidential Library (North Avenue Lot) by a mixed hedgerow of mature trees. To the rear of the house, the Bellefield Grounds include the west lawn immediately behind the house that features a number of large specimen trees, including European larch, Norway spruce, and sugar maple. The **West Lawn Wellhead (LCS No. 040787, historic associated feature)** at the west edge adjoining the new entrance drive is a large stylized Corinthian capital that may have capped a well serving the estate's flower and vegetable gardens (now partially covered by the Wallace Center). A **Gravel Pathway (historic associated feature)** lined by an allée of shrubs extends east-west through the west lawn. This pathway originally

led west along the north side of the flower and vegetable gardens and terminated at the superintendent's quarters (Stone House). A **Cistern (LCS No. 040786, historic associated feature)** that was probably part of the house's nineteenth-century water supply system is situated in the west lawn along the pathway and consists of three stone slabs, each approximately three feet square, aligned east to west. Two 8-x-13-ft concrete **Cold Frames (LCS No. 040007, historic associated feature)**, built c. 1915 and missing their glazed wood sashes, are located along the gravel pathway near the Pump House. Historically, a clearing at the west end of the former gardens at the west side of the visitor parking lot allowed a view west toward the Hudson River that is today obstructed by woods.

The **Newbold Walled Garden (contributing site)**, designed by landscape gardener Beatrix Farrand in 1912, extends south of the Bellefield house between the main and west lawns. (Original layout and construction detail plans of the garden are located in the Farrand Collection at the University of California, Berkeley archives.) Constructed soon after the remodeling of the house was finished in 1911, the wall- and hedge-enclosed garden opens off the living room terrace in a formal axial plan consisting of lawn edged by herbaceous borders and walks. Beginning in 1994, the NPS and the Beatrix Farrand Garden Association, Inc. have restored the garden. It extends south approximately 310 feet in a series of three graduated rectangular spaces. The largest (north) section adjoining the house, approximately 115 feet long and 100 feet wide, is enclosed by the nine-foot-high **Walled Garden Fieldstone Walls (LCS No. 040797, historic associated feature)** reflecting the aesthetics of the Arts & Crafts Movement. The center of each wall contains an arched gateway with replica paneled wooden doors that have wrought-iron hardware and scrollwork. The middle section of the garden (approximately 80 feet long and 55 feet wide) and the south section (approximately 115 feet long and 36 feet wide) are enclosed by clipped hemlock hedges that were replanted after the originals were damaged by deer browsing. A contemporary gate with a paneled wooden door, a replica of the historic gates in the stone walls, was added within the historic arched hedge opening at the south end of the garden to keep deer out.

Within the garden, open lawn dominates the space, with a young elm at the northeast corner. The **Walled Garden Gravel Walks (LCS No. 040778, historic associated feature)** lined by stone edging parallel the sides of the north and middle sections of the garden and transition to a center walk through the south section. Herbaceous borders line the edges of the garden along the walls and hedges of the north and middle sections. Each bed is planted in seasonally sequencing perennials, annuals, and bulbs. Since the original planting plans have not been found, the Garden Association has maintained the plantings based on plans for the Read garden in Harrison, New York, designed by Farrand at about the same time. Portions of the plan have been modified to onsite growing conditions, and heritage varieties including species of iris favored by Farrand have been used where possible. Original wood trellises planted with akeebia and wisteria line the inside of the stone wall. A mix of mature shade and flowering trees frame the setting of the garden outside the walls and hedges, where Farrand may have intended a "wild garden" to be planted.

The Bellefield service area in the rear north corner of the property historically contained agricultural and domestic support functions and is presently used as a park maintenance area. Organized around the intersection of Estates Road and the Bellefield Service Road, the area is shaded by mature trees and bordered on the north by a row of Norway spruce. Three buildings frame a courtyard at the north side of the service area. The oldest outbuilding at Bellefield, the **Old Barn (LCS No. 040001, contributing building)**, is a two-story heavy-timber frame barn on the north side of the courtyard, probably built in the early nineteenth century. The 70-by-22-foot building has a slate gable roof and vertical board-and-batten siding probably added in the mid-nineteenth century, a partially open first story with three stalls, and a second-story hay loft. It is flanked on the west side by the **Old Garage (LCS No. 040003, contributing building)**, a one-story unsurfaced concrete block building constructed in c. 1905 (architect or builder not known). The approximately 50-by-20-foot gable-roof building is three bays on each side, with arched entrances in the middle bays containing paired glazed doors and flanking six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The gable walls have half-round attic windows. A rough, 20-by-14-foot frame shed addition at the north end of the building was built after 1921 (after the historic period). The **New Garage (LCS No. 040004, contributing building)** flanks the east side of the Old Barn. McKim, Mead and White designed the 80-by-33-foot, one-and-one-half-story, stone Colonial Revival building in 1914, and it was constructed in 1916. Located on the site of an earlier stable, the building has a slate roof, random-coursed fieldstone walls with slate-coped parapet gables, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The primary elevation, which faces west toward the service courtyard, features a central cross-gable pediment containing two round-arched garage doorways, with a small recessed porch above. The east elevation facing the Bellefield house contains two arched openings with later overhead garage doors, four dormer windows that continue the plane of the first-story stone wall, and two eyebrow windows between the

dormers. The interior contains two bedrooms and a single large garage on the first story and nine rooms on the second story that served as storage and an apartment for the Newbold chauffeur.

The **Stone House (LCS No. 040002, contributing building)**, also known as the Superintendent's Quarters, on the west side of the service area along the Estates Road is another building that served as a staff residence. Built in c. 1905 (architect or builder not known), the one-and-one-half-story, 39-by-25-foot, Colonial Revival house has random-coursed fieldstone walls, interior end chimneys, six-over-six double-hung sash windows (historically with louvered shutters, now missing), a gable roof with wood shingles, and overhanging denticulated eaves. The front of the house, which faces south toward the Wallace Center visitor parking lot (formerly the Newbold flower and vegetable gardens), is three bays wide with a hipped-roof center entrance porch supported by Doric columns.

Another former staff residence, the Gothic Revival-style Bellefield Cottage (also known as the Haggblom House or Morgan Residence #2) built c. 1850 probably during the Boorman ownership of Bellefield, is located on Stone Cottage Road off the northwest corner of the service area outside the NHS. The cottage and its associated garage, built c. 1930, are on land owned by Scenic Hudson, part of the property that includes the field along the Post Road north of Bellefield. The Morgan family acquired these two buildings from the Rogers estate in 1935 and donated the property to Scenic Hudson in 2011.

Remnants of the Bellefield water supply system, which was replaced by public water service in 1975 and is no longer in use, are located within the service area along the Bellefield Service Road. This system featured the extant **Water Tower (LCS No. 040006, contributing structure)**, probably built in 1911 as part of the expansion of the house. The tower consists of a steel braced-frame structure approximately 30 feet tall and 12 feet square at the base, with a replacement wood-stave 7,500-gallon-capacity tank installed in 2008. The **Bellefield Pump House (LCS No. 040005, contributing building)** adjoins the tower. It is a small, one-story, frame structure with clapboard siding and a gable roof probably built at the same time as the Water Tower in 1911. The building has a T-shaped plan with the long side measuring 43 by 12 feet and the short side, 11 by 12 feet. It historically contained an electrical-powered pump. The **Pump Base (LCS No. 040785, contributing structure)**, a five-foot-square stone slab, covers concrete well remains located east of the New Garage. The iron hand pump that stood on the stone slab no longer exists.

The Pump House and Water Tower occupy the western edge of the **Crooke⁴ Family Cemetery (contributing site)**, a 50-square-foot, stone-wall-enclosed burial ground established by deed dated June 26, 1793, prior to the construction of the Bellefield house. The enclosing 28-inch-high **Crooke Family Cemetery Wall (LCS No. 040795, historic associated feature)**, built prior to 1866, frames a rough lawn shaded by hemlock trees, with the Pump House and Water Tower enclosing the west end. The wall contains openings on the north and south sides, with the north opening containing hinges from an iron gate, now missing. The cemetery contains four standing headstones and a footstone in their supposed historic locations at the graves and fragments of several other stones leaning against the east and north sides of the stone wall.⁵ The headstones are simple engraved upright tablets, of marble or brownstone, between 36 and 48 inches tall, with the following inscriptions:

Ann Broom Headstone (LCS No. 040806, historic associated feature): "Sacred to the memory of Ann Broom, daughter of Charles Crooke. Born at Crum Elbow April 14, 1765. Died at Brookside Pookeepsie [*sic*] April 1856, in the 89th year of her age."

Gabriel William Ludlow Broom Headstone (LCS No. 040807, historic associated feature): "In memory of Gabriel William Ludlow Broom. Son of John Broom at Crum Elbow. Born at Inwood Sullivan Co. Oct. 31[?] 1835. Died at Po'keepsie Oct. 23, 1856. Age of 21 years."

Sarah Broom Headstone (LCS No. 040808, historic associated feature): "In memory of Sarah wife of Charles Broom and daughter of John & Elizabeth Baldwin born at St. Weonards Herefordshire England 1 October 1810 died at Poughkeepsie 30 April 1844 in the 34 year of her age."

⁴ Various spelled "Crook".

⁵ The headstones were stored for a time in the Bellefield basement, and were later reinstalled by the National Park Service.

Crook Family Headstone (LCS No. 040809, historic associated feature): “In memory of Charles Crook, son of Charles Crook... Died at Crum Elbow... October 1772... also in memory of Jane wife of Charles Crook... died at Albany... February 1813...” A small footstone associated with this headstone is marked “J.C.”

Only one of the fragment grave markers, leaning against the north cemetery wall, contains an intact engraving:

William Broom headstone: “In memory of William Broom, a native of Bristol, England, who died in the City of Albany, January 17, 1830.”

The identity and engravings of the other fragments are not known.

Home Farm and Bennett Farm

The Home Farm, consisting of portions of the Boreel Place purchased by James Roosevelt in 1868 and the Bracken Place purchased in 1871, is located east of Post Road and extends east beyond the Maritje Kill to the Bennett and Dumphy Farms. FDR purchased the Bennett Farm in 1911, when it extended east from the Home Farm to the foot of Dutchess Hill. Today, the portion of the farm west of Violet Avenue is within the Home of FDR NHS.

Bracken Pond (contributing structure) is a small constructed pond within the Locust Pasture near Newbold Road measuring approximately 225 feet by 100 feet. The pond, created prior to James Roosevelt’s purchase of the Bracken Place in 1871, is impounded by an earthen dam at a minor tributary of the Maritje Kill.

The **Bennett Farm Fields (contributing site)** are four former agricultural fields east of the Middle Woods that were part of the Bennett Farm property purchased by FDR in 1911. The two former fields immediately east of the woods are now covered in young woods that have grown in since 1945, while two additional fields further east bordering Violet Avenue remain mostly open, although covered in young successional scrub. The non-historic Central Hudson Poughkeepsie-Rhinebeck ‘Q’ Transmission Line Corridor, built c. 1955, runs along the northern edge of the Bennett Farm Fields. The **Bennett Farmstead Site (contributing site)** within the fields along Violet Avenue is a complex of stone foundations remaining from the farmstead buildings, which were destroyed by fire in the 1970s. The foundations include those of the main barn, a stave silo, two outbuildings, a pole barn, and the two-story, three-bay, Federal-period frame farmhouse. The grounds of the house retain a number of specimen trees predating 1945.

Top Cottage

The 40-acre Top Cottage parcel at the east end of the district comprises the Lent Wood Lot and portions of the Dumphy Farm, Rohan Farm, and Briggs Wood Lot acquired by FDR between 1935 and c. 1939.

FDR built **Top Cottage (LCS No. 292452, contributing building)**, also known historically as Hilltop Cottage, as his retreat in 1938-1939 on the wooded crest of Dutchess Hill nearly two miles east of the Home. He developed the conceptual design for the house, and architect Henry Toombs completed the working drawings. Top Cottage remains little changed from FDR’s lifetime, with the exception of its larger setting. Most of the surrounding estate lands were developed for suburban housing between the 1950s and the 1980s. The house was restored to its c. 1945 appearance according to plans by John G. Waite Associates for the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute in 1999-2000. The work involved removing dormers, a north porch, an enclosure of the main porch, and interior modifications made after 1945.

Top Cottage recalls the massing, materials, and simple detailing of Dutch colonial architecture of the Hudson Valley and was designed to accommodate wheelchair accessibility. The house is a one-and-one-half-story, random-coursed fieldstone building with a central 40-by-24-foot block and recessed symmetrical flanking wings measuring 36 by 23 feet, with steeply pitched asphalt-shingle gable roofs and flush raking eaves. Fenestration consists of four-, six-, and eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows with narrow trim, stone-slab sills, and stone lintel courses. The inconspicuous off-center paneled main entrance door is on the east side, within a shallow courtyard framed by the flanking wings and dominated by a large exterior stone chimney. On the west facade facing the Hudson Valley, the roof on the central block extends in a concave pitch over an open, full-width porch supported by square wood posts. The porch is accessed from the interior by

a set of wide, fully glazed sliding doors. An earthen ramp, believed to be original to the house, provides wheelchair accessibility off the north side of the porch.

The interior of Top Cottage is simply finished with plaster walls and plain wood trim. The primary interior space is the living room, which occupies the entire first floor of the central block and is organized around a large stone fireplace on the east wall. The room has a plastered cathedral ceiling, four large windows, and sliding glass doors that open onto the porch, allowing views out into the wooded landscape and the Hudson River Valley in the distance. The north wing contains the entry hall and service rooms, including a kitchen, pantry, and caretaker's quarters. The south wing contains two bedrooms. The attics of the north and south wings are former staff and guest bedrooms finished in fiberboard and oak paneling that dates to renovations made in 1940-41 and 1942-43. The north dormer, two sets of staircases, and paired windows in the north and south gables also date to these renovations.

The historic entrance drive to Top Cottage branched off from Val-Kill Lane and ran north along the present alignment of Val-Kill Drive. The north end of the drive is within the Home of FDR NHS. Historically an earthen/gravel road, it is today paved in asphalt but maintains the historic alignment turning west from Val-Kill Drive at a stone wall and ending in a turn-around along the east side of Top Cottage. The **Top Cottage Grounds (contributing site)**, a vernacular (as opposed to designed) landscape partially restored along with the house c. 2000, retains its historic rustic character and diverse topography. The house is tucked into the woods, with a rough lawn surrounding it beneath a canopy of oaks. Surviving features of the landscape created when the house was built in 1938-1939 include the original road approaching from the north (now part of Top Cottage Trail), the looped drive east of the house, a footpath leading from the ramp around the north end of the house, stone fences, and the open views of the Hudson Valley from the house. Many of the native dogwoods that characterized the landscape during FDR's day are lost. The house may have had foundation plantings of rhododendrons, English ivy, and azaleas, none of which survive. Forest understory and the non-historic Potter Stable-Cottage (see below) obscure the southwestern part of the view.

The **Rohan Farm Field (contributing site)**, directly south of Top Cottage within the NHS, is a remnant of the agricultural fields on the Rohan Farm property purchased by FDR in 1935 that is now characterized by lawn and old-field succession.

District-wide Resources

Numerous **Stone Wall Systems (contributing structure)** remain throughout the district. The **Post Road Stone Walls (LCS Nos. 040801 and 040794, historic associated features)** along the west side of the Post Road border the South Avenue Lot Field and Red House Front Field and partially line the front of Bellefield. Probably built when the Post Road was relocated c. 1808, these three-foot-high dry-laid fieldstone walls extend south beyond the National Register boundary. The middle section of the Bellefield wall was replaced with a hemlock hedge, probably c. 1911 by the Newbolds. The **River Road Stone Wall (LCS No. 040804, historic associated feature)** lines River Road along the steep slope below the Home Garden. Dry-laid **Stone Fences (LCS No. 040802, historic associated feature)** dating to the early nineteenth century and possibly earlier run along lot lines, former property boundaries, and the edges of old pastures and woodlots throughout the Lower Woods of the Wheeler Place and J.R. Roosevelt Place, the Home Farm, the Bennett Farm Fields, and the eastern part of the Middle Woods. These stone fences consist of rubble walls, approximately two to three feet high, some of which have collapsed. Similar fences run along the Bennett Farm boundaries and Violet Avenue, line Tompkins Farm Road, and mark the historic boundary between the wooded area near Top Cottage and the farm fields to the south.

The district also contains several **Security System Remnants (contributing object)**, installed during World War II throughout most of the Roosevelt property. These generally consist of sets of two steel pipe posts that originally had three cables strung across to serve as a crash barrier and a third steel post nearby that held an electric eye. Two posts are located just inside the Home Road Gate, with an electric eye post at the opposite end of the Home Road at the intersection with the Estates Road. Another set of three posts is located at the base of the River Road slope toward the Paddock Lot. Remnants can also be found within the Home Farm, including steel posts and cables from a long crash barrier along the south boundary of the NHS west of the Maritje Kill.

The district-wide **System of Forest Plantations (contributing site)** consists of 24 plantations set out between 1912 and 1936. None of the plantations have been managed since 1946, but overall they retain the characteristic planting patterns and dominant species of the early twentieth century, with the exception of Plots A and B, which have declined with few of the original trees left, and portions of Plot 1 damaged by a c. 1990 blow-down. Four plantations are sited within the Lower Woods. Plot A (red and Scots pine) and Plot B (white pine) in the flats along the unnamed creek in the Gravel Lot, set out in 1912 and expanded in 1914, were FDR's first forest plantations. Plot F is a white pine plantation set out in 1914 on uplands in the River Wood Lot. Plot U is a white pine plantation set out in 1936 on the Rogers land (adjacent to Stone Cottage Road). Three of FDR's early forest plantations are located in the Paddock Lot. Plot I is a white pine plantation planted c. 1912-16 along the slope of the terrace below the Home Garden and service area. Plot J is a small grove of Norway spruce planted c. 1916 on the drainage lot adjoining the south boundary of the Paddock Lot. Plot K is a tulip poplar plantation planted in 1917 along the edge of the Lower Woods. Plot E is a screen of white pines planted in 1914 inside the Post Road Stone Walls and historically managed as one of the forest plantations, although it served primarily an aesthetic function. This border extends north across Bellefield and south across the front of the Hyde Park Mall beyond the NHS.

The forest plantations within the Middle Woods include Plot C, a large white pine stand that FDR set out in the Farm Wood Lot in 1914 as one of his earliest experiments with forestry, and three stands in the Locust Pasture: Plot H, a small white pine stand set out in c. 1916; Plot N, white pine with some remnant Scots pine and red pine set out in c. 1924-26; and Plot R, an experimental Norway spruce underplanting set out in 1930. Plot L, a small plot of tulip poplars established in 1925 near the site of the Wheeler farmstead, is located near the northeast corner of the Big Lot adjacent to Roosevelt Farm Lane. Plot 61, on the Bennett Farm in the old field along the edge of the Middle Woods, was originally planted with Norway spruce in 1926 as FDR's first experiment with growing Christmas trees and then replanted in 1944 with white spruce and balsam fir. Between 1930 and 1933, the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University set out a number of forest plantations in the Middle Woods as a cooperative effort for demonstration and experimental purposes. Portions of four demonstration red pine and Norway spruce plantations (Plots 29, 30, 33, and 34) remain within the Home Farm, at the eastern edge of the North Parker Lot and western edge of the Swamp Pasture (directly behind the Hyde Park Drive-In Screen). Six demonstration plots remain within the Tompkins Farm, south of Plot 61: the adjoining Plots 1 and 22, a red pine plantation set out in 1930-1933; Plot 23, a red pine plantation set out in 1933; Plot 24, an experimental red oak plantation set out in 1933; Plot 25, a Norway spruce and red pine plantation set out in 1933-1934; and Plot 26, a red pine and European larch plantation set out in 1933. This portion of the Tompkins Farm at the time was an old field covered in successional gray birch. The College of Forestry also maintained 15 demonstration plots on the Tompkins Farm along the east side of Violet Avenue (outside the NHS), but these have been lost to development.

Circulation Systems

The district includes portions of several roads originally laid out for carriages to navigate the river estates, distinct from the more utilitarian system of Farm and Woods Roads described below. **River Road (LCS No. 040779, contributing structure)**, a carriage road built c. 1868 and now designated in part as the Hyde Park Trail, runs east-west from the Estates Road within Springwood through the Home Garden, between the small and large vegetable garden fields, and continues south and west through the Lower Woods, across the Paddock Lot and the J.R. Roosevelt Place, to the Hudson River. The section in the Home Garden was removed in 1947 and rebuilt c. 2004 following the removal of the visitor parking lot. The Gardener's Cottage Drive, built c. 1906, is a short spur that extends northwest off River Road to the Gardener's Cottage Garage. This drive was extended to the north in 1947 as part of the new visitor parking lot and remains in use as a park service road. Along the steep slope below the Home Garden, River Road has been altered since 1945 with asphalt paving. At the base of the slope, River Road branches with Duplex Road, probably built between 1886 and 1895 of earth or gravel and now paved in asphalt. Along the western side of the Paddock Lot Field, River Road is just two tracks rather than its historically graded earthen surface. The continuation of the road across the J.R. Roosevelt Place parallels an unnamed creek and crosses it over the **River Road Bridge (LCS No. 040791, contributing structure)**, originally built c. 1870 and rebuilt c. 1915. The twelve-foot-long bridge was originally a timber structure set on fieldstone embankments with rustic timber railings. The c. 1915 modifications replaced the timber deck with a concrete slab and concrete parapets that tied into the rustic approach railings. These timber railings were removed after 1945. River Road terminates at the railroad, where the Roosevelt family had a railroad platform and, on the opposite side of the tracks, a boat landing (outside the NHS); neither feature exists.

Stone Cottage Road, the historic Bellefield river road also referred to as the North Boundary Road, extends along the north edge of Bellefield through the service area. Probably constructed in the eighteenth century, the section from the service area to the Post Road is today only a trace, marked by an allée of trees parallel to the contemporary park entrance drive. Several resources that probably date to the development of the property as part of the Rogers Estate, Crumwold Farms, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century extend off Stone Cottage Road near Bellefield, along the NHS boundary. These include a portion of the Rogers Fish Pond Dam Bypass south of the Rogers Fish Pond Dam (constructed prior to 1886, outside the National Register boundary). The bypass was built between 1911 and 1928 to provide a wider roadway than the narrow passage along the top of the dam. A secondary non-historic bypass exists near the east side of the creek. The bypass crosses the unnamed creek over a stone-arched bridge (Rogers Stone Bridge #1) located just outside the NHS boundary. The **Rogers Stone Bridge #2 (contributing structure)** is a similar stone-arched bridge located to the south, within the NHS. This bridge, built prior to 1930, appears to have been part of a carriage road, no longer extant, that ran through the woods off Stone Cottage Road or its bypass.

The main east-west road that led from Violet Avenue through Val-Kill to Top Cottage, Val-Kill Lane, is still intact within Val-Kill, but post-1945 suburban development at the base of Dutchess Hill on Roosevelt Road and along Val-Kill Drive obliterated other sections of the road. The portion of the road within the southwest corner of the Top Cottage property remains only as a trace. Current public vehicular access to Top Cottage is from Cream Street through the Val-Kill Heights subdivision. A secondary road to Top Cottage (Dutchess Hill Road) extends up the steep north side of Dutchess Hill and is presently maintained as part of the Top Cottage Trail that connects the site with Val-Kill.

The additional road networks within the district are grouped into the following categories by their historic functions: Farm and Woods Roads, Service Roads, and Security Roads.

The system of **Farm and Woods Roads (contributing structure)** consists of several roads that connect the estates with the adjacent farms, wood lots, and waterways. Within Springwood, the South Avenue Lot Farm Road along the east side of the South Avenue Lot Field is used as a park maintenance road. This road also historically extended along the south side of the field, but only a trace remains. The Pump House Road, an unmaintained trace of a graded earth road extending from River Road along the slope below the Home Garden, provides access to the two reservoirs and the Pump House. A network of secondary woods roads branch off River Road within the J.R. Roosevelt Place, including the Gravel Pit Road and Lower Woods Road #1 extending north to Springwood and five roads crossing the Boreel and Kirchner places to the south (Lower Woods Roads #2-#6). Lower Woods Road #6 extends south beyond the NHS into the former Webendorfer Estate, presently the Culinary Institute of America property. Within Springwood, **Lower Woods Road #1 (LCS No. 040773, historic associated feature)**, also part of the Hyde Park Trail, continues north and west through the woods to Stone Cottage Road, a privately owned river access road from Bellefield to Crum Elbow Point (outside the National Register boundary). Forest Trail (Bridle Path Road) is a spur north from Lower Woods Road #1 that also ends at Stone Cottage Road. Both roads were initially built in 1925 for FDR to access the forest by vehicle after he contracted polio and extended in 1935 when he acquired the Rogers Land. Forest Trail follows the alignment of an earlier bridle trail. These roads include the **Lower Woods Road #1 Stone Culvert (LCS No. 040803, historic associated feature)** and other non-historic corrugated metal pipe.

Additional farm and woods roads provide access to and through the farms on the east side of Post Road. Portions of these roads were rehabilitated in 2008 as Roosevelt Farm Lane to provide trail access and a vehicular shuttle route from the Home to Val-Kill between the Post Road and Violet Avenue. This project included grading, minor realignment and widening, new culverts, and resurfacing with gravel. A small gravel parking area and trailhead signs are located across from Bellefield. The historic road network includes two primary east-west roads connecting the Post Road and Violet Avenue. Newbold Road to the north was built in 1906 to provide the Newbolds (of Bellefield) access to the Dumphy Farm, which they owned at the time. The non-historic Newbold Road Power Line Corridor, paralleling the south side of Newbold Road, replaced an earlier line built prior to 1942 directly alongside the road. The eastern end of Newbold Road extends across the Dumphy Farm tract and continues over the park boundary as Newbold Drive, a public road within a development dating to the 1950s. Farm Road, an early road that FDR extended in 1923 after he contracted polio to provide direct vehicular access to the Bennett Farm and soon-to-be-developed Val-Kill, runs through the southern side of the Home Farm. The eastern end of Farm Road is the main circulation route through the Bennett Farm. This road transitions into the tree-lined Bennett Farm Entrance Road off Violet Avenue. Roosevelt Farm Lane extends onto a new alignment at the trailhead and parking area north of the Bennett Farmstead Site. Farm Road and Newbold Road are

connected within the Home Farm by Cross Road, built in 1911, also part of Roosevelt Farm Lane. A fourth woods road within the Home Farm is the Road to Rogers, built in 1911 and extending from Newbold Road through the Locust Pasture to the former Archibald Rogers Estate, Crumwold Farms. Several additional roads and tracks in the Home Farm may be historic or the result of widespread All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) use that occurred when the property was privately owned prior to 2006. Tompkins Farm Road runs from Violet Avenue along the north boundary of the Tompkins Farm property adjoining the College of Forestry plantations.

The **Service Roads (contributing structure)** comprise the historic service roads associated with the Springwood, Red House, and Bellefield estates. The **Estates Road (LCS Nos. 040770 and 040774, historic associated feature)** runs from Bellefield on the north to the Red House on the south, bordering the Home Garden on the east. Originally surfaced in packed earth or gravel, the road dates to c. 1885. It is presently paved in asphalt north of the Home Road and serves as a primary pedestrian circulation route. The north end terminates at Stone Cottage Road near the northern boundary of the NHS, just west of the Bellefield service area. The south section of the road within Bellefield was removed in 2003 with the construction of the Wallace Center parking lot. The section adjacent to the Home Garden was removed in 1947 for construction of the visitor parking lot and rebuilt c. 2004 after the relocation of the lot. The unmaintained earthen southern end runs along the west side of the Red House Front Field and branches with a spur to the Red House and another to the Red House Entrance Road. The **Springwood Service Road (LCS No. 040781, historic associated feature)** provides the main access through the Springwood service area. Historically gravel and graded earth, the road is now paved in asphalt except the section in the service yard. The **West Service Road (LCS No. 040780, historic associated feature)** runs south from the Red House along the east side of the NPS Curatorial Building to the Garage-Motor House, where it turns west and then south to terminate at the J.R. Roosevelt Trotting Course. The north leg of the Bellefield Main Entrance Drive continues west as the **Bellefield Service Road (LCS No. 040775, historic associated feature)** to the complex of service buildings at the rear of the property. The road broadens into a non-historic staff parking area along the north side of the Bellefield house and terminates within the service area at Estates Road. The **South Boundary Service Road (LCS No. 040776, historic associated feature)** is a minor service road that historically ran east-west along the south boundary of Bellefield and curved north to intersect the Bellefield Main Entrance Drive. This road is today a trace used as part of the Hyde Park Trail.

The **Security Roads (contributing structure)** are remnants of World War II-era roads located within the Home Farm and the Dumphy Farm. Jeep Road 5M (M standing for Middle Woods) runs east from the Road to Rogers to the Dumphy Farm and north to the Rogers estate along a former line of phone jacks. Jeep Road 6M extends south from 5M along the west side of the Maritje Kill. Jeep Road 7M begins at Newbold Road and extends north to 5M paralleling the Maritje Kill.

Archeological Sites

NOTE: The following information printed in bold-face type contains location information for a sensitive archeological site on the Bellefield parcel. Under the authority of Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the paragraph should be redacted from the document before it is released to the public.

The **Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus (ASMIS #HOFR00001.001, contributing site)**



Collections Statement

The furnishings of Springwood comprise furnishings and décor collected by the Roosevelt and Delano families, including FDR's parents, combined with furnishings distinctive to FDR's personal interests and career. The integrity of these furnished spaces speaks to the importance of his family heritage to FDR, and the importance he assigned to passing his home intact to the public. Following FDR's death in 1945, the Roosevelt family elected to give up their right to life tenancy and turned the house over to the government. Aside from the removal of selected items by the family, the bulk of the original furnishings were donated with the house in 1946. Over 7,000 original objects remain on permanent exhibit, and the historical interiors closely resemble photographs of the house during its occupancy. In contrast, Top Cottage was in private hands for nearly 50 years following its sale by the Roosevelt heirs, and no original furnishings or collections were acquired with that property, with little known about their disposition. To date, the collections associated with the Bellefield property related to its significance are limited to a small collection of documentary materials, primarily Morgan/Newbold family photographs taken on the grounds. The site's archeological collection numbers approximately 30,000 items and comprises objects excavated in the course of survey and salvage projects on the FDR, J.R. Roosevelt, and Bellefield properties along with associated field notes. Included among these are items excavated from the Bellefield Greenhouse Locus, the district's only archeological site currently identified as contributing.

Furnishings in the house at Springwood strongly reflect the family's traditions and heritage. These include pieces inherited through both sides of the family along with those acquired by FDR's father James and his first wife, Rebecca Howland, for the house, and those collected by James and FDR's mother Sara on European vacations. The eclectic and comfortable furnishings include a prominent eighteenth-century Dutch tall case clock, Chinese porcelains throughout the public rooms acquired by the Delano family in the China trade, and a pair of chairs representing FDR's two terms as Governor of New York. The family library, designed primarily by FDR during the 1915 renovations to the house, most reflects his lifelong collecting hobbies. The walls are lined with cases containing some 3,000 books associated with FDR, his parents, and his children. The books, including 1,000 signed by family or containing bookplates, date primarily from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century and consist of literature, European and American history and biography, travel and geography, twentieth-century juvenile literature, popular periodicals, and serials relating largely to natural history. The collection includes most of the published writings of Theodore Roosevelt, reflecting FDR's admiration for him as well as their shared interest in the natural world. Small collections of coins and currency are stored in built-in cabinets beneath the books, and pieces from FDR's naval art collection are displayed above them. The furnished desk was used by FDR to sort and study his collections. Additional collections providing evidence of FDR's lifelong association with the property include approximately 80 mounted bird specimens collected by FDR as a boy and displayed in the entrance hall and a small collection of sporting equipment.

Numerous works on United States naval history and family portraits stand out among the artwork in the home collection. The naval art collection reflects FDR's lifelong interest in the sea and in the history of the American Navy. He acquired the works progressively over the course of many years, with an eye to researching and writing about American naval history. Most of the items in the home, which include works by such artists as Thomas Birch and Alonzo Chappel, focus on historical naval figures and battle scenes, many associated with the War of 1812. FDR selected them for the house from among his much larger collection, considered at the time one of the best private collections of its kind in existence and now owned by the Presidential Library (NARA). The collection of family portraiture expresses the continuity and presence of Roosevelt family history in FDR's formative and adult years. Significant pieces in this group include a Gilbert Stuart portrait of Isaac Roosevelt, FDR's great-great-grandfather, and an Eastman Johnson painting of Franklin Hughes Delano, his great-uncle and namesake. A portrait of FDR's mother, Sara, painted by Pierre Troubetskoy and one of his father, James, by Felix Moscheles hang in the house. FDR is represented by a likeness painted by Charles Forbes when FDR was 15, a Presidential-period portrait by Ellen Emmet Rand commissioned by his mother, and a life-size seated bronze sculpture commissioned by FDR's godmother from Paul Troubetskoy in 1911.

Collection items relating to FDR's disability following his exposure to polio in 1921 include two wheelchairs designed by FDR on permanent exhibit, a pair of crutches, and a small accumulation of straps and shoes fitted for leg braces. In addition to the hand-operated lift, surviving representations of accommodations made to the house to facilitate his use include removable ramps originally installed at the entrance to the family library and at the stair landing to provide access to the second floor. The collection also contains the original railed steps historically installed on the terrace to facilitate FDR's entry to the house.

A small collection of archival materials associated with the home includes framed family photographs and a series of daybooks kept by head gardener William Plog. The latter date from 1910 to 1945 and track purchases and payroll.

Non-Contributing Resources

The current public visitor entrance to the park, the **Wallace Center Visitor Parking Lot and Entrance Drive (non-contributing structure)**, was built in 2003 to replace the entrance road at the Presidential Library (outside the NHS) that served historically as the public visitor entrance. The new entrance drive (FDR Drive) runs from the Post Road along the northern boundary of Bellefield, turns south in front of the Bellefield service area, forms an oval turn-around along the north side of the Wallace Center, and runs along the north/west side of the parking lot. The large, irregular-shaped asphalt lot with planted medians, on a portion of the Newbold flower and vegetable gardens, replaced the visitor parking lot built on the adjoining Roosevelt Home Garden in 1947.

The **South Lawn Flagstone Walk (LCS No. 040771, non-contributing structure)**, originally built between 1946 and 1949 (outside the period of significance), curves around the south side of the Home from the paved turn-around and widens to form a round patio at the southwest corner.⁶

The **Furnace House (non-contributing building)** is located to the west of the Laundry on the slope below the edge of the terrace. It is a 17-by-15-foot, one-story, flat-roofed building constructed in c. 1957 and accessed by five flights of concrete stairs.

