National Park Service
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Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

# Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood

## Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

## Volume II: Treatment

*"Half a century ago a small boy took especial delight in climbing an old tree, now unhappily gone, to pick and eat ripe seckel pears. That was about one hundred feet to the west of where I am standing now."*

*FDR at laying of the Library cornerstone, 1939*

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## Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

Hyde Park, New York

Volume II: Treatment

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Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
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This report was developed by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in partnership with the Department of Landscape Architecture at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York. The Olmsted Center promotes the preservation of significant landscapes through research, planning, stewardship, and education, and accomplishes its mission in collaboration with a network of partners including national parks, universities, government agencies and private nonprofit organizations.

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Cover Photo: Aerial view looking west across Springwood, c.1941. (Photograph 48-223790[388], Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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# INTRODUCTION

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, located in the Hudson Valley town of Hyde Park eighty miles north of New York City, preserves the life-long home of the thirty-second President of the United States who served the country through the Great Depression and World War II. The site, administered as part of Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, preserves 696 acres of the former Roosevelt family estate that extended east from the banks of the Hudson River for nearly two miles. The core of the national historic site, known as Springwood, encompasses the main Roosevelt home located on the Albany Post Road (US 9) and its adjoining presidential gravesite, gardens, fields. Occupying one of these fields is the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, separately administered by the National Archives and Records Administration, but historically part of the Roosevelt estate.

The national historic site and the presidential library are the product of FDR's vision of public stewardship for his Hyde Park home. He was intimately involved not only in the legislation that created the two sites, but also in planning and design of the library, and establishing standards of preservation for the Roosevelt home and its landscape. Since the dedication of the library building in 1941 and opening of the national historic site in 1946, the National Park Service and National Archives and Records Administration have perpetuated FDR's vision for the property. The landscape in large part retains its historic character defined by its buildings, fields, orchards, woods, tree-lined drives, gardens, and the gravesite of FDR, where Eleanor Roosevelt was also buried upon her death in 1962. While overall intact in character, the landscape has changed since FDR's lifetime due to natural growth and decline of vegetation, accommodation of public use, need for additional archival and interpretive space, and limitations of funding and staffing, as well as suburban development on adjoining private property. These changes are the subject of this treatment plan.

## PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND METHODS

The purpose of treatment in a cultural landscape report is to direct management of a landscape based on the goal of preserving and enhancing its historic character within the context of other park management goals such as public access, natural resources conservation, recreation, and interpretation. Treatment is described through narrative and graphics at a conceptual level. Further planning and design may be required for implementation based on the complexity of the task. Treatment does not address routine and cyclical maintenance tasks, such as tree pruning and lawn mowing that are necessary to retain the historic character of the landscape.[1]

This report defines a framework for treatment of the Springwood landscape, provides general treatment recommendations, and describes specific guidelines and tasks to enhance historic character in keeping with applicable National Park Service legislation, policies, guidelines, and planning. The report constitutes the second volume of the Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood, building on the site history, existing conditions, and analysis and evaluation completed in 1999 for the first volume.[2] The project area for the cultural landscape report comprises the original thirty-three acre national historic site surrounding the Roosevelt home (known as the Home) and the adjoining sixteen-acre library parcel, hereafter together referred to as the historic core (drawing 1). Although under separate federal administration, the library is included within the project area because of its integral historic and existing relationship with the national historic site. The library has worked closely with the park in managing the landscape over the years and has expressed interest in the recommendations of this treatment plan.[3]

Also addressed within this plan are areas adjoining the historic core that were incorporated into the national historic site after 1946 (see drawing 1). These areas are referred to by the names that FDR used based on former owners and occupants. To the west of the historic core is the remainder of Springwood (Wheeler Place and Rogers Land) comprising the lower woods extending to the banks of the Hudson River. To the south is the J. R. Roosevelt Place (Boreel and Kirchner Places), comprising a part of the former estate of FDR's half-brother, excluding the main residence known as the Red House that is privately owned by the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute. To the north of the historic core is Bellefield, the former estate of the Newbold-Morgan family that presently houses the park's administrative functions and visitor parking area. Within Bellefield on property transferred in 2000 to the National Archives is the Wallace Visitor and Education Center, completed in 2004. The report also addresses treatment issues pertaining to the adjoining privately owned lands along the Post Road that were formerly part of Roosevelt family estate. This land formed the farm component of Springwood known as the Home Farm, and part of the J. R. Roosevelt Place.[4]

The methods used in this report are based on *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (National Park Service, 1998). The general treatment framework and concepts were initially developed by landscape architecture students at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY ESF) through a studio held in spring 2006 under the direction of Distinguished Teaching Professor George W. Curry.[5] The studio developed a treatment approach and identified the key treatment tasks necessary to enhance the historic character of the landscape. These findings were based on a meeting to discuss issues and opportunities held on February 14,

2006 and attended by staff from the park, library, and the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute. The studio findings were presented to park staff at SUNY ESF on April 25, 2006, and were followed by a printed report.[6] These findings were subsequently presented to the team working on the General Management Plan for Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.[7]

The report is organized into four chapters, with the first establishing a framework for treatment based on the park's enabling legislation and purpose, National Park Service cultural resource guidelines, current park planning efforts, and the findings of Cultural Landscape Report Volume I. This framework articulates a treatment philosophy that describes the intended character of the landscape, establishes a primary treatment for the landscape, and sets a treatment date as a benchmark for assessing historic character. Based on this treatment philosophy, the second chapter describes general treatment recommendations that address issues impacting the landscape's historic character. The third chapter provides guidelines and tasks necessary to retain, enhance, and reestablish the historic character of the landscape within the historic core, with preliminary recommendations for areas adjoining the historic core. The report concludes with a summary, table of treatment tasks that identifies priorities, and an appendix with source documents.

The treatment guidelines and tasks for the historic core are organized into the following five landscape character areas derived from FDR's own organization of the estate (see drawing 1):[8]

- South Avenue Lot & Home Road: The historic entrance road and field to the south, extending from the Estates Road to the Post Road.
- Home Grounds & Service Area: The Home and its surrounding lawn, the river and mountain view, the Home Road turn-around, and the complex of service buildings to the north of the Home.
- Rose Garden & Gravesite: The hemlock hedge-enclosed garden with its flowerbeds lawn, walks, and gravesite of FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt.
- Home Garden: The open field to the west (rear) of the Library that was the historic location of the Roosevelt vegetable gardens. The visitor center parking lot built in 1948 was removed from this part of the landscape in 2004 as part of the Wallace Center construction.
- Paddock Lot: The fields, plantations, orchard, and staff residence known as the Duplex located at the edge of the terrace below the Home, bordering the lower woods.
- Library & North Avenue Lot: The sixteen-acre parcel conveyed by FDR to the federal government in 1939 for his presidential library and museum,

including its field with oak trees, apple orchard, entrance drive, and gatehouse.

Each character area is illustrated with a treatment plan (drawings 2-7) and other graphics conveying historic and existing conditions and recommended treatment tasks.

### HISTORIC OVERVIEW AND EVALUATION SUMMARY

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is the only place in the United States where a President was born, lived throughout his life, and lies buried. Although interpretation has long focused largely on the buildings and gravesite, the entire landscape—including its agricultural lands and forest—is today recognized as critical to understanding FDR's life and contributions. The landscape of the Home reflects not only his personal values and those of his family, but also his environmental and social ideals that he fostered in the programs of his presidency. FDR had a deep appreciation for the land and a keen understanding of its history and natural resources. As the historian John Sears has written, "Perhaps no other American president, not even Washington or Jefferson, has been more rooted in a particular place than Franklin Roosevelt or drawn more of his substance as a leader from the land on which he was born and raised."[9]

The Roosevelt family estate was one of many country places that once lined the Hudson River in Dutchess County. It was the place where FDR was born and grew up, and where he and his wife Eleanor raised a family, struggled to overcome polio, met with political constituencies, held addresses to the state and nation, and found retreat from public life. The estate was also the cherished country home and garden of his mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt; a home and place of employment for local residents; and during the last four years of FDR's life, a highly secured wartime residence and base of operations. James Roosevelt, FDR's father, purchased the first part of the estate in 1867 and named it Springwood. FDR greatly expanded the estate in the early twentieth century to nearly 1,500 acres and renamed it Crum Elbow, although this name never gained widespread use. The center of the estate was the Home, a late eighteenth-century house enlarged in the Colonial Revival style in 1915-1916, situated on a ridge overlooking the Hudson River. To its north, the estate included a complex of service buildings, with a stable built in 1886 to the design of Hudson Valley architect Frederick Withers. Adjoining this area was the estate's formal hedge-enclosed garden and a large vegetable garden. FDR sited his presidential library within an agricultural field, with his library office looking out over the gardens. Built in 1939-1941, the Library was designed according to FDR's concept in a simple Dutch Colonial Revival style with walls of native stone. Outside of the historic core, the estate

landscape was characterized by working farmland with cultivated fields, pastures, and managed woodlands. Working with state foresters and faculty from the New York State College of Forestry (today the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry), FDR developed an extensive reforestation program on the estate, planting more than 500,000 trees between 1912 and 1945 for both utilitarian and demonstration purposes.