Three non-contributing buildings are located within the former formal garden area south of the Red House. The NPS completed the **NPS Curatorial Building (non-contributing building)**, a one-story, 9,600-square-foot, metal storage building, with adjoining gravel parking area in 2008. The **NPS Garage (non-contributing building)** was constructed along the south edge of the parking area in 2009. The one-story, shed-roof, metal garage building contains six garage bays with metal overhead doors along the north elevation. These developments avoided the **Greenhouse Foundation & Potting Shed (non-contributing building)**, the remnants of the formal garden's greenhouse complex built c. 1915 at the northern end of the area. The Potting Shed is a deteriorated one-story frame building with a sheet-metal roof, novelty siding, and curved eaves that aligned with the eaves of the Greenhouse superstructure, now gone. The concrete foundation walls of the Greenhouse extend south of the Potting Shed. Another greenhouse wing extended to the east of the Potting Shed, but the foundations do not remain.

The majority of non-contributing resources in the district are located east of the Post Road. The Hyde Park Drive-In was established c. 1949 on the North Parker Lot and the northern half of the South Parker Lot and remains in operation, although the NPS acquired the property in 2011. A wide gravel entrance drive leads from the Post Road to the **Hyde Park Drive-In Ticket Booth (non-contributing building)**, a small concrete-block building with a deeply overhanging flat roof and a glass-paned ticket window facing west. Multiple gravel lanes extend north from the entrance drive and cut across the North Parker Lot in wide arcs. The **Hyde Park Drive-In (non-contributing building)**, located near the center of the lot, is a long, low, rectangular building of white-painted concrete block with a deeply overhanging flat roof. The east elevation has two garage doors, two plate-glass windows, and a set of double pedestrian doors. A third garage door is located on the south wall, and metal pedestrian doors line the north and west walls. The building faces east, toward the **Hyde Park Drive-In Screen (non-contributing structure)**, a large rectangular panel positioned at the tree-line along the east edge of the lot and supported by wood buttressing.

The south half of the South Parker Lot was developed by 1955 with the **Golden Manor Motel (non-contributing building)**, which remains a privately owned business. The one-story U-shaped building, constructed of red brick in the Colonial Revival style, features a two-story central section with a double-height columned portico under a pedimented gable. A portion of the South Parker Lot between the drive-in and the motel was never developed.

⁶ The walk parallels a narrower historic flagstone walk that led to the east side of the south porch and was either covered or removed during construction of the current walk (Auwaerter 2009:58).

South of the entrance to Roosevelt Farm Lane, three commercial buildings occupy a large privately owned section of the Big Lot. All are set back approximately 100 feet from the road, following a stipulation included in the original lease agreements with the Val-Kill Company, and are surrounded by asphalt parking lots and well-kept landscaping. The **Hyde Park Brew Pub (non-contributing building)** is a two-story side-gabled restaurant built in 1948 as a Howard Johnson's and recently renovated with stucco and fieldstone cladding and neoclassical trim. **Springwood View Offices (non-contributing building)** is a one-story, gabled and vinyl-clad professional office building constructed c. 2000. The **Roosevelt (formerly Hyde Park) Theater (non-contributing building)** is a two-story, concrete-block, indoor movie theater built c. 1950. The asymmetrical facade (west) elevation of the flat-roof theater is faced primarily with rough-cut concrete blocks, with some rough fieldstone and sheet metal-clad sections. The NPS-owned south half of the Big Lot between the Roosevelt Theater and Springwood Village (a c. 1950s residential development outside the NHS) remains undeveloped.

The **Farm Road Bridge (non-contributing structure)** is a concrete-arched bridge over the Maritje Kill that has lost its original concrete parapet walls. The NPS preserved the bridge remnant and built a new timber bridge over it in 2008 as part of the Roosevelt Farm Lane project.

The non-historic **Val-Kill Farms Dairy Barn (non-contributing building)** extends off the foundations of the earlier main barn at the Bennett Farmstead Site. This tile block, one-story, gable-roofed building was constructed in 1948 as part of Elliot Roosevelt's Val-Kill Farms business, which included poultry and dairy operations at the Bennett Farm from 1948 through c. 1950. The barn is in ruins, with windows, doors, and portions of walls and roof missing.

The **Potter Stable-Cottage (non-contributing building)**, constructed near Top Cottage c. 1955 as a stable and converted to a caretaker's residence in the mid-1970s, is a two-story building located southwest of the cottage. The lower story has painted concrete-block walls, while the second story has board-and-batten walls. The gable roof is sheathed in composition shingles.

Statement of Integrity

The Home of FDR NHS retains historic integrity in all seven categories to the time of FDR's death in April 1945. The landscape within the boundaries of the site retains much of its historic character, composed of open agricultural fields, formal and informal gardens, specimen trees, and dense woods. Significant river and mountain views from the estates on the west side of the Post Road and from the hilltop site of Top Cottage are maintained. Vegetation has changed due to natural growth and decline but generally retains its historic character. The forest plantations overall reflect their historic boundaries and planting patterns, although they have matured since FDR's lifetime and lack of management has resulted in the loss of trees in several plots. The NPS acquisition of a large portion of the former Roosevelt lands (in both the Home of FDR NHS and the adjacent Eleanor Roosevelt NHS) has enabled the site to maintain much of its integrity of setting and feeling despite surrounding late twentieth-century suburban commercial and residential development.

The extant historic buildings within the district are well-preserved, and many of them continue to express their associations with FDR. Top Cottage and the Home at Springwood, in particular, reflect the influence of FDR's architectural interests and design intent. Buildings and landscapes have been restored as necessary but retain a substantial portion of their original materials. The outbuildings and grounds at Springwood and Bellefield contribute to the feeling of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century country estates typical of the Hudson River Valley. The adjoining Presidential Library and Museum property, outside the National Register boundary but developed by FDR within the period of significance, forms an integral part of the setting of the Home. Contemporary NPS construction is confined to screened areas at the southern end of the district.

HISTORIC DISTRICT DATA SHEET

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

NOTE: * Denotes resources that were previously listed in the National Register and documented in registration form accepted by the Keeper of the National Register in 1980.

RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID	HOFR/ ASMIS ID	AREA	DATE	PHOTO NUMBER
BUILDINGS = 23					
Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood)*	000667	101	Springwood	By 1793; renovated c. 1850, 1915–1916	1–6
Coach House (Stables)*	000668	103	Springwood	1886; sleeping porch pre-1924	11
Garage & Stables*	000669	105	Springwood	c. 1850; altered 1910; reconstructed 1974	11
Laundry*	000670	102	Springwood	c. 1850; enlarged before 1915	12
Greenhouse*	000673	106	Springwood	1906; rehabilitated 2011	9
Large Ice House*	000672	107	Springwood	1898	9
Small Ice House*	000675	104	Springwood	c. 1850	9
Gardener's Cottage*	006563	108	Springwood	c. 1850	13
Gardener's Cottage Garage*	006562	109	Springwood	1906; enlarged 1916	13
Duplex*	000666	110	Springwood	1883	14
Greenhouse Tool Shed*	006556	114	Springwood	c. 1911	9
Service Area Shed	040790	116	Springwood	1911	none
Springwood Pump House*	006560	118	Springwood	c. 1915	none
Fire Hose Shed	none	none	Springwood	c. 1915–1916; relocated after 1948	none
Top Cottage (Hilltop Cottage)	292452	none	Top Cottage	1938–1939	16
Red House	none	none	J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1833; wing c. 1915	18–19
Garage-Motor House	none	none	J.R. Roosevelt Place	Late 19 th century; altered c. 1915	none

RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID	HOFR/ ASMIS ID	AREA	DATE	PHOTO NUMBER
Bellefield House*	040000	401	Bellefield	1795–1796; remodeled c. 1850, 1909– 1911	20,22
New Garage*	040004	402	Bellefield	1916	24
Old Barn*	040001	407	Bellefield	Early 19 th century	none
Old Garage*	040003	404	Bellefield	c. 1905; 1921 addition	24
Stone House (Superintendent's Quarters)*	040002	405	Bellefield	c. 1905	none
Bellefield Pump House*	040005	406B	Bellefield	1911	none
STRUCTURES = 18					
Home Road	040812	1795MAIN	Springwood	c. 1793	8
Bellefield Main Entrance Drive	040776	1790MAIN	Bellefield	1795–1796	21
River Road	040779	1795RIWO	Springwood, J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1867–1870	13
Farm and Woods Roads	none	none	District-wide	c. 1867-1935	7
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Lower Woods Road #1	040773	1795LOWO	Springwood	1925, extended 1935	7
Lower Woods Road #1 Stone Culvert	040803	1795CULV	Springwood	1925	none
Service Roads	none	none	Springwood, Bellefield, J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1799-1945	11–12, 24–25
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Bellefield Service Road	040775	1790FARM	Bellefield	c. 1799	24
Bellefield South Boundary Service Road (Hyde Park Trail)	040776	1790SOBO	Bellefield	Pre-1945	none
Estates Road	040770, 040774	1795ESTA, 1790ESTA	Bellefield, Springwood, J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1885	none
Springwood Service Road	040781	1795SERV	Springwood	c. 1900	11–12
West Service Road	040780	179KSERV	J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1900	25
Security Roads	none	none	Home Farm	c. 1942–1945	none
Stone Wall Systems	none	none	District-wide	c. 1807-c. 1900	8,13,21

RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID	HOFR/ ASMIS ID	AREA	DATE	PHOTO NUMBER
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Post Road Stone Walls	040801, 040794	1795STBO, 1790FENC	Bellefield, Springwood, J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1807 or 1808, altered c. 1911	8,21
River Road Stone Wall	040804	1795STWA	Springwood	c. 1900	13
Stone Fences	040802	1795KPRO	District-wide	Early 19 th century, possibly earlier	none
Ice Pond	none	none	Springwood	1881	none
Ice Pond Dam	040792	117A	Springwood	1881	none
Lower Ram House*	006561	117B	Springwood	1881	none
Upper Ram House	040799	1795RAMH	Springwood	1881	none
New Reservoir	none	none	Springwood	c. 1915	none
Old Reservoir*	040811	1795CIST	Springwood	c. 1881	none
Rogers Stone Bridge #2	none	none	Springwood	Before 1930	none
River Road Bridge	040791	1795COBR	J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1870; rebuilt c. 1915	none
Bracken Pond	none	none	Home Farm	Before 1871	none
Water Tower*	040006	406A	Bellefield	1911	none
Pump Base	040785	1790PUMP	Bellefield	1926	none
OBJECTS = 4					
Bellefield Entrance Gates	040796	1790ENGA	Bellefield	1866	21
Home Road Gate	040812	1795OLGA	Springwood	Relocated c. 1867 from Mount Hope	8
FDR & Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker	006558	113	Springwood	1945	9-10
Security System Remnants	none	none	District-wide	c. 1942-1945	none
SITES = 12					
System of Forest Plantations	none	none	District-wide	1912-1944	15
Springwood Grounds	none	none	Springwood	c. 1750-1945	1-2,7-14
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Cast Iron Hose Bibb	040783	1795CAST	Springwood	1875-1900	none
Hot Bed*	006557	120	Springwood	By 1868	none
Paddock Lot Field	none	none	Springwood	c. 1750	7

RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID	HOFR/ ASMIS ID	AREA	DATE	PHOTO NUMBER
Wood Trellis at Laundry	040789	1795TREL	Springwood	1900-1945; reconstructed 1990	none
Cold Frame*	006564	124	Springwood	1900-1930	none
South Avenue Lot Field	none	none	Springwood	c. 1750	8
Tennis Court Ruins*	006566	1795TENN	Springwood	c. 1920	none
Old Standpipe Foundations	040800	1795PIPE	Springwood	c. 1915-1916	none
"Worship" Statue	050810	1795STAT	Springwood	1944; relocated 1971, 1988	none
Ash Pit*	006559	121	Springwood	1900-1945	none
Rose Garden and Gravesite*	none	none	Springwood	1912	9-10
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Rose Garden Walks	040772	1795GRAV	Springwood	1912	9-10
Sundial Pedestal	040788	1795SUND	Springwood	c. 1912	9-10
Fala & Chief Grave Markers	040805	1795PETS	Springwood	1933, 1952	9-10
Top Cottage Grounds	none	none	Top Cottage	1938-1945	16-17
Rohan Farm Field	none	none	Top Cottage	c. 1810	none
Red House Grounds	none	none	J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1750-1945	7,18-19,25
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Lilac Garden Wall	040793	179KLILA	J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1800; reused c. 1928	none
Red House Front Field	none	none	J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1750	none
Red House Lower Field	none	none	J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1750	7
Bellefield Grounds	none	none	Bellefield	c. 1800-1926	20-21
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Cold Frames*	040007	410	Bellefield	c. 1915	none
Cistern	040786	1790CIST	Bellefield	c. 1800	none
West Lawn Wellhead	040787	1790WELL	Bellefield	By 1926	none
Gravel Pathway	none	none	Bellefield	1800s	none
Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus	none	HOFR 00001.001	Bellefield	1844-1885	none
Newbold Walled Garden	none	none	Bellefield	1912	20,22-23
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					

RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID	HOFR/ ASMIS ID	AREA	DATE	PHOTO NUMBER
Walled Garden Fieldstone Walls	040797	1795FGWA	Bellefield	1912	20,23
Walled Garden Gravel Walks	040778	1790WALK	Bellefield	1912	22-23
Crooke Family Cemetery	none	none	Bellefield	1793-1886	none
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Crooke Family Cemetery Wall	040795	1790CEMF	Bellefield	prior to 1866	none
Ann Broom Headstone	040806	1790ANNB	Bellefield	1856	none
Gabriel William Ludlow Broom Headstone	040807	1790GABE	Bellefield	1856	none
Sarah Broom Headstone	040808	1790SARA	Bellefield	1844	none
Crooke Family Headstone	040809	1790CROO	Bellefield	1813	none
Bennett Farm Fields	none	none	Upland Farms	c. 1800	none
Bennett Farmstead Site	none	none	Upland Farms	c. 1800	none
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES = 57					

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID	HOFR ID	AREA	DATE	PHOTO NUMBER
BUILDINGS = 12					
Furnace House	none	none	Springwood	c. 1957	none
Potter Stable-Cottage	none	none	Top Cottage	c. 1955	none
NPS Curatorial Building	none	none	J.R. Roosevelt Place	2008	none
NPS Garage	none	none	J.R. Roosevelt Place	2009	none
Greenhouse Foundation & Potting Shed	none	none	J.R. Roosevelt Place	c. 1915	25
Golden Manor Motel	none	none	Home Farm	1955	none
Hyde Park Brew Pub	none	none	Home Farm	1948	none
Hyde Park Drive-In	none	none	Home Farm	c. 1949	26
Hyde Park Drive-In Ticket Booth	none	none	Home Farm	c. 1949	none
Roosevelt Theater	none	none	Home Farm	c. 1950	none
Springwood View Offices	none	none	Home Farm	c. 2000	none
Val-Kill Farms Dairy Barn	none	none	Upland Farms	1948	none
STRUCTURES = 4					
South Lawn Flagstone Walk	040771	1795FLAG	Springwood	1946-1949	none
Farm Road Bridge	none	none	Home Farm	1923, rebuilt 2008	none
Hyde Park Drive-In Screen	none	none	Home Farm	c. 1949	26
Wallace Center Visitor Parking Lot and Entrance Drive (FDR Drive)	none	none	Bellefield	2003	none
TOTAL NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES = 16					

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- ARCHITECTURE
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- CONSERVATION
- ARCHEOLOGY

Period of Significance

c. 1793-1945

Significant Dates

- c. 1793: Construction of the FDR Home
- 1795: Construction of Bellefield House
- 1882: FDR's birth at Springwood
- 1938-1939: Construction of Top Cottage
- 1945: FDR's death and burial in the Rose Garden

Significant Persons

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

- Hoppin, Koen & Huntington, architects, 1915-1916 renovation of the Home
- Lord & Burnham, manufacturer, 1906 Greenhouse
- McKim, Mead & White, architects, New Garage and 1909-1911 renovation of the Bellefield house
- Roosevelt, Franklin D., designer, Top Cottage
- Toombs, Henry, architect, Top Cottage
- Withers, Frederick C., architect, Coach House

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Home of FDR NHS extends from c. 1793, the date of construction of the Home at Springwood, to 1945, the year of FDR's death and installation of his grave monument in the Rose Garden. This period encompasses the construction dates of all the architecturally significant buildings located within the district, the year of FDR's birth at Springwood (1882), as well as the McKim, Mead and White renovation of the Bellefield house (1909-1911), the Beatrix Farrand design of the formal garden at Bellefield (1912), and the Hoppin & Koen renovation of Springwood (1915-1916). It also includes the period of significance for the contributing archeological site within the district (1844-1885).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Although the Home of FDR NHS contains several resources that, if considered individually, would need to meet one of the Criteria Considerations, none apply to the district as a whole. While Springwood was FDR's birthplace and is the focal point of the district, Consideration C does not apply because its primary significance is derived under Criterion B for its association with FDR during his productive life and Criterion A for important historical events that occurred there during FDR's political career. Other resources, including FDR's Gravesite (Consideration D) and the accurately reconstructed Garage & Stables (Consideration E) fall into the category of components that do not have to meet special requirements because they are not focal points of the district.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Home of FDR NHS Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D. The district derives its primary significance under Criterion B at the national level in the area of Politics/Government for its association with Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945), the 32nd President of the United States and one of the most important political figures of the twentieth century. Elected to an unprecedented four terms, Roosevelt led the United States through two national crises, the Great Depression and World War II, and in the process presided over events that fundamentally altered the course of American history. Springwood, the Roosevelt family's large country estate on the Hudson River in Hyde Park, New York, was FDR's primary home from the time of his birth in 1882 until his death in 1945. It was the place where he spent most of his time during his formative years, and where he gained many of the values and experiences that shaped his personal and political views. During his political career, which began in 1910 when he was elected to serve as a senator in the New York State Legislature and culminated with his presidency (1932-1945), Roosevelt utilized Springwood as his retreat away from public life, notably through the construction of Top Cottage in 1938-1939. FDR was buried in the hedge-enclosed rose garden adjacent to the Home, and his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, was buried alongside him in 1962.

The district also possesses national significance in the area of Politics/Government under Criterion A for its association with significant events that occurred there during Roosevelt's presidency. Following his election as President in 1932, the property served as FDR's primary residence during extended stays away from the White House. While in residence at the Home, FDR used the library to write his inaugural addresses, respond to critical missives, develop the ideas that formed the basis of his New Deal program, and made important national policy decisions, particularly with respect to foreign affairs in the years leading up to the United States entry into World War II. The momentous agreement between FDR and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the fall of 1942 to pursue the development of the atomic bomb took place at Springwood and subsequently affected the final outcome of the war, profoundly affecting the course of American history.

Several buildings within the district meet Criterion C at the national level in the area of Architecture: the Home (renovated by Hoppin, Koen & Huntington in 1915-1916), the Bellefield house (renovated by McKim, Mead and White in 1909-1911), the New Garage at Bellefield (designed by McKim, Mead and White in 1916), and Top Cottage (designed by FDR and Henry Toombs in 1938-1939). The walled garden at Bellefield, built in 1912, is significant at the national level under

Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture as one of the earliest surviving gardens designed by landscape architect Beatrix Farrand, nee Jones.

The district also has significant associations at the state and local levels. Under Criterion A at the state level, it possesses significance in the area of Conservation for its association with the history of forestry in New York State during the early twentieth century. The forest plantations within the estate, set out under FDR's direction between 1912 and 1945, reflect the development of the Reforestation Movement, a state-led conservation effort that used forestry to address economic and social problems. The district is significant under Criterion D at the state level for its realized ability to contribute substantive archeological data about the evolution of gardening trends and designed landscapes among the Hudson Valley elite from the early nineteenth through twentieth century. The Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus yielded structural and artifact data about one of the first estate greenhouses in the Hudson River Valley and provides valuable baseline information with which to measure the degree to which greenhouse structures were expanded and elaborated throughout the later nineteenth and twentieth century. The greenhouse site also contained a substantial button and faunal assemblage that hints at the development of a button-making cottage industry at Bellefield and could contribute important information in the area of Social History concerning the transition from strictly agrarian to small-scale industrial pursuits in the region. Resources significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture include the Red House, Gardener's Cottage, Coach House, and Greenhouse at Springwood and the Old Barn, Stone House, and Old Garage at Bellefield.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

CRITERION B – POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

The Home of FDR NHS derives national significance from its associations with Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945), the 32nd President of the United States. Few figures in American public life have been as closely identified with a particular place as President Roosevelt with his Hyde Park home. It is the only place in the United States where a President was born, maintained a lifelong connection, and lies buried. Throughout FDR's career, and especially during the most critical years of his Presidency, he remained closely connected to the Springwood house and surrounding lands. The Hyde Park estate served as a wellspring for the ideals that he championed in his political life as well as his home and retreat from public life. Other nationally significant historic properties associated with specific periods in FDR's life include the Sara Delano Roosevelt Memorial House at 47-49 East 65th Street in New York City (NR 1980), where FDR and Eleanor resided part of the year from 1908 to 1922, and the Warm Springs Historic District in Warm Springs, Georgia, that includes the complex where FDR sought rehabilitation after contracting polio and the Little White House where he died on April 12, 1945 (NR 1980). In addition, the Roosevelt summer home on Campobello Island in New Brunswick, Canada, is preserved within the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park.

Franklin Roosevelt was born on January 30, 1882, in the **Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (LCS No. 000667, contributing building)** at Springwood, his family's country estate on the Hudson River. His mother Sara gave birth to Franklin in the master bedroom in the south tower of the estate's mansion, which the family simply called "the Home." Franklin was raised as an only child (his half-brother, James Roosevelt "Rosy" Roosevelt, being 28 years his senior) and received his education from tutors until he left home for Groton School at the age of 14. He enjoyed an idyllic childhood within the shelter of the Hudson River aristocracy. Growing up in Hyde Park and on his visits afterwards, FDR socialized actively with the neighboring families including those of State Senator Thomas Newbold at Bellefield and Archibald Rogers at Crumwold Farms. He also regularly visited his half-brother Rosy's young children living at the Red House next door to the Home. Although he spent many months elsewhere as a child (summering on Campobello Island, traveling in Europe, or visiting New York City), Springwood was the center of his existence. Surrounded by varied natural beauty and a comfortable household, FDR's upbringing on the estate fundamentally influenced his personality, values, and world view. The stability and security he experienced at Springwood helped mold his responses to both personal challenges and national crises. As an adult, he noted "the peacefulness and regularity of things" as he was growing up, "both in respect to places and people" (cited in Ward 1985:109). Many aspects of his early years combined to instill a sense of confident security in FDR as an adult (NPS 2010).

Largely as a result of his experiences as a child at Springwood, Franklin enjoyed a lifelong kinship with nature, the land, and the people who lived on the land that was rare in Americans of his social standing. He engaged in a wide variety of outdoor pursuits from a young age. His father, James, who was in his mid-fifties when Franklin was born, treated his son like a companion and taught him to sled, sail, ride horseback, and shoot. Franklin developed a particular interest in ornithology, and his collection of stuffed birds remains on display in the front hall of the Home. Riding with his father every morning while James made his daily rounds of the estate to speak with the farm manager, the gardener, and other employees, and to check on the work underway, FDR began his lifelong acquaintance with farmers and knowledge about their concerns that later shaped his policies as governor and president. James Roosevelt became less active after suffering a heart attack in 1890, when Franklin was eight, but he had already done much to nurture Franklin's deep attachment to the Hyde Park estate. On the first anniversary of FDR's death, Eleanor Roosevelt remembered: "He always felt that this was his home and he loved the house and the view, the woods, special trees, the particular spots where he played as a child or where he had ridden his horse as a boy" (Ward 1985:21-24).

FDR inherited the majority of Springwood and its associated farm complex on the east side of the Post Road when his mother died in 1941. When FDR's father died in December 1900, during Franklin's first semester at Harvard University the property went to his mother Sara, with the instruction that the property go to Franklin upon her death; Rosy inherited the Red House and surrounding land. Franklin graduated from Harvard in 1903 and entered Columbia Law School the following year. On March 17, 1905, he married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, his fifth cousin once removed and the niece of then-President Theodore Roosevelt, who gave the bride away. The couple lived at least part of the time from 1905 on in the Home at Springwood with FDR's mother. FDR left Columbia in 1907 after passing the New York State bar and took a job as a corporate lawyer in New York City, where he and Eleanor lived in one half of a duplex townhouse given to them by Sara (she occupied the other half). They continued to divide their time between the city and Hyde Park. Between 1906 and 1916, Eleanor had six children: Anna Eleanor (b. 1906), James (b. 1907), FDR Jr. (b. 1909, died in infancy), Elliott (b. 1910), FDR Jr. (b. 1914), and John Aspinwall (b. 1916).

Springwood served as FDR's political base from the time he launched his political career in 1910. He ran successfully for the New York State Senate in the district that included Hyde Park, narrowly winning election in a Republican stronghold in a year when Democrats made substantial statewide gains and re-election two years later. FDR gave his first acceptance speech from the Home portico, a scene that was repeated at each of his subsequent elections. As a youthful senator in Albany, he often spent weekends in Hyde Park meeting with constituents and maintaining his political network. Even at the outset of his career, he viewed Springwood as a place of rest and relaxation, describing the restorative effect of his visits there to Eleanor in a July 14, 1911, letter as follows: "I feel really much stronger and more like myself" (cited in Auwaerter, Moody and Sears 2004:II-115).

FDR's experiences on the estate also directly affected his efforts in the State House, where he conspicuously upheld the interests of farmers and fruit growers and demonstrated his commitment to conservation. In 1911, FDR began expanding the estate through the purchase of adjacent lands for forestry and agricultural purposes, and his practice of scientific forestry helped shape his policies on conservation. Between 1912 and 1938, with the help of the New York State College of Forestry, FDR laid out a **System of Forest Plantations (contributing site)**⁷ across the estate, primarily on his newly acquired upland properties. By 1929, when he became governor of New York, he had planted 67,000 trees. The personal commitment he made to conservation on his own property and the experience with reforestation and forest management he acquired managing his tree plantations informed his vision of conservation and helped shape the public policies he pursued while in office. As a politician strongly influenced by the Progressive ideas of his distant cousin Theodore Roosevelt, FDR would likely have supported conservation measures whether or not he had pursued forestry activities on his own land. But the fact that he did invest an enormous amount of time and resources in acquiring old farmlands, planning a reforestation program, and managing his forests and tree plantations meant that he brought to his public life a working knowledge of forestry practices and a personal interest in conservation unsurpassed by any other political leader of his time.

⁷ The extant forest plantations are labeled on the district map with the letter or number historically used to identify each plot. See the discussion under Criterion A – Conservation for more details.

Franklin and Eleanor continued to spend varying lengths of time at Hyde Park even after FDR moved from Albany to Washington, DC, in 1913. Newly elected President Woodrow Wilson appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a position he held until 1920, in return for his active support of the progressive Democrat during the pivotal 1912 elections. While fully entering into the social and political milieu of the Capitol, Franklin remained connected to the family estate in New York, traveling there for holidays and weekends as often as possible. During this period, he also continued to implement his forestry program on the property and assisted his mother in overseeing a thorough improvement program that included renovations to the Home, a redesign of the gardens, and changes to the farm operations. FDR's years in Wilson's administration provided him with valuable government experience and connections. Widely considered a "coming man in politics," he attended the Democratic convention in San Francisco in June 1920 and left as the vice-presidential nominee on the ticket with James M. Cox of Ohio. FDR returned to Springwood to deliver his acceptance speech for the nomination from the Home front porch to a crowd of more than 8000 people. Although the Democrats overwhelmingly lost the election that year, FDR's travels and speeches throughout the country during the campaign strengthened his own reputation. He returned to law practice in New York, with additional ventures into various business and financial enterprises, fully intending to bide his time until the next election (Cook 1992:273).

Springwood's role in FDR's life evolved once again when he had to put his professional aspirations on hold following his sudden paralysis as a result of contracting polio while vacationing at Campobello in August 1921. Although his mother felt he should retire completely from public life to Hyde Park, Franklin returned there in the summer of 1922 determined to recover to the fullest extent possible and to resume his political career. He focused most of his attention in the subsequent six years on overcoming the effects of his disability, beginning his intensive rehabilitation efforts at his childhood home. During this time, FDR displayed an unexpected strength of character that became a hallmark of his public persona. In the privacy of Hyde Park, surrounded by family and close associates, FDR was able to be more relaxed about letting his disability show. The ramps, handrails, wheelchair, and hand-operated elevator still visible at the Home today helped adapt it to his needs for accessibility. At the same time, however, he developed a careful strategy for downplaying the extent of his handicap during public appearances. The intentional shaping of his post-polio image that began at Springwood ultimately enabled FDR to achieve his professional goals in the world beyond Hyde Park.

At Hyde Park, FDR followed a strict daily routine of floor and parallel bar exercises in the morning, followed by walking practice in the afternoon and swimming in the Ice Pond. FDR was determined to "walk" using his braces and crutches down the Home Road between the house and the Post Road. His daughter Anna later described this arduous regimen, noting "you see the sweat pouring down his face, and hear him saying, 'I must get down the driveway today – all the way down the driveway'" (cited in Gallagher 1994:26). Despite his diligent efforts, however, FDR never made it the entire length of the driveway. Eleanor believed that this entirely new experience of failure taught him patience and a more complete understanding of the suffering of others. FDR further developed his political personality during his rehabilitation sessions by insisting that family members and visitors be present. Conversing with them while struggling to do his exercises, he honed his skills at presenting a facade of curiosity and confidence despite his inner turmoil and at focusing on more than one critical task. After his return to politics, his associates in Albany and later in the White House regularly noted FDR's ability to do multiple things at one time with equal efficiency, such as discussing stock market regulation while swimming or stating his case against deposit insurance while pasting stamps into one of his collection books (Davis 1979b:206; Gallagher 1994:24-27).

At Springwood, FDR also used his custom-outfitted hand-controlled car to maintain his forestry program and remain connected to the land. Although FDR regarded himself as a serious tree farmer (he corrected people who referred to his interest in forestry as a "hobby"), his forests provided the basis for a good part of his recreation when he was in Hyde Park. Nelson C. Brown, a Syracuse forestry professor who became FDR's forestry manager and advisor, believed that when FDR drove into his forests and tree plantations, where he was "both figuratively and literally remote" from his physical and political cares and pressures, he could completely relax: "He loved to rest in his car in some peaceful shady nook in one of the far corners of his place." He could identify all the different trees on his place and also the shrubs, wildflowers, and birds, Brown said. He and Brown would often discuss the history of the forests in the Hudson Valley and

the many uses to which the trees had been put. In 1925, FDR's car also enabled him to act as construction supervisor for Eleanor's cottage at Val-Kill (now part of the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, see below) (Brown n.d.: 17-18,30-31).⁸

During his convalescence, Hyde Park also served as the base of operations for FDR's wide-ranging correspondence with Democratic office holders, candidates, and party leaders around the country that helped to strengthen his role as a significant voice within the Party. Louis Howe, FDR's shrewd political advisor since the 1912 New York Senate campaign, wrote many of these letters over FDR's signature. Together, Eleanor and Howe represented FDR at meetings and rallies and kept his name in the press. Between 1921 and 1928, his name appeared on the front page of the *New York Times* more than 200 times. Their efforts succeeded in maintaining his reputation. When FDR presented a speech nominating New York Governor Al Smith for president at the contentious 1924 Democratic convention in New York City, his first major public appearance since his paralysis, the *New York Herald Tribune* lauded him as "the one man whose name would stampede the convention were he put in nomination...easily the foremost figure on floor or platform" (cited in Cook 1992:351).

At the time of FDR's speech at the 1924 Democratic Convention, many Americans still harbored the long-prevailing perception that physical disabilities resulting from illness were a sign of weakness. As such, FDR realized that his future in politics hinged on his ability to conceal his handicap during public appearances. During the convention he and his son James successfully mapped out a schedule where FDR was never seen in a wheelchair or being lifted up stairs. During his even more impressive speech in support of Smith four years later at the 1928 Democratic convention in Houston FDR determined to approach the podium without braces or crutches, employing a method of walking with one hand on a man's arm and the other holding a cane. His practice during the grueling exercise sessions at Springwood enabled him to appear relaxed, smiling, and at ease during the painful walk across the platform (Gallagher 1994:33,59-67).

That fall FDR accepted the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. While both he and his family thought that he needed more time to recover from his illness, FDR yielded to the insistence of Democratic Party operatives who believed that he was the only candidate with a chance to beat the Republican nominee. During the campaign, FDR continued to develop new techniques for deflecting public emphasis on his handicap. He rode around the state in the back seat of his open touring car and used a steel bar he had mounted above the back of the front seat to pull himself to a standing position at each stop. After winning the election by a slim margin, FDR was able to spend much of his time at Springwood, transacting public business and meeting with political leaders who made the short trip from Albany to visit him there. The merging of family life and official life that occurred at Springwood, and later at the White House, suited FDR's needs well by cutting down on the physical demands of travel (Cook 1992:317; Gallagher 1994:72-73; Kennedy 2005:96).

FDR compiled a respectable record in his two terms as governor despite numerous obstacles, including his own physical disability and Republican control of the legislature. His election to his second term coincided with the onset of the Great Depression, the most desperate national crisis since the Civil War. In New York, FDR's progressive ideas became the framework for social and economic reforms. He emerged as a leader in supporting state unemployment insurance and improved workers' compensation laws. He also promoted hydroelectric power to enable the state to electrify rural areas and supply affordable electricity to homes and businesses. In numerous cases, FDR directly applied his own experiences managing his family's Springwood estate to crafting solutions to the state's economic problems. Using the reforestation methods he had implemented at Hyde Park as a model, he sought funds from the state legislature for a tree-planting program that put unemployed men to work and addressed the growing issue of abandoned farmland throughout the state (Davis 1979a:69).

As governor of the most populous state during a low point in the Democratic Party's leadership, FDR automatically emerged as a leading prospect for national office, and his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination for 1932 began at the same time as his second term as governor. Springwood remained an important political base during the campaign. On June 21, 1931, FDR met with Howe and his campaign manager, James Farley, in his small study at the

⁸ Once the stone cottage at Val-Kill was constructed, the Roosevelt home was called 'The Big House' by the family to distinguish it from the cottage.

Home next to the coat room to discuss strategies for lining up delegates. His nascent "Brains Trust," including Rexford Tugwell, Adolf Berle, and Raymond Moley, gathered often at Hyde Park over the course of the next year; and a group of Democratic Party leaders that included Senators Cordell Hull, Clarence Dill, Burton Wheeler, and Thomas Walsh came in early June of 1932 to make plans for the upcoming convention. On election eve, family and friends gathered at the Home to listen to the election returns on the radio and record them on tally sheets in the dining room, as they would do again in subsequent elections. Between his election on November 8, 1932, and his inauguration on March 4, 1933, FDR sometimes worked at Springwood preparing for the difficult task before him. On the evening of February 27, 1933, sitting in the Springwood living room, FDR wrote out his first inaugural speech by hand, revising a draft prepared by Raymond Moley. He continued to revise it over the next few days before traveling to Washington for the inaugural ceremony (Davis 1979a:217-218, 268, 272, 303; Freidel 1973:186).