Following FDR's death in April 1945 and opening of the national historic site one year later, the trustees of his legal estate began to put the remainder of the estate lands up for sale to the highest bidder. Federal agencies did not acquire any additional estate land at this time, as FDR had allowed for in the 1939 legislation establishing the library. Despite requests by the National Park Service to limit development along the Post Road, the trustees sold off the land to developers who built suburban commercial and residential buildings on the Home Farm and J. R. Roosevelt Place. Roughly half of the land east of the Post Road was subdivided for residential development. Since 1952, however, the National Park Service has been acquiring estates lands and the adjoining Bellefield estate for preservation and operational purposes, adding 687 acres to the original thirty-three acre historic site.

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its national significance for its association with FDR in the area of politics and government. It is also significant at the state level in the area of conservation for its association with the history of forestry in New York State during the early twentieth century, and at the local level for embodying the history of Hudson River estates in Dutchess County. The buildings within the national historic site, dating from c.1793 to 1939, are also significant in the area of architecture for reflecting a range of building styles and periods. The overall period of significance for the site extends from the construction of the Home in c.1793, to 1945, the year of Franklin D. Roosevelt's death and installation of his grave monument. The period of significance includes a discontinuous date of 1962 marking Eleanor Roosevelt's burial in the Rose Garden. [10]

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum shares the same history as the National Historic Site, in addition to its significance as the first presidential library building in the nation. The Library is not presently listed in the National Register, but is considered eligible for listing and is being nominated as a National Historic Landmark.[11] While a period of significance has not been officially determined for the property, it will most likely begin in 1939 at the laying of the Library cornerstone and end in 1945 with FDR's death, and include a secondary period of significance of 1969-1971 corresponding to addition of the Eleanor Roosevelt wings, conceived by FDR in 1942.[12]

All landscape features dating to the periods of significance for the national historic site and presidential library that retain historic integrity contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape. An exception is the small flush grave marker for the Roosevelt's dog Fala, which was installed upon its death in 1952 and is considered contributing because FDR designed it and it was installed according to his wishes. The Garage (former Tourist Information Center), which was destroyed by fire in 1974, contributes as an accurate reconstruction.[13] Non-contributing features are those that were added outside of the periods of significance or that have lost integrity. Examples include benches, lights, and signs, and a service road within the national historic site, and a parking lot, signs, walks, lights, and a sculpture at the Library.

### OVERVIEW OF PRIOR LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

FDR's 1943 deed of conveyance to the federal government served as the initial guide to treatment for Springwood. In this deed, FDR included the stipulation that the property be maintained "…in a condition as nearly as possible approximating the condition of the residence and grounds prevailing at the expiration of the life estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt."[14] This directive was implemented according to many different perspectives over the years.

On January 1, 1946, the National Park Service took over management of the site from the military, and on April 12, the first anniversary of FDR's death, the site opened to the public. Despite the condition of the deed, the military removed most of the war-time security structures from the property at some point between April 1945 and April 1946. A detailed survey of the historic core including the Home and Library, prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey in 1946 following the removal of the war-time security features, documented the condition of the landscape, although it lacked details on herbaceous plants and shrubs (see Appendix A).

During the early years of the national historic site, park management was concerned mostly with the accommodation of public use. Much emphasis was given to the care, preservation of, and access to buildings and the gravesite to meet the demands of heavy public visitation. Roads and walks were paved, benches and barriers were installed, and in 1948, the large vegetable garden was replaced with a parking lot, serving both the presidential library and the national historic site.

Through the 1950s, the Roosevelt's long-time head gardener, William Plog, helped the park to manage the landscape as it was during FDR's lifetime. Eleanor Roosevelt also worked closely with the park in overseeing the management of

the landscape until her death in 1962. She alerted park managers to decline of landscape features, and established oral agreements to ensure the in-kind replacement of trees. She also urged the park to continue operations that existed during FDR's lifetime, notably the greenhouse.[15]

The first planning document to specifically address treatment of the cultural landscape was a master plan for the national historic site completed in 1977. The plan emphasized the importance of preserving the landscape's rural character, and recognized that the presidential library was an integral part of the site despite its separate federal administration. The master plan recommended that the landscape be managed to "…express the character they [sic] entertained on that April day in 1945." However, it recognized that management could evoke a somewhat broader time: "Although restoration will not extend beyond the President's death in 1945, it may go back a year or two to reestablish conditions that existed before and until he died."[16] While the plan suggests that the landscape be managed for its wartime character, the authors were probably not aware of the war-time changes, such as the decline in maintenance and addition of security systems, given the lack of documentation then available on the landscape.

The 1977 master plan included a number of specific recommendations for the cultural landscape. Within the historic core, it called for restoration of the view of the Hudson River and Shawangunk Mountains from the Home, restoration of the tennis court, maintenance of the orchards, in-kind replacement of specimen trees, relocation of the doll house from Val-Kill (then under private ownership), planting of new forest plantations, and managing the Rose Garden according to historic practices. The recommendation with the greatest potential change to the landscape was the proposed restoration of the vegetable gardens (Home Garden), then occupied by a visitor parking lot constructed in 1948, as part of the larger recommendation to relocate visitor services to the Bellefield property, which the park acquired in 1975.

Although sensitive to the landscape, the recommendations of the 1977 master plan reflect the limited research available at the time. Since 1977, two studies have been completed relevant to the landscape of the historic core. These include a historic plant inventory (1994); Cultural Landscape Report Volume I: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis & Evaluation (1999); and a Historic Resource Study (draft, 2004) that documented the physical and operational history of the Roosevelt estate and its context within American conservation.

The park has implemented a number of the recommendations of the 1977 master plan, most notably the relocation of visitor services to Bellefield, planned through an amendment to the master plan completed in 2000. The amendment reiterated

the original master plan's commitment to historic preservation and restoration of the Roosevelt landscape.[17] A Memorandum of Agreement for this project among the National Archives, National Park Service, the New York State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation signed in 2000 called for the associated landscape work to be consistent with a sixty-five percent draft cultural landscape treatment plan (Cultural Landscape Report Volume 1 had been completed the year before).[18] Because the treatment plan was not begun in time, proposed landscape changes were instead designed in consultation with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. Plans called for construction of a visitor center building (Wallace Visitor and Education Center) and relocation of the visitor parking lot to the rear portion of the Bellefield property, accessed from a new entrance drive off the Post Road. Plans for reconstruction of the large vegetable garden on the site of the old parking lot were set aside for future implementation. Construction of the Wallace Center began in 2003 and was completed within two years.

**ENDNOTES**

1 Such tasks are addressed in a separate National Park Service document known as a Preservation Maintenance Plan, which should be completed in the near future to ensure appropriate maintenance of the landscape.

2 Kristin Baker, "Cultural Landscape Report for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site" [Volume 1] (Masters Thesis, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, 1999) (hereafter, "CLR Volume I"). This report includes the Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis and Evaluation. The Analysis and Evaluation was updated for this report to reflect a revised organizational approach to the landscape, changes in terminology, and changed conditions since 1999, notably construction of the Wallace Center. In the future, Volume I will be revised to reflect these changes.

3 Lynn Bassanese, Deputy Director of the Library, participated in an initial discussion of landscape treatment issues held at Bellefield with SUNY ESF and park staff on February 14, 2006.

4 Documentation on the landscape setting of the historic core (original historic site and presidential library property) is limited given that it was mostly outside the scope of CLR Volume I. The period plans in this report did not include lands outside of the historic core.

5 The studio treatment report was developed by graduate and undergraduate landscape architecture students Constance Bankus, Sarah Cody, Karen Cowperthwaite, Sharon Crapo, Jeanie Gleisner, Allen Guenthner, Samuel Jimenez, Lynn Jordan, and Aaron Pastore.

6 Faculty of Landscape Architecture, State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Preservation Studio 2006 (LSA 496/696), "Cultural Landscape Treatment: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site Concept Development" (Unpublished report, May 2006).

7 John Auwaerter presented the treatment approach and main treatment concepts developed by the studio to the General Management Plan team at its July 11, 2006 meeting.

8 CLR Volume 1 did not organize the landscape into character areas. The character areas for this treatment plan are based on FDR's c.1911 sketch plan in the estate's farm journal in which he organized the landscape into named lots. The subspaces within the Home Lot (Home Grounds & Service Area, Rose Garden & Gravesite, Home Garden) were created for this report.

9 John F. Sears, "FDR & the Land," in "Historic Resource Study for the Roosevelt Estate" (Draft report prepared for the National Park Service, July 2004), 3.

10 National Register documentation for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (draft, April 2009). This is an update of the previous documentation completed in 1977.

11 The national historic site is not formally designated as a National Historic Landmark, but all national historic sites are considered equivalent to National Historic Landmarks.

12 Peter Shaver, New York State Historic Preservation Office, e-mail communication with John Auwaerter, 20 April 2007; Cynthia Koch and Lynn A. Bassanese, "Roosevelt and His Library," *Prologue Magazine*, volume 33, no. 2 (Summer 2001). The National Archives and Records Administration is required to pursue designation of the Library as a National Historic Landmark in keeping with the "Memorandum of Agreement for the Visitor and Education Center" (2000), Part E (3), 5.

13 CLR Volume I, 360-361; National Register documentation.

14 Franklin D. Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt to the United States of America, 29 December 1943, in CLR Part I, Appendix G.

15 CLR Volume I, 188.

16 "Master Plan for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site" (Unpublished report, National Park Service, 1977), 49.

17 Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site and Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, "Draft Master Plan Amendment/Environmental Assessment" (Unpublished report, 15 May 2000), 5.

18 Memorandum of Agreement. . .Regarding the Visitor and Education Center at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library" (2000).

# Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site
Hyde Park, New York

## Landscape Context



**National Park Service**
**Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation**
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in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry

### SOURCES

1. CLR for Springwood Part I (1999)
2. Historic Resource Study for the Roosevelt Estate (2004)

### DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS2, 2009

### LEGEND

- Roosevelt estate 1945 boundary
- NPS property boundary
- Other property boundary
- Historic "place" boundary
- Lot line
- Road, path, or parking area
- Building
- Stone wall
- Stream
- Wetland
- 20' contour
- Woods, specimen tree canopy
- Orchard
- Plantation with plot letter
- Remnant plantation with plot letter

### NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan provides overview of existing (2009) conditions within the historic core (original 33-acre area surrounding the Home), with less detail in adjoining areas.

0 125' 250' 500'

**Drawing 1**

# I. FRAMEWORK FOR TREATMENT

This chapter describes legislation, policies, guidelines, and park planning that inform treatment of the cultural landscape. Chief among park planning documents is the General Management Plan, which Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites recently completed for its three units including the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. Based on the plan's direction, the chapter articulates a treatment philosophy that calls for rehabilitating the Springwood landscape to enhance its historic character at the time of the Library's completion in 1941, prior to the beginning of World War II.

## ENABLING LEGISLATION

The enabling legislation that created the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum established a basis for future management of cultural landscape. Both sites were created through a 1939 Joint Resolution of Congress that set forth FDR's vision for public stewardship of the Hyde Park estate. This resolution authorized two things: first, the establishment and maintenance of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; and second, for any department within the Executive Branch of the federal government to accept the donation of property within the Roosevelt estate for public purposes.[1] Based on this legislation, FDR donated the North Avenue Lot (16 acres) to the federal government in 1939 for the construction of the Library, and in 1943 gifted the Home (thirty-three acres) for the establishment of the national historic site under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service within the Department of the Interior. In 1944, the Secretary of the Interior accepted the deed conveying the thirty-three acre parcel to the federal government. As mentioned previously, the deed reflects FDR wishes for management of the landscape, specifying that the property:

> *. . .shall be maintained as a National Historic Site and in a condition as nearly as possible approximating the condition of the residence and grounds prevailing at the expiration of the life estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as hereinafter reserved* [FDR was still living at the time]. *In the maintenance of the property as such national historic site, no change, modification, alteration or improvement in connection with and upon the premises shall be made except such alterations or improvement which* [the National Park Service] *shall deem proper and necessary to protect and preserve the same.*[2]

As articulated in the draft General Management Plan (2009), the National Park Service has incorporated FDR's wishes into its stated purpose for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site:

> *To preserve and interpret the birthplace, lifelong home, and memorial gravesite of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, so that current and future generations can appreciate the life and legacy of the longest-serving U.S. president—a man who led the nation through the two great crises of the 20th Century, the Great Depression and World War II.*[3]

The enabling legislation and purpose of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum differ from the national historic site, but share common roots in FDR's interest in history and preservation. The 1939 Joint Resolution did not contain conditions for management of the presidential library property. It instead gave authority to the Archivist of the United States to approve plans to landscape the grounds, and to subsequently have control over the grounds together with the buildings and equipment. Despite this apparent delegation of authority, FDR remained closely involved in the design of the library grounds and in its subsequent maintenance during the remainder of his lifetime. His interest in preserving the rural character of the landscape was clear in remarks he made at the laying of the cornerstone in 1939:

> *Half a century ago a small boy took especial delight in climbing an old tree, now unhappily gone, to pick and eat ripe seckel pears. That was about one hundred feet to the west of where I am standing now. And just to the north he used to lie flat between the strawberry rows and eat sun-warmed strawberries—the best in the world. In the spring of the year, in hip rubber boots, he sailed his first toy boats in the surface water formed by the melting snow. In the summer with his dogs he dug into woodchuck holes in this same field, and some of you are standing on top of those holes at this minute. Indeed, the descendants of those same woodchucks still inhabit this field and I hope that, under the auspices of the National Archivist, they will continue to do so for all time.*[4]

While historic preservation is not a specific part of its purpose, the presidential library has recognized the importance of appropriately managing its cultural landscape and is seeking designation of the property as a National Historic Landmark. Preservation of the cultural landscape is also inherent, although not specifically stated, in the core purpose of the library to maintain archival facilities and records:

> *The Library reflects the vision that its founder* [FDR] *displayed when he spoke at the dedication of the library on June 30, 1941. To maintain archival facilities and records, he argued that a "Nation must believe in three things. It must believe in the past. It must believe in the future. It must, above all, believe in the capacity of its own people so to learn from the past that they can gain in judgment in creating their own future." The library that bears his name has carried forward Roosevelt's message and has stimulated productive scholarship on his life and times in the same spirit.*[5]

## MISSION AND POLICIES

As a unit of the national park system, treatment of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is guided by the mission of the National Park Service "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." (Organic Act of 1916). The application of this mission is defined in National Park Service Management Policies (2001), which calls for the Park Service to "...provide for the long- term preservation of, public access to, and appreciation of, the features, materials, and qualities contributing to the significance of cultural resources" (Section 5.3.5). These policies are based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and are further articulated in the *National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (NPS-28).