After FDR's election, Springwood functioned as a "little White House," much like his home in Warm Springs, Georgia, but it retained the sense of informality, rest, and relaxation it had always had for him. When he returned to his childhood home the morning after the election, he greeted the cheering crowd gathered on the front lawn with the comment "I'll always be plain Franklin Roosevelt in this part of the country, and don't forget that." FDR was away from Washington far more often and for longer periods of time than any of his predecessors, often returning to either New York or Georgia when he wasn't traveling in an official capacity. While he was in residence in Hyde Park, FDR participated in community life; welcomed dignitaries, supporters, and the media; and conducted the work of the presidency. As he had done since the early years of his public career, he invited national political figures to lunch, tea, or dinner at the Home, usually with reporters present. FDR was the first modern president to use media in a systematic way to promote his ideas and reach the public; consequently, all Americans became familiar with Springwood as his home. FDR held many press conferences there and delivered several Fireside Chats and radio addresses from his study. In Fireside Chat #7, from April 28, 1935, the President offered an explanation to the public for the strong ties his New York estate continued to hold for him: "The most difficult place in the world to get a clear open perspective of the country as a whole is Washington... that is why I occasionally leave this scene of action for a few days to go fishing or back home to Hyde Park, so that I can have a change to think quietly about the country as a whole." One of a very small number of known photographs that show FDR in his wheelchair was taken in September 1937 on the terrace at Springwood, illustrating the relative freedom he felt there to drop some of his public persona (Davis 1979b:209; Freidel 1973:5; Gallagher 1994).

FDR returned to Hyde Park 137 times during his 12 years in the Oval Office (FDR Library, "Visits to Hyde Park"), continuing to seek both peace and inspiration from the place with which he was most familiar as he faced increasingly unfamiliar problems and responsibilities as President. Between 1930 and 1932, the number of unemployed Americans had risen from four million to twelve million, and when FDR entered office more than a quarter of the country's work force remained unemployed. Foreign trade had dropped to a third of its normal level, farm foreclosures accelerated, and many banks had failed. In the first phase of his New Deal program, known famously as "The Hundred Days," FDR worked on a broad slate of recovery measures that were designed to abate the Depression by providing economic relief. His optimistic approach and leadership during the crisis conveyed hope to the nation and reflected the dynamism of his personality. He based much of his framework for the New Deal on the reforms he had implemented in New York as governor. His administration created federal agencies and policies designed to protect the poor, the unemployed, and the elderly and to provide greater opportunity for all Americans, while preserving the capitalist system. Agencies and programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Social Security, the SEC, and the FDIC reflected and perpetuated his view of government's role in a just society. Cultural programs sponsored by the WPA (forerunners to agencies like the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts) also incorporated FDR's lifelong interest in national heritage and public history first sparked at Springwood.

During FDR's presidency, Cabinet members, heads of state, royalty, congressmen, senators, and Secret Service stayed at Springwood. Visitors met with FDR in his study and often shared a meal or two with the family and other guests who were on hand. Political leaders, such as Upton Sinclair, the Democratic candidate for governor of California in 1934, came to seek FDR's support or discuss campaign strategy. The president of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad and Joseph Patrick Kennedy visited the President the same day as part of FDR's efforts to work with big business. Labor leaders such as William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor (AFL), who visited in 1936,

came to discuss labor's role in FDR's political campaigns. On July 7, 1940, James Farley, the Democratic National Committee Chairman who skillfully directed FDR's 1932 and 1936 campaigns and aspired to succeed him as president, drove to Hyde Park to seek a commitment from FDR not to run again. However, FDR told Farley that if he received the nomination he could not refuse to accept it and subsequently defeated Wendell Willkie in the 1940 election, becoming the first American president to win election to a third term. Sometimes Eleanor Roosevelt brought people to Hyde Park to share information or ideas that she thought FDR should hear. In 1933, she invited Dr. Alice Hamilton, a professor of public health at Harvard who had just returned from a ten-week fact-finding trip to Germany, to meet with FDR. Hamilton reported in detail about Hitler's treatment of his liberal and leftist opponents and his persecution of the Jews (Cook 1999:122-128).

Following the United States' entrance into World War II in December 1941, as the pressures of leadership and the trauma of the war intensified, FDR spent even more of his time at Hyde Park. From December 7, 1941, to his death in 1945, he spent about 20 percent of his time there. After January 1942, he was there every month except four. Wartime security measures allowed FDR to move about the country in reasonable secrecy, and he spent at least one or two weekends a month at Hyde Park. Key members of his personal staff, including his secretary Grace Tully and his personal secretary William D. Hassett, always accompanied FDR. Although these visits were working holidays, FDR's correspondence during the war years referred often to the respite he received from them. In a February 1942 letter to Eleanor, he explained, "the one essential in wartime is complete lack of distraction on the very occasional weekend I can get away from Washington." In November 1943, he responded to the Canadian leader Mackenzie King: "It [your letter] finds me at Hyde Park where I am spending a few days before the Election and getting the last of the flu bugs out of me...Also, it gives me a chance to give quiet review to the past six months..." When he accepted the nomination to run for a fourth term in July 1944, FDR famously said, "All that is within me cries out to return to my home on the Hudson River."

Less than one year later, after his sudden death in Warm Springs, Georgia, on April 12, 1945, FDR did return to Springwood. According to the President's own instructions, written on December 26, 1937, his body was transported to New York and buried "where the sun dial stands in the garden." FDR had also included design specifications for a simple white marble grave marker for himself and Eleanor. His wishes reflected his intense connection to the place of his birth and formative years, the launching point of his unparalleled rise to public prominence, his refuge from the serious demands of the world, and the place where he found the resources to face head on the challenges first of polio, then of executive office in a time of dire national crisis. FDR's burial at Springwood ensured the site's establishment as a national shrine, as illustrated by the crowds who came following his death to pay their respects at the **FDR & Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker (LCS No. 006558, contributing object)** (installed in October 1945) in the **Rose Garden and Gravesite (contributing site)**. In 1952, Eleanor buried FDR's beloved Scottish terrier Fala nearby, adjacent to the remains of their daughter Anna's German shepherd Chief buried there in 1933. The identical **Fala & Chief Grave Markers (LCS No. 040805, historic associated feature)**, also designed by FDR, mark the pet's gravesites.

On December 29, 1943, FDR deeded the Home and surrounding 33 acres (including the gardens and the South Avenue Lot) to the federal government, based on the provisions of the 1939 Joint Resolution, with a right to life estate for himself, his wife, and their children. This change, which did not result in any immediate physical changes to the property, reflected both the President's vision of his own legacy and his public policies regarding cultural heritage. FDR made substantial contributions to further historic preservation while in office, notably by strengthening the role of the Department of the Interior and the NPS in protecting the nation's cultural heritage. Horace Albright, the director of the NPS when FDR took office, persuaded the new president to transfer the military parks then under the administration of the War Department to the NPS. FDR suggested making the Saratoga Battlefield a national park or monument as well. His executive order on June 10, 1933, transferred administration of all the battlefields, parks, monuments, and cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the War Department and the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior, together with the parks and public buildings located in the District of Columbia. This transfer of authority and consolidation of government-managed historic resources under the NPS challenged that agency to develop policies and programs to meet its new responsibilities. At the same time, the New Deal public works programs (the Public Works Administration, the Works Progress Administration, and particularly the Civilian Conservation Corps) needed the advice of historians, archeologists, and architects to supervise many of their projects. The funding made available by these federal programs enabled the NPS to greatly

expand its staff and its work in historic preservation, restoration, and interpretation. The Department of the Interior also conducted the Historic American Buildings Survey during this period, a massive effort initiated in the fall of 1933 and using funds from the Civil Works Administration to hire unemployed architects to document historic American buildings with photographs and measured drawings. With encouragement from FDR and under the leadership of Secretary Harold Ickes, the Department of the Interior drew up legislation strengthening the hand of the federal government in protecting the nation's historic sites. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 provided for a national survey of historic sites, proposed cooperative agreements between public and private agencies to preserve such sites, gave the Secretary of the Interior the power to receive gifts of properties as additions to a system of national historic sites, and created the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments to provide expert advice on which properties were worth of inclusion. FDR enthusiastically supported the bill, which also included a controversial provision giving the government power of eminent domain to gain control over historic sites. The passage of the Historic Sites Act led to extensive preservation activities between 1935 and the entry of the United States into World War II. After FDR's death in 1945, Eleanor Roosevelt and the children relinquished their rights to the property he had given to the United States government to preserve. In April, 1946, the NPS opened the house to the public (Hosmer 1981:379,531-533, 548, 564-577; Ward 1985:3).

Top Cottage

As the creation of Eleanor's Val-Kill retreat at the eastern end of FDR's property in the late 1920s demonstrated, FDR considered his acquisitions from 1911 onward to be separate from the portion of the estate primarily under his mother's control. With these purchases, FDR obtained not only the opportunity to manage the forests and agricultural fields according to his own personal philosophies but also the freedom and space to carve out his own domain within the larger estate. The Home at Springwood and its adjacent grounds provided FDR with a sense of security and comfort as he established his political career and remained a beloved haven. However, as President he began to find his boyhood home somewhat stifling at times. In his own words:

As far back as 1933 I found that on my trips to Hyde Park from Washington, it was almost impossible to have any time to myself in the big house. The trips were intended primarily for a holiday – a chance to read, to sort my books, and to make plans for roads, tree plantings, etc. This was seemingly impossible because of a) visitors in the house, b) telephone calls, c) visits from Dutchess County neighbors, d) visits from various people who, knowing I was going to be in Hyde Park, thought it an opportune time to seek some interview. Therefore, I began talking about building a small place to go to escape the mob. At first the plans contemplated only a terrace on top of Dutchess Hill – in what formerly was known as “the Chestnut woods” – this terrace to include a lean-to shelter large enough to go under in case it rained, and attach to it a fireplace and kitchenette. This gradually grew, first into a large terrace and a large living room which could be used in colder weather; thence into a plan for a small cottage, and finally into the adopted plan of a wide porch, a living room, two bedrooms and a bath, and a wing large enough for a pantry, kitchen and double bedroom. This was called for in order to have someone take care of the place and prevent theft, etc. I did not personally expect to occupy the bedrooms but thought that they could be used by the children in case any of them wished to move there for a holiday or for the summer (FDR December 9, 1942, cited in Elmore Design Collaborative, Inc. 2002:3).

FDR began purchasing the property on which he would build this “small place to go to escape the mob” in June of 1935, and by September of that year he was discussing plans for its construction with his sixth cousin and close companion Margaret (Daisy) Suckley (1891-1991). The two refined and developed the conceptual plans over the next few years. By 1938, FDR had assembled a parcel of land that included the wooded hilltop plateau for the building as well as some buffers to the south and east to protect its serenity and privacy and provide access. He sent his final design sketch for the small cottage to architect Henry Toombs in February 1938 for the preparation of detailed construction drawings and technical specifications. Construction of **Top Cottage (LCS No. 292452, contributing building)** began later that summer and concluded in June 1939.

The traditional yet innovative design for the building made it possible for FDR to enter and move unimpeded throughout the house in his wheelchair. It reflected his pioneering approach to disability expressed both in his own efforts to overcome his paralysis and in his public efforts on behalf of others. His 1935 Social Security Act extended income benefits and vocational training to people with disabilities, and in 1943 Congress passed two acts, one for veterans and one for civilians, increasing the benefits provided to people with disabilities by legislation passed just after World War I. But FDR's most significant and personal contributions to changing the lives of people with disabilities were in the private sector. His establishment of the polio rehabilitation center at Warm Springs, Georgia, in 1927 and creation of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in 1937 and its fundraising arm, the March of Dimes, revolutionized both the treatment of people suffering from the effects of polio and how organizations went about raising money to fight major diseases. The March of Dimes, which raised money to care for people recovering from polio and to search for a cure, was the first charity to seek to raise small amounts of money from thousands of people and to employ mass marketing techniques, including the use of celebrities like Eddie Cantor, to do it. Although a private effort, FDR used the prestige of his office as president, as well as his personal example, to promote the cause. Beginning in 1934, the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation and later the March of Dimes organized balls on the president's birthday (January 30) in many cities around the country to raise funds for their work. FDR's goal at Warm Springs and for a portion of the funds raised by the March of Dimes was to enable people coping with the effects of polio to live as independently and productively as possible. Top Cottage embodies these same goals on a personal level (Fleischer and Zames 2001:3,7-8,171; Gallagher 1994:47,146-50).

At one of the highest elevations in Dutchess County, the hilltop setting of the cottage provided expansive views toward the Hudson River. FDR wanted the landscape of the **Top Cottage Grounds (contributing site)** to remain rustic and natural, retaining the site's mixed forest cover with rock outcroppings and steep terrain. Per his direction, the contractors removed only those trees needed to allow construction of the house and to open views through the understory. FDR's original sketches showed the forest coming right up to the building's fieldstone foundation. Ultimately, the landscaping incorporated some foundation plantings but remained largely informal.

During FDR's lifetime, he used Top Cottage as a place for private relaxation as it was intended and generally strove to keep it separate from his public life. In a January 1941 letter, he wrote that "he was counting the days until he could get away to Hyde Park to personally supervise the placing of the 'Private Property' signs for the new cottage" (cited in Elmore Design Collaborative, Inc. 2002:8). However, Top Cottage, like Springwood, sometimes served political ends, and the President occasionally invited visitors to join him there. In 1939, the Roosevelts entertained King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at the famous "hot dog" picnic on the grounds. On June 20, 1942, FDR and Churchill were photographed together on the west porch at Top Cottage (Davis 1993:446-449; Meserve 1983:B1; Waite Associates 2001:29-30).

CRITERION A – POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

During his 12 years in the White House, FDR led the nation through two of the greatest crises of the twentieth century, the Great Depression and World War II. In the process, he redefined the role of the federal government to provide more security and opportunity for its citizens and ushered the nation into an era of profoundly greater involvement in world affairs. Throughout this period, Springwood served as the site of many political events of national significance, including political gatherings, meetings with world leaders, and radio broadcasts. The following discussion does not attempt to cover in detail every important political activity undertaken by FDR at Springwood, but addresses some of the most significant in terms of their impact on the course of American history.

Even before entering the Oval Office, FDR laid the groundwork for his sweeping economic recovery program during various discussions and brainstorming sessions held in his study at Hyde Park. In August 1931, Samuel Rosenman, one of FDR's speechwriters, came to Springwood to work on a special message to the New York legislature on a relief program for the state. The message drafted that day led to the establishment of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration (TERA), the boldest action that any governor had yet taken to combat the effects of the Depression and a model for the New Deal programs to come. Its historic assertion, that government is obligated to care for "men and women incapable of supporting either themselves or their families because of circumstances...which make it impossible for them to find

remunerative labor,” underlay much of FDR’s subsequent public policy as both governor and president. Beginning in 1932, the TERA put over 10,000 men to work creating fire roads and controlling erosion in New York State’s forests and planting trees on the marginal farmland purchased under the 1931 Hewitt Amendment to the state constitution, which established reforestation as an official policy of the state. FDR modeled the highly successful program after “Conservation Camps” he had earlier helped to establish as president of the Boy Scout Foundation, and the TERA became in turn the model for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) that he later initiated as President of the United States (Davis 1979a:69,239-240; Maher 2005:38).

One of FDR’s most popular and successful programs, the CCC stemmed from his familiarity with the plight of impoverished people in rural areas like his native Hudson Valley. FDR began eagerly planning the CCC with Nelson Brown’s help in December 1932.⁹ Over the nine years of its existence, it employed more than three million men in conservation work. The red and white pine plantations planted by the CCC “boys” across the American landscape, particularly in national and state parks, looked very much like the red and white pine plantations on Roosevelt’s own Hyde Park land. Other New Deal programs strongly promoted by FDR embodied the vision of conservation that had guided him since he began his public and private forestry activities in 1911. Of particular note are the Soil Conservation Service, created in 1933, which provided expertise and resources to private land owners to encourage forest plantings and improvement as well as other measures to control soil erosion; the Tennessee Valley Authority, which built power dams but also strongly encouraged and supported good forestry and soil conservation practices; the Flood Control Act of 1936, which gave the federal government a significant role in protecting watersheds; the Norris Doxey Farm Forestry Act of 1937 that made the expertise of foresters available to farmers; and the “shelterbelt” or Prairie States Forestry Project as it was officially called, an ambitious program initiated in 1934 to plant trees within a 200-mile-wide belt reaching 1,000 miles from the Texas Panhandle to North Dakota to protect crop lands against prevailing winds and drought. Over 222 million trees were planted under the shelterbelt program over eight years between 1935 and 1942. FDR also led the effort to expand the National Forest system and increase forestry research (Nelson 1981:35-37; Owen 1983:15-16,112,163-165).¹⁰

FDR’s first inauguration did not occur until four months after his election, during which time he continued to reside at Springwood and monitored the events of the national banking crisis as they worsened. President Herbert Hoover attempted several times to gain concurrence from his successor on steps that should be taken to address the matter, but FDR refused to take any firm positions until after he officially took office. FDR did not respond to Hoover’s letter of February 18, 1933 that clearly placed the blame for the run on the banks on FDR’s unwillingness to take definitive action. Instead, he finalized his inaugural speech in the library at Springwood, where he wrote the closing words: “In this dedication of a Nation we humbly ask the blessing of God. May He protect each and every one of us. May He guide me in the days to come” (cited in Davis 1979a:443). On March 1, three days before the inauguration, FDR received a second urgent letter from Hoover at Hyde Park. FDR’s carefully prepared response stated his belief “that the fire is bound to spread in spite of anything that is done by way of mere statements” (Freidel 1973:189). FDR did agree with Hoover’s suggestion, however, to call a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration to deal with the banking crisis. Consequently, Congress passed the Emergency Banking Act on March 9, which gave now-President Roosevelt broad discretionary power to regulate financial transactions, as well as prohibited the hoarding of gold. FDR followed the Act with his first Fireside Chat, held at the White House on the evening of Sunday, March 12, in which he attempted to explain to Americans “what has been done in the last few days, why it was done, and what the next steps were going to be” (cited in Freidel 1973:231). In this simple talk, FDR put to use the same technique of plain, clear language that he had found useful as governor, a technique developed in his many simple, small chats with his Hyde Park

⁹ FDR “asked me to come to Albany in December, 1932, to discuss plans for his Federal conservation corps. This was a very big ambitious program involving the establishment of 1500 camps of 200 men each. He had already drafted in tentative fashion the purview, objectives, extent, and cost of this relief program” (Brown n.d.:7). When FDR was asked about the origin of the CCC, his private secretary Marguerite LeHand told *Time* magazine that the president “cannot find that the idea of the Civilian Conservation Corps was taken from any one source. It was rather the obvious conflux of the desire for conservation and the need for finding useful work for unemployed young men” (Nixon 1957:354).

¹⁰ Owen says that the area that was planted was 100 miles wide, rather than 200. By 1940, she says, “there were 13,684 linear miles of shelterbelt on 22,130 farms” (p. 112).

neighbors from the front seat of his blue Ford roadster. He later reflected that as he prepared the talk “he was trying to make these problems clear to his old friends and neighbors, to individuals in Dutchess County” because “he knew that a national, even a world problem, always came down to a personal problem” (Dows 1949). FDR’s decisive and reassuring steps restored a measure of confidence throughout the country and set the tone for the subsequent Hundred Days.

FDR also began addressing his foreign policy platform during the lame-duck period before his inauguration. On Monday, January, 9, 1933, FDR met with Hoover’s Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson at Hyde Park to discuss foreign affairs. As a result of this auspicious conversation, FDR subsequently made a statement to the press on foreign policy in which he appeared to endorse the Stimson Doctrine of non-recognition of the Japanese invasion of China as a basis for formulating his Far Eastern policy. His advisor Rexford Tugwell later recalled that FDR’s “active opposition to Japanese expansionism in Manchuria” reflected the president-elect’s “long thoughts, shared with no one, which only long afterward would issue in policy.” In hindsight, Tugwell saw FDR’s alliance with Stimson as the first sign of the doctrine that Roosevelt later “applied to European aggressors” (cited in Sternsher 1962:286). In hindsight, as well, the decision FDR appeared to have made at Hyde Park that January was an early step on the road to the events of December 7, 1941, when the Japanese invaded Pearl Harbor (Sternsher 1962).

FDR’s efforts during his first two terms as President were focused primarily on domestic affairs, but he could not ignore the growing tensions in Europe and their potential to affect the security of the United States. Isolationist opposition to any American involvement in the conflicts overseas, however, necessitated caution and secrecy in his dealings with foreign governments. Springwood increasingly provided FDR with a place to hold meetings of the utmost confidential nature as he and his staff pursued all the options available to them within the limits of the Neutrality Acts then in force. Days after the leaders of Great Britain, Italy, Nazi Germany, and France signed the Munich Agreement of September 30, 1938, which permitted the German annexation of Czechoslovakia’s Sudetenland in an attempt to appease Hitler, FDR received representatives from both France and Great Britain at Springwood to discuss U.S. support of their efforts to resist German aggression. While at Hyde Park in October 1938, FDR hosted meetings with his chief diplomatic advisor Harry Hopkins, US Ambassador to France William Bullitt, and others where the outlines of a program to supply critical materiel support to France and Great Britain were developed. After hearing of Canada’s plans to supply warplanes to France, FDR expressed his support for a proposal to produce 15,000 planes per year in eight new government-funded factories to be built in areas of the country where unemployment was high. Bullitt then arranged for Jean Monnet, a French political economist and international financier who had assisted with the administration of large-scale international efforts during the last years of World War I, to make a secret visit to Springwood to negotiate the purchase of the American warplanes. Shortly afterwards, on October 21, FDR met with his friend, Sir Arthur Murray, a top railroad executive in Scotland, at Springwood. Not trusting normal channels, FDR requested that Murray relay a personal message to British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, assuring him that “in the event of war with the dictators” he would have “the industrial resources of the American nation behind him.” When these meetings later became public, isolationist factions within the Congress and the press pointed to them as evidence that FDR intended to entangle the United States in the European conflict. Ultimately, however, the meetings served as the precursor to FDR’s more successful efforts in the coming years to make the United States, as he famously declared in December 1940, the “Arsenal of Democracy” (Davis 1993:354-55,389-392,399-400).

FDR acknowledged the opposition to his policies and expressed the shift in his own focus that occurred that fall when he delivered a radio address to the country on Friday, November 4, 1938, from Springwood. He began by emphasizing that, “On the eve of another [mid-term] election, I have come home to Hyde Park and am sitting at my own fireside in my own election district, my own county and my own state,” perhaps in the hope of drawing strength and confidence from the familiar and beloved surroundings. FDR continued by admitting that “I have changed my mind about the nature of some problems of democratic government over the past few years as I have had more and more experience of them.” He also linked his mindset directly to his New York home by saying that “watching the finishing touches being put on a simple cottage I have recently built [Top Cottage]...made me realize that... I used to think about problems of government as if they were the same kind of problems as building a house—definite and compact and capable of completion within a given time” (cited in Davis 1993:351,361). The results of the Congressional elections that month reflected a dramatic rightward

shift in American thought, increased the number of ardent isolationists in the legislature, and reinforced FDR's need to employ careful political strategy with regard to foreign affairs.

After 1939, Springwood became the staging area for a series of well-publicized international visits, beginning with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain. FDR consciously arranged the royal couple's visit to Hyde Park that June in an attempt to reshape American public opinion and move neutral isolationist Americans to a pro-British stance. As he explained in his correspondence with the King, FDR believed that a trip to "our country house at Hyde Park... for three or four days of very simple country life...with no formal entertainments...would produce a most excellent effect" and emphasize "the essential democracy of yourself and the Queen" (cited in Davis 1993:446-447). The extensive press coverage of what was ultimately only a day and a half at Springwood included accounts of the President's late-night conversation with the King at the Home and the casual picnic lunch held the next day at Top Cottage featuring hot dogs and baked beans. FDR's staff highly publicized subsequent visits to Hyde Park from other government officials and international personalities, including those of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Crown Princess Louise of Sweden, Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, Princess Martha of Norway, and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King. As the United States drew closer to joining the fight against fascism that was raging in Europe, FDR felt it was "important in this country to keep the names of the occupied nations constantly before our public" (Burns 1973:276,452; Davis 1979b:404, 417, 424; Davis 1993:446-449; Lash 1971:632).

The most momentous political decision reached at Springwood, with the most far-reaching implications for American history, occurred during British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Hyde Park from June 19 to June 21, 1942. On June 13 Churchill cabled Roosevelt with a request to meet with him to discuss "many difficult points outstanding" that he felt could not be adequately addressed through correspondence. FDR invited Churchill to join him at Hyde Park, presumably because the country estate afforded the opportunity for private discussions. The main subject was "Tube Alloys," the code name assigned to Britain's maximum-priority effort toward the manufacture of an atomic bomb. By the summer of 1942, the British and American offices of scientific research and development had established special divisions for such efforts. FDR authorized the creation of the U.S. division in late November 1941 after reviewing reports that indicated fission bombs could be available "in significant quantity" in America "within three or four years." On June 17, two days before Churchill arrived in the United States, FDR approved the division of administration for the American bomb project to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, reflecting the military necessity of the effort. That same day, Colonel James C. Marshall was placed at the head of the new army district responsible for the project. After Marshall established his headquarters in New York City, the project became known as the Manhattan Project.

Churchill arrived in Hyde Park on the morning of June 19, and FDR subsequently gave him a tour of the estate in his hand-controlled Ford, during which Churchill first broached the subject at hand. The following afternoon, the two men met in the Springwood study with only Harry Hopkins joining them. Churchill urged that the British and Americans "at once pool all our information, work together on equal terms, and share the results, if any, equally between us." FDR agreed with this proposal, with the United States taking full responsibility for the design, engineering, and production of the bomb in recognition of Britain's weak economic position. Churchill and Roosevelt again discussed the atomic bomb in Hyde Park after they attended the Second Quebec Conference in September 1944. At the high-level military conference, the men, along with Canadian Prime Minister King, had reached agreement on the planned Allied occupation zones in Germany, continued U.S. economic aid to the United Kingdom, and British naval participation in the conflict against Japan. FDR subsequently entertained Churchill on his estate for two days, a visit that resulted in a top-secret memorandum in which they agreed to continue to keep "Tube Alloys" a secret and to consider using it against the Japanese once it proved ready. The men did not contemplate using the bomb on Germany since they expected that war to end shortly (Burns 1973:541-542; Davis 2000:414,504-511; Freidel 1990:553-555).

CRITERION C – ARCHITECTURE

The buildings within the Home of FDR NHS Historic District exemplify the distinctive characteristics of various architectural types and periods that reflect changing tastes, attitudes, and uses over more than a century. They embody the

history of Hudson River estates that dominated the landscape and society along the east bank of the mid-Hudson River into the early twentieth century. The site contains two distinct river estates: the Roosevelt estate, Springwood, and the Newbold-Morgan estate, Bellefield. Springwood is the portion of the Roosevelt property acquired by FDR's parents between 1867 and 1886 that extended from the Hudson River to the Maritje Kill east of the Post Road and included both the Home and Red House. Both estates reflect the vernacular agricultural origins of the river estates in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century and their development as country estates for wealthy New York families from the mid-nineteenth into the early twentieth century. The NHS preserves the residential cores of Springwood and Bellefield that were located in characteristic fashion along the river or west side of the Post Road. This component of river estates, with its land extending down to the Hudson River, was typically referred to as the "park," while the section east of the Post Road was called the "farm." The farm component of Springwood, known as the Home Farm, was lost to development after 1945, while Bellefield's farm was divided off in the nineteenth century. Together with the Vanderbilt Mansion NHS further north along the Hudson River, the Springwood and Bellefield river estates represent a relatively rare resource from a significant historic period. The State of New York owns three other river estates (Staatsburgh, Clermont, and Olana) and several others are privately preserved (Philipse Manor Hall, Sunnyside, Lyndhurst, and Kykuit, for example), but twentieth-century development erased many others from the landscape.

The Home is nationally significant under Criterion C for its characteristic 1915-1916 Colonial Revival renovation designed by the New York City firm of Hoppin, Koen & Huntington. Likewise, Bellefield is nationally significant under Criterion C for its characteristic 1909-1911 Colonial Revival renovation and expansion designed by the renowned architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White. The New Garage at Bellefield, designed in 1914 and constructed in 1916, is another example of McKim, Mead & White's Colonial Revival-style work. Top Cottage, designed by architect Henry Toombs with substantial input from FDR himself and built between 1938 and 1943, is nationally significant under Criterion C as a distinctive example of early twentieth-century country-house architecture in the Hudson Valley that combines a traditional Dutch Colonial Revival style with innovative architectural features designed to accommodate wheelchairs.

Several buildings within the district possess architectural significance at the local level. The c. 1833 Red House is a characteristic example of an early nineteenth-century Federal-style mansion house. The c. 1850 Gardener's Cottage is a representative example of a picturesque mid-nineteenth-century Gothic Revival (or Carpenter Gothic) style house. The Coach House, constructed in 1886, is a typical late nineteenth-century Queen Anne-style outbuilding designed by Hudson Valley architect Frederick C. Withers (1828-1901). The Greenhouse, built in 1906, is a representative example of early twentieth-century horticultural architecture designed and manufactured by the Lord & Burnham Company of Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Other outbuildings at Springwood are collectively significant in the area of architecture as examples of vernacular mid- and late-nineteenth-century estate outbuildings. At Bellefield, the Old Barn is a rare surviving example of an early nineteenth-century vernacular agricultural building associated with a river estate. The Stone House, built c. 1905, is a representative example of the Colonial Revival style at the turn of the twentieth century. The Old Garage, also built c. 1905, is an early example of concrete-block construction.

The Home (c. 1793-1916)

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Home, also known as Springwood, embodies the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival country house architecture in the Hudson Valley dating to a renovation and expansion undertaken in 1915-1916. It also demonstrates changes in architectural styles and building methods dating back to its initial c. 1793 construction. The public knew this house as FDR's home during his presidency. The renovation and expansion of the house not only updated the appearance of the house but also added living space for FDR's growing family. The well-known artist, architect, and landscape architect Charles Platt, whom the Roosevelts apparently knew socially, declined the commission due to his heavy workload and purportedly because he did not want to design a renovation. FDR and his mother, Sara Roosevelt, instead turned to Francis L. V. Hoppin, a distant cousin of Sara's who was in the area doing work for Frederick Vanderbilt. According to a letter from Sara, Hoppin was enthusiastic about designing a renovation to what FDR referred to as his mother's house. FDR worked closely with the architects and contractors throughout the project and was responsible for aspects of the design, notably the distinctive use of fieldstone on the exterior walls.

The alteration and expansion of the Home transformed a relatively modest frame house into a Colonial Revival mansion with Federal-period detailing. While budget limitations and FDR's interest in history may have been part of the reason for retaining the old house, the Roosevelts were also well aware of renovation as a common method of updating a country house. Frederick Vanderbilt had originally sought to renovate his Hyde Park mansion (although he ultimately built a new building completed in 1899), and the Roosevelts' neighbors to the north had carried out a successful renovation and expansion of the Bellefield house several years earlier in 1909-1911.

Originally built c. 1793 as a two-story rectangular block with a gable roof, interior chimneys, and kitchen wing extending off the north side, the original structure of the Home had clapboard siding, six-over-six sash windows, and a central entrance facing the Post Road that remains the main entrance today. The building, which FDR called a "square Hudson River type house" (Roosevelt c. 1945:3), was probably similar in overall appearance to the Red House built c. 1833. Josiah and Mary Wheeler made extensive renovations to the Home c. 1850 in the Italianate style through the enlargement of the kitchen wing and the addition of center cross-gables, bracketed cornices, and a three-story tower and piazza facing the river view on the south end of the house. The architect/builder of these renovations is not known. The Roosevelts made a number of relatively minor architectural alterations during the first five decades of their ownership that began in 1867. Of note to the existing appearance of the Home were several extensions of the kitchen wing between c. 1881 and 1892; the addition of the Smoking Room, a one-story octagonal wing on the northwest corner, in 1887; the enlargement of the front entry hall in 1892, including the reorientation of the main staircase with Romanesque Revival-style detailing; the addition of the Little Green Room over the Smoking Room in 1900; and the expansion of the third (attic) floor with the addition of dormer windows on the west side. At some point after 1880, the house was painted a dark olive green with Indian red trim.

The Hoppin, Koen & Huntington renovation of the Home was characteristic of early twentieth-century Colonial Revival design through its use of symmetrical massing, stucco siding, porticos and porches, and multi-paned double-hung sash windows with shutters. The house's neoclassical ornamentation recalled late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Federal detailing. The renovation was a thoughtful adaptation of a picturesque house into a symmetrical classical residence that largely worked around preexisting interior spaces. The front (east side) of the house was made symmetrical by the addition of a tower on the north side to match the existing one on the south and large projecting wings at either end to form a shallow courtyard. The north tower and north wing concealed the kitchen wing. The new wings were finished at FDR's request in random-coursed fieldstone, while the remainder of the house was sided in tan-colored stucco. The rustic fieldstone sheathing of the two new wings was not a characteristic feature of Colonial Revival design prior to World War I but rather reflected FDR's particular interest in the use of native materials. A terrace and columned entrance portico in the Doric order replaced the porch, and swags and urns ornamented the facade. Hoppin, Koen & Huntington designed several architecturally significant Colonial Revival spaces on the interior, notably the library/living room in the south wing, which is the largest and most formal room in the house. It features dark wood paneling, Georgian Revival ornate classical motifs, two large fireplaces, and a contrasting white ceiling. The 1915-1916 renovation and expansion retained most of the west side facing the river intact, with its gable roof, bracketed cornice, veranda, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. On the interior, much of the early house was retained as well, including the layout, moldings, and the main Romanesque Revival staircase. The original eighteenth-century framing is visible in the basement.