Of relevance to the Springwood cultural landscape, NPS-28 provides guidance on management of biotic systems, which it defines as plant and animal communities associated with human settlement and use. It directs management of specimen vegetation such as trees, hedges, and orchards to ensure health and vigor and, if appropriate, provide for propagation of the next generation, especially for rare or unavailable plants. For vegetation systems such as woods and agricultural lands, NPS-28 calls for managing for overall patterns to allow for natural dynamics and crop rotation. Exotic plant species, which are often part of cultural landscapes, should be monitored and controlled to avoid spreading and disrupting adjacent natural plant communities. In addition to biotic systems, NPS-28 states that historic circulation features are rehabilitated to accommodate health and safety codes (such as the Americans with Disabilities Act), but in ways that minimize impacts on historic character. [6]

As a separate federal agency, the National Archives and Records Administration has a different set of policies and guidelines pertaining to management of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum. Like the National

Park Service, however, the National Archives also addresses the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* in the management of the cultural landscape as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.[7]

## RELATIONSHIP TO CURRENT PLANNING EFFORTS

The Draft General Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites (2009) supersedes the 1977 master plan for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site as the primary planning document for directing treatment of the cultural landscape. The General Management Plan defines the park's purpose and management direction over the long term of twenty years into the future.[8] As a National Park Service planning document, the General Management Plan does not apply to the presidential library property. It does state, however, that park managers will continue to work with the National Archives to provide a cohesive visitor experience at the two sites. In particular, the plan states that the National Park Service and the National Archives will "develop a cooperative strategy for cultural landscape treatment and management."[9]

The Roosevelt-Vanderbilt General Management Plan articulates an over-arching goal that all resources significant to the purposes of the parks are protected and preserved, with cultural and natural resources maintained in good condition, and the parks' setting unimpaired. The General Management Plan identifies the original thirty-three acre historic site including the Home as the "Historic Core" management zone, in which historic resources are managed for preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, or adaptive re-use. Changes to the historic scene are permitted to allow for basic visitor services, safety, and resource protection. New development is allowed in this zone, but is limited to what is necessary to provide fundamental services such as visitor contact facilities, trails, trailheads, parking, and interpretive media. In reinforcing existing laws and policies, the General Management Plan states that all new development must follow the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Propertie*s and be sensitive to the character and setting of the historic core.[10]

For the cultural landscape, the General Management Plan preferred alternative (Action Alternative 2) calls for resource management to focus on enhancing historic character and perpetuating historic land uses, while allowing for compatible alterations that support educational or utilitarian purposes. The plan establishes 1941 as the treatment date for the cultural landscape.[11] Recommendations in the preferred alternative relevant to Springwood (historic core) include:

- Improving the river view from the Home
- Rehabilitating designed landscapes with major missing features indicated through interpretive media or physical elements; establishing a contemporary garden at the Home Garden that would recall the character of the historic garden
- Reinstituting agriculture on historic farm fields such as the South Avenue Lot through leases with farmers or other mechanisms using contemporary practices compatible with the historic character of the landscape
- Perpetuating forest plantations through a range of treatment from conserving existing stands to establishing new plots according to current best forest management practices
- Managing woodlands through a range of treatments from reestablishing historic managed character in select areas to instituting current best ecological management practices. [12]

The General Management Plan recommends completion of a cultural landscape treatment plan to guide specific landscape treatment actions that implement these general management directions.

## TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

In accordance with applicable legislation, policy, and park planning, the overall treatment philosophy for Springwood cultural landscape is to enhance its historic character so that it more closely reflects its character at the Library's dedication in 1941. The landscape at this time was at the height of its historic development and reflected the character that FDR wished to present to the public, as well as the character it had long exhibited under the care of his mother, Sarah Roosevelt. This treatment philosophy will perpetuate FDR's values of land stewardship and public benefit, and will reflect the well-kept condition of the estate prior to temporary security and maintenance changes brought on by World War II .

This treatment philosophy preserves and enhances the historic characteristics of the landscape while allowing for cyclical and long-term changes inherent in natural systems and land-use practices. It allows for accommodation of public use and reinstituting historic agricultural uses while rehabilitating, restoring, or reconstructing lost or altered features to enhance historic character. Park furnishings and other changes necessary for public use will be inconspicuous and compatible with the historic rural character of the landscape. Suburban development adjoining the park will be screened where feasible with the long-term goal of restoring the rural setting.

Within this overall treatment philosophy, the existence of the presidential gravesite within the Rose Garden demands special treatment to impart honor and respect in the landscape. In a sense, the Rose Garden is comparable to a national cemetery and therefore warrants similar standards of care. This will be ensured through a high level of maintenance, use of inconspicuous and high-quality contemporary features if necessary, and appropriate standards of visitor conduct.

### PRIMARY TREATMENT

To implement this treatment philosophy, the recommended primary treatment for the landscape of the historic core is Rehabilitation, one of four treatments defined by the Secretary of the Interior along with Preservation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. Rehabilitation is defined as "…the act or process of making possible a compatible use of a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."[13] The Secretary of the Interior identifies the following ten standards under Rehabilitation:

*1. A property shall be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive features, spaces, and spatial relationships.*

*2. The historic character of a property is to be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alterations of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property is to be avoided.*

*3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, shall not be undertaken.*

*4. Changes to a property that has acquired historic significance in its own right shall be retained and preserved.*

*5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.*

*6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new shall match the old in design, color, texture and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.*

*7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.*

*8. Archeological resources shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.*

*9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale, proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environs.*

*10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

Rehabilitation as a primary treatment is consistent with the General Management Plan preferred alternative in the "Historic Core" management zone that allows for adaptive reuse. While Rehabilitation standards allow for such change, the emphasis of treatment at Springwood should be on preservation and in-kind replacement as defined in standards 1 through 8. Standards 9 and 10 are warranted because of the need to adapt the landscape to public visitation and interpretation. While these uses were intended by FDR for Springwood, they are nonetheless non-historic uses that have the potential to change the landscape. Rehabilitation provides the philosophical basis for adding such things as interpretive waysides and altering circulation to provide accessibility in a manner that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape. Rehabilitation also provides flexibility to address contemporary site issues such as screening modern development, providing deer protection, or altering vegetation to address maintenance and disease problems.

In contrast to the Home, public visitation was a historic use for the Library. The design of its landscape, evident in its rural character, flagstone walks, and Colonial Revival-style light standards and signs, illustrates how FDR wished the place to be presented to the public. Since FDR's lifetime, however, changing demands on the operation of the property also warrant Rehabilitation as the primary treatment for this part of the historic core.

As interpreted in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (National Park Service, 1996), the standards do not require that landscapes be maintained in a static appearance, but rather that they be managed to preserve and enhance historic character. Historic character is the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history.[14] Managing for historic character means that those aspects of a landscape that illustrate its significance will be perpetuated. Landscapes such as Springwood are inherently dynamic due to the natural growth and decline of vegetation, the cycles of annual plantings, and changes in natural systems such as forests and streams, as well as changing uses. Many of these changes have the power to enhance historic character, such as in the growth of trees that reflect the passage of time. To perpetuate historic character, however, changes to individual details and features should be subordinate to broad landscape relationships.[15] For example, an aged specimen tree in an open lawn should be replaced once it declines—even though it will be a substantial short-term visual change—to maintain the character of the landscape in the long term.

### TREATMENT DATE

Definition of a treatment date provides a benchmark for managing historic character in a landscape. A treatment date corresponds to a time during the historic period when the landscape reached the height of its development and when it best illustrates the park's significance and interpretive themes. As explained earlier, the 1941 treatment date for the historic core corresponds to the completion and dedication of the Library, prior to the onset of World War II. This treatment date reflects a change from the 1977 master plan that recommended treatment of the landscape to the time of FDR's death in 1945 or a year prior. As part of the 1941 treatment date, the Rose Garden has an overlay to reflect the addition of the grave monument and gravesites in 1945 and 1962, and the presidential library property has an overlay for the addition of the Eleanor Roosevelt wings in 1971.

The year 1941 is the most appropriate treatment date for the Springwood cultural landscape for the following reasons:

- The Library and its associated landscape features such as the entrance drive and gatehouse were the last major additions to the landscape during the period of significance, with the exception of the gravesite and Eleanor Roosevelt wings. No significant extant features were added within the historic core during the remainder of the historic period through 1945. Managing for

a character prior to 1941 would not be feasible given the major change posed by the addition of the Library.

- The landscape has lost integrity from the war years (1941-1945), when it witnessed the addition of an extensive security system and the presence of the 240th Military Police Battalion. With the opening of the national historic site in 1946, this wartime overlay was removed, although remnants of some security devices remained. With few surviving wartime features and no military presence, it would not be feasible to reestablish the wartime character and feeling of the landscape that existed at the time of FDR's death in April 1945.
- Sarah Roosevelt died on September 7, 1941, just a few months after the dedication of the Library. Managing the landscape for the character during her lifetime recognizes her influential role in the management of the estate, particularly the grounds surrounding the Home including the Rose Garden and the Home Garden. Without her care and due to war-time pressures, the condition of the landscape declined after 1941. Managing the landscape for its deteriorated wartime condition would not reflect the character evident during most of the historic period.
- The interior of the Home is presently interpreted to 1941, the year that it and parts of the landscape were documented by the Historic American Building Survey. Treating the landscape to the same period as the Home would provide a seamless interpretive experience.

Implications of managing toward a 1941 treatment date would include, for example, the reconstruction of the large vegetable garden (removed in 1948), but not the reconstruction of the war-time security guard house at the intersection of the Home Road and Service Road (built in c.1942, removed c.1945). While the 1941 treatment period emphasizes the character of the landscape at that time, it does not preclude interpretation of either earlier or later history. Features lost prior to 1941 can still be interpreted in the landscape through surviving traces or their physical sites. The World War II landscape, with its numerous guard shacks, Secret Service building, and security devices such as electric eyes and crash barriers, may still be interpreted in the landscape through surviving remnants, or in an isolated part of the landscape that does not impact its overall character.

## CHAPTER I ENDNOTES

1 Congressional Authorizing Resolution, Public Laws, Chs. 322-324, 18 July 1939, 53 Stat. 1062.

2 Deed, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt to the United States of America, 31 December 1943, book 613, page 209, Dutchess County land records.

3 National Park Service, Northeast Region, "Draft General Management Plan, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites" (Final internal review draft, March 2009), viii (hereafter, "GMP").

4 "Address at the Laying of the Cornerstone of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York," 19 November 1939, in *Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt*, vol. 8 (1939) (New York, Macmillan, 1941), 580.

5 Franklin D. Presidential Library and Museum webpage, "About the Library," http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/aboutl2.html.html .

6 "NPS-28 Cultural Resource Management Guideline," Chapter 7: Management of Cultural Landscapes, chapter 7.

7 As a federal agency, the National Archives and Records Administration is bound by the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) to take historic resources into consideration as part of its planning process, and to avoid adverse effects on those resources.

8 GMP, I-3, 2-5.

9 GMP, 2-17, 2-18.

10 GMP, 2-6, 2-9.

11 GMP, 2-32, 2-41. The GMP team selected the 1941 treatment date based on a draft of this treatment plan.

12 GMP, 2-32.

13 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Department of the Interior, 1995).

14 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington: National Park Service, second printing 2005), 134.

15 Eliot Foulds, "Managing for Historic Character—Part One" (Unpublished paper, Seattle National Association of Olmsted Parks Conference, c.2002), 3.

# II. GENERAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides general treatment recommendations for the Springwood landscape focusing on the historic core and its setting including the lower woods, J. R. Roosevelt Place, Bellefield, and the Post Road corridor. The intent of this chapter is to provide direction for future management decisions on issues that are impacting the historic character of the landscape. Specific treatment guidelines and tasks for each of the character areas within the historic core are found in chapter III.

## IMPROVE LANDSCAPE CONDITION

Although over the past six decades the National Park Service and National Archives have been good stewards of the landscape, there has been a decline in the high level of maintenance characteristic of Sarah Roosevelt's lifetime prior to World War II (fig.1). While this decline stems largely from inadequate funding, it is also related to changing policies toward natural resource management, onset of pests and invasive plants, and lack of maintenance in areas outside of the core interpretive area of the Home, Rose Garden, and Library. Condition issues that warrant attention to enhance the historic well-tended character of the landscape include collapsed stone walls, broken fences, browsed and overgrown shrubs, deteriorated buildings, eroded roads, and debris in historically managed woods and forest plantations. Sound maintenance is critical to managing the landscape to its 1941 character.

The entire Post Road frontage also warrants improvement of its presently deteriorated condition marked by collapsed stone walls and eroded grass shoulders. This part of the setting warrants attention because it is the public's first impression of the site. Improvements to the shoulders would require coordination with the New York State Department of Transportation.

## ENHANCE RURAL CHARACTER

The rural landscape, which shaped FDR's values and defined the character of the estate as a Hudson Valley country place, has diminished since the historic period. The estate was historically comprised of agricultural fields, meadows, woods, earthen roads, and stone walls surrounding the formal main house and gardens. Unlike many river estates such as the Vanderbilt Mansion, the Roosevelts maintained the working rural landscape in close proximity to the main house, reserving only the lawns and Rose Garden as ornamental grounds. In designing his presidential library, FDR clearly indicated the rural character he wanted to

retain in future public stewardship of the site, evident in the building's placement in a working agricultural field adjacent to the domestic vegetable gardens (fig. 2). The setting beyond the estate boundaries was likewise rural, dominated by woods, farm fields, and tree-lined roads (fig. 3). Nearby villages and cities were compact urban areas located a distance from the Roosevelt estate: Hyde Park village a mile to the north and the city of Poughkeepsie two miles to the south. The Post Road, which crossed through the Roosevelt estate, was a two-lane road lined by trees and farm fields (fig.4).

Since FDR's death, the most substantial changes to the historic rural character of the landscape have occurred in the setting along the Post Road on the former Home Farm and J. R. Roosevelt Place. The Post Road is today lined by remnant fields between suburban commercial and residential development, most of which was built between 1948 and 1970. The road has been widened (although it is still two lanes) and most of the roadside trees have been lost. The development that most detracts from the historic rural setting are the restaurants, motel, theater, and commercial buildings across from Bellefield, the Library, and the Home. The Hyde Park Mall, a large shopping center located on the southern half of the J. R. Roosevelt Place not far from the Home, is visible from the South Avenue Lot. The residential development at Springwood Village, at the south end of the Home Farm, is inconspicuous from the historic core.

Within the historic core, changes that detract from the historic rural character include the loss of agriculture and field patterns, use of asphalt pavement, addition of ornamental plantings and utility systems, and installation of incompatible signs, benches, and lights. As stated in the 1977 master plan for the site, "where possible, the rural flavor that Franklin Roosevelt loved and wished visitors to share will be captured."[1] This same directive is included in the current General Management Plan. To enhance the rural character of the landscape, fields should be actively used for agriculture, at a minimum through haying. Asphalt paved roads and walks should be returned to earthen and gravel surfaces provided they meet accessibility standards, and ornamental plantings should be restricted to where they existed historically. Where possible, contemporary park maintenance and recreational facilities, such as staff parking, sheds, air-conditioning units, and picnic benches, should be removed from the historic core. Views to adjoining suburban development and the Wallace Center and visitor parking lot should be screened.

While addressing the loss of the rural setting outside of federal property poses many challenges, the park and library should work together over the long term with the town and private property owners to remove incompatible suburban development and restore the fields, hedgerows, and stone walls that lined the frontage of the historic estate. If feasible, this land should be returned to

agricultural production. In the short term, the existing development should be screened where possible; lighting should be reduced; roadside trees replanted; stonewalls repaired and reconstructed; and signs made as unobtrusive as possible. There is a 100' setback along the east side of the Post Road where signs and other development are prohibited, but this has not been enforced. Further development along this strip and widening of the Post Road would further detract from the historic rural setting.

## MAINTAIN HISTORIC ORNAMENTAL VEGETATION

Ornamental vegetation at Springwood has changed since the historic period through the onset of diseases and pests, natural growth and decline, limits of maintenance and funding, and new understandings of ecological systems. In general, treatment of ornamental plant material, including specimen trees, shrubs, hedges, and herbaceous beds, should maintain the palette used historically. Preparation of a preservation maintenance plan that directs routine and cyclical maintenance, from annual plantings through hedge shearing techniques, would be a valuable tool in managing the historic character of Springwood's ornamental plantings.

While ornamental vegetation was dominated during the historic period by native plants such as sugar maple, eastern hemlock, and eastern white pine, exotics including Norway spruce, Scots pine, Japanese barberry, and a variety of flowering perennials and annuals were also a characteristic part of the landscape. Historic exotics should be maintained and perpetuated in the landscape unless they are documented to be invasive and a threat to native plant communities in the region. In this case, it is appropriate to use substitute plant species that are similar in character to the historic species.

The following are recommendations outlined by types of ornamental vegetation at Springwood.

### SPECIMEN TREES

Unless historically managed for a specific size or form, specimen trees should be managed to allow for natural growth, which generally enhances historic character and provides visitors with a tangible sense of time passage. For these reasons, care should be taken to retain historic specimens for as long as possible. Trees should be replaced only once they are in advanced decline, pose a safety threat or potential for damage to other historic features, or are an incompatible replacement made after 1945.