Hoppin, Koen & Huntington

Hoppin, Koen & Huntington (1904-1923, successor to Hoppin & Koen, 1894-1904) are considered some of the most talented alumni of the McKim, Mead & White office. Francis L. V. Hoppin (1867-1941) was a native of Rhode Island who studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's School of Architecture in Cambridge and at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. By the early 1890s, he had become a leading draftsman at McKim, Mead & White. In 1894, Hoppin formed a partnership of his own with Terrence Koen and in 1904 was joined by Robert Palmer Huntington. The firm specialized in the design of country houses, town houses, and public buildings in New York and New England, working mostly in Beaux-Arts neoclassicism but also in more restrained Colonial Revival styles. The firm's public commissions included the elaborate Beaux-Arts New York City Police Headquarters (1905-1909) and the more academically

neoclassical Albany County (New York) Courthouse (1923). Noted examples of the firm's residential work include Edith Wharton's Georgian Revival country house, The Mount (1902), in Lenox, Massachusetts, and the Colonial Revival Marshall Field estate (1925) in Lloyd Harbor, Long Island (now Caumsett State Park). Near Hyde Park, the firm designed the Gothic Revival-style Episcopal Church of the Messiah (1897) in Rhinebeck and the Classical Revival country house Blithewood (1910) in Annandale-on-Hudson (now part of Bard College). The Roosevelts may also have been familiar with the firm's work on the Harris residence, Marion Hall (1910), in Tuxedo Park, New York. This Classical Revival stuccoed mansion was similar to the Home in its massing and proportions and contained a similar library with dark paneling and a white plaster ceiling (MacKay, Baker, and Traynor 1997:228).

Top Cottage (1938-1943)

Top Cottage, FDR's hilltop retreat located two miles east of the Home, is a distinctive example of early twentieth-century country-house architecture in the Hudson Valley, combining a traditional Dutch Colonial Revival style with innovative architectural features designed to accommodate wheelchairs. Architect Henry Toombs drew up the plans for Top Cottage, but in recognition of FDR's substantial role in the design he signed a published rendering of the house "Franklin D. Roosevelt, Architect." Built in 1938-39, Top Cottage reflects more than any other building the President's abilities and interests in architecture. Its present appearance is the result of a 1999-2000 restoration to its c. 1945 appearance. The landscape surrounding the house retains much of its historic wooded character, although the woods contain fewer trees and more lawn area and the foundation shrubs that most likely surrounded a portion of the house do not remain.

As characterized by William Rhoads in the National Historic Landmark designation for Top Cottage (1997), FDR was an amateur architect who loved to build both for his own use and for the public. He was involved in the design of the Home renovations (1915), Stone Cottage at Val-Kill (1925), and his Presidential Library (1939), as well as public buildings in the Hyde Park area including a library, two post offices, and several public schools that all reflect his interest in local building traditions. FDR was also involved in the design of buildings at Warm Springs, Georgia, where he recovered from polio, directed alterations to the White House, and personally oversaw the design of numerous federal buildings. FDR, with help from his distant cousin and close companion Margaret "Daisy" Suckley, made the decisions about the siting of Top Cottage, the floor plan, the architectural style, and the construction materials. He carefully fit the house into its physical setting, orienting the building to face west to capture views across the Hudson Valley and maintaining the natural wooded setting. The only other president to design a home for himself while in office was Thomas Jefferson, one of FDR's heroes, who designed both Monticello and Poplar Forest while president.

FDR approached architecture with a mind steeped in history. He knew and loved the Dutch Colonial architecture of the Hudson Valley, and he drew heavily on this tradition for both design and materials in making plans for the Stone Cottage at Val-Kill, Top Cottage, and the FDR Library. He bound these buildings to the history of the Hudson Valley by adapting the Dutch Colonial style to his purposes, and he rooted them in the landscape, as the Dutch had done, by employing native fieldstone as the principal building material. This love of Dutch Colonial architecture also found expression in the New Deal projects in the Hudson Valley on which FDR exerted his influence: the Franklin D. Roosevelt High School (now Haviland Middle School) and six post offices, including those in Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, built under the direction of the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department. The use of the Dutch Colonial style for these buildings reflected a national policy for the design of new post offices throughout the nation that FDR articulated when dedicating the Rhinebeck Post Office in May of 1939: "And we are trying to adapt the design to the historical background of the locality and to use, insofar as possible, the materials which are indigenous to the locality itself" (Roosevelt 1941 Vol. 8:303). FDR also took a personal interest in the murals painted for the post offices, helping to select the local historical events he believed they should depict, reviewing the artists' sketches, and suggesting revisions (Thomas 2002:7,11-12).

From a stylistic perspective, Top Cottage reflects the broad national interest in the architecture of the nation's colonial period. FDR and Toombs produced a distinctive example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style based on historic examples of Dutch colonial architecture in the Hudson Valley, rather than the familiar gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial houses of the period. The design for Top Cottage recalled rather than reproduced historic precedent, using straightforward, sturdy

construction. Characteristic Dutch colonial elements of the building include native fieldstone walls, multi-light double-hung sash windows, a large fireplace with a rustic fieldstone mantel, simple plastered walls and paneled doors, and a Dutch roof consisting of a broad gable that sweeps down to a porch in a concave pitch. Toombs also incorporated modern materials into the design of Top Cottage, including asphalt roof shingles and fiberboard (Celotext) in the upstairs staff rooms added in a 1940-1941 renovation. The alterations to the second floor built between 1941 and 1943, designed in part or whole by Toombs to provide additional living space, are important for reflecting the continued historic use of the building. In addition, the design of the building maximized the natural features of the site, chosen specifically by FDR for its wooded seclusion and its expansive views of the Hudson River. The western solar exposure extended the seasonal use of the porch from spring through fall.

The significance of Top Cottage also derives from the way FDR and Toombs designed the building to meet his needs as a wheelchair user. It has no steps and no threshold barriers. An earthen ramp provides access to the porch on the west side of the house. The mirror in the bathroom rests directly above the sink at a level suitable for someone sitting in a wheelchair. The low window sills and wide sliding glazed doors off the porch, which allow for views of the surrounding landscape from a seated position, may also reflect FDR's needs. In the early 1930s, Toombs published plans for ramps and accessible bathrooms in *The Polio Chronicle*, a newsletter first produced by the patients at the rehabilitation center FDR created in Warm Springs in 1927.¹¹ These are the first known designs by an architect for devices adapting buildings to the needs of people with disabilities. Both Toombs and FDR brought their experience making the facilities at Warm Springs fully accessible to their work at Top Cottage.

Henry J. Toombs (1896-1967)

Architect Henry J. Toombs (1896-1967) transformed FDR's concept for Top Cottage into a final design suitable for construction. Toombs graduated with a master's degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1923 and worked briefly as a draftsman for architect Paul Cret in Philadelphia before studying abroad for two years. In 1925, he completed plans for his first residential commission, Stone Cottage at Val-Kill, based on a conceptual design by FDR. He received the commission as the result of a visit to his cousin, Caroline O'Day, a New York State Congresswoman in the mid-1920s and a close friend of the Val-Kill ladies, Eleanor Roosevelt, Nancy Cook, and Marion Dickerman. From this collaboration, Toombs and FDR developed a close friendship. In 1926, the Roosevelts commissioned Toombs to design the James Roosevelt Memorial Library in Hyde Park and the Val-Kill Factory. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Toombs held a junior position at McKim, Mead & White, during which time he designed FDR's residence at Warm Springs, Georgia, known as the Little White House (1932). In 1937, Toombs opened his own practice with offices in Warm Springs and Atlanta, Georgia. The following year, he received FDR's sketches for Top Cottage. After Top Cottage, Toombs collaborated with FDR on the design of his Presidential Library at Hyde Park (1939-1940). His collaborations with the President were by far his most widely known works, but his other projects ranged from private residences and banks to the American Military Cemetery at Draguignan, France, and the Atlanta Memorial Cultural Center in Georgia. Toombs continued to practice architecture well into the 1960s.

Bellefield

The **Bellefield House (LCS No. 040000, contributing building)**, formerly the country place of the Newbold-Morgan family, embodies the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival country-house architecture in the Hudson Valley dating to a renovation and expansion designed by McKim, Mead & White from 1909-1911. The house also reflects changes in architectural styles and building methods dating back to its initial construction in 1795.

Thomas Newbold apparently planned on a renovation and enlargement of the house, rather than new construction, from early on. The house was perceived locally to have historic significance as "one of the oldest colonial houses along the river" (*Poughkeepsie Sunday Courier*, cited in Snell 1981:26). Preliminary plans for Bellefield were developed in early 1909 and finalized by the fall of that year, and work began in October. The project was completed by the end of 1911.

¹¹ See, for example, Henry Toombs, "Architectural Suggestions—Bathrooms," *The Polio Chronicle* (September 1931), Disability History Museum, <http://www.disabilitymuseum.org/lib/docs/964.htm> (accessed 29 January 2008).

McKim, Mead & White transformed the two-story three-bay house by adding two symmetrical two-bay wings to either side and tying the entire front facade together by the addition of a raised brick and stone terrace with a one-story Doric portico sheltering the center entrance. The gable roof features pedimented dormer windows and prominent chimney stacks, the eaves are detailed with mutules and guttae (recalling the style of the original Federal house), and the walls are simply treated in stucco, with long shuttered casement windows as the primary design elements. A large stair hall lit by a Palladian window was incorporated into the north wing. The rear of the house features flushboard siding, quoins, and tall six-over-six double-hung sash windows that may have been remnants of the original house. Eaves that continued the same classical detailing found on the front tied the facade together with the rest of the house. The renovations also left intact a mid-nineteenth-century wrought-iron veranda at the rear. The McKim, Mead & White design of the interior featured restrained neoclassical paneling and mantelpieces in the living room, entrance hall, and stair hall, while leaving intact most of the earlier rooms. While no longer used as a seasonal residence, Bellefield retains a high level of historic integrity through its adaptive reuse as park administrative offices, including the recent restoration of the wood-shingled roof and front terrace. Aside from the recent addition of a ramp off the east elevation, the building has undergone no significant changes since its renovation in 1909-1911.

McKim, Mead & White also designed the **New Garage (LCS No. 040004, contributing building)**, a Colonial Revival-style stone automobile garage and staff residence designed in 1914 and constructed in 1916, for the Newbold family. At the time, the firm was also working for Newbold on a new Renaissance Revival-style Manhattan townhouse (1916-18), a building featured in the firm's monograph. In contrast to the style of the townhouse, the New Garage featured heavily rusticated stone walls and Colonial Revival details such as six-over-six double-hung sash windows, parapet gable walls, arched doorways, and eye-brow dormer windows. The New Garage made use of a traditional style and materials on the exterior that concealed modern construction materials and systems on the interior, including steel framing, steam heat, an automobile washer, concrete floors, and car bays with oil drip pens. Presently used as a park maintenance building, the New Garage remains little altered from its original construction. The existing overhead garage doors most likely date to the 1930s (Snell 1981:Appendix E).

McKim, Mead & White

At the time of Bellefield's renovation, McKim, Mead & White was the largest and best-known architectural office in the country, employing over 100 people and having produced nearly 1,000 commissions. The 30-year-old firm was at the height of its success, with work underway in the Newbolds' home city of New York on such notable projects as Pennsylvania Station, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Columbia University, the Brooklyn Museum, and the Municipal Building. While such public and institutional buildings were the firm's best-known work, it also had a long and distinguished record of designing country houses in Newport, Long Island, and the Hudson Valley. Residential work comprised slightly less than 40 percent of the firm's total client list between 1879 and 1912. Today, only approximately 100 of their residential commissions survive (White 1998:11).

The restrained Colonial Revival design of Bellefield reflects the partners' long-standing interest in American architecture of the eighteenth century and their appreciation of simple massing and elegant detail that characterizes what historian Samuel G. White identifies as the mature phase of the firm's residential work. Historian White further defines the mature phase as displaying archeological correctness; increasing tendency toward restraint in the application of color, ornament, and form; and greater use of symmetry, harmony, and classical balance. While the Bellefield renovation was apparently a minor commission, it displays the hallmarks of the firm's best residential work of the period.¹² Renovation was certainly not unfamiliar to McKim, Mead & White. In reflection of the firm's interest in eighteenth-century architecture, they worked on a number of commissions in which they built upon an earlier core. Stanford White's own house, Box Hill, in St. James, Long Island, was built around a farmhouse from the 1850s. A commission with a similar design to Bellefield is the James L. Breese House, The Orchard, in Southampton, Long Island. Built in 1898-1900, the commission involved the renovation of an early nineteenth-century house through the addition of flanking wings and a full-length porch and the

¹² Bellefield is not cited in the monographs of the firm's work, although Newbold's Manhattan townhouse, which the firm designed in 1916-18, is. See *Monograph of the Work of McKim, Mead & White 1879-1915* (New York: Architectural Book Publishing Company, 3 vols., 1925).

creation of a symmetrical composition ornamented by simple Doric columns, Chinese Chippendale railings, and tall, shuttered casement windows (White 1998:17,238-243).

As the Bellefield renovation was underway, the firm entered a new generation of leadership following the deaths of Stanford White in 1906 and Charles McKim in 1909. McKim prepared an initial drawing for Bellefield and probably visited Hyde Park shortly before his death, but subsequently much of the design was carried out by William Mitchell Kendall, a senior member who joined the firm in 1882. Kendall graduated from Harvard University in 1876 and studied architecture for two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, finishing his training through independent study in France and Italy. The supervisory architect for the project, F. J. Adams, signed off on all drawings, handled correspondence, and coordinated with contractors. Kendall and Adams also served as the lead architects for the New Garage at Bellefield.

The Red House

The **Red House (contributing building)** at Springwood is a locally significant example of a typical late Federal-period Hudson River mansion house that has seen relatively few alterations since its construction c. 1833. The architect for the house is not known but clearly referenced similar houses nearby, including the c. 1793 Home at Springwood and the 1795 the Bellefield house as they originally appeared. The two-story, five-bay, rectangular massing, side-gable roof, and interior chimneys of the Red House, as well as the location of the north kitchen wing, are all typical characteristics of the country houses built along the Hudson River in the decades following the Revolutionary War. The clapboard siding and symmetrically placed six-over-six sash windows would also have been found on most houses of the era. The house's architectural detailing, consisting of a simple boxed cornice and narrow board frieze that form closed pediments on the gable ends, reflects the restrained classical nature of the Federal style. During the mid-nineteenth-century surge of interest in more picturesque architectural styles, such as the Gothic Revival or Italianate, subsequent owners of the Red House did not choose to substantially update the building's exterior as their immediate neighbors did. It is possible that the projecting bay window, a common Italianate feature, at the center of the west elevation dates to the 1850s or 1860s. After James Roosevelt "Rosy" Roosevelt moved to the Red House in 1878, he or his father added Stick-style porches to the front and south sides of the house; only the front entrance porch remains. Rosy replaced some of the windows opening onto the porches with larger six-paned casements c. 1905. Additional improvements that Rosy made to the property c. 1915 primarily affected the landscape and outbuildings, although he did rebuild the north kitchen wing in the Colonial Revival style with a gambrel roof. Overall, the Red House is a representative early nineteenth-century river estate home with minor alterations completed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Reversible alterations since the end of the period of significance consist of a small c. 1963 gable-roof extension at the north end of the wing, the removal of the south porch, and the replacement of some window sash in the west (rear) elevation.

Springwood's Outbuildings

As is typical of the river estates in Dutchess County, the Home at Springwood retains a collection of outbuildings that span the period from the Wheeler ownership c. 1845 to Roosevelt-era improvements in 1906. Most of these, including the **Laundry (LCS No. 000670, contributing building, c.1850)**, **Garage & Stables (LCS No. 000669, contributing building, c.1850, reconstructed 1974)**, **Small Ice House (LCS No. 000675, contributing building, c.1850)**, and **Large Ice House (LCS No. 000672, contributing building, 1898)** are collectively significant in the area of architecture as examples of vernacular mid- and late-nineteenth-century estate outbuildings.

Three other outbuildings are locally significant in the area of architecture for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type and for their association with notable designers. The earliest of these, the **Gardener's Cottage (LCS No. 006563, contributing building)**, is a mid-nineteenth-century Gothic Revival (or Carpenter Gothic) style house. Built by the Wheelers in c. 1850 along the edge of the Home Garden, the Gardener's Cottage reflects the picturesque design that became popular in the Hudson Valley during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The publications of Andrew Jackson Downing, particularly his 1841 publication *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, largely contributed to the popularity of picturesque landscapes and architecture. Downing cited the Gothic Revival as a

style especially appropriate to the rugged natural landscape of the Hudson Valley and provided an illustration of the Gardener's House (Gate Lodge) at Blithewood in Annandale-on-Hudson as an example. The architect Alexander Jackson Davis designed this house and included it in his 1837 pattern book *Rural Residences*. While the designer of the Springwood Gardener's Cottage is not known, the Downing and Davis treatises most likely provided the prototype. The building matches the Blithewood cottage in overall plan and elevation, with its steep cross-gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, pinnacles, bargeboards, board-and-batten siding, entrance porch, and casement windows. Other details of the Gardener's Cottage characteristic of the Gothic Revival include bracketed hoods over the roofs, quarreled window muntins, shutters, and quatrefoil patterns in the front porch. Aside from two historic rear shed-roof additions and some interior modifications, the building remains largely unchanged from its original construction. The existing monochromatic rifle-gray color scheme dates to the historic Roosevelt period but is not the original color scheme (Downing 1859[1967]:361).

The largest outbuilding associated with the Home is the **Coach House (LCS No. 000668, contributing building)**, also known as the Stables, which was built for FDR's father James Roosevelt in 1886. Hudson Valley architect Frederick C. Withers (1828-1901) of Newburgh, New York, designed the Queen Anne-style building. James Roosevelt commissioned Withers after the peak of his career, during his later phase working in the Queen Anne and more academic Gothic Revival styles. At the time of the construction of the Coach House in 1886, Withers had recently been in the area, working in 1885 on the Frank Hasbrouck house on Market Street in Poughkeepsie. For the Roosevelts, Withers designed a two-story frame building featuring characteristic Queen Anne-style details, including gable roofs with bargeboards and a turreted cupola, a prominent oriel window and projecting porch, fish-scale shingles on the second story, and doors with braces recalling the pattern of half-timbering. Although not listed among Withers' commissions in a scholarly journal on his work, perhaps because it was a relatively modest outbuilding, the Coach House nonetheless reflected the hallmarks of Withers' work during the period, comparative to his better-known commissions such as the Queen Anne-style James Dunbar House in Monmouth Beach, New Jersey (1881). The intact interior of the Coach House, complete with horse stalls and a tack room, illustrates the function of this late-nineteenth-century building type. Aside from the historic addition of a sleeping porch on the rear elevation prior to 1924, the Coach House remains largely unchanged from the original construction. The existing rifle gray and dark maroon paint scheme is historic but not original to the building (Kowsky 1976:103,106).

The third architecturally significant outbuilding at the Home is the **Greenhouse (LCS No. 000673, contributing building)**, located along the north side of the Rose Garden and Gravesite. Built in 1906 as a replacement of two wood-frame greenhouses, the Greenhouse is a representative example of early twentieth-century horticultural architecture. Although a relatively modest example of its type compared with other greenhouses and conservatories built on country estates during the period, the Roosevelt Greenhouse embodies the characteristics of first-generation iron-frame domestic greenhouses. The Lord & Burnham Company of Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, designed and manufactured the superstructure and heating system, which were assembled on site by a local contractor. Hitchings & Company of Elizabeth, New Jersey, manufactured some elements in the Greenhouse, such as ventilating wheel cranks. This combination of elements was likely the result of a short-lived 1905 merger of three greenhouse companies into the Burnham-Hitchings-Pierson Company. The merger split up by February 1906, but Lord & Burnham and Hitchings & Company shared common management for the next 30 years (Auwaerter 1992:220-221).

Up until the late nineteenth century, American greenhouses were built using heavy wood frames, which were not only susceptible to rot but also cast heavy shadows that inhibited plant growth. Iron framing provided a remedy to these conditions and, following the precedent of New York's Crystal Palace (1852) and Philadelphia's Horticultural Hall (1875), was first employed in an American greenhouse in 1881 at the conservatory at Lyndhurst in Tarrytown, New York. Built by Lord's Horticultural Works (forerunner to Lord & Burnham), the Lyndhurst conservatory featured an unprecedented light and durable iron structure with a skin of lapped glass set in wood bars, setting the standard in greenhouse construction for the next 60 years. The Roosevelt Greenhouse represents the maturation and standardization of the Lyndhurst construction by the turn of the century, largely as a result of work by Lord & Burnham and several other greenhouse manufacturers. Characteristic features include the white-painted iron frame, white-painted rot-resistant cypress glazing bars with lapped 16-by-22-inch glass, and crank-operated continuous ventilating sash. The structure's curved eaves and glazed entry porch are characteristic of more ornamental greenhouses erected on estates during the

period, as opposed to commercial greenhouses that typically had rectilinear eaves. The connected plan of the Roosevelt Greenhouse—consisting of a rose house, carnation house, and a small shed greenhouse known as the fern house—was typical of the period, although the incorporation of an earlier potting shed and brick wall (most likely from the previous greenhouse) is particular to the site. The Greenhouse has undergone little alteration since its construction, with the exception of changes to the heating system and the addition of Burnham motorized ventilating apparatus and aluminum bar caps on the exterior c. 1966, and extensive rehabilitation of the foundation walls, metal framing, wood ribs, and glass panels undertaken by NPS in 2011. The Greenhouse retains its original type of raised benches, which are still used in part as they were historically for growing carnations and roses as cut flowers (Auwaerter 1992:88-94).

Frederick C. Withers (1828-1901)

One among the first generation of professional American architects, Withers was an English immigrant who did his initial training in Dorchester and London and then accepted a position in 1852 with Andrew Jackson Downing in Newburgh. This association was short-lived due to Downing's death in July 1852. Soon after, Withers became associated with Calvert Vaux, another English immigrant architect working in Newburgh. The partnership of Vaux & Withers continued until 1856, when Vaux left Newburgh to assist Frederick Law Olmsted with the design of Central Park. Withers subsequently built a reputation for continuing the Downing legacy of picturesque design. He became well known for his ecclesiastical work and, in particular, for introducing the High Victorian Gothic style to the United States. One of Withers' best known buildings is the Jefferson Market Courthouse in New York, a flamboyant High Victorian Gothic complex completed in 1877. James Roosevelt may have known of Withers from his commission for the massive main building complex at the Hudson River State Hospital, built on the site of the Roosevelts' former country home, Mount Hope, near Poughkeepsie. Withers prepared his initial drawings for the hospital in 1867, but construction was not completed until 1878. By the time of its completion, the High Victorian Gothic style was falling out of favor, and Withers had begun to work in late medieval styles that collectively became known in the United States as the Queen Anne (Kowsky 1976:83-107).

Bellefield's Outbuildings

Bellefield contains a collection of locally significant outbuildings grouped in the north rear corner of the property that span the period from the early nineteenth century through the Newbold improvements ending in 1916. The earliest outbuilding at Bellefield is the **Old Barn (LCS No. 040000, contributing building)**, a heavy-timber frame structure probably built in the early nineteenth century and updated with board-and-batten siding in the mid-nineteenth century, possibly under Boorman ownership between 1843 and 1866. While little is known about the origins of this building, it appears to be a rare surviving example of an early vernacular agricultural building associated with a river estate. The Old Barn appears to remain little altered from the mid-nineteenth century.

Perpendicular to the west side of the Old Barn is the **Old Garage (LCS No. 040003, contributing building)**, a small one-story Colonial Revival-style automobile garage built c. 1905. The building is an early example of concrete-block construction, dating to the introduction of this building material as a durable and inexpensive alternative to masonry and wood. The first decade of the twentieth century witnessed the founding and phenomenal growth of the concrete-block industry, tracing back to the introduction of the first concrete-block machine patented in 1900. Concrete blocks were largely unknown in 1900, but by 1905 nearly 1,000 companies produced them in various styles. Concrete block was especially popular for garages, given the feared combustibility of early automobiles that were coming into widespread use at the same time. According to historian Pamela Simpson, by 1905 people were talking of seeing concrete block "everywhere" (Simpson 1989:109-111). The Old Garage remains intact from its original construction, with the exception of a minor frame shed-roof addition on the north side built after 1921 that does not contribute to the building's architectural significance.

Along the south edge of the Service Area is the **Stone House (LCS No. 040002, contributing building)**, a staff residence built c. 1905 for the Newbold estate superintendent. The Stone House is a representative example of the Colonial Revival style at the turn of the twentieth century. Its use of symmetry with a center entrance and flanking six-over-six double-hung sash windows, the entrance porch with Doric columns and built-in benches, the side-gable roof, and walls built of local

fieldstone are all characteristic features of the style. The building features a high level of detail for its type through its denticulated cornice on the main roof and entrance porch. It is not known if the house was designed by an architect. Presently used as a park staff residence, the Stone House retains a high level of historic integrity, with alterations limited to the loss of louvered shutters on the front windows and the modernization of the kitchen and utilities. Historically situated along the edge of the domestic vegetable gardens, the house today faces the Wallace Center Visitor Parking Lot and Entrance Drive, completed in 2004, but retains integrity in its immediate setting of lawn and trees.

CRITERION C – LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The **Newbold Walled Garden (contributing site)** at Bellefield is a walled garden built in 1912 according to the design of Beatrix Farrand, nee Jones, largely as an outdoor extension Newbold Walled Garden is nationally significant under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture for illustrating the distinctive characteristics of early twentieth-century garden design and of the work of landscape gardener Beatrix Farrand. Commissioned and built in 1912, the Newbold Walled Garden is contemporary with the McKim, Mead & White renovations to Bellefield completed in 1911. The garden may be one of the earliest surviving examples of Farrand's work (Balmori, McGuire, and McPeck 1985).¹³

Beatrix Farrand (1872-1959) is considered one of the finest landscape architects of her generation. She became an avid gardener early on, influenced by her travels in Europe and following the interests of her aunt Edith Newbold Jones Wharton, whose writings included a garden and architecture treatise, *Italian Villas and Their Gardens*. In the years prior to the establishment of university-level landscape architecture programs, Farrand gained her training through study of horticulture and garden design in Berlin and under Charles Sprague Sargent, dean of American horticulture and founder of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. In 1895, Farrand became a professional landscape architect (although she preferred the term landscape gardener), opening her own office in New York City. Four years later, she became one of the founding members of the American Society of Landscape Architects. In her work, Farrand followed the late-nineteenth-century shift toward formalism and a growing appreciation of natural and wild landscapes. She fused these interests to create gardens with formal structure and an integration of buildings and architecture derived from the precedent of the Italian garden. She also included informal plantings, native materials, vernacular building techniques, and an impressionistic use of color recalling the aesthetic of the Arts & Crafts Movement and the work of the English gardeners William Robinson and Gertrude Jekyll in particular.

According to historian Eleanor McPeck, the 1912 Newbold commission fits within Farrand's formative years of work between 1896 and 1913, a time when she was establishing her office and reputation prior to her marriage to Max Farrand. During these formative years, Farrand worked on the design of grounds and gardens primarily for country estates in the Hudson Valley, Long Island, and Maine. By 1912, Farrand had completed approximately 36 commissions. Her later work expanded to include numerous campus and institutional commissions, including the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller garden (1926-1950) in Seal Harbor, Maine; campus designs at Princeton (1912-1943) and Yale (1922-1945); and, most famously, work at Dumbarton Oaks (1921-1947) in Washington, D.C.

The connection between Thomas Newbold and Beatrix Farrand was mostly a family one: Beatrix was his cousin. At the time of the Bellefield commission, Thomas Newbold was probably familiar with Farrand's 1903 design for an elaborate walled formal garden for another of his cousins, Clarence B. Newbold, at his estate Crosswicks, in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. Farrand completed her design for the Hyde Park garden in 1912. The commission also included plans for a summerhouse that were apparently never executed.

The design Farrand developed for the relatively constrained Bellefield site illustrates her signature integration of formal order with informal plantings and materials. The existing restored garden conveys concepts Farrand used in her previous work, especially for smaller gardens. In particular, her 1910 plan for a suburban garden that extended directly off the house and veranda featured a hedge enclosure, perimeter walks, herbaceous borders, and a central grass panel. The

¹³ Of Beatrix Farrand's earliest work we have only secondary evidence, since all of her private gardens from the period between 1896 and 1913 have been lost or destroyed.

Bellefield plan consists of three rectangular garden rooms extending on axis from the south side of the house, arranged in a graduated manner with the largest and most detailed room closest to the house and the smallest and simplest one farthest away, creating the perspective of a larger space. Each room is framed by enclosing stone walls or clipped hemlock hedges and by specimen trees in the grounds outside the garden. The garden has an open interior created by grass panels framed by the orthogonal **Walled Garden Gravel Walks (LCS No. 040778, historic associated feature)** and herbaceous beds, with trellises along the walls. Farrand's interest in informality is expressed through her use of materials and building techniques expressive of Arts & Crafts aesthetics, including the **Walled Garden Fieldstone Walls (LCS No. 040797, historic associated feature)** that enclose the largest garden room, the heavy timber gates with wrought-iron hardware, and mixed herbaceous borders. Farrand also may have designed a wild garden around the perimeter of the formal garden, another signature characteristic of her garden designs; however, little remains of it except for a scattering of trees and shrubs.

The Newbold Walled Garden reflects restoration efforts that have been underway since 1994 through the Beatrix Farrand Garden Association, Inc., which has worked with the NPS to restore the historic character of the herbaceous beds, replant the browsed hemlock hedges, restore the gravel walks, repair the two garden gates, and replant a lost elm. Because the original planting plan has not been located, the garden beds have been maintained in the character of Farrand's work, using a plan for the William A. Read garden in Harrison, New York, that she designed about the same time as the Newbold garden. The only contemporary alteration to the historic design is the addition of a third gate at the south entrance to the garden within an arched opening the hemlock hedge. This gate, modeled after the historic gates within the stone walls, was added as part of a deer exclusion project.

CRITERION A – CONSERVATION

In addition to reflecting significant associations with FDR, the managed forests at the Home of FDR NHS are significant at the state level for embodying the history of early twentieth-century forestry in New York State. The System of Forest Plantations set out under FDR's direction between 1912 and 1945 parallels the growth and height of the Reforestation Movement that developed through a state-led conservation program to return idle farm acres to productivity. FDR's first plantations set out in 1912 coincided with the state's initial encouragement of reforestation on private land. FDR also managed his native hardwoods forests—known as the Lower Woods, Middle Woods, and Upper Woods—for wood production, although the physical legacy of management is inconspicuous today. The network of roads that provided access to the managed forests accommodated farm vehicles as well as FDR's specially equipped automobile that he used after contracting polio in 1921. FDR's most active years of forestry and tree planting date to his years as governor and president after 1928, when he engaged the services of the faculty at Syracuse University's New York State College of Forestry to establish demonstration and experimental forest plots in the state and sought their expertise in the professional management of his forestry program. While not a forestry pioneer, FDR was an early practitioner at the forefront of the Reforestation Movement, and his work coincided with the development of the state's reforestation program in both purpose and practice. Among private reforestation work in the state, FDR's program became renowned in forestry circles due to his political positions.

Forestry in New York State (1912-1945)

Reforestation became a dominant conservation practice during FDR's lifetime among those who adhered to an economic-utilitarian philosophy of conservation that stressed sustainable production of natural resources for human benefit. Gifford Pinchot, the first head of the United States Forest Service, was the chief advocate of this type of conservation, and FDR credited him with motivating his own interest in forestry. The economic-utilitarian philosophy gained widespread popularity in the Northeast where agriculture was in steep decline during the early twentieth century and reforestation was seen as a means of returning worn-out farm fields to agricultural productivity. The opposing philosophy of conservation, spearheaded by John Muir and widely championed in the West, stressed the preservation of natural resources for nature's sake and for human spiritual benefit. Although FDR valued the beauty and wildlife value of forests, his primary interest was in returning land to productivity as a way of sustaining rural life. In Dutchess County, as elsewhere in upstate New

York, farmland was being abandoned at a high rate in the face of transportation improvements and competition from larger and more productive farms in the West and as farmers sought better-paying jobs in cities. By 1930, over five million acres of farmland had been abandoned since 1880, representing nearly one-fifth of the total land area of New York State. Reflecting the same intent as the state conservation programs, FDR believed that if farmers planted trees on their hardscrabble soils, they could continue farming and thus sustain the rural economy (Nixon 1957:67).

The profession of forestry in the early twentieth century involved two main areas: woodlot management (the management of natural hardwoods forests) and reforestation (the planting of artificial forests on land unsuitable for traditional agriculture). Physical characteristics of reforestation typically included planting of fast-growing conifers using monocultures and even spacing to assure uniform and consistent growth in plots known as forest plantations. As the plantation matured, it was thinned and pruned to provide optimal growing space for the trees. The most popular species for reforestation during the first four decades of the twentieth century were white pine, red pine, Scots (Scotch) pine, European larch, white cedar (*arborvitae*), Norway spruce, and white spruce. While most plantations were established for timber production that would produce in the long term, Christmas trees became a popular crop by the 1930s because they provided quicker cash returns for farmers. FDR's plantations reflected these same trends and characteristics.

Reforestation Prior to 1911

Scientific reforestation, following established methods developed mostly in Germany, was introduced into the United States shortly after the Civil War. The practice arose primarily in the Northeast and Appalachia to address rural decline that was occurring due to extensive abandonment of farmland. One of the earliest examples of scientific reforestation was begun in 1874 by Frederick Billings on his model farm and country estate in Woodstock, Vermont. From an initial Norway spruce plantation, Billings went on to reforest hundreds of acres both as a demonstration of sustainable timber production and to enhance the beauty and recreational value of the landscape. His efforts reflected the pioneering philosophy of George Perkins Marsh's *Man and Nature* (1864), widely held to be the fountainhead of the American conservation movement. Seven years after Billings, Stephen Girard began a reforestation program in 1881 at his country estate near Lost Creek in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, to reclaim burned and mined-over wastelands. The largest and best known of the early reforestation programs was begun in 1890 at Biltmore, the country estate of George W. Vanderbilt in Asheville, North Carolina. The idea of forestry at Biltmore had been an integral part of the landscape plan developed for the estate by Frederick Law Olmsted to restore worn-out farmland to productivity while enhancing the beauty of the landscape. Between 1890 and 1909, Vanderbilt reforested 2,500 acres of abandoned farm fields as part of his larger 7,500-acre forest professionally managed by Gifford Pinchot.

Farmers and country estate owners in New York also undertook early private reforestation efforts. The earliest known reforestation work in New York State was begun in 1870 by T. Dallarme on his southern Adirondack farm at White Lake Corners, Oneida County, using German seeds and young trees including Scotch pine, maple, larch, white pine, and Norway spruce that covered 15 acres by 1883. Other early New York pioneers included Storrs A. Barrows, who set out a plantation of Norway spruce in 1882 at his farm in the Finger Lakes region at Groton, Tompkins County. Three years later, Charles H. Faxon established a plantation of white pine on his Adirondack land in Warren County, planting the trees in straight rows that would become a hallmark of scientific reforestation. In 1895, Charles F. Dietrich began to reforest land at his estate in Millbrook in the Taconic foothills of Dutchess County. Covering over 100 acres, Dietrich established plantations of Norway spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, and European larch with three-year-old transplants imported from Germany. Archibald Rogers, a friend and neighbor of the Roosevelts, began his forestry work at his Hyde Park estate, Crumwold Farms, around the same time as Dietrich, managing ten acres by 1910.

As this private reforestation work was occurring, the federal government and states were developing forestry programs of their own largely to address issues of sustainable timber production and to return worn-out agricultural land to productivity. At the federal level, the Division of Forestry was established within the Department of Agriculture in 1881 for educational purposes, and in 1905 the United States Forest Service was established under the direction of Gifford Pinchot to manage lands for timber production, setting the stage for a decade of vast expansion of the National Forest system and the wide acceptance of scientific forest management as a national goal. In the Northeastern states where little

land was in federal ownership, the state governments developed forestry programs of their own. By 1909, all the Northeastern states had established forestry departments. New York State based its reforestation program on the precedent of German forestry and private work in the United States, including that of Girard, Vanderbilt, and the various smaller landowners in the state. The state reforestation program in New York began largely with the goal of reforesting land within the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves, which had been established a decade earlier to conserve native forests. The first reforestation work undertaken by the state was through the New York State College of Forestry, founded in 1898 at Cornell University, the state's land-grant institution. In 1900, the college set out the first state forest plantation using seedling stock imported from Europe and covering 50 acres. In the spring of 1901, the state Forest, Fish and Game Commission began its own reforestation work in the Catskill and Adirondack Forest Preserves, planting more than 1,300,000 trees over 650 acres by 1902. These plantations used a variety of tree species, including white pine, Norway spruce, Scotch pine, European larch, and Douglas fir.

Within several years, the popularity of reforestation as a fundamental conservation practice had gained significant ground. In 1907, the State of New York reported: "Public sentiment is rapidly crystallizing along the lines of ... reforestation ... [I]t seems very important that the State should increase its work in tree planting, and that all persons owning land not especially desirable for agricultural purposes, should be encouraged to plant trees thereon" (James S. Whipple, Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, *Annual Report for 1907*, 18, cited in Auwaerter, Moody and Sears 2004:86). In 1904, for example, the commission received no inquiries into how to reforest land, but by 1907 the number of inquiries amounted to many hundreds. This public interest led the state legislature to enact a law in 1908 authorizing the distribution of trees from state nurseries to private landowners at cost for reforestation purposes. In 1908, the first year of the program, the state received seven applications for the purchase of 25,100 tree seedlings, enough to plant about 20 acres. Two years later, 179 applicants purchased 1,005,325 trees, enough to plant almost 1,000 acres. Between 1909 and 1911—the year that FDR began planning his forestry program—the number of orders state-wide jumped from 189 to 410.

FDR's Early Reforestation Program, 1911-1928

In the fall of 1911, FDR began planning his first spring planting of trees that he ordered from state nurseries. FDR had become interested in reforestation several years earlier from travels in Germany and from his observation of forestry work at neighboring Crumwold Farms. His election to the New York State Senate in 1910 and appointment as the chair of the Forest, Fish and Game Committee in 1911 undoubtedly spurred him to begin practicing what he was advocating as a politician. He told the New York State Forestry Association in 1929: "A good many of you know my personal interest in conservation because I came to Albany as a baby senator in 1911 and was made chairman of the Forest, Fish and Game Committee. One of the first things I did was to discover that I had a lot of land at Hyde Park that needed reforesting, so between 5,000 and 10,000 trees were planted every year on that land, and forestry was further promoted by the clearing up of 500 acres of woodlot" (Nixon 1957).

The start of FDR's reforestation program coincided with a number of important milestones in the history of forestry in New York State. In 1911, the state founded the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University (which replaced the previous college at Cornell) as the state's professional forestry school to provide professional training, undertake research and state-wide investigations in forestry problems, and to carry on public educational work. The year 1911 also saw the reorganization and expansion of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission into the New York State Conservation Commission, an organizational change that addressed the state's expanding role in forestry matters on private lands. To manage the enormous growth anticipated in the state reforestation program, the Commission established a network of nurseries to grow tree seedlings. In 1911, it announced plans for establishing what would become the largest tree nursery in the world located near Saratoga Springs. FDR purchased much of his tree stock from this nursery. As FDR continued to plant trees at Hyde Park, the state reforestation program continued to expand, with much of the growth consisting of planting by private property owners. In 1926, a total of 20,481,112 trees were dispersed to non-state property owners from state nurseries in a single year, as compared with 20,442,225 for the period 1901-1914, inclusive.

FDR's forestry program, which included reforestation as well as management of his native hardwoods forest, was more extensive than at most estates including those of Rogers and Vanderbilt but was nonetheless characteristic, in terms of

planting characteristics and size, of the innovative agricultural improvements undertaken by many estate owners during the period. FDR planned his forestry program based on recommendations from a state forester who visited the estate in 1911. His first purchase from state nurseries in the spring of 1912 totaled 8,000 trees, approximately 12 percent of the trees distributed in Dutchess County from state nurseries. FDR used standard species raised in state nurseries, primarily white pine, red pine, Scots pine, Norway spruce, and European larch. Estate staff planted the trees using the scientific method of even six-foot spacing in rows. One exception was tulip poplar, FDR's favorite tree, which he purchased from private nurseries. FDR also experimented with planting Christmas trees as a short-term cash crop in 1926. Between 1912 and 1928, FDR planted 67,000 trees in total, enough to reforest approximately 55 acres, set in 22 plantations identified by letter (Plots A through V). While a substantial area, the total was a small part of the state-wide total for reforestation on private land. In size of individual plantations, FDR's were not large. A plantation was generally considered large if it involved more than 10,000 trees. FDR's annual planting averaged less than 8,000 trees, which were usually divided among a few plots. The largest plantations were generally established by the state; the largest prior to 1928 was a two-million-tree plantation covering 2,000 acres in the Adirondacks, set out in 1926.

Plantations remaining largely intact from this period within the Home of FDR NHS include Plots B, F, I, J, K, and U at Springwood; Plots C, H, N, and L on the Home Farm; and Plot M—FDR's first Christmas tree plantation—on the Bennett Farm. (Plot D, a white pine plantation set out in 1914 on the Bennett Farm, is outside the National Register boundary but within the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS.) Plot K, FDR's first tulip poplar plantation set out in 1917, is unique for reflecting FDR's interest in experimenting with non-standard tree species. Several of the plantations retain only scattered remnants of the original trees, including Plot A at Springwood, while others were lost entirely either because they were an initial failure or because they did not survive to maturity.

FDR's developing interest in forestry from 1911 forward was reflected in legislation he helped to move at both the state and federal levels. As State Senator and Chairman of the Senate's Forest, Fish and Game Committee, FDR introduced the Roosevelt-Jones Bill that aimed to promote throughout New York State the kind of scientific forest management that he was practicing in Hyde Park on his own land. FDR argued that such practices would ensure that forests would remain continuously productive and, thus, more profitable in the long term and that the community's interest in the conservation of natural resources for future use overrode the interests of the individual. Lumber interests managed to get the provision of the Roosevelt-Jones bill regulating the harvesting of timber on private land struck from the bill, but FDR continued to espouse the principles behind that provision for the rest of his political career (Maher 2005:55-56).

During his service as Assistant Secretary of the Navy (1913-1920), which included the extremely busy years encompassing the American military build-up during World War I, FDR managed to pursue his interest in conservation and scientific forestry management through his forestry plantations in Hyde Park and maintaining correspondence with friends and neighbors about cooperative forestry projects. He also stayed engaged by developing a conservation program for the Boy Scouts and through his membership in the New York State Forestry Association (to which he was elected vice president in 1914). As he struggled to recover from polio after 1921, he devoted more time to his forestry activities in Hyde Park and proposed a number of forestry projects to others.

The close connection between FDR's forestry operations on his land in Hyde Park and his political activities is expressed in several themes that run through his private correspondence and public statements on forestry beginning at least as early as 1922. Recognizing that most forestland and most marginal farmland that could be usefully planted with trees was in private hands, he sought to encourage private landowners to plant trees and manage their forests by arguing that growing trees could be made to pay. FDR felt that wealthy landowners had a special obligation to create model tree plantations to promote scientific forestry and demonstrate its profitability. Furthermore, he argued that the health of the nation's forests, whether public or private, is a matter of public interest. Therefore, the private landowner has a duty to manage his forests for future generations and the common good, and the state has an obligation to promote the best possible forest practices on private land. Local, state, and federal governments, he believed, should encourage tree planting and scientific forestry by publicizing the need and benefits both to the nation and to the private land owner of good forestry practices, providing technical advice, furnishing low-cost seedlings from state nurseries, and collaborating with landowners in preventing

forest fires and combating insects and disease. The goal of these government policies should be to ensure that timber harvesting on private lands could be continuously sustained.¹⁴

The managed forests of Europe, which FDR had observed first-hand as a boy, became a model for proposals FDR made in the 1920s for collaborative forestry projects with other private individuals and for community forests, as well as one of the foundations of his arguments in favor of government programs to improve both public and private forests. Since he thought it unlikely that either the federal or the New York state government would establish “a permanent, annual, dividend-paying investment like the Black Forest” in Germany, he proposed the organization of a company to buy 10 or 15 thousand acres of land within 100 miles of New York City to be planted and managed for timber production on a business basis.¹⁵ Nothing came of this proposal, but FDR continued to promote the idea of forestry as a worthwhile investment and to encourage cooperative tree-planting projects (Roosevelt 1950:380).

FDR’s conservationist views were inseparable from his vision of rural life as superior to life lived in cities. One way in which FDR expressed this conviction was through his involvement with the Boy Scouts, an organization that sponsored healthy, outdoor, character-building activities. The early Scouting movement did not, however, practice natural resource conservation. In fact, the Scouts indiscriminately cut trees for firewood, stripped bark from birch trees, and indulged in other destructive practices. When FDR accepted the presidency of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York in 1922, it offered him an opportunity to use the knowledge he was gaining from his forestry experiments in Hyde Park and to promote the philosophy of conservation to a new constituency. FDR proposed that forestry become a more important component of the educational programs at scout camps, and he secured a tract of land from the Palisades Interstate Park Commission where the boys could practice scientific forestry. In 1923, FDR helped set up additional camps especially devoted to training the boys in good forestry and conservation practices. These became known as the “Franklin D. Roosevelt Conservation Camps.” The boys who attended them learned to create firebreaks, fight fires, and plant trees. In 1929, FDR and the Foundation made forestry management a central component of the scouting program at camps they established on 10,600-acre tract of land in Sullivan County, New York. By 1930, the forestry programs FDR had initiated in New York were beginning to be adopted by the Boy Scouts nationwide (Maher 2005:35-37).

FDR’s Enlarged Reforestation Program, 1928-1945

Following his election as governor of New York in 1928, FDR began to enlarge his reforestation program at Hyde Park and enlisted professional assistance. He expanded the extent of his tree planting, acquired hundreds of additional acres for reforestation purposes, and engaged the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University to assist with both reforestation and management of his native hardwoods forest. Through this connection and because of the political office he held, FDR’s forestry work received relatively wide renown during the period as the subject of articles in professional forestry journals—including *American Forests*, the *Journal of Forestry*, and the *Southern Lumberman*—and in the *New York Times* and of a photographic spread of a wartime timber harvest in *Life* magazine. FDR also hosted a Society of American Foresters conference in Hyde Park in 1931. FDR’s enlarged reforestation program coincided with the growth of the Reforestation Movement in the state, which reached its height during the 1930s as reflected in the total number of acres reforested on state and private land, among other factors. When private reforestation fell with the downturn in the economy, the state increased its tree planting based on new legislation and an infusion of federal assistance during FDR’s presidency. Unlike private property owners as a whole, FDR increased his tree planting during this period.

The state’s enlarged forestry program began in 1928, when legislation was introduced to expand its reforestation program further in the face of an increasing rate of farmland abandonment. Aside from assisting private landowners, the state was restricted at the time to reforesting only lands within the Adirondack and Catskill state forest preserves. In 1928, the state

¹⁴ Many of these ideas can be found, for example, in “The President Suggests a Comprehensive Congressional Study of the Forest Land Problem of the United States,” March 14, 1938 (Roosevelt 1941 Vol. 7:144-149).

¹⁵ FDR to George D. Pratt, November 25, 1922 (FDRL, FDR Papers: Family, Business, and Personal Affairs, 1882-1945, Correspondence, Po-Q). FDR continued to like this idea, for he suggested a similar scheme in “A Debt We Owe,” an article he published in *Country Home* in June 1930. There he called it a “Grandchildren’s Trust,” since the investment would not pay off for several generations (Nixon 1957:74).

Conservation Department reported: "There has been greater general interest in reforestation on the part of the public during the year 1928 than ever before. However, it is apparent that a reforestation campaign on a scale much larger than that now existing is absolutely essential if we are to succeed in putting the idle lands of the State to work within any reasonable period of time" (State of New York Conservation Department, *Eighteenth Annual Report to the Legislature for the Year 1928*, Albany: State of New York Conservation Department, 1929:123, cited in Auwaerter, Moody, and Sears 2004:158). The state's new initiative, which established New York as the nation's leader in reforestation, became known as the Enlarged Reforestation Program. Its primary objectives were to retire abandoned farmland permanently from agricultural use and to provide a future supply of timber, public recreation, watershed protection, and scenic improvement. The first major achievement under the program was the State Reforestation Law passed in 1929 under FDR's first term as governor, which gave the state the authority to acquire lands outside the Adirondack and Catskill forest preserves for the purposes of reforestation. As governor, FDR vigorously supported additional legislation that expanded the state's reforestation program and publicized the program by leading a tour of state reforestation areas in 1932.

When FDR became governor of New York in 1928, he gained the power to initiate and implement public policies that reflected his private conviction that planting trees on marginal land was a public good that could also yield profitable timber harvests. He used the office to educate the public to the need and benefits of forestry. In "Conservation of Natural Resources as a Function of State Government," a radio address celebrating Conservation Week, delivered on March 31, 1930, FDR traced the beginnings of forest conservation in New York State and noted his own personal role in those efforts: "I am a firm believer in reforestation as a profitable means of utilizing idle, non-agricultural land and have planted from 8,000 to 10,000 trees a year since 1912 on my farm at Hyde Park." He said that there were thousands of people in the state who owned land that was unsuitable for raising other crops but could be profitably planted with trees, and he encouraged such landowners to do so (Roosevelt 1938:522,525).

An important conservation accomplishment of FDR's term as governor was the passage of the Hewitt Amendment or "reforestation amendment" to the state constitution. The amendment authorized an ambitious reforestation program based on the recommendations of the New York State Reforestation Commission, which had been established in 1928 before FDR took office. The amendment extended the program to every county in the state in which unused agricultural land existed, and its goal was to buy and reforest over a million acres of abandoned farmland (about one-thirtieth of the state's land area) within fifteen years (by 1944). In the context of its prior reforestation program, this was an aggressive goal, for the state had acquired only 173,681 acres between 1905 and 1932 and had reforested only 61,349 of those acres. State Senator Charles Hewitt, a conservative Republican, introduced the bill in 1931 with strong backing from FDR, and FDR recruited Gifford Pinchot to help him promote its adoption. On a statewide basis, the Hewitt Amendment provided for the kind of reforestation work that FDR had begun on his own estate in Hyde Park in 1911 and that he had promoted publicly and privately ever since. On October 26, 1931, in a radio address to the voters of New York State, FDR explained the reforestation amendment in the sort of simple, direct language (understandable and appealing to his farm neighbors in Hyde Park) that he would later use in his Fireside Chats: "So there is the situation. We have plenty of abandoned farmland on which timber can be grown profitably. We need the timber and will need it more urgently as time passes. Shall we not put this idle land to use to produce it? And incidentally shall we not give employment to many people in the work of planting and caring for these young trees?" (Roosevelt 1938:527).

While the onset of the Great Depression curtailed New York's financial contribution toward fulfilling the Hewitt Amendment, it was nonetheless able to maintain a high level of reforestation thanks to the assistance of the CCC established in 1933 under FDR's first term as president. Between 1933 and 1942, CCC crews reforested 146,641 acres in New York, allowing the state to reach a record high of annual tree planting between 1933 and 1937. By 1943, with the curtailment of reforestation due to the war, New York State had acquired approximately 450,000 acres and had planted a total of 225,000 acres, establishing the extensive system of state and county forests that remain today. Although the goal of the Hewitt Amendment was not reached, the period from 1928 through 1943 represented the height of reforestation in New York State.

FDR's leadership in conservation involved not only specific programs but also the idea of national economic and especially natural resource planning. As FDR often pointed out, Americans were used to thinking that their nation's

natural resources were inexhaustible. Part of the role he assumed as governor and president was to help educate citizens to the long view. He himself seemed to relish the long-range thinking that went into acquiring land, setting out tree plantations, managing the forest, and beginning the process of selective cutting that would, if sustained, go on forever. "Of course, one thing that we have to face," he told the New York State Forestry Association in February 1929, "is that we people with gray hair who start in to plant trees now will be under the ground a good many years, in all probability, before those trees are grown to maturity or to marketable size. But on the other hand, the same thing has been going on for centuries in other countries, and they realize that what they plant now is bound to bring back a great many dividends for their children and grandchildren." It is impossible to say how much his personal experience with long-range economic activity in Hyde Park shaped the public policies he pursued as governor and president, but the enthusiasm for economic planning that he expressed as a political leader seems of a piece with the zeal he displayed in plotting the future of his forest properties, especially since the planning he proposed often involved the nation's natural resources. In the end, he was not able to overcome strong resistance in Congress to the concept. But his interest ensured that planning was part of the public debate and stimulated important long-range studies within government departments, such as the preparation in 1933 of "A National Plan for American Forestry" by the United States Forest Service (Nixon 1957).

FDR increased the amount and quality of his tree planting at Hyde Park concurrent with developments at the state and federal levels. In the fall of 1929 during his first term as governor, FDR invited Syracuse forestry professor Nelson C. Brown to visit Hyde Park, and Brown quickly became the central figure in FDR's forestry program. He provided professional assistance from the college and served as forestry manager and advisor. Brown championed FDR's tree planting, writing numerous articles on his work at Hyde Park in newspapers and professional forestry journals. In a 1931 issue of *American Forests*, Brown wrote: "The most impressive plantation is one of white pine—now fifteen years old [probably Plot C on the Home Farm]. This has been thinned and pruned by the most acceptable forestry methods. It is very similar to the American white pine stands in the Rhine Valley or the Weymouth pine plantations as they are called in the British Islands ..." (Nelson Brown, "Governor Roosevelt's Forest," *American Forests*, May 1931, cited in Auwaerter, Moody, and Sears 2004:168). In a subsequent article for the *New York Times*, Brown wrote regarding the tulip poplar plantation at Springwood (Plot K) that "...foresters who have seen it declare that nowhere else in New York State have they seen such a demonstration of what this tree will do in the planted form." He celebrated the red pine plantation in the Gravel Lot at Springwood (Plot A, now a remnant) as resembling "...the beautiful and admirable planted rows of trees one finds so frequently in European countries" (Nelson C. Brown, "President Has Long Practiced Forestry," *New York Times*, 30 April 1933, cited in Auwaerter, Moody and Sears 2004:176).

From the initial meeting with Brown in the fall of 1929, FDR settled on a plan with the College of Forestry to cooperatively establish demonstration and experimental plantations at his Hyde Park estate, in keeping with the state's expanded outreach in forestry education during the period. Centered in a highly visible area along Route 9G running through the Tompkins Farm that FDR acquired in 1925, the College set out 36 demonstration and experimental plots between 1930 and 1934, totaling more than 88,000 trees, about 20,000 more trees than FDR had planted for the entire period from 1912 to 1928. In 1931, Irving Isenberg, a recent graduate of the College of Forestry, drew up a forest management plan for FDR's estate. The College established a new system of numerical identification for their plantations, beginning with Plot 1, and documented their work in forestry journals. It undertook experiments that included comparing growth rates among various types and ages of oak acorns, evaluating the success of planting black walnut seed spots, comparing the success of various species in swampy ground, and continuing to experiment with tulip poplars. While the College plots east of Route 9G mostly have been lost to suburban development, those on the west side of the road within the NHS remain in large part. These include several large demonstration plots containing red pine, Norway spruce, and European larch (Plots 1, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, and 34), plus an experimental oak plot (Plot 24).

After 1934, the College of Forestry did not establish any additional demonstration and experimental plots for FDR, but Nelson Brown and other college faculty continued to assist FDR with his forestry program for the next 11 years. Under Brown's management, FDR continued the College's high rate of tree planting, and Brown also advised FDR on the management of existing plantations and woodlots. In part to increase his reforestation work, FDR purchased two additional upland farms and several smaller lots encompassing nearly 500 acres, including the Dumphy and Rohan farms, portions of which are within the NHS boundaries. Between 1934 and 1945, FDR maintained average annual planting of

nearly 30,000 trees per year, establishing an additional 28 plantations. Each fall, Nelson Brown ordered the tree seedlings from the state nurseries in FDR's name, with species including Norway spruce, white spruce, Douglas fir, and balsam fir primarily for Christmas tree production and red pine, northern white-cedar, European and Japanese larch, white pine, tulip poplar, and red pine for timber production. Nearly all these post-1934 plantations were located outside the NHS on the portions of the Dumphy, Hughson, and Tompkins farms that were subdivided for suburban housing developments after 1945. Plot 61, a 1944 replanting of FDR's 1926 Christmas tree plantation (Plot M), is within the NHS on the Bennett Farm along Farm Road. Never fully harvested as intended, this plantation retains the mixed varieties of Norway spruce, balsam fir, and white spruce that were popular for Christmas trees in the 1930s and 1940s.

By 1945, FDR's reforestation program at his Hyde Park estate resulted in the planting of more than 551,810 trees in 86 plots. Nearly 90 percent of these plantings date to FDR's enlarged forestry program during his years as governor and president. This number does not represent the total trees existing on the estate by 1945; each year, a significant percentage failed to take root, while many were removed for thinning and harvest of Christmas trees.

The end of FDR's reforestation program coincided with the end of reforestation as the primary conservation practice in the state. After World War II, the state reduced its tree planting for reforestation and instead devoted much of its resources to maintaining its existing plantations. Tree planting on private land with state nursery stock, however, increased markedly through the 1960s, primarily for Christmas tree rather than long-term production, a change that FDR had foreseen in his own forestry program. Since then, the concepts of reforestation and conservation in New York State and across the country have shifted from highly managed monocultures characteristic of FDR's day toward the preservation and perpetuation of native ecosystems. The plantations within the NHS embody the forestry practices of their day, reflecting the underlying social, economic, and natural resource issues that FDR, like the state as a whole, intended to address. Although obscured in part by competing hardwoods and suffering from lack of management, most of the plantations still convey their historic characteristics as evenly planted monocultures.

CRITERION D – ARCHEOLOGY

The history of archeological research at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (HOFR) comprises 24 projects conducted between 1973 and 2011. The work was undertaken primarily to meet compliance obligations under Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and has included archeological sensitivity assessments (Cook 1987; Hsu 1973), a reconnaissance survey (Towle et al. 1990), identification surveys (Elia 1990; Barrett 2004; Griswold 1997; Linck 1977; Louis Berger Associates [LBA] 2007a–b, 2011; Mead 1998, 1999, 2000a,b; Mead and Penalva 2000; Rhodes 1986), a site evaluation (Clark and Admirand 2001), a data recovery excavation (Keck 2004), construction monitoring (Mead 1993, 2000c; Van Brookhoven 1984, 1993), a geophysical survey (Watters 2004), and an archeological overview and assessment (Lindner 2008). Most recently, NPS archeologists presented a series of papers on the archeology of those properties associated with the life and presidency of FDR, one of which focused specifically on the archeology of presidential security systems at Springwood (Griswold 2012).

As a result of this nearly 40 years of research within the district, a total of 24 archeological sites has been inventoried in the Archeological Sites Management and Information System (ASMIS). ASMIS is the NPS database for the basic registration and management of pre- and postcontact period archeological resources contained within individual parks and includes basic information on site locations, types, known or inferred integrity, and current National Register status. Springwood, FDR's childhood home and professional and personal retreat throughout his adult life, contains nine ASMIS-listed sites including Stone Cottage Road (HOFR00007.000–00007.005), the Retaining Wall Site (HOFR00008.000), the Possible Foundation Wall Site (HOFR00009.000), the River Road-Duplex Road Dumps (HOFR00012.000–00012.004), the Picnic Area Site (HOFR00016.000–00016.005), the Post Road Site (HOFR00017.000), and the Springwood Site (HOFR00022.000–00022.004). While temporally and functionally related to the Bellefield estate to the north, Springwood also contains within its boundaries the Bellefield Farm Complex (HOFR00005.000–00005.004) and the Bellefield Bridge Cluster (HOFR00006.000–00006.005).

Bellefield occupies a significantly smaller footprint than Springwood and contains commensurately fewer ASMIS-listed resources. The identified sites stretch across the parcel and include the Bellefield Mansion Complex (HOFR00001.000–00001.008), the Bellefield Bluff Edge Site (HOFR00002.008), the Rock Shelter Site (HOFR00003.000), and the Bellefield Water Management System Site (HOFR00004.000–00004.004). Several of these sites were identified during compliance excavations in advance of the construction of the Wallace Center and associated parking lots and have since been paved over or impacted by those construction developments.

The J.R. Roosevelt Place, located south of Springwood, contains nine ASMIS-listed resources related to dump sites (Kirchner Dump [HOFR00010.000]), historic roadways (River Road [HOFR00011.000–00011.003], Pump House Road [HOFR00015.000–00015.002]), pre- and postcontact period artifact concentrations (Vista Clearance Site [HOFR00014.000], Red House Chauffeur's Cottage Site [HOFR00020.000], Red House Scarp Site [HOFR00021.000]), stone rings (Kirchner South Stone Ring [HOFR00018.000], Kirchner North Stone Ring [HOFR00019.000]), and the possible remains of a historic structure (L-Shaped Wall Site [HOFR00013.000]). In addition, the J.R. Roosevelt Place shares with Springwood the precontact-period artifact scatter designated as the Springwood and Red House Fields Site (HOFR00023.000).

Only one ASMIS resource has been identified to date within that portion of the district east of Post Road/Route 9. A bottle dump, assigned HOFR00024.000, was recorded within the Home Farm on the basis of illicit collecting activities, although the temporal and functional contexts for the feature remain uncharacterized.

In the interests of conciseness and relevance, only those archeological projects conducted within the district that resulted in the identification of contributing archeological sites will be discussed. The following four conditions were used to define a “contributing” archeological site: 1) the site must have been subject to some level of subsurface archeological investigation and reporting or, alternatively, it must be identifiable through a patterning of artifacts, features, or structural remains on the ground surface; 2) the archeological data must be defensibly linked to the site in question; 3) the site must have a demonstrated ability to address substantive research issues within the identified areas of significance for the district and/or ancillary research issues important to regional pre- and postcontact period history; and 4) the site must lie within the district boundaries as delineated in this nomination. Of the 24 identified sites listed above, only the **Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus (ASMIS #HOFR00001.001, contributing site)** meets all of the conditions necessary to be considered a contributing archeological site to the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS Historic District.

The Greenhouses and Gardens of the Hudson Valley Elite

The Hudson River Valley, and especially that portion contained within Dutchess County, contains numerous examples of “American country estates” established from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century by wealthy urban industrialists and financiers as bucolic getaways. Originally fairly modest in scale, these estates grew in grandeur and expense throughout the century, reaching their ultimate aesthetic expression in properties such as the Vanderbilt mansion. A significant element of these estates included increasingly elaborate planned landscapes complete with highly stylized gardens; extensive internal road networks; architect-designed bridges; pavilions; gate-, carriage-, and guest houses; and a veritable army of groundskeepers to maintain the landscape.

The Home of FDR NHS exhibits a landscape elegance that is much simpler and more naturalistic than many of the other highly-designed estates throughout the Hudson River Valley (Baker 1999). The design and execution of the Roosevelt landscape, however, is no less self-conscious than those more elaborate properties, and reflects Roosevelt's abiding interest in the agricultural history of the region and the preservation of historical landscape elements associated with that period (Bankus et al. 2006).

A notable exception to that naturalistic landscape came with the donation of the Bellefield Estate to the park in 1984 (Keck 2004:7). Now used as NPS administrative offices, Bellefield was built in 1795 by Judge John Johnston and his wife, Susan. The Johnston family sold the estate to William Henderson in 1823, and after that time the property went through a succession of owners before being purchased by Thomas Newbold (1849–1929) and his wife, Sarah nee

Coolidge, in 1885. Between 1905 and 1916, the Newbolds undertook a substantial renovation of the estate including the 1912 installation of a formal walled garden designed by the renowned landscape architect Beatrix Farrand (see Section 8, Criterion C – Landscape Architecture for more detailed information about the life and works of Farrand).

While Farrand's garden was and has remained the much-admired landscape centerpiece of Bellefield, it was not the first "garden" to grace the grounds. Originally built as a year-round residence for an affluent local family, the 1843 purchase of the property as a country retreat by James Boorman, a New York City merchant and president of the Hudson River Railroad, marked its transition to the first generation of country estates along the Hudson River in Dutchess County. These early estates were generally modest in scale (particularly in comparison to those that would be built in the later nineteenth century), and retained the overall agricultural character and function of the property. Vegetable and flower gardens, however, were developed on these properties, including at Boorman's Bellefield, although they were likely planned and executed with markedly less "social signaling" intent than those estate gardens that would follow later in the century.

The ability to plant and grow such gardens, especially in harsher northern climates such as the Hudson River Valley, was made possible by improvements in glass production technology that allowed for the construction of greenhouses. These structures could be used to grow and overwinter delicate plants and often were engineered with specific roof pitches; floor designs; and heating, ventilation, drainage, watering, and humidity control systems to accommodate the needs of a particular plant species. Dr. Samuel Bard (1742–1821), a prominent New York City physician and one of the founders and first president of the Society of Dutchess County for the Promotion of Agriculture, constructed the first greenhouse in the county on the grounds of what is now the Vanderbilt Mansion NHS. Built sometime before 1820, the structure was heated by fermented manure and—based on descriptions by the subsequent property owner, Dr. David Hosack—was a spacious and elegant structure measuring 110 feet long, 17 to 20 feet wide, and comprising a wide central corridor flanked by two wings. By 1875, this original greenhouse had been replaced by a Sturgis and Brigham-designed greenhouse and conservatory complex. By 1908, Frederick Vanderbilt had demolished the structures and erected his own palm and rose houses as well as a large brick potting shed.

By the mid-nineteenth century, many firms specializing in estate and commercial greenhouse construction had been established. One such firm, Hitchings & Company of New York City, began construction of cast iron-frame conservatories, greenhouses, and palm houses as well as even-spanned, straight-eaved commercial greenhouses beginning in 1844 (Keck 2004:22). Most of the greenhouses built in the mid- to late nineteenth century, however, were less elaborate affairs. For example, Frederick Lord, a carpenter from Buffalo, began constructing small hobby greenhouses in 1849 for his friends and acquaintances, but eventually expanded his business to Irvington-on-Hudson to be closer to the wealthy estate owners who were clamoring for his services. The famed landscape artist and architect A. J. Downing, a Poughkeepsie resident and Newburgh native, also advocated a simpler, "lean-to" approach to greenhouse construction as illustrated in his popular 1853 volume "Cottage Residences." Many of the smaller greenhouses depicted on the 1867 Beers map of Hyde Park likely were influenced by these more modest designs. The original greenhouse at Springwood (earlier known as Brierstone) seems to have typified a simpler greenhouse design. Built around 1850 by Josiah Wheeler, son-in-law of James Boorman, it consisted of only a rose house and a graperly, both of which were demolished with the c. 1907 construction of the extant greenhouse.

Most of the greenhouses associated with the Hudson Valley estates, as well as the enormous commercial "violet houses" that sprang up through Rhinebeck and Hyde Park in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, are no longer standing. With the exception of the greenhouse at Springwood, most of them were dismantled before World War II, casualties of the decline in popularity of violets and the economic austerity imposed by the Great Depression.

Archeological Excavations at Bellefield

Archeological investigations conducted from 1983–2004 in support of the construction of the Henry A. Wallace Visitor Center were successful in identifying the substantial remains of a mid-nineteenth-century greenhouse structure on the grounds of the former Bellefield Estate that were subsequently designated the Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse

Locus. The first investigation was conducted in 1983 in the former location of two outbuildings labeled “Greenho.” on an 1867 map of Hyde Park. That work, however, yielded a low density of domestic debris, primarily ceramics, dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century but no structural evidence of the former greenhouse (Rhodes 1986).

A second round of archeological testing was conducted in 1999, again targeting the former location of the greenhouse depicted on the 1867 map (Mead and Penalva 2000). Unlike the 1983 survey work, the 1999 test pit excavations identified a cobble-filled drainage feature at the presumed greenhouse location that yielded an artifact profile consistent with a mid-nineteenth-century date. These data, as well as a concentration of redware and window glass in test pits near the cobble-filled trench, led the report authors to comment that “the feature may be the remains of the greenhouse structure identified on the 1867 map of Hyde Park” (Mead and Penalva 2000:18).

Phase II investigations were undertaken the following year to “evaluate the nature (age, identity, and function), extent... and integrity...” of the cobble-filled trench feature identified during the 1999 survey, provisionally identified by Mead and Penalva as a drain associated with the greenhouse structure (Clark and Admirand 2001). A series of test pits and excavation units opened at and around the feature revealed the ends of the cobble-filled trench, two sections of a foundation wall, and a portion of a one-meter-deep rectangular depression. The half meter-deep, north-south-oriented, cobble-filled trench contained layers of variously sized rock and gravel consistent with a French drain, and was designated Feature C. The depression, located east of the French drain and designated Feature E, consisted of dark brown soil containing sufficient quantities of unglazed terra cotta pottery, nails, and window glass to conclusively identify it as the shallow cellarhole of the c. 1867 greenhouse. The cellarhole, however, also contained a density of nineteenth-century domestic debris including creamware, pearlware, and whiteware ceramic sherds; bottle glass; a pewter spoon; tobacco pipe stems and bowls; bone buttons and button blanks; and domestic mammal bones exhibiting cut marks and sawn ends. This artifact profile suggested that the structure, in addition to its function as a greenhouse, also may have been used for staff housing or as a location for a cottage industry of bone button manufacture.

Clark and Admirand dated the site as post 1840 to c. 1920 based primarily on ceramic information. The date also was derived from the fact that no greenhouses appear on the 1876 and 1891 maps of the property, and that a staff member who worked at Bellefield from 1926 to 1965 had no recollection of a structure in that location during that period. As a result of their findings, Clark and Admirand recommended the “Greenhouse Area” eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A, B, and D (Clark and Admirand 2001:i).

Data recovery excavations were undertaken in 2004 as a result of construction activities in support of site development for the Henry A. Wallace Visitor Center. Independent contractors began unmonitored grading in the buffer zone established during the previous Phase II excavations for the Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus and exposed the drain feature and artifacts associated with the former greenhouse structure. The mitigation work comprised additional gridded test pit sampling to establish the horizontal extent of the greenhouse site, and the hand excavation of 102 1-x-1-m units to expose the surviving structural elements and to document the stratification and artifact frequencies associated with the structure.