The 1946 USGS survey, which documented the location, size, and species of most specimen trees within the historic core, provides a good basis for specimen tree replacement (see Appendix A). The survey does not indicate specific varieties of trees and is five years later than the treatment period (1941), but can be supplemented with historic photographs and other documentation in Cultural Landscape Report Volume I. Generally, replacement plantings should be made once the historic tree has been removed, and in the same location. Maintaining the exact location is especially important for trees that are part of a designed planting, such as the rows of the Home Road allee.

Non-historic specimens—those made as new plantings after 1945 or that grew up as volunteers—may be retained provided they do not detract from the historic character of the landscape. Historic specimens that were replaced after 1945 with different tree species should be assessed for compatibility. For example, the non-historic Asian elm at the intersection of the Home Road and Service Road should be considered for replacement because it lacks the historic vase shape of the American elm it replaced.

The following disease issues warrant consideration in planning for replacement of specimen trees. There are also other diseases and pests that are presently not evident in the site, such as ash yellows and Asian longhorn beetles, but which should be monitored.

#### American Elm

All American elms (*Ulmus americana*) that once existed in the main lawn, Home Road allee, and elsewhere have disappeared since 1945, due primarily to Dutch elm disease (the disease may have appeared at the site during FDR's lifetime). The elms have since been replaced with other deciduous trees, notably maples, or with other elm species. Disease-resistant varieties of American elm that have been developed in recent years should be used in replacement plantings. These include Valley Forge, New Harmony, and Princeton. (For comparison of these elm varieties, see: http://www.elmpost.org/compare.htm.) While resistant to Dutch elm disease, these elms may not be resistant to elm yellows, another lethal disease that attacks American elms. Tests are being conducted now at SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry on a transgenic American elm that is resistant to both Dutch elm disease and elm yellows (see http://www.esf.edu/ pubprog/elm/default.htm). The Asian varieties of elm, such as Siberian and Chinese elms, are generally not historically appropriate replacements for the American elm because of their markedly different form and growth habit.

#### Eastern Hemlock

Throughout the Hudson Valley, eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) is being ravaged by hemlock woolly adelgid. Young, vibrant plants are more likely to survive than are older or stressed plants. Dormant oils are generally effective in controlling the pest, but application on large trees is often difficult. There are experiments underway to use Japanese ladybug and fungal controls (see http://www.na.fs.fed.us/fhp/ hwa/hwa2.htm). There are no known varieties of Eastern hemlock that are resistant to woolly adelgid.

Because hemlock woolly adelgid can be controlled on small-scale plantings, Eastern hemlock should continue to be used for hedges and shrubs. For specimen trees, consideration should be given to using substitute resistant species that are similar in character. Except for Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga carolinia*), most other hemlock species are more resistant to hemlock woolly adelgid than Eastern hemlock. Potential substitutes include:

Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla,* zone 6, 200'): has a looser character and grows taller; not as cold hardy and does not tolerate heat and dry air; native to mountain slopes, Alaska to California.

Northern Japanese hemlock (*Tsuga diversifolia*, zone 5, 90'): has a denser habit; not as cold hardy; native to Japan.

Siebold hemlock (*Tsuga sieboldii*, zone 5, 90'): denser character, not as cold hardy, native to Japan.

Norway spruce (*Picea abies,* zone 2, 150'): a different species, but has a similar pendulous form (hence its one-time name, hemlock spruce); native to Europe. The tree was widely planted by FDR and therefore its use has historic precedence. Norway spruce would not be an appropriate replacement for a hedge because of its coarser and denser needles that would lend a much different character.

#### Chestnut

Development of a disease-resistant American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) that was decimated in the Hudson Valley during the 1910s and 1920s appears promising (see http://www.esf.edu/chestnut/). The trees largely disappeared from the landscape prior to the treatment period (1941), and there is little documentation on the location of species within the historic core. If a viable American chestnut is reintroduced, it would be appropriate to return this once

dominant species to the landscape given that its disappearance was unintentional. Research would be needed to determine appropriate locations.

#### SHRUBS AND HEDGES

As with specimen trees, shrub and hedge plants dating to the historic period should be maintained unless damaged by pests or insects, or unable to be kept in good condition according to the historic dimensions and profile. In many instances, deciduous shrubs may be pruned back severely in order to return to the historic dimensions, but evergreen shrubs, such as hemlock, generally cannot. Where shrubs have grown into trees since the historic period, consideration should be given to returning to the clipped form, unless doing so would harm the plant (such as the historically clipped Japanese maple in the north lawn that is now a mature tree). Shrubs should not necessarily be managed for their form and size between 1941 and 1945, because these conditions may have been unintended. The 1946 USGS survey reflects overgrowth of some shrubs and hedges resulting from lack of maintenance during the war years.

Although the 1946 USGS survey indicates the location and limits of shrubs within the historic core (except at the Library), it does not indicate historic species or individual plants. Therefore, species documentation is limited to that available in the Cultural Landscape Report Volume I, 1994 plant inventory, and historic photographs, although these do not provide comprehensive documentation of conditions in c.1941. Where species cannot be determined, it would be appropriate to use species found elsewhere on the site or substitute species that have a similar character.

#### HERBACEOUS PLANTINGS

The herbaceous plantings within the historic core were historically limited primarily to old-fashioned perennials, annuals, and roses within the Rose Garden and Gravesite. There were no herbaceous beds at the front of the Library or within its courtyard. While detailed documentation on the location and specific varieties of herbaceous plantings is not comprehensive, there is sufficient documentation to maintain the overall character of the plantings. New flowerbeds should not be introduced where none existed historically.

### PERPETUATE AND INTERPRET FOREST PLANTATIONS

The forest plantations at Springwood and elsewhere on the Roosevelt estate have been unmanaged since 1946, the year after FDR's death. Most have lost their managed character due to decline and naturalization into the surrounding

hardwood forest. Despite this, most are still recognizable as forest plantations that reflect FDR's interest in conservation and early twentieth-century forestry practices. Detailed management prescriptions for the forest plantations will be part of the park's forthcoming forest management plan, which will address the plantations as part of the cultural landscape.

From a treatment perspective, the plantations that retain their historic tree stock and are healthy should be managed to prolong their lifespan, enhance historic managed character, and serve interpretive purposes. Depending on ecological sensitivity of the setting, treatment should involve removal and/or thinning of volunteer hardwoods so that the species composition and planting patterns of the original stand remain dominant. As was most likely practiced historically, downed trees and competing vegetation in addition to volunteer hardwoods, such as poison ivy, should be removed. For the health of the stand, thinning of the historic plantation trees may be necessary.

If a plantation has been lost or has reached the end of its lifespan, consideration should be given to perpetuating it in part or entirety by replanting according to the historic species and planting pattern. If the historic species was not well adapted to the site, or if the growing conditions have changed (e.g., increased shade), an alternative species and planting pattern may be substituted. Preference should be given to replanting in situ rather than establishing new stands elsewhere in order to perpetuate the plantation as a historic landscape feature. Alternatively, for those plantations that have lost integrity and were not character-defining features in the landscape during the historic period, it may be appropriate to manage them as a naturalized, mixed stand. Further development of these management alternatives should be addressed through the forest management plan.

For interpretive purposes, it is recommended that each historic forest plantation, including those no longer extant, be identified by location, species composition, and date of planting. While the plantations were historically marked, no documentation has been found on the type of marker used. An appropriate contemporary design would use posts to identify the boundaries of the plot and signs identifying the plot number, species, and date of planting (fig. 5). Hand-held brochures or other interpretive devices could provide additional information such as the management history of the stand and historic photographs.

The white pine stand along the Post Road (Plot E) warrants a different treatment approach. It was planted in 1914 as a triple row of trees around pre-existing deciduous roadside trees extending from the J. R. Roosevelt Place north to Bellefield. The stand was historically managed as one of the forest plantations (it was included in the 1931 "Management Plan for Kromelbooge Woods"), but

had a distinct form and function. The original purpose of the stand is not known for certain, but it most likely to screen the estate from the increasingly busy Post Road. A similar screen was planted along the Post Road at the Vanderbilt Estate. By the treatment period (1941), the white pines most likely had a raised canopy and therefore would have allowed views into the estate from the Post Road. Over time, the stand has thinned, but it remains a continuous border, except at the Library entrance where a section was removed in c.1948. Treatment of this stand should maintain a continuous line of white pine, with views through the understory and three-row planting pattern. Where space permits, individual white pines may be replanted if there is sufficient light, such as at the Library entrance. If the hedge loses its continuity, such as through continued gradual loss of trees or a catastrophic wind event, consideration should be given to replanting the entire stand. Options for replacement may include complete replacement, or planting a new row along the inside (west) side and then phasing removal and replacement of the historic rows.