The excavations revealed three distinct drainage systems, structural post molds, a possible stone platform, and artifact deposits typical of a greenhouse context including large amounts of unglazed terra cotta pottery used for potted plants and glazed and unglazed flat glass. The testing also revealed a distinct drop in artifact frequency beginning 15 m east of the cobble-filled French drain and a second French drain running parallel to the first but on the eastern side of the building. Keck interprets this arrangement as drains placed beneath the eaves of the greenhouse’s 10-m-long walls to catch and divert runoff from the roof (Keck 2004:82). The observed soil stratigraphy revealed that the top 50 cm of soil capping the remains of the former greenhouse was primarily demolition debris likely generated by the razing and burial of the structure. This demolition layer was underlain by a second, distinct demolition fill deposit and then a layer of gravel and cobbles laid down to provide drainage beneath the floor. The original nineteenth-century ground/work surface within the structure could not be identified, but at the northwest corner of the building, flat stones bordered by a clay buffer formed a platform or dock-like feature. More narrow aisle-like portions on either side of the 10-m-long central room had posts evenly spaced two meters apart between the presumed walls, all underlain by field stone drains beneath the floor layers.

No foundation walls were identified, but to the south, in line with the juncture between the central room and side-aisles, were ceramic drains supported by brick and stones that channeled water down from the gutters into a subterranean cistern. The brick cistern contained many pieces of gutter and other metal trellis pieces, indicative of vine cultivation within the greenhouse.

The side rooms were possibly somewhat deeper, resembling “forcing stoves” for early spring plant growth. Keck, the primary author of the 2004 report and a faunal analyst, recovered much of the faunal assemblage in the western part of these pit houses or cellars. She suggests that the thick cranial fragments—principally of cattle but also some of pig, sheep or goat, and horse—were sawn and cut into buttons and pegs in the greenhouse during the cold weather months as the carcasses could be stored without spoilage in the building. People engaged in gardening would have had more free time for craft activity during the winter but were still needed in the greenhouse to tend the temperature controls and to care for plants being overwintered.

A sample of ceramics provided a mean date of 1820 for the deepest stratum and the 1830s for the upper two layers. This may represent a lag of several decades in ceramic life span between initial acquisition and final discard, as the tableware was likely handed down from the mansion to the workers’ quarters. The recovered architectural hardware, and in particular the window hinges, date to the early and mid-1840s when the surge in patents of machine-made hardware was taking place in the Hudson-Mohawk region (Howe 2003), a date that coincides with the general history of greenhouse development among the Hudson Valley elite. The recovery of an 1844 James K. Polk presidential campaign button may provide an especially good temporal marker as it appears to have been perforated by a square-cut nail, indicating that it may have been nailed to a wall or post to commemorate the construction of the greenhouse.

Based on a review of the archival and archeological data, Keck surmises that the greenhouse was likely built during James Boorman’s tenure on the property. Boorman, an influential New York City merchant and one of the pioneering industrialists of the early to mid-nineteenth century, purchased the property as a country estate from Ephraim Holbrook in 1843. As mentioned above, this purchase marked the beginning of a shift in residency patterns in the Hudson Valley from what primarily had been the year-round occupation of moderately upscale homes by locally prosperous doctors, lawyers, and farmers to the seasonal residency of what would become extravagant mansions by New York City scions.

While quite wealthy himself, Boorman refrained from constructing an enormous mansion on the site, choosing instead to live in the existing house. A self-made man, he emigrated from England in 1795 and went on to establish the Boorman & Johnston Company that would control much of the Dundee trade in linen and sailcloth. Boorman’s entry into, and eventual frustration with, the iron import trade led him to establish two iron yards of his own in New York City (Barrett 1863). His great wealth allowed him to help finance the construction of the Hudson River Railroad and become its first president before Cornelius “The Commodore” Vanderbilt purchased control in 1864.

Despite (or perhaps because of) the nature of his business success, Boorman was concerned with the negative social ramifications of rapid industrialization and urbanization. Setting a trend that would later be followed by the likes of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, Boorman established several social welfare organizations including the Institution for the Blind, designed to educate blind members of society and provide avenues for economic and social independence among the handicapped. He also established the somewhat awkwardly named Protestant Half-Orphan Society, an organization that aided children of single, working mothers by providing low- or no-cost childcare services. During the American Civil War, Boorman was a benefactor to the Southern Aid Society, a charitable organization that provided finished products, such as woven cloth and buttons, to southern families and the Confederate soldiers who no longer had access to such items as a due to the Northern blockade (Keck 2004:11–13).

Boorman retired from business in 1855 and spent much of his time at Bellefield until his death in 1866. After his death, his daughter sold the property to Francis Johnston, grandson of Judge Johnston who had built the original Bellefield mansion (Snell 1981). Bellefield then went through a succession of owners, few of whom appeared to have any abiding interest in the maintenance of the grounds, before finally being purchased by Thomas Newbold in 1885. The years of

neglect preceding the Newbold tenure likely had taken their toll on the greenhouse, and it is probable that Newbold razed the deteriorated and dangerous structure shortly after his purchase of the estate to make way for his new landscaping plan.

Significance of the Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus

The Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus is a contributing site under Criterion D at the state level for its realized ability to provide substantive archeological data about the evolution of gardening trends and designed landscapes among the Hudson Valley elite from the early nineteenth through the twentieth century. The overall layout of features excavated during fieldwork indicates that the original Bellefield greenhouse was oriented on a north-south axis with the forcing stoves placed along the east and west sides. The placement of a series of postholes on the interior indicates the structure could have been constructed of wood and cast iron, a design popularized by Hitchings & Company beginning in the 1840s, and indicates that the greenhouse may have been one of the first cypress wood and iron greenhouses built in the Hudson Valley. As such, the Boorman greenhouse, while still a marker for the significant wealth of its owner, provides structural evidence for the more modest, "home-grown" style of landscape design that characterized the regional estates during the first half of the nineteenth century that was later supplanted by the extravagant, European-influenced designs in the second half of the nineteenth and the early twentieth century. The vernacular nature of the Bellefield greenhouse construction is further underscored by the possible use of iron framing supplied by Boorman's own foundries in New York City.

The site also has the potential to address the development of cottage industries in the Hudson Valley. Keck argues that as wealthy outsiders began to purchase and consolidate the available agricultural land in Hyde Park as country estates, local farmers began to work as tenants or laborers on those estates. To supplement their incomes during the cold weather months, those same individuals may have begun piecework, such as button making, for shipment to developing industrial centers such as New York City. The bone buttons and button blanks recovered from the site may illustrate the development of just that sort of small-scale, seasonal "cottage industry" at Bellefield, one in which the finished product could be transported easily and cheaply via the Hudson River, the New York Central Railroad, and/or the Albany Post Road, and may provide important data about the economic ties that Boorman may have maintained with the local Hyde Park or regional Hudson Valley community. Given the small scale of the button production, however, it is also possible that it was undertaken in material support of the Southern Aid Society to which Boorman was a known benefactor and, as such, speaks to the nature of his political, social, and economic sympathies on a national scale.

Archeological Potential of the District

The remaining ASMIS-listed sites within the district have not undergone sufficient archeological investigation to evaluate their National Register eligibility either as individual resources or contributing resources to the district. The identification of these sites, however, underscores the archeological potential of the district under Criterion D and suggests that future archeological work may yield additional information to address that potential.

One under-examined area of inquiry includes the nature and extent of the precontact-period occupation of the district. Bordered by the Hudson River to the west and containing broad, flat terraces crosscut by a number of perennial streams and creeks, the park property undoubtedly was a highly desirable settlement location to precontact-period populations, an assumption bolstered by the fact that 9 of the 24 ASMIS-listed sites within the district contain precontact-period components.

While most of those components consist of untyped artifact scatters, the Chauffeur's Cottage Site (ASMIS #HOFR00020.00), located adjacent to the Red House at the J.R. Roosevelt Place, has been tentatively dated to the Middle Woodland period (2000-1000 B.P.), placing it within one of the least understood periods of prehistory in eastern New York (Lindner 2008:112). Major subsistence and settlement changes have been hypothesized for the Middle Woodland Period in the mid-Hudson region, including a shift toward increased sedentism and an emphasis on fishing, especially sturgeon fishing which remained a famed harvest in Hyde Park well into the postcontact period (Ritchie 1969:277; Reifler 2004). While the Chauffeur's Cottage Site thus far has yielded only a plain coarse-tempered potsherd, a chert Tock Island

projectile point, a chert scraper, chert debitage, and fire-cracked rock, it has the potential to yield hearth, storage, or processing features that could provide substantive data about its organization and function for comparison with other Middle Woodland sites throughout the mid-Hudson region including the River Site in Cohoes and the Petalas and Tufano sites in Athens.

The precontact-period archeological sites within HOFR also could illuminate the role of the Hudson River itself as a resource through time. In addition to providing an important role in subsistence procurement, the Hudson was an important transportation and trade route. Numerous chert-bearing formations in the upper Hudson were an integral part of trade, and comparative lithic studies may illuminate local and regional trends in interaction patterns. The Bellefield Bluff Edge Site (ASMIS #HOFR 00002.000), for example, comprises a scatter of two chert flakes and a chert point that could provide information about trade connections with the upper valley, as well as a compositional baseline for comparison with other chert points and debitage recovered from other sites within the park including the Vista Clearance Site (ASMIS# HOFR00014.000).

A second research avenue is the eighteenth-century occupation of the property as potentially manifested at several sites including the Post Road Site (ASMIS #HOFR00017.000), the Bellefield Farm Complex (ASMIS #HOFR00005.000), and Stone Cottage Road (ASMIS #HOFR00007.000). The Post Road Site, located west of and adjacent to Route 9 within the Springwood parcel, contained a range of domestic debris dating from the eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries including Astburyware, combed buff earthenware, creamware, and pearlware, as well as hand-wrought nails and a mottled brown loam, charcoal-flecked feature preliminarily identified as a building foundation pit. The structural remains and domestic refuse were interpreted as the possible remains of the pre-1792 Croke mansion shown on the Everson-to-Ray land transfer map of that year (Griswold 1997:6). There are some discrepancies, however, in the location of the site when compared to the historic map data that suggest it might be another structure altogether, perhaps an early tenant house, and that the first Croke residence remains undiscovered somewhere nearer to the Red House (Lindner 2008:107). The strong eighteenth-century archeological signature of the Post Road Site nonetheless provides evidence of potentially intact and significant data regarding the early European settlement of the original Nine Water Lots.

Finally, the district has the potential to provide data about the form and function of a “presidential” landscape and, specifically, of the security infrastructure required to protect that landscape. Springwood is an example of the work/home nexus at its most high profile. While other presidential properties also illustrate this phenomenon (e.g. Sagamore Hill in Oyster Bay, NY), arguably none were occupied at so critical a point in American political and military history as Springwood.

A recent geophysical study at Springwood identified an anomaly possibly associated with a security guard shack in use during the Roosevelt administration (Griswold 2012). While that association has not yet been ground-truthed, if it is evidence of a former guard shack it hints at the survival of a much larger security system designed to protect the President while he was at work at his boyhood home. The intensely confidential nature of the Secret Service, the group that was responsible for protecting Roosevelt, makes it difficult to get a detailed picture of the entire extent of the protective measures in place at Springwood. In this regard, archeology and geophysical studies may be able to contribute important data about the configuration of that security infrastructure not otherwise available through documentary sources. These data could take the form of buried cable lines associated with the known existence of private phone systems and a photoelectric beam system, as well as structural remains associated with former guard shacks. It could also shed light on undocumented measures that were taken as part of the evolving response to presidential security in a modern military environment where serious threats to the President’s life could come not only from land-based operations but also from bombs raining down from the sky (Griswold 2012).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Springwood and Bellefield, 1697-1866

Springwood and Bellefield reflect the origins of the river estates in the settlement of the so-called Water Lots during the early eighteenth century. These long, narrow tracts, measuring approximately 2,000 feet wide along the river and four and one-half miles long from west to east, were platted in 1699 as a subdivision of the Great Nine Partners Patent issued in 1697. Springwood extends across portions of Water Lots 4, 5, and 6 (the Red House is located on the northern half of Water Lot 5); and Bellefield is located on the northern half of Water Lot 6. The orthogonal field patterns and many of the **Stone Wall Systems (contributing structure)** that exist today follow the original boundaries of the Water Lots. Springwood and Bellefield occupied lands belonging to the Crook (also spelled Crooke) family, who built their mansion house, Crum Elbow, in the mid-eighteenth century east of the existing Red House, possibly replacing an earlier house on the Bellefield property, which was referred to as the "old house lot." An early feature dating to the Crook ownership of the Bellefield property was the river road, later called Stone Cottage Road (outside the National Register boundary), built c. 1772 to provide access from the Post Road to the river. The **Crooke Family Cemetery (contributing site)**, located at the rear of Bellefield, traces its origin to 1772 with the burial of Charles Crooke, Jr. and was deeded as a separate lot in 1793 as the family was selling off its property. The Crook family owned the cemetery until Thomas Newbold acquired rights to it with his purchase of Bellefield in 1886. Sometime before 1866, they built the **Crooke Family Cemetery Wall (LCS No. 040795, historic associated feature)**. Headstones inside the wall date from 1813 (the **Crook Family Headstone, LCS No. 040809, historic associated feature)**, 1844 (the **Sarah Broom Headstone (LCS No. 040808, historic associated feature)**), and 1856 (the **Ann Broom Headstone, LCS No. 040806, historic associated feature**, and **Gabriel William Ludlow Broom Headstone, LCS No. 040807, historic associated feature)**). The cemetery recalls the early settlement period of the river estates and was part of the Bellefield landscape throughout the historic period.

Settlement of Springwood and Bellefield as distinct properties occurred at the time the cemetery was deeded. The widow of John Everson of New York City constructed the main residence at Springwood, now the Franklin D. Roosevelt Home, c. 1793 as a tenant farmhouse. The house, a regionally typical five-bay two-story structure with a north wing, was situated on the edge of a terrace above the Hudson River, facing the Post Road across open fields that included the **South Avenue Lot Field (historic associated feature)**, with the **Home Road (LCS No. 040812, contributing structure)** extending from the road to the house. Judge John Johnston, a lawyer who practiced in Poughkeepsie, developed Bellefield as a gentleman's farm in 1795. His wife, Susannah, was the daughter of noted physician Dr. Samuel Bard, who owned the nearby estate called Hyde Park (presently the Vanderbilt Mansion NHS). The Johnstons named their property Bellefield and erected the Federal-style Bellefield house, accessed from the Post Road off the 'U'-shaped **Bellefield Main Entrance Drive (LCS No. 040776, contributing structure)**. The Bellefield house was situated in the middle of the terrace rather than at the edge like the Home, in a pattern similar to the earlier Crook mansion house, Crum Elbow. Bellefield at the time included the land extending down to the Hudson River and east across the Post Road.

Springwood was most likely operated as a separate tenant farm until c. 1799, when John Johnston of Bellefield acquired it, beginning a period of related ownership between the two properties that persisted until 1866. The **Bellefield Service Road (LCS No. 040775, historic associated feature)**, the **Stone Fences (LCS Nos. 040802 and 040804, historic associated feature)**, and the **Gravel Pathway (historic associated feature)** through Bellefield's west lawn most likely date to this period. The **Cistern (LCS No. 040786, historic associated feature)** on the west lawn probably dates to the estate's nineteenth-century water supply system. The **Post Road Stone Walls (LCS No. 040801, historic associated feature)** were likely built when the Post Road was relocated c. 1808.

In 1843, James Boorman, a successful New York City merchant and president of the Hudson River Railroad, acquired the entire Bellefield property, including Springwood, as a seasonal country estate. In 1845, Boorman conveyed the old Everson portion of the property (Springwood) to his son-in-law, Josiah W. Wheeler, who renamed the property Brierstone. The Boormans renovated the Bellefield house and the Wheelers renovated the Home, both in the Italianate style c. 1850. Around this same time, the Wheelers added a hedge-enclosed garden and Gothic Revival-style Gardener's Cottage, along with several other outbuildings including the Laundry, Garage & Stables, and Small Ice House. The Wheelers also added a trotting course at the edge of the South Avenue Lot (no longer extant). The Boormans made similar improvements, including the addition of an early nineteenth-century Old Barn at the rear of the property and a Gothic Revival cottage (outside the NHS). The Boormans also appear to have modified the Post Road Stone Wall in 1866 to create the **Bellefield Entrance Gates (LCS No. 040796, contributing object)** at both of the drive entrances. These

improvements were characteristic of the first-generation country estates along the Hudson River in Dutchess County, which were generally modest in scale and retained the overall agricultural character and function of the property. The Wheelers did not maintain their own farm complex but apparently shared operation of the Bellefield farm, with its complex of farm buildings on the east side of the Post Road (now an archeological site outside the NHS).

The property south of the Bellefield farm, where the original Crook mansion house stood, remained a separate parcel until James Roosevelt acquired it in 1868. Beginning in 1830, a series of New York merchants owned the property, along with the farm complex and fields on the east side of Post Road (the site of the farm buildings is outside the NHS on the current site of Springwood Village). They used it as their seasonal residence, probably hiring farmers to work the land, including the **Red House Front Field (historic associated feature)**. Joseph Giraud purportedly built the Red House c. 1833 to replace the deteriorated Crook house. The new house was located closer to the edge of the river terrace and may have contained portions of the older building. It resembled the late Federal-style massing of the original Wheeler House, two stories tall and five bays wide, and its red-painted clapboards with black trim earned it the name the Red House. A large Dutch-style barn north of the house (no longer extant) possibly dating to the Crook family was later used as stables. Henry Kneeland purchased the property from Giraud in 1835 and left it to his daughter, Mrs. Dudley B. Fuller, upon his death in 1846. The Fullers sold 1.17 acres to the Hudson River Railroad in 1849 and then in 1852 sold the rest of the property to Mrs. Walter Langdon, who owned the nearby former Bard estate in Hyde Park. Langdon gave the estate to her daughter, Sarah Astor Langdon Boreel, although she and her husband Francois Robert spent much time abroad. Neither the Fullers nor the Boreels made many changes to the house.

Springwood, 1866 to Present

Upon the death of James Boorman in 1866, the histories of Springwood and Bellefield once again took their separate courses until Bellefield's acquisition by the NPS in 1975. Boorman left Bellefield to his daughter, Mary Boorman Wheeler, who sold it in 1866. The following year, she and her husband sold Brierstone to FDR's father, James Roosevelt. This sale occurred at the beginning of an era of increasing industrial wealth during which many people built expansive country homes along the east bank of the Hudson River. An article in an 1899 edition of *Munsey's Magazine* reflects the shift that had occurred over the preceding few decades:

The banks of the historic Hudson claim the New Yorker first of all. The patrons had country houses along the Hudson centuries ago, and the settlements still ring with the names of Livingston, DePeyster, and Roosevelt. There was a period when the seashore and the [Long Island] Sound held a greater charm for New York, but of recent years the popularity of the Hudson River country has been steadily growing... On every road leading from the placid Hudson may be seen the high stone posts which mark the entrance to lordly estates (John W. Harrington, "Summer Homes on the Hudson River," *Munsey's Magazine*, August 1899, 721, 723, cited in Auwaerter, Moody, and Sears 2004:17-18).

James Roosevelt's Development of Springwood, 1867-1900

While new to Hyde Park in 1867, James Roosevelt was a descendant of a long line of Roosevelts in the Hudson Valley, tracing back to Nicholas Roosevelt (FDR's great-great-great-great-great-grandfather) who settled in Esopus on the west bank of the river in the 1680s. The Roosevelt family's wealth, built through the commercial and industrial fortunes of New York City and more recent investments in railroads, was never as great as that of the industrial barons of the late nineteenth century but was sufficient to make them part of river family society. James Roosevelt purchased the Josiah W. Wheeler Place, which he renamed Springwood, as his family's country residence following an 1865 fire that destroyed his country estate named Mount Hope about one mile to the south along the Post Road. He was purportedly attracted to the Wheeler property by its trotting course but probably also because of its landscape with views of the Hudson River. He lived there with his first wife, Rebecca, and their son Rosy when they were not in New York City, and over the years gradually spent more time at Springwood. Rebecca died in 1876, and James married Sara Delano (1854-1941), FDR's mother, four years later. FDR was born at Springwood in 1882. While James Roosevelt did not build a fancy new house, he did expand the acreage of the estate. In 1868, he acquired the adjoining estate to the south from the Boreels (including

the Red House, which he rented out for ten years, and the associated farm fields on both sides of the Post Road) to provide a farm complex for the estate since the Wheeler Place had none. Roosevelt also added to the farm acreage of the estate by purchasing the Bracken Place on the east side of the Post Road in 1871, property that had been part of Bellefield in 1866. This parcel contained the site of the Bellefield farm complex, which was removed prior to 1891 or soon thereafter, as well as the small **Bracken Pond (contributing structure)**. James Roosevelt also purchased the Kirchner Place south of the Boreel Place, which contained fields along the Post Road and woods along the river but no house.

James Roosevelt made few changes to the Italianate-style house or the overall character of Springwood from 1867 through his death in 1900. Changes that he did make were stylistically characteristic, but unlike some more elaborate river estates the Roosevelt improvements largely built upon the preexisting buildings and landscape patterns. One of the first things he added to the site was the **Home Road Gate (LCS No. 040812, contributing object)**, which had been constructed at Mount Hope at an unknown date and was reassembled at Springwood c. 1867. Soon after acquiring the property, Roosevelt also laid out the **River Road (LCS No. 040779, contributing structure)** that connected the estate to the Hudson River. By 1870, the road, one of the earliest in the network of Farm and Woods Roads that exist on the estate today, extended across the Boreel Place lands to the cove, crossing the creek that ran below the Home via the **River Road Bridge (LCS No. 040791, contributing structure)**. By 1900, the **River Road Stone Wall (LCS No. 040804, historic associated feature)** lined portions of the road. In 1878, James Roosevelt's oldest son, Rosy, moved into the Red House with his new wife, Helen Astor. The **Estates Road (LCS Nos. 040770 and 040774, historic associated feature)** that ran from the Home Road to the front of the Red House connected the two Roosevelt residences, and FDR often visited Rosy's children, Helen and Taddy, there while he was growing up. In 1881, James Roosevelt oversaw the construction of the **Ice Pond Dam (LCS No. 040792, contributing structure)** across the creek. The **Ice Pond (contributing structure)** created by the dam became the source for the estate's new water-supply system, which included the **Lower Ram House (LCS No. 006561, contributing structure)** and **Old Reservoir (LCS No. 040811, contributing structure)**. From 1881 to 1941, ice was also cut from the pond annually to fill the two ice houses on the estate. Later improvements included the addition of the Queen Anne-style Coach House in 1886 and the Large Ice House in 1898 within the pre-existing service area and the addition of the Duplex Road and the **Duplex (LCS No. 000666, contributing building)**, a staff residence, between 1883 and 1898 in the Paddock Lot adjoining a lower barn (removed after 1911). One of FDR's most vivid early memories was of watching workmen build the Coach House when he was four years old (Ward 1985:121).

Until the early twentieth century, the **Springwood Grounds (contributing site)** and **Red House Grounds (contributing site)** consisted primarily of an agricultural landscape of fields and roads. The Roosevelts maintained an active farm operation at Springwood that raised dairy cows, chickens, fodder crops, apples, and hay for domestic consumption, as was characteristic of other estates in the area like the Rogers estate at Crumwold Farms. Unlike this estate, however, the Roosevelts retained agricultural functions in close proximity to the main house as had been characteristic of the place throughout the early nineteenth century. They used the front fields, including the South Avenue Lot Field and the Red House Front Field, and the **Paddock Lot Field (historic associated feature)** and **Red House Lower Field (historic associated feature)** on the sloping ground west of the houses for growing crops such as hay, corn, and wheat. Most estates in the area also maintained woods extending down to the river as pleasure grounds and productive woodlots, like the Lower Woods at Springwood. The utilitarian **Springwood Service Road (historic associated feature)** and **West Service Road (historic associated feature)** likely existed by 1900 as well. A late nineteenth-century **Cast Iron Hose Bibb (LCS No. 040783, historic associated feature)** remains from the kitchen garden in existence during James Roosevelt's tenure, and a concrete **Hot Bed (LCS No. 006557, historic associated feature)** built by 1868 remains near the Rose Garden.

FDR's Expansion and Development of Springwood, 1900-1945

James Roosevelt died in New York City on December 8, 1900, and left his 750-acre estate to his son Franklin with the right to life estate for his wife Sara. As an adult, FDR became increasingly involved with the management of the Roosevelt property in Hyde Park. Following his marriage to Eleanor in 1905, he and his mother began to plan a thorough program of improvements for the main house and gardens at Springwood, as well as the farm and forest. Most of these improvements were not implemented until after 1911, when FDR began spending more time at Hyde Park as a State

Senator. Some were begun earlier, though, including the 1906 replacement of two old wood-frame greenhouses within the flower and vegetable garden with the current iron-frame Greenhouse and construction of the **Gardener's Cottage Garage (LCS No. 006562, contributing building)** and Gardener's Cottage Drive. Also in 1906, Franklin and Sara agreed to let their neighbor to the north, Thomas Newbold, build a road across the Roosevelt property on the east side of the Post Road (Bracken Place) to link his recently purchased upland farm (the Dumphy Farm) with his mansion house at Bellefield. Construction of Newbold Road, part of the estate's network of **Farm and Woods Roads (contributing structure)**, took place from July 1906 through the fall of that year. In 1910, the Roosevelts had the Garage & Stables building renovated to accommodate the family's first automobile, purchased for FDR by Sara. The **Greenhouse Tool Shed (LCS No. 006556, contributing building)** and **Service Area Shed (LCS No. 040790, contributing building)** were built in 1911. That fall, Roosevelt employees built the road to Rogers extending north from Newbold Road to the Rogers estate and Cross Road connecting Newbold Road to the Roosevelt Home Farm Road. FDR also had the Farm Road extended southeast across the Boreel Place to the field at the southeast corner of the Farm Wood Lot, most likely to provide access to the Bennett Farm he purchased that year. Finally, in 1912, gardeners implemented FDR and Sara's redesign of the hedge-enclosed vegetable garden into a formal flower garden, the Rose Garden and Gravesite. The gravel **Rose Garden Walks (LCS No. 040772, historic associated feature)** and bronze **Sundial Pedestal (LCS No. 040788, historic associated feature)** date from this project. The **Cold Frame (LCS No. 006564, historic associated feature)** in the small vegetable garden field, where the fruit trees and vegetables removed from the space were planted, was also likely built at this time.

After his 1913 move to Washington, DC, to serve in the Wilson administration, FDR oversaw a substantial renovation of the Home at Springwood from 1915 to 1916. With five children and the needs of his political career in mind, he persuaded his mother to expand the house. FDR hired Francis Hoppin as the architect but made most of the decisions about the design himself. When the renovation was completed, the house contained 35 rooms, including a large paneled library. FDR created a mansion large and grand enough for entertaining distinguished visitors, even royalty. This improvement to the house corresponded not only with FDR's rising political career and growing family but also to similar enlargements of estate houses throughout the valley, including Thomas Newbold's recent renovation of the neighboring Bellefield house from 1909-1911 (see below). Several other improvements occurred on the estate at about the same time, including enlargements of the Laundry and the Gardener's Cottage Garage, construction of the **Wood Trellis at Laundry (LCS No. 040789, historic associated feature)**, and reconstruction of the River Road Bridge. The Roosevelts also expanded the estate's water supply system, a project that involved construction of the **Springwood Pump House (LCS No. 006560, contributing building)**, **Upper Ram House (LCS No. 040799, contributing structure)**, **New Reservoir (contributing structure)**, the Pump House Road, a water tower (removed in 1942) on the **Old Standpipe Foundations (LCS No. 040800, historic associated feature)** near the vegetable gardens, and the **Fire Hose Shed (contributing building)** that originally stood adjacent to the water tower (later moved a short distance south to its current location). Later improvements made to the Springwood Grounds by FDR or his mother included the construction of an **Ash Pit (LCS No. 006559, historic associated feature)** (date unknown) in the service area and a tennis court in the southwest corner of the South Avenue Lot evidenced by the **Tennis Court Ruins (LCS No. 006566, historic associated feature)**. Sculptor Ralph Stackpole created the **"Worship" Statue (LCS No. 050810, historic associated feature)**, at the edge of the large vegetable garden field, for FDR in 1944. Originally placed in an inconspicuous location at the rear of the Presidential Library (reportedly due to FDR's dislike), the NPS moved the statue in 1971 and again in 1988 to its current location.

While Sara wished to continue running the Roosevelt Home Farm as a traditional gentleman's farm with small dairy and poultry operations, which she did until her death in 1941, FDR had larger ideas about making the estate profitable by incorporating and improving the surrounding farmlands. At the time the Roosevelts arrived in Hyde Park in 1867, individual families owned yeoman farms on the upper terrace and Taconic foothills east of the riverfront estates (adjacent to the Home Farm). Clustered along the main north-south roads, these farms were usually used for subsistence purposes and to grow marketable produce. Western competition and decreased productivity of the marginal soils transformed the once prosperous landscape of these farms by the mid-nineteenth century. Grain, sheep, and beef farming declined, and many farmers turned to dairy farming for new source of income. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, these farms saw few improvements. Worn-out pastures and rocky terrain were left to regenerate as native oak-chestnut forest. FDR began acquiring these upland farms in 1911, nearly doubling the size of the estate by 1938 through the purchase of ten adjoining parcels. From the beginning, he leased the property to tenant farmers but managed the native

oak woods and the worn-out pastures for forestry purposes. FDR organized the estate according to historical ownership and land use conventions, using the name “place” to denote property from river estates, “farm” for property from non-estate farms, and “land” and “wood lot” for smaller parcels subdivided from either estates or farms. He generally referred to the farms by the names of their occupants during his childhood.

The first upland farm FDR purchased, in 1911, was the Bennett Farm, located immediately east of the Home Farm and extending east past the Fall Kill to the foot of Dutchess Hill (outside the NHS). The property included a farmhouse, known as Woodlands, and barns located approximately 150 feet back from the west side of Violet Avenue, on the **Bennett Farmstead Site (contributing site)**¹⁶, surrounded by pastures occupying the **Bennett Farm Fields (contributing site)**. FDR leased the farm initially to the previous owner, Willet E. Bennett, through April 1916 then to several other tenant farmers ending with Moses Smith in 1920, with provisions that limited use of the woods and old pastures that FDR intended to reforest. Smith operated a working dairy and poultry farm through 1945. From 1934 until 1941, the Roosevelt Home Club, a non-partisan organization created in 1929 to provide political support for FDR, organized an annual “Homecoming” around Labor Day on the front lawn of Woodlawns. These homecomings, which Smith called a “political springboard for Roosevelt’s program,” provided the President with a chance to speak to his Hyde Park neighbors about the issues of the day and solicit their political support, as well as to socialize with them. The Home Club also sponsored Torchlight Parade celebrations at Springwood after each election.

Beginning in the early 1920s, one of the Bennett Farm pastures east of the Fall Kill (outside the NHS) became a favorite picnic spot for FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt. FDR extended the Roosevelt Home Farm Road due east between 1923 and 1924 to provide access to the spot, and in 1925 the couple constructed the first of several buildings that formed Eleanor’s Val-Kill retreat there (now the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS; see below for more discussion). Also in 1925, FDR acquired the Tompkins Farm directly south of the Bennett Farm. He transformed the intact but idle farm situated at the busy crossroads of Violet Avenue and Creek Road to a forested landscape and leased out the productive agricultural land east of Creek Road (outside the NHS). In the summer and fall of 1931, the State of New York built a bypass that became Route 9G over a portion of the property.

By the mid-1930s, FDR had forested or leased most of the Bennett and Tompkins farm lands, and he shifted his attention to the properties adjoining the Bennett farm to the north. He purchased the Dumphy Farm, previously owned by the Roosevelts’ neighbor Thomas Newbold, in two tracts in 1935 and 1937. By 1938, he also owned the Hughson Farm and portions of the Jones and Wright lands (all outside the NHS). Like the others, FDR used this land primarily for his forestry program and tenant farming. However, he chose the wooded slope of Dutchess Hill at the southeast corner of the Dumphy Farm as the site on which to build his Top Cottage retreat from 1938 to 1939 (see below). To accommodate and provide access to the cottage, FDR also acquired the adjoining Rohan Farm and Briggs and Lent woodlots between 1935 and 1945. He rented the Rohan Farm fields back to the previous owner, Peter Rohan, and reforested some of the old pastures. The **Rohan Farm Field (contributing site)** is located within the Home of FDR NHS directly south of Top Cottage.

FDR also implemented his forestry program within the rustic landscape of the Lower Woods west of the Home. By 1928, a continuous forest had largely replaced the formerly patchy landscape of woodlots, fields, and gravel pits. In conjunction with this work, FDR directed crews to construct a network of secondary woods roads branching off River Road to provide access to the plantations and managed forests. The first of these, Gravel Pit Road, was laid out or formalized c. 1912. After he contracted polio in 1921, FDR expanded the network of Farm and Woods Roads further until it may have exceeded 20 miles. **Lower Woods Road #1 (LCS No. 040773, historic associated feature)**, the associated **Lower Woods Road #1 Stone Culvert (LCS No. 040803, historic associated feature)**, and Forest Trail (Bridle Path Road) date to 1925, while the roads extending south (Lower Woods Roads #2-#6) are of unknown date. FDR creatively employed his open, hand-controlled Ford on these roads to manage and inspect the plantations in his handicapped-accessible forest. An estate employee who worked on the road construction recalled that FDR liked to “drive around and look over the woods and renew the scenes of his childhood, where he used to drive around on those bridle paths in the old days” (Auwaerter, Moody, and Sears 2004:178). In 1935, FDR also purchased a portion of the Rogers land adjacent to Springwood on the

¹⁶ A fire in the 1970s destroyed the farmstead buildings.

northwest that included a right of way along Stone Cottage Road from the Post Road. The property contained mature oak woods and an old pasture suitable for reforestation, as well as the **Rogers Stone Bridge #2 (contributing structure)** across the creek.

By 1938, the Roosevelt estate had essentially reached the geographical extent it had until FDR's death¹⁷ and encompassed numerous forest plantations and tenant farms in addition to the Home Farm and the family homes (Springwood, the Red House, Val-Kill, and Top Cottage). That year, President Roosevelt announced his plans for creating an archive and museum on the property, and on July 18, 1939, Congress passed a Joint Resolution authorizing the establishment of the library and putting the Archivist of the United States in charge of its administration. Soon afterward, FDR and his mother deeded the 16.3-acre North Avenue Lot just east of the Springwood gardens (today a separate federal property outside the Home of FDR NHS) to the federal government as the site for the library. FDR's interest in the preservation of his own records paralleled the close attention he paid to the establishment of the National Archives for the preservation of all federal government records. His predecessor in the Oval Office, President Herbert Hoover, had laid the cornerstone for the National Archives building in Washington on February 20, 1933, shortly before FDR took office, but no agency to operate the archives existed at that time. FDR gave the job of moving legislation to create the agency through Congress to his secretary and close political advisor Louis Howe. On June 19, 1934, he signed the bill establishing the National Archives into law, but his interest did not stop there. When it became clear that the Archives building lacked sufficient storage space, he pushed to double the number of stacks. He reviewed staff appointments and recommended candidates for positions, urged the appointment of an African American to work on records related to African American history, and expressed his opinions about acquisitions policies. He sent memos to R. D. W. Connor, the first Archivist of the United States, urging the preservation of materials recorded in the new media of motion pictures and radio (Clark 2006:52-57).

At Hyde Park, FDR wanted to build a library to house not only the records of his years in office but also the many collections he had assembled over the years: a million stamps, 1200 naval prints and paintings, over 200 ship models with full rigging, 15,000 books, and documents related to the history of the Hudson Valley. He strove to incorporate the Presidential Library and Museum constructed from 1939 to 1940 sensitively into the rural landscape of the estate by keeping the agricultural field on the site in production and by using an architectural style that hearkened back to the early history of the area. The building, significant in its own right, does not detract from the defining rural setting of the property and is an integral part of the physical setting and history of the Home of FDR NHS. The research room did not open until after FDR's death, but the museum opened to the public after the building's dedication on June 30, 1941, making it the only presidential library to open while the president remained in office. FDR moved his study from Springwood to the new library and worked there when in Hyde Park. He also broadcast several of his Fireside Chats from the study in the Presidential Library. The FDR Presidential Library and Museum property has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register, and work is presently underway to designate it as a National Historic Landmark.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the United States' entry into the war in December 1941, additional changes occurred on the Roosevelt estate. To protect the President while he was in residence at Hyde Park, the government installed an extensive security presence throughout Springwood and across Bellefield and the Rogers estate west of Post Road. The Army maintained posts onsite with personnel stationed on foot and jeep patrol. Numerous guardhouses were built around the Home and at major entry points (none of which are extant). A system of **Security Roads (contributing structure)** was built throughout the estate to accommodate the Army's jeeps. The security system was always intended to be temporary, and most of the features were removed following the end of the National Emergency on September 11, 1945. The **Security System Remnants (contributing object)** within the district include several electric-eye security gates and crash barriers consisting of cable strung between steel poles (Auwaerter, Moody and Sears 2004).

The J.R. Roosevelt Place, 1900-1945

¹⁷ FDR's legal interest in the Lent Wood Lot increased slightly between 1938 and 1945.

When James Roosevelt died in 1900, FDR's half-brother Rosy inherited the Red House property, subject to a seven-acre viewshed easement held by Sara Roosevelt and FDR. Rosy undertook a parallel series of improvements to his property at the same time that FDR and Sara updated the Home and its gardens. He rebuilt the north wing on the house as a one-and-one-half-story servants' wing in the Colonial Revival style, redesigned the garden into a formal flower garden (no longer extant), and replaced an old wood-frame greenhouse with an iron-frame building not unlike the Springwood Greenhouse. Only the deteriorated **Greenhouse Foundation & Potting Shed (non-contributing building)** remain from the c. 1915 greenhouse complex. Rosy also remodeled a late nineteenth-century **Garage-Motor House (contributing building)** west of the garden and built a half-mile trotting course (no longer extant) overlooking the Lower Woods. When Rosy died in May 1927, he left most of his property to FDR, subject to the life estate of his second wife, Elizabeth Riley Roosevelt, and his daughter, Helen Roosevelt Robinson. That same year, Rosy had begun construction on a new horse barn south of his entrance drive (outside the NHS and no longer extant) and a walled garden that replaced the early nineteenth-century barn north of the Red House. The **Lilac Garden Wall (LCS No. 040793, historic associated feature)** may be a remnant of the old barn. Helen R. Robinson used the Red House as a seasonal home until her death in 1962, when it reverted to the trustees of FDR's will.

Development of Roosevelt Lands from 1945 to Present

At the time of FDR's death in 1945, the Roosevelt estate consisted of the original Springwood estate bordering the Hudson River assembled by his father between 1867 and 1886 and ten adjoining parcels that FDR purchased between 1911 and 1938. The Springwood estate (comprising the Wheeler Place, Boreel Place, Bracken Place, and Kirchner Place) encompassed two main houses (the Home and the Red House) on the river side of the Post Road and a farm complex (the Home Farm) on the opposite side on axis with the Red House. All the property acquired by FDR between 1911 and 1938 was on the uplands to the east, except the Rogers land (purchased from the Rogers estate), which was on the north side of the Wheeler Place and west of Bellefield. The upland farms, complete with farmhouse and barns, existed within the boundaries of the Roosevelt estate when FDR died. From south to north, the Tompkins, Bennett, and Dumphy farms, each of which straddled Violet Avenue (NY 9G), were directly east of the Home Farm. The Wright land, Hughson Farm, and Jones land were north of the Dumphy Farm and east of Violet Avenue. The Rohan Farm and two small parcels known as the Lent and Briggs wood lots were east of the Dumphy and Bennett farms. Top Cottage straddled the boundary of the Dumphy Farm and Briggs Wood Lot. Bellefield was a distinct estate owned by Gerald and Mary Newbold Morgan.

The NPS acquired the Wheeler Place and Rogers land in several parcels between 1944 (the original historic site) and 1975. The core of the Red House property remained in the Roosevelt family until 1963, when it was sold to developers. The NPS acquired portions of the property in several parcels in 1964, 1984, 2002, and 2011. Following FDR's death in 1945, his son Elliot lived at Top Cottage for a number of years before selling the property out of the family c. 1952. Beginning in the late 1960s, the Potter family developed most of the adjoining large agricultural fields of the former Rohan Farm as the Val-Kill Heights residential subdivision. They retained ownership of Top Cottage until the Beaverkill Conservancy acquired it in 1997. The Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute took responsibility for the future use of the house and hired John G. Waite Associates to prepare a Historic Structure Report and supervise its 1999-2000 restoration, which involved removing dormers, a north porch, enclosure of the main porch, and interior modifications made after 1945. Once the restoration was complete, the Open Space Institute (Beaverkill Conservancy) transferred ownership of the 40-acre parcel (comprising the Lent Wood Lot and portions of the Dumphy Farm, Rohan Farm, and Briggs Wood Lot parcels) to the NPS in 2002.

The former Home Farm agricultural fields and farmstead along the east side of the Post Road were developed commercially after FDR's death. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Elliott Roosevelt's real estate firm, the Val-Kill Company, leased many of the historic farm lots to tourism- and service-related businesses. Several of the buildings constructed at that time remain within the National Register boundary for the Home of FDR NHS, some on privately owned parcels. The Scenic Hudson Land Trust donated a large parcel of the former Home Farm land to the NPS in 2007 and additional parcels in 2010 and 2011.

Only the portions of the Bennett and Tompkins farms west of Violet Avenue (donated by the Scenic Hudson Land Trust to the NPS in 2007) and a small triangular parcel at the eastern end of the Bennett Farm at the foot of Dutchess Hill (acquired as part of Top Cottage in 2002) are within the Home of FDR NHS. Most of the Bennett Farm property east of Violet Avenue is preserved within the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS (Val-Kill). The eastern end of the Tompkins Farm is also preserved within the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, while the part from there to Violet Avenue is privately owned and has been developed since 1945. The late-eighteenth-century Tompkins farmhouse still stands outside the NHS in the triangle between Violet Avenue and Creek Road. Most of the large amount of land that FDR owned north of the Bennett Farm (Dumphy Farm, Hughson Farm, Wright Land, and the Jones Land) was developed after 1945. Three parcels within the historic limits of the Dumphy Farm are located within the Home of FDR NHS: the west end of the Dumphy Farm (approximately 50 acres), located east of the Home Farm and the Maritje Kill and west of Violet Avenue, donated to the park by the Scenic Hudson Land Trust in 2007; a parcel along the Fall Kill adjoining the north side of the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, donated to the park by the Open Space Institute in 2002; and the easternmost end on Dutchess Hill, acquired as part of Top Cottage in 2002. The early-nineteenth-century Dumphy farmhouse is located on Violet Avenue outside the NHS and is surrounded by post-1945 development.

Bellefield, 1866 to Present

The history of Bellefield following the death of James Boorman in 1866 took a different course than Springwood, decreasing in size to a relatively small river estate by the late nineteenth century. Boorman's daughter, Mary Boorman Wheeler, sold a 131-acre portion of the estate west of the Post Road, including Bellefield, in 1866 to Francis U. Johnston, the grandson of the original builder. Johnston sold the property in 1871, and after it passed through two other owners, Archibald Rogers acquired it in 1883 as part of his adjoining estate, Crumwold Farms. Probably because he had no use for a second mansion on the estate, Rogers sold Bellefield and 16 surrounding acres to New York State Senator Thomas Haines Newbold (1849-1929) in 1885. Newbold purchased an additional four acres at the west edge of the property in 1890. The rest of the land extending west to the Hudson River (presently the Rogers Land parcel of the Roosevelt estate) and north along the Post Road (today owned by Scenic Hudson) remained part of the Rogers estate into the 1930s. Bellefield did not include a contiguous farm operation as was characteristic of most river estates, but the Newbold family did own two remote farms, the Dumphy and Hughson farms along Violet Avenue (Route 9G). The surrounding farm and forest property remained intact but under the separate ownership of the Roosevelts and Rogers. Bellefield today clearly conveys its associations with the domestic aspects of the river estates through the period of great wealth prior to World War I.

Thomas Newbold served as state senator for the Hyde Park district from 1883 to 1885, the year he purchased Bellefield. He obtained his law degree from Columbia in 1874 and practiced law in New York City. In 1883, he was elected "on an anti-bribery platform" to represent the state's 15th District, which included Dutchess, Columbia, and Putnam counties (*The University Magazine* 1893:370). Although he received the Democratic nomination to serve a second term in 1885, he was defeated in the election. Newbold remained an active member of the Democratic Party and was appointed President of the New York State Board of Health, where he focused his efforts on supporting research into the prevention of tuberculosis. He also participated in the civic activities of Hyde Park, serving as secretary of the local Fire Department and later as a trustee of the town's Board of Education. During World War I, he chaired the Dutchess County Red Cross. Newbold belonged to the same social circle as the Roosevelts and joined them in many local social and recreational events. In 1908, he was Commodore of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club of Hyde Park with FDR as his Vice-Commodore. Newbold supported FDR's entrance into state politics, presiding over local campaign events for the would-be Senator in November 1910. Like most of their Hyde Park neighbors, Thomas and his wife Sarah used Bellefield as their country home, spending the opera and social season (mid-December through April) primarily at their New York City townhouse and the summer (between July 4th and Labor Day) at seaside places like Bar Harbor, Maine, and Newport, Rhode Island, or traveling in Europe and Canada. They returned to Bellefield on weekends and holidays to take advantage of the Hudson River's recreational potential. The reception for their daughter Mary's wedding to Gerald Morgan took place at Bellefield (NPS 1999; Snell 1981).

The Newbolds undertook a substantial renovation of the Bellefield estate between c. 1905 and 1916. However, like the Roosevelts, they maintained much of the earlier character of the place tracing back to the eighteenth century, including the overall organization of the **Bellefield Grounds (contributing site)** with its large front lawn, U-shaped main entrance drive, old barn, Stone Cottage Road, and landscape features such as specimen trees on the west lawn. Landscape alterations included the replacement of the central section of the Post Road Stone Wall in front of Bellefield with a tall hemlock hedge. The **Bellefield South Boundary Service Road (LCS No. 040776, historic associated feature)** probably dates to this period as well. The Bellefield domestic gardens adjoined the service area to the south; these largely have been replaced by the Wallace Center (outside the NHS boundaries) and the non-contributing Wallace Center Visitor Parking Lot and Entrance Drive, completed in 2004. Extant resources related to the domestic gardens include two c. 1915 **Cold Frames (LCS No. 040007, historic associated feature)** and the **West Lawn Wellhead (LCS No. 040787, historic associated feature)**. The improvements to the Bellefield house, designed by McKim, Mead & White and built in 1909-1911, reflect characteristic improvements to the second tier of country houses during the period, following the lead of elaborate Beaux-Arts mansions built in the area by Frederick Vanderbilt in 1895-1899 and the Mills family at Staatsburg in 1895-1897. Formal gardens were a characteristic part of the river estates from this period. The Newbold Walled Garden at Bellefield was built in 1912 according to the design of Beatrix Farrand largely as an outdoor extension of the house that includes the Walled Garden Fieldstone Walls and Walled Garden Gravel Walks. After the walled flower garden was constructed, the Newbolds used the gardens behind the house primarily to grow fruits and vegetables.

The Newbolds also created a typical service area at the rear of the property, on the site of the earlier farm and service complex centered at the c. 1850 Old Barn. They constructed the Stone House as the estate superintendent's residence and the Old Garage c. 1905. The water supply system laid out when the main house was renovated and expanded from 1909 to 1911 included the construction of the **Bellefield Pump House (LCS No. 040005, contributing building)** and **Water Tower (LCS No. 040006, contributing structure)**. Following the renovation of the main house, McKim, Mead & White designed the New Garage, built in 1916-17. From 1926 through 1956 (and possibly as early as 1886), a windmill located east of the New Garage (no longer extant) pumped water from a supplemental well, covered by the **Pump Base (LCS No. 040785, contributing structure)**, into the Water Tower tank.

Thomas Newbold died in 1929, predeceased by his wife, and left the estate to his daughter Mary and her husband Gerald Morgan. The Morgans retained Bellefield as their country home for the next 45 years and maintained it in much the same way Mary's parents had. They acquired additional surrounding land, including the field to the north along the Post Road (purchased in 1935 from the Rogers estate) and the wooded tract to the west (the Rogers land, purchased from FDR's legal estate in 1949).

The NPS acquired Bellefield as a 24-acre parcel in 1975 to protect the setting of the NHS and to provide space for park administrative functions. Gerald Morgan, Jr. donated most of the Bellefield property to the NPS, including the Rogers land parcel in 1973 and the original Bellefield property in 1975, together with a small parcel at Crum Elbow Point on the Hudson River (outside the National Register boundary) that was historically part of the Rogers estate. These three parcels were incorporated into the Home of FDR NHS in 1975. Gerald Morgan, Jr. retained ownership of the field and woods between the Post Road and the Hudson River to the north of Bellefield (outside the NHS). In 1999, the park transferred a one-acre parcel within the rear grounds of Bellefield to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) for construction of the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center, completed in 2004 (outside the NHS). In 2011, Gerald Morgan Jr. donated the 86 acres north of the Bellefield property to Scenic Hudson.

Establishment of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

The establishment of the Home of FDR NHS traces back to a joint Resolution of Congress passed in 1939 (No. 30, 76th Congress, 1st Session, 53 Stat. 1062-5) according to the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 665). This resolution authorized federal agencies to accept donation of any part of the Roosevelt estate lands for use in connection with any designated function of the federal government. Based upon this legislation, the Secretary of the Interior accepted a deed in November 1943 from FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt for 33 acres surrounding the Home with the family's right to life estate. The site was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on January 15, 1944; and on January 27, 1944,

the Secretary of the Interior issued an order establishing the Home of FDR NHS. Following FDR's death in April 1945, the family gave up its right to life estate, and the property passed to the NPS. In April 1946, the Home of FDR NHS opened to the public. Legislation passed in 1975 (89 Stat. 81, Public Law 94-19) allowed the NPS to receive donated lands contiguous to the former boundaries of the Roosevelt estate, and the agency incorporated 24.13 acres of the adjacent Bellefield estate into the site that year. Since that time, the NPS has expanded the site based on the original enabling legislation and legislation passed in 1998 (112 Stat. 3300 Public Law 105-364) allowing for NPS acquisition of property within the limits of the historic Roosevelt family estate. Top Cottage, along with 32 acres of surrounding land, was incorporated into the Home of FDR NHS in 2001. The Red House was added to the park in 2011.

The Eleanor Roosevelt NHS comprises Eleanor Roosevelt's retreat and experiment in rural industry, known as Val-Kill, and 180.5 acres of surrounding Roosevelt estate lands. Following FDR's death in 1945, Eleanor Roosevelt retained Val-Kill as her country home until her death in 1962. Threatened by development, the property was designated a separate National Historic Site in 1977 and was opened to the public in 1979.

Eleanor Roosevelt's Associations with Springwood

Eleanor Roosevelt emerged during the 1920s as a major political leader in her own right. After FDR contracted polio, Eleanor served as his representative and agent. At the same time, she carved out her own ever-widening political role, joining the world of post-suffrage feminist activists and working with the Women's Division of New York's Democratic State Committee on Governor Alfred E. Smith's unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1928. She also formed close friendships with several strong-willed and independent women, including Nancy Cook and Marion Dickerman. Eleanor had always considered herself "only a visitor" at Springwood, her mother-in-law's domain; and in 1924, FDR offered to build a cottage for Eleanor, Cook, and Dickerman near the family's favorite picnic spot at the east end of the Bennett Farm. He hired his friend Henry Toombs to serve as architect on the project, and construction of Stone Cottage on the Val-Kill stream occurred from 1925-1926. The cottage served principally as a residence for Cook and Dickerman and a retreat for Eleanor where the three women and their colleagues discussed their political plans. After 1925, the women created the Val-Kill partnership, which eventually included the *Women's Democratic News*, a political journal edited by Eleanor; the Todhunter School for girls in New York City; and the Val-Kill furniture factory, which opened in 1927 adjacent to Stone Cottage. Eleanor converted the factory to her residence after the furniture business closed in the mid-1930s, and it became her year-round home after FDR's death in 1945. When Eleanor died on November 7, 1962, she was buried next to her husband in the Rose Garden and Gravesite at Springwood.

Val-Kill, designated as the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS in 1977 and listed separately in the National Register, is the place most central to Eleanor Roosevelt's emergence as a public figure. It is the place where she chose to live and work during the prominent and influential period of her life from 1924 until her death in 1962, the period during which she formulated and put into practice her social and political beliefs. For further information on Val-Kill, see the 1979 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination form for the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Auwaerter, John

1992 "Factories of Glass: Development of the Modern Commercial Greenhouse, 1880-1930." Master's Thesis, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY.

2009 *Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York. Volume II: Treatment.* Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, NPS, Boston, MA.

Auwaerter, John, George W. Curry, and John F. Sears.

2011 *FDR and the Land: Roosevelt Estate Historic Resource Study.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

Auwaerter, John, John Sears, and Kenneth Moody.

2004 *Roosevelt Estate Historic Resource Study [95% draft].* SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY. Unpublished.

Baker, Kristin Theresa

1999 "Cultural Landscape Report for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site." Master's Thesis, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY.

Balmori, Diana, Diane Kostial McGuire, and Eleanor M. McPeck

1985 *Beatrix Farrand's American Landscapes: Her Gardens and Campuses.* Sagapress, Inc., Sagaponack, NY.

Bankus, Constance M., Sarah K. Cody, Karen Cowperthwaite, Sharon Crapo, Jean B. Gleisner, Allen

Guenthner, Samuel J. Jimenez, Lynn Jordan, and Aaron Pastore

2006 *Cultural Landscape Treatment, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Concept Development.* State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY. Retrieved March 9, 2012 from <http://www.esf.edu/cclp/documents/Final%20FDR%20studio%20treatment%20report%20complete.pdf>.

Barrett, T.P.

2004 *Phase I Archeological Survey Report Addendum: Curation Facility for the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.* Greenhorne & O'Mara, Greenbelt, MD.

Barrett, Walter

1863 *The Olde Merchants of New York City.* Carlton Publisher, New York.

Bartlett, Arthur C.

1933 "The Master of Krum Elbow." *The Country Home*, Vol. 47, No. 4, April.

Brown, Jane

1995 *Beatrix: The Gardening Life of Beatrix Jones Farrand.* Viking Penguin, New York, NY.

Brown, Lenard E.

1968 "The Stable Garage: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. Historic Structures Report, Part I: Historical Data Section." Division of History: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. National Park Service.

Brown, Nelson C.

- n.d. "Personal Reminiscences of F.D.R." Typescript. On file at FDR Presidential Library and Museum, Hyde Park, NY. Small Collections, Nelson Brown, Box 2, Material Relating to Forestry at Roosevelt's Hyde Park Estate 1930-1951.
- Burns, James MacGregor
1973 *Franklin D. Roosevelt: Launching the New Deal*. Little, Brown, New York, NY.
- Carden, Marie L.
1997 "Outbuildings: Historic Structures Report. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York." Draft. Building Conservation Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, New England Support Office, National Park Service. Copy on file at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, Hyde Park, NY.
- Clark, A.G., and K.M. Admirand
2001 Phase II Archeological Investigations at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site: The Bellefield Property Visitors Center. Archeology Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, Lowell, MA.
- Clark, Bob
2006 "FDR, Archivist: The Shaping of the National Archives." *Prologue*, Vol. 38, Winter, pp. 52-57.
- Cook, Blanche Wiesen
1992 *Eleanor Roosevelt, Volume One, 1884-1933*. Viking, New York, NY.
1999 *Eleanor Roosevelt, Volume Two, 1933-1938*. Viking, New York, NY.
- Cook, L.J.
1987 *Archaeological Investigations for Proposed Vista Clearance at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site in Hyde Park, New York: Part One, Background Research*. Boston University, Report of Investigations 43.
- Davis, Kenneth S.
1979a *FDR: The New York Years, 1928-1933*. Random House, New York, NY.
1979b *FDR: The New Deal Years, 1933-1937*. Random House, New York, NY.
1993 *FDR: Into the Storm, 1937-1940*. Random House, New York, NY.
2000 *FDR: The War President, 1940-1943*. Random House, New York, NY.
- Downing, Andrew Jackson
1967 *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*. Facsimile Edition of 1859 Sixth Edition. Funk & Wagnall's, New York, NY.
- Dows, Olin
1949 *Franklin Roosevelt at Hyde Park*. American Artists Group, New York, NY.
- Elia, R.
1990 *Archaeological Investigations for a Proposed Vista Clearance at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site in Hyde Park, New York: Part Two: Results of Field Investigations*. Boston University, Boston, MA.

Elmore Design Collaborative, Inc. in association with John G. Waite Associates

2002 "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Top Cottage, Cultural Landscape Report." Unpublished report prepared for the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, January. Copy on file at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, Hyde Park, NY.

Fleischer, Doris Zames and Frieda Zames

2001 *The Disability Rights Movement: From Charity to Confrontation*. Temple University Press, Philadelphia, PA.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

FDR Papers: Family, Business, and Personal Affairs, 1882-1945, Correspondence, Po-Q

"President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Visits to Hyde Park During His Presidency," from <http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/PREROOHP.HTML>, accessed <<date>>

Freidel, Frank

1973 *Franklin D. Roosevelt: Launching of the New Deal*. Little Brown, New York, NY.

1990 *Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Rendezvous with Destiny*. Little Brown, New York, NY.

Gallagher, Hugh

1994 *FDR's Splendid Deception*. Vandamere Press, Arlington, VA.

Griswold, W. A.

1997 *The 1996 Archeological Investigations at the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Hyde Park, New York*. National Park Service, Lowell, MA.

2012 Protecting the President: Potential Security Feature Remnants at the Home of FDR, Hyde Park, New York. Paper presented at the *45th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology*, Baltimore, Maryland, January 4-8, 2012.

Henderson, Henry L. and David B. Woolner, eds.

2005 *FDR and the Environment*. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, NY.

Hosmer, Charles B., Jr.

1981 *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949*. Two Volumes. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Howe, Edward T.

2003 The Hudson-Mohawk Region Industrializes: 1609-1860. *Hudson River Valley Review* 19(2):41-57.

Hsu, D.P.

1973 *Archeological Survey of Roosevelt - Vanderbilt National Historic Sites*. National Park Service.

Keck, C.A.

2004 *Phase III Archeological Investigations for the Henry A. Wallace Visitor Center, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, with Results of Three Additional Phase I Archeological Surveys within the Project Area (Final Draft)*. National Park Service.

Kennedy, David M.

2005 *Freedom from Fear: The American People in Depression and War, 1929-1945*. Oxford University Press, New York, NY.

Koch, Cynthia M. and Lynn A. Bassanese

2001 "Roosevelt and His Library." *Prologue*, Vol. 33, Summer.

Kowsky, Francis R.

1976 "The Architecture of Frederick C. Withers (1828-1901)." *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 83-107.

Lash, Joseph P.

1971 *Eleanor and Franklin*. W. W. Norton, New York, NY.

Linck, D.

1977 *Archeological Survey of the Grounds at the F. D. Roosevelt Home National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York*. National Park Service.

Lindner, Christopher

2008 *Archeological Overview and Assessment, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York*. Report on file, Northeast Region Archeology Program, Lowell, MA.

Louis Berger Associates (LBA)

2007a *Phase I Archeological Survey Home of Franklin Roosevelt Farm Lane Rehabilitation, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York*. Report on file, Northeast Region Archeology Program, Lowell, MA.

2007b *Phase I Archeological Survey, Franklin D. Roosevelt Curatorial Facility*. Report on file, Northeast Region Archeology Program, Lowell, MA.

2011 *Phase I Archeological Survey Visitor Access Improvements, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Dutchess County, New York*. Report on file, Northeast Region Archeology Program, Lowell, MA.

MacKay, Robert B., Anthony K. Baker, and Carol A. Traynor

1997 *Long Island Country Houses and Their Architects, 1860-1940*. W. W. Norton, New York, NY.

Maher, Neil M.

2005 "'A Conflux of Desire and Need': Trees, Boy Scouts, and the Roots of Franklin Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps." *FDR and the Environment*, Henry L. Henderson and David B. Woolner, eds. Palgrave MacMillan, New York, NY.

McKim, Charles, William Mead, and Stanford White

1925 *Monograph of the Work of McKim, Mead & White 1879-1915. 3 Volumes*. Architectural Book Publishing Company, New York, NY.

McPeck, Eleanor M.

1989 "Beatrix Jones Farrand." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places*. The Preservation Press, Washington, DC.

Mead, L. A.

1993 *Trip Report to Bellefield Estate (ROVA)*. Archeology Branch, Cultural Resources Center, North Atlantic Region, National Park Service, Lowell, MA.

1998 *Phase I Archeological Investigations at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt Home: Waterline and Exterior Lighting*. Draft manuscript missing, summarized in Lindner 2008.

- 1999 *Report on Archeological Investigations at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York* (draft). National Park Service, Lowell, MA.
- 2000a Untitled Manuscript Report, *Electric Line from the Red House to the Chauffeur's Cottage*. National Park Service, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Lowell, MA.
- 2000b *Phase I Archeological Survey, Kessler Property Maintenance Facility, Hyde Park, New York*. National Park Service, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Lowell, MA.
- 2000c Oil Tank Removal at the Bellefield Mansion. Notes on file, Northeast Region Archeology Program, Lowell, MA.
- Mead, L. A., and M. S. Penalva
2000 *Phase I Archeological Investigations at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historical Site: The Bellefield Property Visitors Center*. Archeology Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, Lowell, MA.
- Meserve, Helen
1983 "The House that Became a Second Home to FDR." *Hyde Park Townsman*, September 7-8.
- National Park Service (NPS)
1999 "Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Bellefield." Draft. Copy on file at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, Hyde Park, NY.
- 2010 *Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites: General Management Plan*.
- Nelson, Bryce
1981 "FDR's Trees." *Harvard Magazine*, November-December.
- Nixon, Edgar B., ed.
1957 *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Conservation: 1911-1945*. Two Volumes. General Services Administration, Hyde Park, NY.
- Owen, A. L. Riesch
1983 *Conservation under FDR*. Praeger, New York, NY.
- Reifler, A.
2004 *Prehistoric Hudson Valley Riverine Adaptation: A Use-Wear Analysis of Petaloid Blades to Explore their Proposed Role as Sturgeon-Processing Tools*. Master of Science in Environmental Studies ed. Bard College, Annandale, NY.
- Rhodes, D.L.
1986 *Archeological Investigations for the Proposed Parking Lot Expansion, Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York*. National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Denver, CO.
- Ritchie, William A.
1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Revised edition. The Natural History Press, Garden City, NY.
- Roosevelt, Franklin D.
1938 *The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt*. Volume 1. Random House, New York, NY.

- 1941 *The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt*. Volumes 7 and 8. The Macmillan Company, New York, NY.
- c. 1945 "History of the President's Estate at Hyde Park, N.Y. With Anecdotes." Unpublished manuscript. Copy on file at FDR Presidential Library and Museum, Hyde Park, NY.
- 1950 *The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt*. Volume 13. Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York, NY.
- Roth, Leland M.
1983 *McKim, Mead & White Architects*. Harper & Row, New York, NY.
- Simpson, Pamela H.
1989 "Cheap, Quick, and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building." *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, Vol. 3, pp. 108-118.
- Snell, Charles W.
1981 "Historic Structure and Grounds Report, Bellefield Mansion and Estate, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York." Unpublished NPS Report, December. Copy on file at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, Hyde Park, NY.
- Sternsher, Bernard
1962 "The Stimson Doctrine: F.D.R. versus Moley and Tugwell." *Pacific Historical Review*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 281-289.
- Symmes, Anne, Director of the Beatrix Farrand Garden Association
2008 E-mail correspondence with John Auwaerter concerning restoration of the Newbold Walled Garden, 18 March 2008.
- Thomas, Bernice L.
2002 *The Stamp of FDR: New Deal Post Offices in the Mid-Hudson Valley*. Purple Mountain Press, Fleischmanns, NY.
- Towle, L.A., D. Hsu, and G.K. Kelso
1990 *Trip to SARA, MAVA, ROVA 4/16-18/90*, memorandum. National Park Service.
- The University Magazine*
1893 "Thomas Newbold." Vol. VIII, No. 1, January, pp. 370-371.
- Van Brookhoven, H.
1984 Record Report, Archaeological Find, Bellefield Sewer Excavation. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, National Park Service, Hyde Park, NY.
- 1993 *Bellefield Gas Line Excavation* (memorandum). Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, National Park Service, Hyde Park, NY.
- Waite Associates, John G.
2001 *The President as Architect: Franklin D. Roosevelt's Top Cottage*. Mount Ida Press, Albany, NY.
- Ward, Geoffrey
1985 *Before the Trumpet: Young Franklin Roosevelt*. Harper & Row, New York, NY.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY
County and State

Watters, M.

2000 *Geophysical Survey at the Bellefield Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, NY, June 26-30, 2000.* Geophysical Survey Systems, North Salem, NY.

White, Samuel G.

1998 *The Houses of McKim, Mead & White.* Rizzoli, New York, NY.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # NY-4355, NY-5665
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Roosevelt Road on the north and the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS on the south and a 40-acre parcel of land to the east of the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS. All but 9.5 privately owned acres along the Post Road (Route 9), within the largest part of the site, are federally owned. The boundaries are depicted on the attached historic district map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register district boundary corresponds almost exactly to the boundaries of the Home of FDR NHS. The NHS boundaries include the original 33 acres deeded to the NPS in November 1943, plus the 676.5 acres acquired by the NPS since that time based on the original enabling legislation and additional legislation passed in 1975 and 1998. They exclude the 17 acres located inside the perimeter of the NHS but administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) as described above.