### RESTORE FIELD PATTERNS AND WOODLAND EDGES

The patterns of fields and woods define much of the landscape's spatial organization, but these have been altered since the historic period through natural succession resulting from cessation of agricultural use or changes in maintenance. In the recent past, the most dramatic change resulted from growth of woods on the lower field of the J. R. Roosevelt Place within the viewshed from the Home. The park returned this area to field in the 1980s. No such dramatic change to the field patterns has happened within the historic core, but subtle changes have occurred along the edges of the Home Garden, North Avenue Lot, and Paddock Lot. Aside from altering historic spatial patterns, changes to fields and woodland edges can also impact other landscape features. The north side of the North Avenue Lot orchard, for example, is being shaded by the outward growth of the trees along the Bellefield boundary.

Fields and woodland edges should be returned to their approximate limits in 1941 unless there is an ecological reason for not doing so, such as altering the stability of a forest stand. Some change to field edges due to growth of trees is an inherent dynamic of the landscape, but encroachment by new trees in areas historically managed as field is not. Within the historic core, the 1946 USGS survey (see Appendix A) should be used as the basis for managing the historic limits of the fields and woodland edges, recognizing that there may have been some encroachment due to lack of maintenance during the war years.

## PROVIDE EFFECTIVE DEER CONTROL

Landscape damage from deer browsing has become a major issue in recent decades as the deer population has swelled due to increasing forest cover and agricultural decline, decreased hunting, lack of predators, mild winters, and suburban development. Once primarily a problem during harsh winters, deer browsing is now generally a concern year-round. The park maintains 6'-high deer fencing around the perimeter of the Rose Garden, and fencing around shrubs in front of the Home and hemlocks along the Service Road. While this system has been generally effective, it has not prevented all damage. It also detracts from the historic character of the landscape.

Landscape features within and adjoining the historic core that warrant protection from deer browsing include the following:

- Rose Garden: hemlock hedge, herbaceous beds
- Home Grounds & Service Area: hemlock hedges along Service Road
- Home Garden: large and small vegetable gardens (proposed)
- Library & North Avenue Lot: Library courtyard & entrance plantings
- Bellefield: Formal garden hemlock hedges, Post Road hemlock hedge
- Wallace Visitor and Education Center: herbaceous plantings at south and west sides.

Deer control should utilize an integrated pest management approach, employing multiple means including exclusion, scare devices, and/or repellants.[2] In most instances, cultural methods—changing plantings to species that deer do not feed on—is not appropriate for the Home because of the need to maintain historic character, notably the hemlock hedges.

Due to the complex factors involved in deer control, including maintenance costs and operational constraints, it is recommended that the park contract with a deer-control specialist to design a system specifically for the site. Sources for deer-control assistance include both commercial and governmental entities such as Nature Technologies (www.naturetechnologies.com), the U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services State Director for New York (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/statereportindex.html), and the Internet Center for Wildlife Damage Management (Cornell, UMass/Amherst, and other universities, http://icwdm.org/).

The following recommendations provide initial guidance for the design of a comprehensive deer control system for the historic core in the context of maintaining the landscape's historic character. A professionally designed deer

control system may use one or more of these methods depending on costs, the constraints of the site, maintenance, and dynamics of the deer population.

## EXCLUSION METHODS

### Traditional Deer Fencing

Deer fencing should be introduced in the least conspicuous manner. Appropriate materials include black galvanized wire or plastic mesh attached to thin poles or trees. Bright orange or other highly visible fencing is not appropriate. Examples of deer fencing include products produced by Benner's Gardens (www.BennersGardens.com), Nixalite (http://www.nixalite.com/ deerfencing), and Deer Busters (http://www.deerbusters.com/deer-fence---virtually-invisible.html). Deer fencing for large enclosures should be a minimum of 7.5' to 8' high. Recent studies have suggested that two parallel fences, spaced 36" apart, are effective at excluding. This system would also allow for shorter fencing as low as 28".[3]

### Site-Wide or Feature-Level Approach

There are two general approaches to installing deer fencing: a site-wide system enclosing a large area encompassing the affected features; or feature-level system where the fencing is installed around individual plants and garden spaces. In the context of preserving the historic character of the landscape, a site-wide system would be the most appropriate given the number of features requiring protection, and the need for year-round protection. Other historic sites in the region, such as The Mount in Lenox, Massachusetts, have recently installed effective site-wide deer fencing systems (fig. 6). The following are general advantages and disadvantages of each:

### Site-Wide System

Advantages:

- Minimizes impact on historic character of the landscape, especially at the feature level.
- Provides exclusion from a large area, avoiding the need to maintain fencing in highly visible areas.
- Does not interfere with maintenance of shrubs and hedges.

Disadvantages

- Greater initial cost than feature-level system.
- Greater length of fencing to maintain, requiring trimming in lawn/meadow areas.

- A single break may allow the system to fail if there are not supplemental deer control devices.
- Requires daily monitoring of gates.

#### Feature-Level System

Advantages

- Lower initial cost than site-wide system
- Less fencing to maintain than a site-wide system.

Disadvantages

- Negative impact on historic character.
- Impediment to maintenance of shrubs and hedges.
- Requires daily monitoring of gates at garden spaces.

The park has considered installing site-wide fencing, but rejected the concept due to technical difficulties of maintaining necessary access. It instead has decided to continue with a feature-level fencing system.

Should site-wide fencing become feasible in the future, the woods and allees surrounding the historic core and Bellefield would provide an inconspicuous location. This fencing could follow the Post Road within the white pine screen, continue through the allee at Bellefield south of and parallel to the new visitor entrance drive, through the eastern margin of the lower woods, and back up to the Post Road along the South Avenue Lot (fig. 7). This site-wide fence would require two main gates that would be opened and closed on a daily basis:  one at the visitor entrance drive near the Bellefield New Garage, and the other on River Road in the Paddock Lot for access to the trails. A series of secondary gates would also be required at the Home Road, old Library entrance drive, Bellefield drive, South Avenue Lot farm road, and Bellefield Estate Road, although they may not need to be opened on a regular basis. It is possible that gates could be supplemented or replaced by electronic deer fencing (see below).

#### Electronic Deer Fencing

Recently developed technology excludes deer by high-voltage shock from a 2' high post (see http://wirelessdeerfence.com/wdf/index.html). This system would most likely be effective as a supplement to traditional deer fencing in especially vulnerable areas, such as the Rose Garden. Although mostly inconspicuous, the wireless deer fence units should be placed out of view if possible, such as along the hedges, rather in the middle of the garden. It would also have to be deactivated when the site is open, thus limiting its use.

### SCARE DEVICES AND REPELLENTS

Most scare devices, such as strobe lights, radios, and sprinklers, can be effective short-term deterrents, but would not be part of a permanent solution since deer will become accustomed to the devices over time. Repellents, such as cayenne pepper, inedible egg solids, ammonium soaps of fatty acids, bone tar oil, or putrefied meat scraps are used to repel deer in small areas.[4] Within the historic core, such repellents would most likely serve as a secondary deer control method, since hungry deer will ignore them and they are generally difficult to maintain. From a landscape character perspective, repellents are appropriate because they are reversible and can be placed inconspicuously, such as within hedges or wooded edges.

## ENHANCE HISTORIC CHARACTER OF ROADS AND WALKS

The roads and walks within the historic core were historically unpaved, except those associated with the Library. The main estate roads, such as the Home Road, River Road, and Estates Road, were graded on a regular basis (probably in the spring following the spring thaw), maintaining a uniform surface and well-defined edges. Farm and woods roads, characterized by two tracks and bumpy earthen roads, were not as highly maintained. Walks and roads within formal areas, such as the turn-around at the Home and the walks within the Rose Garden, were surfaced in fine-textured gravel or stone dust. The Library entrance drive and parking lot were surfaced in asphalt, and the walks to the Library were paved in mortared flagstone.