The National Register boundary includes an additional 9.5 acres of privately owned land located inside the perimeter of the NHS that were historically part of the Roosevelt estate and, thus, are within the authorized boundary for the NHS even though they are not federally owned. Conversely, two small parcels within the boundaries of the Home of FDR NHS are excluded from the National Register district boundary because they were not historically part of the Roosevelt estate or Bellefield during the period of significance. These are Crum Elbow Point, a 0.12-acre parcel extending into the Hudson River on the west side of the CSX railroad that was historically part of the Rogers estate, and the Redl tract, a 1.01-acre parcel historically part of an adjoining farm acquired to provide trail access to Top Cottage. There are no known historic or archeological resources within these parcels.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura J. Kline/Architectural Historian (PAL); Stephen Olausen/Sr. Architectural Historian (PAL);
Kristen Heitert/Sr. Archeologist (PAL); John Auwaerter (NPS); John F. Sears (NPS); Anne Jordan
(NPS); James Harmon (NPS)

organization PAL date April 2012

street & number 210 Lonsdale Avenue telephone 401-728-8780

city or town Pawtucket state RI zip code 02860

e-mail lkline@palinc.com; solausen@palinc.com; kheitert@palinc.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

City or Vicinity: Hyde Park

County: Dutchess **State:** New York

- 1 of 26: View of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood), facade (east) elevation, looking west from the main lawn of the Springwood Grounds.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 11/15/11
- 2 of 26: View of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood), south side elevation, looking northeast from the south lawn of the Springwood Grounds.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 11/15/11
- 3 of 26: View of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood), rear (west) elevation, looking southeast from behind the house.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 11/15/11
- 4 of 26: Interior of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood), entrance hall, looking northwest from front entrance.
Photographer: Bill Urbin, NPS
Date Photographed: 1/1/2000
- 5 of 26: Interior of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood), Living Room (Library), looking southeast.
Photographer: Bill Urbin, NPS
Date Photographed: 1/1/2000
- 6 of 26: Interior of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood), rope-pulled lift in north wing, looking north.
Photographer: Bill Urbin, NPS
Date Photographed: 1/1/2000
- 7 of 26: View looking southwest toward the Hudson River from Springwood, across the Red House Lower Field at left and the Paddock Lot Field at right. Lower Woods Road #1 is visible in the background.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 3/26/12
- 8 of 26: View looking east along the Home Road from its west end. The South Avenue Lot Field is at right, and the Home Road Gate and a portion of the Post Road Stone Walls are visible in the background.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 3/26/12

- 9 of 26: View of the Rose Garden and Gravesite looking northwest from the southeast corner of the garden. The FDR & Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker is at the center, with the Fala & Chief Grave Markers at the base of the Sundial Pedestal to the right and the Rose Garden Walks in the foreground. From left to right, the Small Ice House, Greenhouse Tool Shed, Greenhouse, and Large Ice House are visible in the background.
Photographer: John Auwaerter, NPS
Date Photographed: 8/23/11
- 10 of 26: View of the Rose Garden and Gravesite looking northeast from the southwest corner of the garden. The FDR & Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker is at the center, with the Fala & Chief Grave Markers at the base of the Sundial Pedestal to the left and the Rose Garden Walks at right. The FDR Presidential Library and Museum, outside the district, is in the background.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 3/26/12
- 11 of 26: View of the Coach House at right and the Garage & Stables at left, looking west from the lawn adjacent to the Rose Garden and Gravesite. The Springwood Service Road passes in front of the buildings.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 3/26/12
- 12 of 26: View of the Laundry, looking northeast from behind Springwood.
Photographer: John Auwaerter, NPS
Date Photographed: 8/23/11
- 13 of 26: View of the Gardener's Cottage at center and the Gardener's Cottage Garage at left, looking southwest from the edge of the Home Garden (part of the Springwood Grounds) north of the Rose Garden and Gravesite. The Gardener's Cottage Drive curves in front of the buildings to join River Road at left, and the edge of the River Road Stone Wall is visible.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 3/26/12
- 14 of 26: View of the Duplex, facade (east) and north side elevations, looking southwest from the driveway.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 11/15/11
- 15 of 26: View of Plot K (tulip poplars) in the System of Forest Plantations looking southwest from Duplex Road.
Photographer: John Auwaerter, NPS
Date Photographed: 8/25/11
- 16 of 26: View of the northwest corner of Top Cottage, including the west porch, looking southeast from the Top Cottage Grounds.
Photographer: Bill Urbin, NPS
Date Photographed: 5/10/06
- 17 of 26: View looking northeast from Top Cottage Grounds.
Photographer: John Auwaerter, NPS
Date Photographed: 1/1/99
- 18 of 26: View of the south and east elevations of the Red House, looking northwest from the Red House Grounds.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 11/14/11

- 19 of 26: View of the west and south elevations of the Red House, looking northeast from the Red House Grounds.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 11/14/11
- 20 of 26: View of the east (facade) elevation of Bellefield House, looking west from the east lawn of the Bellefield Grounds. The Walled Garden Fieldstone Walls enclosing the Newbold Walled Garden are visible at left.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 11/15/11
- 21 of 26: View of the Bellefield Main Entrance Drive and the Bellefield Grounds, looking southeast from the drive in front of Bellefield House. The south Bellefield Entrance Gate and a portion of the Post Road Stone Walls are visible in the background.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 11/15/11
- 22 of 26: View of the Newbold Walled Garden, showing the Walled Garden Gravel Walks, looking north toward the south elevation of Bellefield House from the south entrance to garden.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 3/26/12
- 23 of 26: View of the Newbold Walled Garden, showing the Walled Garden Gravel Walks and the Walled Garden Fieldstone Walls, looking southwest from the Bellefield House terrace. The Wallace Center (outside the district) is in the background at right.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 3/26/12
- 24 of 26: View of the south and east elevations of the New Garage, looking northwest from the Bellefield Service Road, with the road and the Old Garage partially visible at left.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 3/26/12
- 25 of 26: View of the non-contributing Greenhouse Foundation & Potting Shed, looking northeast from the lawn adjacent to the NPS Curatorial Building. The West Service Road, a historic associated feature of the contributing Service Roads structure, runs along the tree line in the background.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 3/26/12
- 26 of 26: View of the non-contributing Hyde Park Drive-In and Hyde Park Drive-In Screen, looking northeast from the lawn of the drive-in property east of Post Road.
Photographer: Laura J. Kline
Date Photographed: 11/14/11

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name National Park Service, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites
street & number 4097 Albany Post Road telephone (845) 229-9115
city or town Hyde Park state NY zip code 12538

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

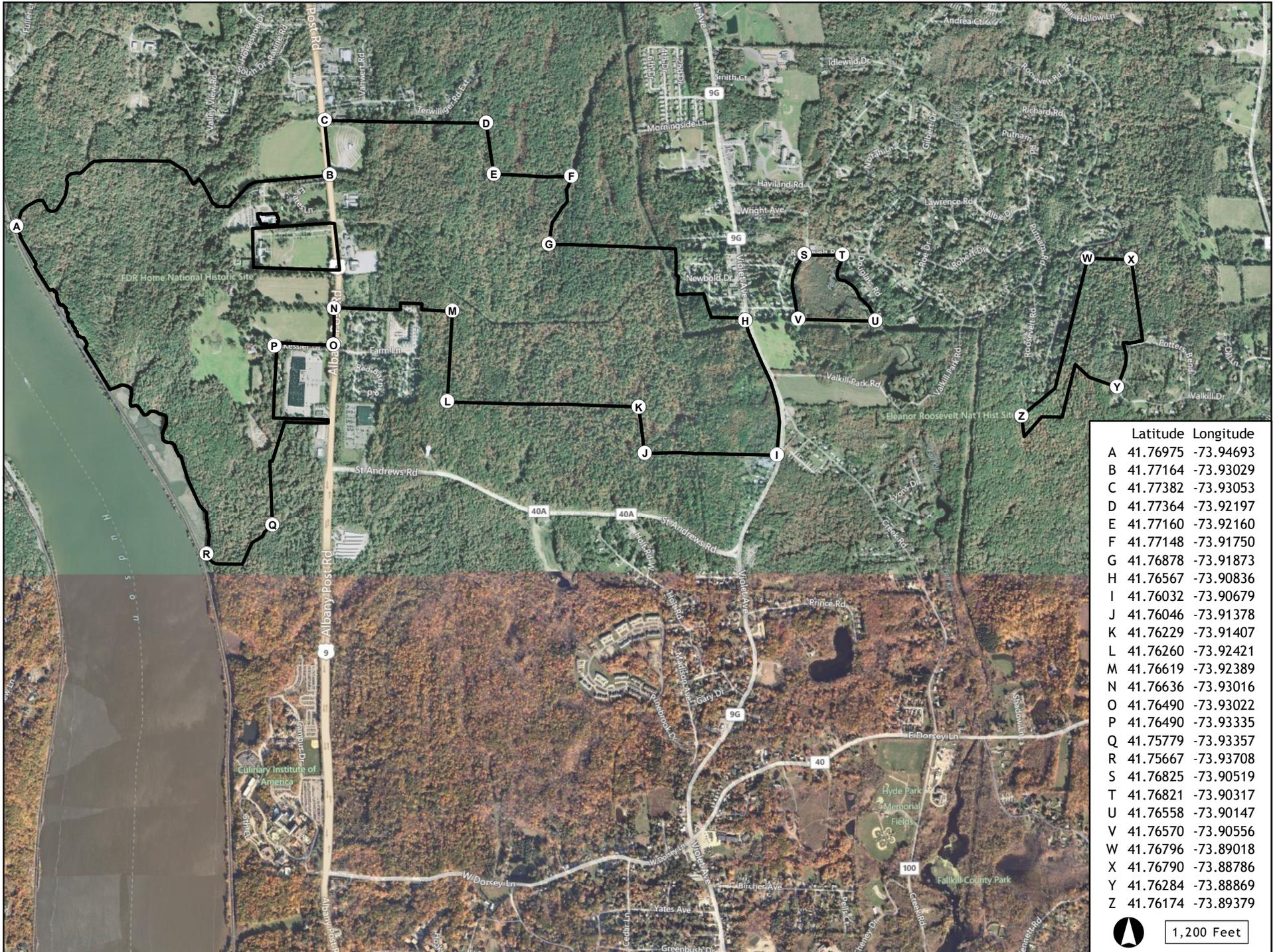
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

Dutchess County, New Hampshire

Name of Multiple Property Listing: N/A

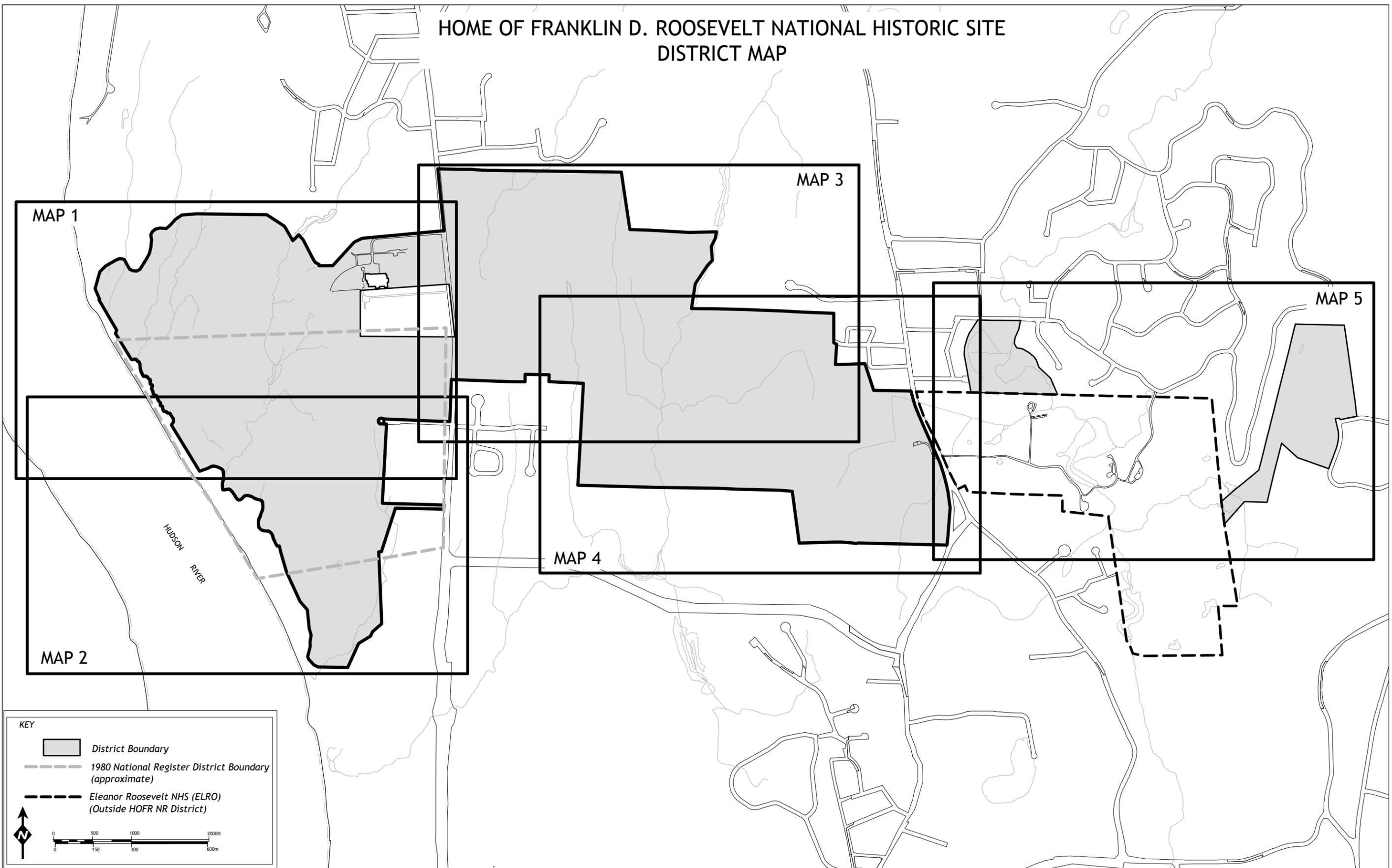


Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site National Register District Boundary



Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site National Register District Boundary

HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE DISTRICT MAP



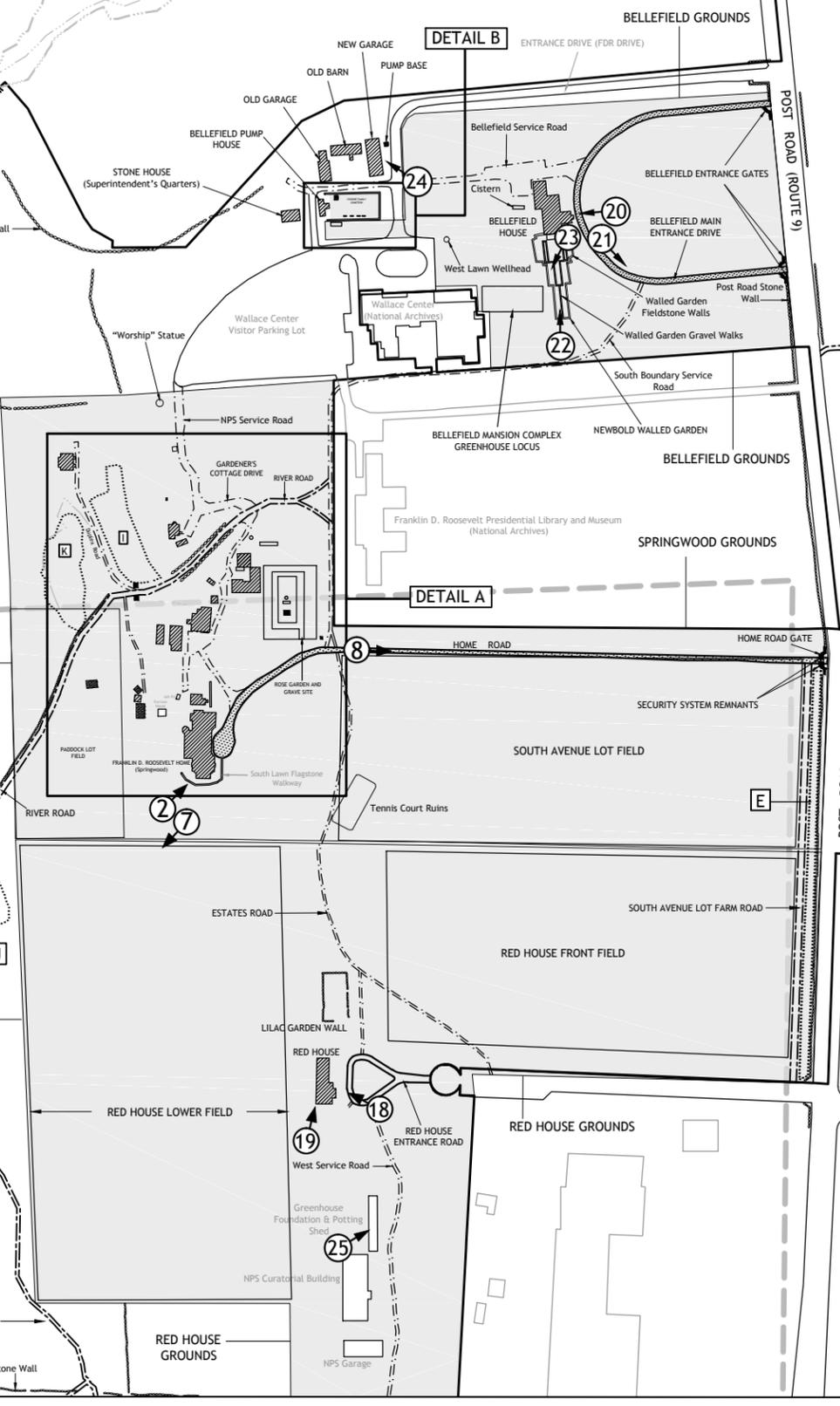
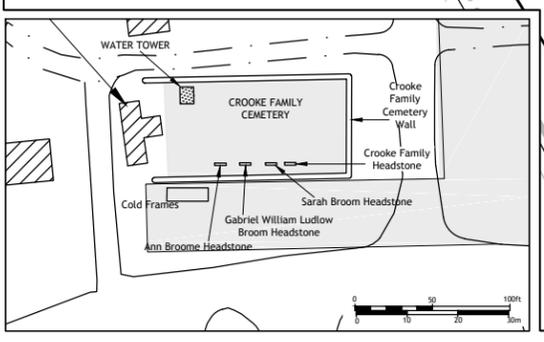
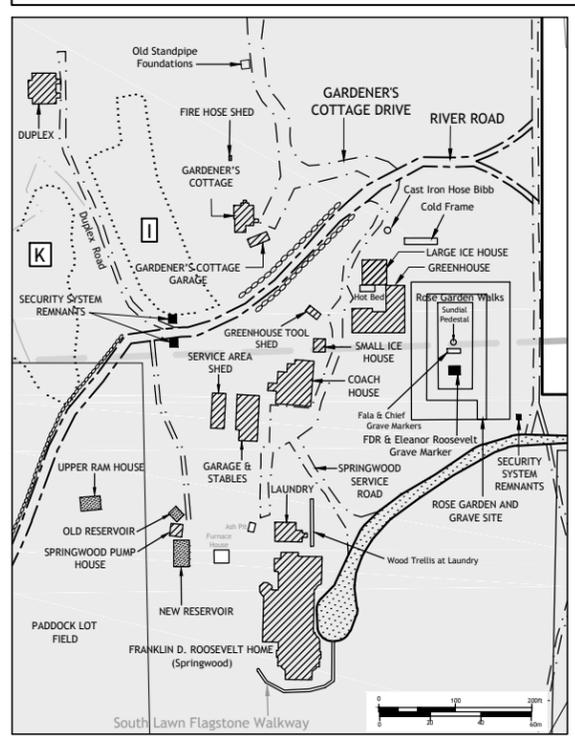
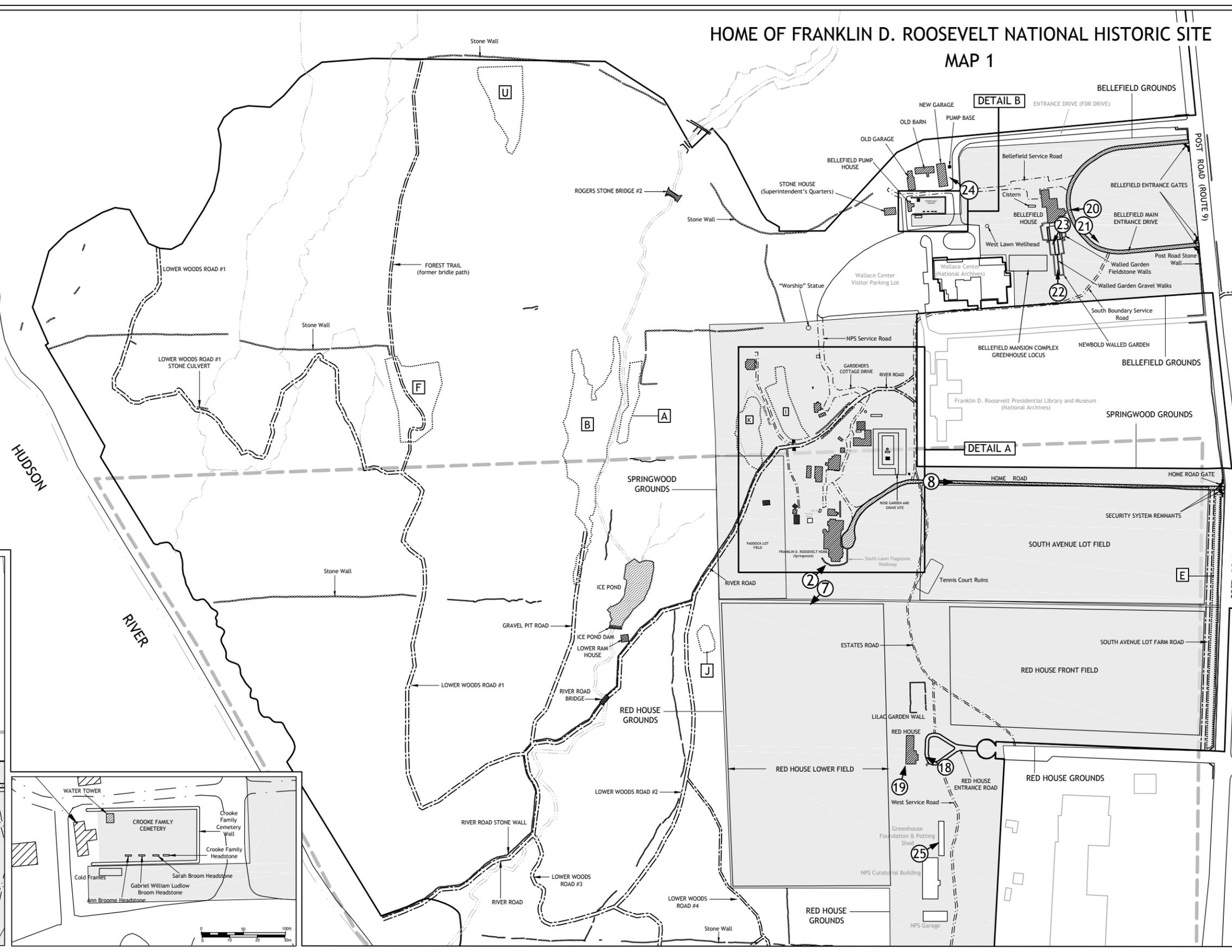
HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

MAP 1

KEY

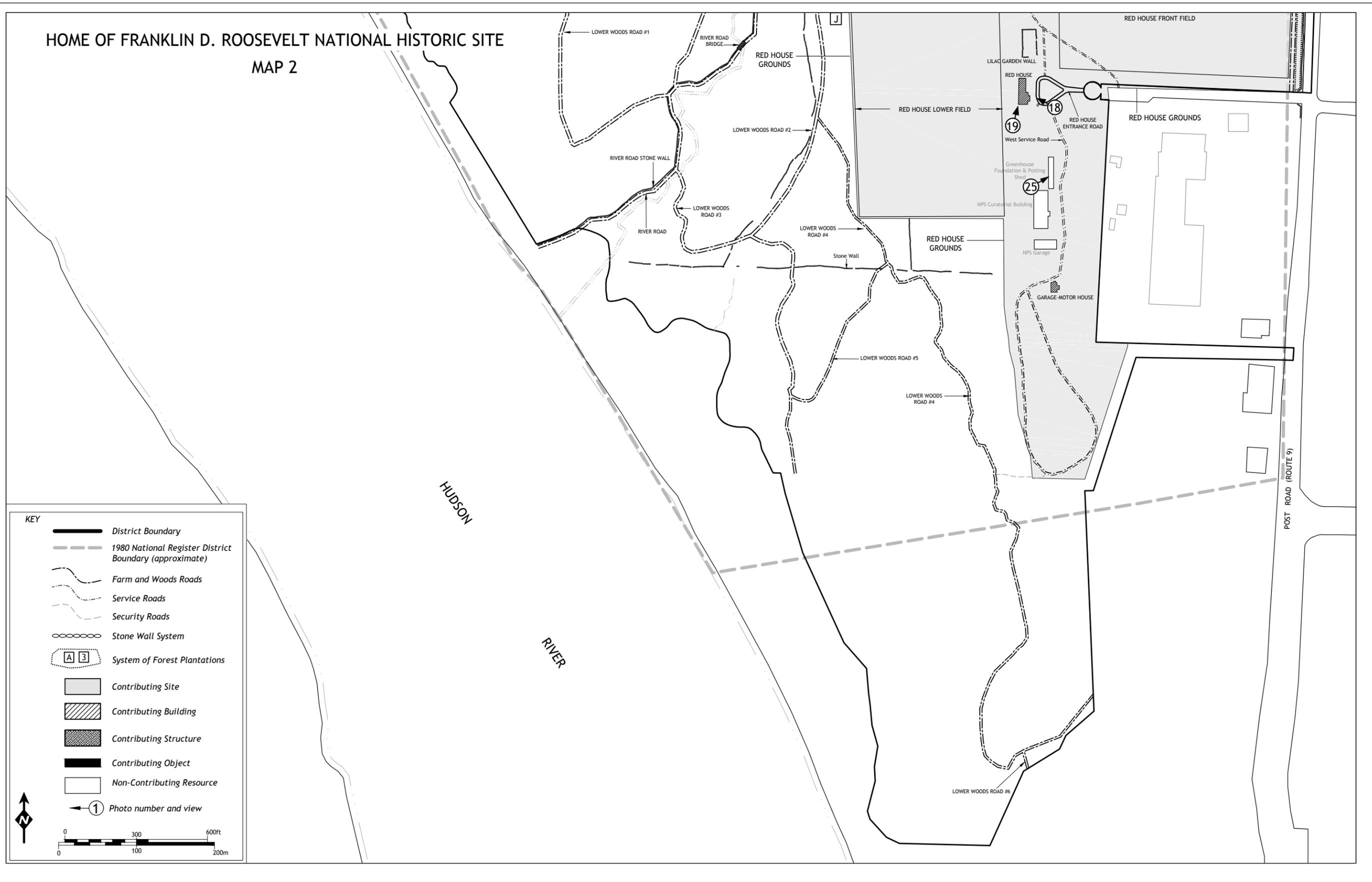
- District Boundary
- 1980 National Register District Boundary (approximate)
- Farm and Woods Roads
- Service Roads
- Security Roads
- Stone Wall System
- System of Forest Plantations
- Contributing Site
- Contributing Building
- Contributing Structure
- Contributing Object
- Non-Contributing Resource

Photo number and view



HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

MAP 2

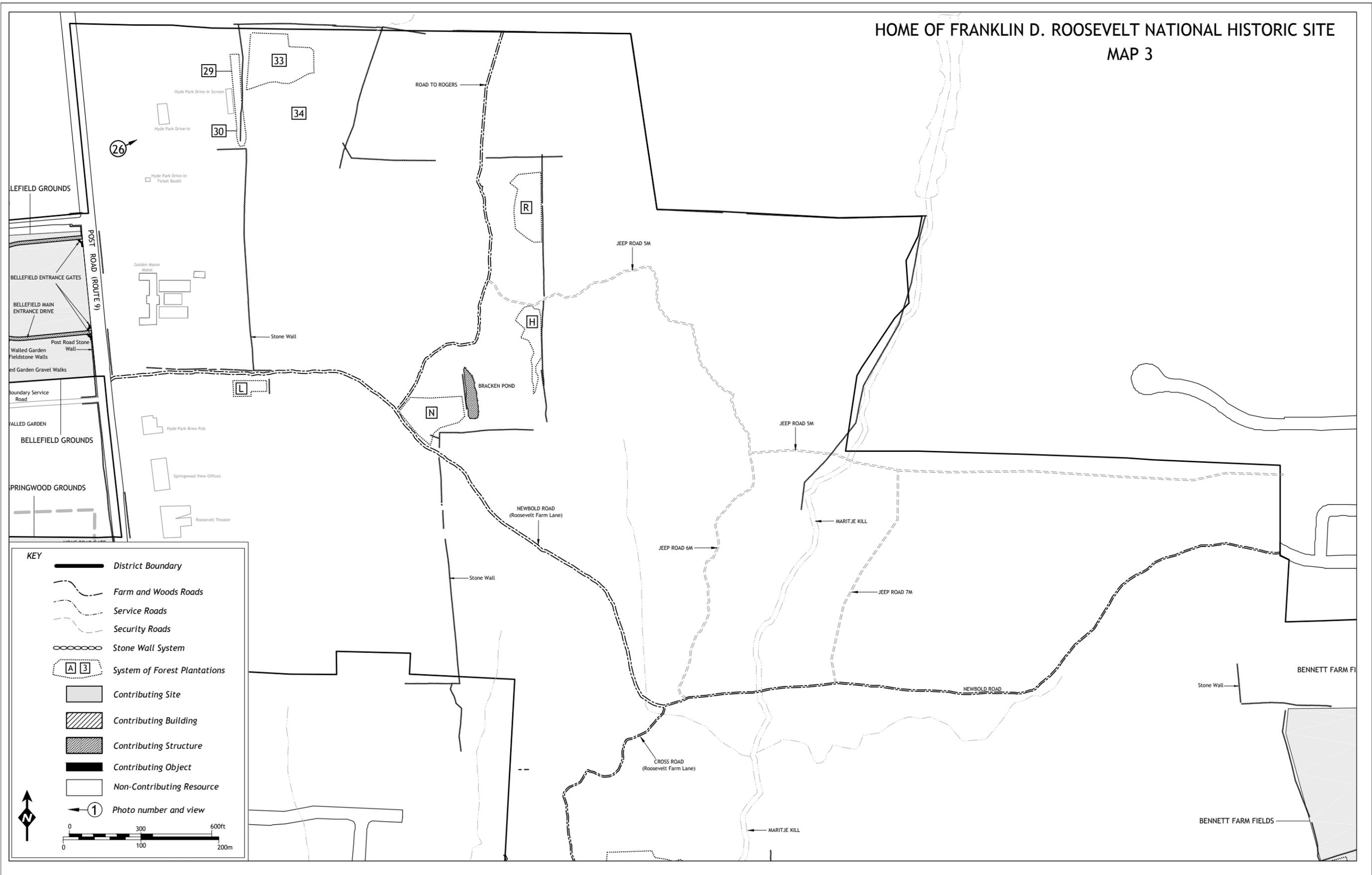


KEY

- District Boundary
- 1980 National Register District Boundary (approximate)
- Farm and Woods Roads
- Service Roads
- Security Roads
- Stone Wall System
- System of Forest Plantations
- Contributing Site
- Contributing Building
- Contributing Structure
- Contributing Object
- Non-Contributing Resource
- Photo number and view

0 100 200m
0 300 600ft

HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
MAP 3

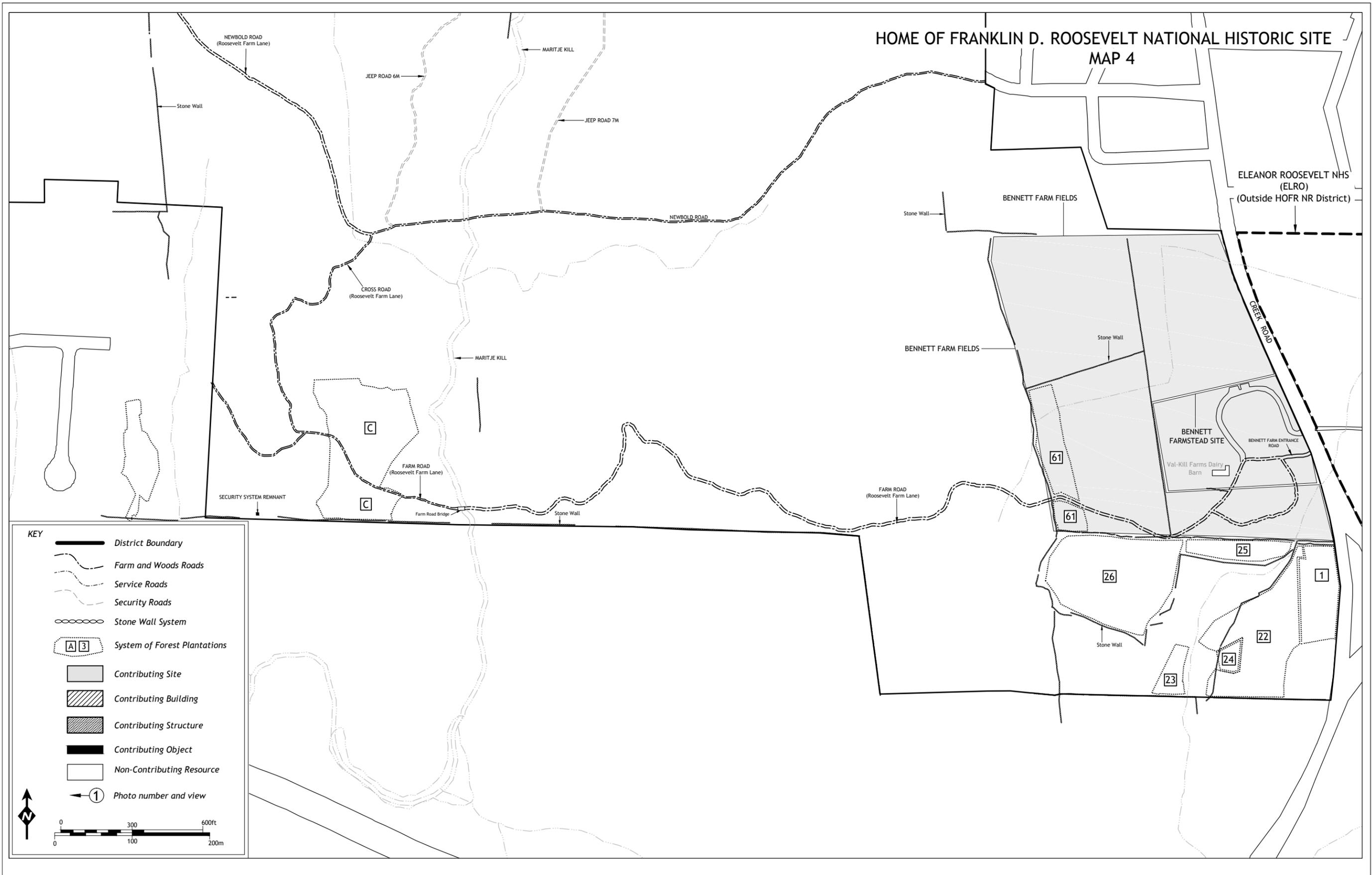


KEY

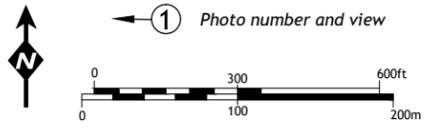
- District Boundary
- Farm and Woods Roads
- Service Roads
- Security Roads
- Stone Wall System
- System of Forest Plantations
- Contributing Site
- Contributing Building
- Contributing Structure
- Contributing Object
- Non-Contributing Resource
- Photo number and view

0 300 600ft
0 100 200m

HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE MAP 4



- KEY**
- District Boundary
 - Farm and Woods Roads
 - Service Roads
 - Security Roads
 - Stone Wall System
 - System of Forest Plantations
 - Contributing Site
 - Contributing Building
 - Contributing Structure
 - Contributing Object
 - Non-Contributing Resource
 - Photo number and view



HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

MAP 5

FALL-KILL PARCEL
(Formerly Part of Dumphy Farm)

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS
(ELRO)
(Outside HOFR NR District)

TOP COTTAGE GROUNDS

DUTCHESS HILL ROAD
(Top Cottage Trail)

TOP COTTAGE ENTRANCE DRIVE

TOP COTTAGE

Potter Stable Cottage

Stone Wall

ROHAN FARM FIELD

Stone Wall

KEY

- District Boundary
- Farm and Woods Roads
- Service Roads
- Security Roads
- Stone Wall System
- System of Forest Plantations
- Contributing Site
- Contributing Building
- Contributing Structure
- Contributing Object
- Non-Contributing Resource
- Photo number and view

N

0 100 200m
0 300 600ft





The image shows a large, multi-story house with a complex facade. The central portion of the house is constructed from rough-hewn stone, while the wings extending to the left and right are finished with a smooth, brownish-tan stucco. A prominent feature is a wide, white balcony with a decorative balustrade that wraps around the upper level of the stone section. Below this, a portico with several white columns supports a large glass-paned area. The roof is multi-tiered, with a prominent stone chimney on the left side. In the foreground, a chain-link fence encloses a construction area containing wooden framing, a staircase, and various construction materials. Orange traffic cones are placed around the perimeter of the construction site.

A construction site is located in the foreground, enclosed by a chain-link fence. The site contains a wooden frame for a staircase or ramp, several wooden planks, and other construction materials. A green tarp is partially visible, covering some of the ground. Orange traffic cones are placed around the perimeter of the construction area.









SEDGWICK











FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
1882 — 1945
ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
1884 — 1962





























Authorized
Vehicles
Only