Since the end of the historic period in 1945, roads and walks throughout the historic core have changed in character, although most remain on their historic alignment. The most heavily used roads, including the west end of the Home Road and turn-around, the northern half of the Estates Road, the Service Road, and the upper part of River Road have been paved in asphalt and topped with a black sealcoat, resulting in a marked change in character (fig. 8). The roads that remain unpaved, including most of the Home Road, the lower part of River Road, and the southern half of the Estates Road, are not regularly graded and as a consequence have lost their even surface and well-defined edges. The walks into and within the Rose Garden are today paved in asphalt or surfaced with coarse gravel, and lack well-defined edges. Aside from surface character, all historic roads and walks should also be maintained to preserve the appearance of active use, and be kept open at a minimum for pedestrians. Loss of use often leads to loss of the physical feature (as has occurred with the Pump House Road and South Avenue Lot Road). If it is necessary to block vehicular use, then inconspicuous post and chain barriers should be used.

The following are additional guidelines on enhancing the historic character of roads and walks.

### EXISTING UNPAVED ROADS AND WALKS

A program of regular road grading should be implemented to restore the even earth and gravel surfaces and well-defined edges of the historically graded roads within the historic core. While grading would place an additional cost and maintenance burden on the park, it should be a priority due to its importance in enhancing the historically well-maintained rural character of the landscape. Costs could be reduced by grading only the most visible roads, such as the Home Road and River Road, and by experimenting with grading every two or three years based on how well the surface and edges hold up. Prior to implementing a road grading program, archeological testing may be necessary to establish the historic width, alignment, and surface material. Farm and woods roads that were historically not graded on a regular basis, such as the South Avenue Lot farm road, should be managed as earthen tracks unless there is the need to maintain the road as an accessible trail (see section below on accessibility). Gravel roads and trails should be maintained through regular raking, weeding, and edging to maintain a well-kept appearance.

### NON-HISTORIC PAVEMENT

There are many alternatives to the existing black asphalt paving on roads and walks that should be considered to enhance the historic character of the landscape.

1. The most historically appropriate alternative is to remove the existing non-historic black asphalt (except on the Library entrance drive and parking lot that were historically asphalt) and return to the historic earth or gravel surface. Addition of inconspicuous steel edging would help to maintain a sharp edge to gravel-surfaced roads such as the turn-around. Where accessibility is a concern, gravel may be stabilized by using an underlying structure, such as Gravelpave$^2$ by Invisible Structures (gravelpave2.com). This system, recently installed at the Pentagon Memorial and the walkways at United States Botanic Garden in Washington, D.C., consists of one-inch high cylinders connected on a grid. Regular raking and weeding of the surface would be required to maintain a neat character.

2. Use of a stabilized surface may be warranted where heavy use, accessibility, and maintenance are a concern. For example, the walks to the gravesite should be accessible for wheelchairs, snowplowing gravel surfaces could pose a maintenance burden, and the park is concerned that gravel on the turn-

around would be tracked into the Home where it could damage surfaces. In these cases, it may be appropriate to replace the existing black asphalt with an alternative pavement or stabilized surface that is close in visual character to the historic earth or gravel surface. There are several potential alternative paving options. Beginning with the most appropriate in terms of historic character, these include:

- *A soil solidifier (hydrophobic polyurethane system)*: This is a binding system applied over earthen or gravel surfaces. Brands on the market include Klingstone 400 (www.klingstone.com) and PolyPavement (www.polypavement.com). These pavements, which are clear, are designed to stabilize soils for foot traffic and light vehicular traffic, and are tested to be twice as strong as asphalt. Klingstone has been successfully installed on paths at Colonial Williamsburg and Booker T. Washington National Historic Site in Virginia. Klingstone 400 can be applied to aggregate greater than ½" in size, such as found in the Home Road. These surfaces are designed to withstand freeze/thaw cycles, but should be plowed with a hand shovel, broom machine, or a rubber blade snowplow.
- *A resin or epoxy binder with aggregate applied over a pavement substrate:* Brands of this pavement type on the market include "StoneGrip" (www.integratedpaving.com), "StaLok Pathway Mix" (www.karkagranite.com--despite the name, this is intended for low-duty drives as well as paths), and Flexipave (http://www.kbius.com/productinfo.htm, a porous surface made of recycled tires recently installed on the SUNY ESF campus). Aggregates and colors that are compatible with the historic character of the gravel and earthen roads in the historic core would need to be specified. The products listed above specify a fine-textured aggregate that, while closer in appearance to the historic surface than asphalt, are not an optimal match. As with soil solidifiers, these surfaces withstand the freeze/thaw cycle, but require snow removal using use a hand shovel, broom machine, or a rubber blade snowplow to avoid tearing up the surface.
- *Chip-Seal Asphalt:* This is traditional asphalt with larger and coarser aggregate top-coat that creates a more textured, varied surface that is similar to a loose gravel surface, but not earth. Chip seals can be top-dressed with a wide range of aggregates that reproduce the appearance of gravel or stone (see chip seal by United Paving, Inc. http://www.unitedpavinginc.com/index.php)

#### LIBRARY WALKS

The flagstone paving of the walks to the Library is a historic material and should be retained and used as a standard walk pavement in this area. While it has

posed maintenance and safety problems over the years, the surface is a defining characteristic of the landscape. Resetting of the stones on a more stable or flexible base may warrant consideration. Flagstone was recently installed on the new walks at the Wallace Visitor and Education Center.

#### ACCESSIBILITY

All circulation within the historic core, including roads that serve as pedestrian routes, should be universally accessible (see Appendix D, Technical Provisions for Accessible Trails). At present, it appears that most of the primary walks and drives excluding entrances into buildings meet the criteria for slope, width, surface, passing space, and tread obstacles. The exception is River Road extending down the steep grade to the Paddock Lot, which cannot be made accessible due to its steep slope. If meeting accessibility standards would require substantial harm to the historic character of the landscape, alternatives may be considered, such as use of vehicular transportation (see Condition for Departure #1, Appendix D).

Unpaved roads and walks with compacted earth, gravel, or stone-dust surfaces can be accessible provided the surface is firm and sufficiently stable to allow movement of a wheelchair. However, ungraded two-track farm roads, such as the east leg of the South Avenue Lot farm road, and abandoned roads that have grown up in grass such as the south leg of the South Avenue Lot farm road, are not accessible. These roads would require establishment of a firm, stable surface with a minimum width of 36” and a slope of less than 1:20 in order to be considered accessible as trails.

### PROVIDE COMPATIBLE PARK FURNISHINGS

The existing park furnishings (benches, garbage cans, light standards, and signs) within the historic core consist of a variety of styles and types, most of which are not compatible with the historic character of the landscape. Designs employed by the National Archives and National Park Service differ. Where possible, contemporary park furniture should employ a unified design throughout the historic core, be compatible with historic precedent of similar features, and visually recede in the landscape.

#### BENCHES

Benches installed by the park include a contemporary bent pipe and board style, probably installed prior to the 1980s, and more recent commercial Victorian-style ornate cast-aluminum benches (fig. 9). These have been placed along drives and in the south lawn. The Victorian-style benches give a false impression of history and

are more elaborate than the benches found historically, while the contemporary design and materials of the bent-pipe benches are incompatible with the rural character of the landscape.

During the historic period, the Roosevelts maintained some rustic timber furniture on the south lawn. Reproduction of this furniture may be appropriate for the south lawn, but not on a site-wide basis. Instead, a contemporary design that is compatible with the rural character of the landscape should be used. Appropriate styles could range from traditional painted steel frame and wood-slat park settees that recall the character of early twentieth-century park benches, to more contemporary wood benches with straight lines and lack of ornamentation (see fig. 9). Simple wood plank benches, such as those recently made from timber milled from park trees, may also be appropriate for informal areas of the landscape, such as along the woodland trails.

To avoid contemporary clutter, benches should be installed only where necessary, and be positioned near trees, shrubs, and buildings to be as inconspicuous as possible. Appropriate locations may be along the primary visitor routes such as the Library walks, Home Road, and the Estates Road. Preference should be given to using benches without backs in open fields and lawns. Benches along the turn-around in front of the Home would conflict with the formality of the area, but may be appropriate out of view on the front terrace behind the balustrade. Benches should also be avoided within the Rose Garden in keeping with the solemnity and formality of the landscape.

#### LIGHT STANDARDS

Outdoor light standards were not historically used in the landscape, except for Colonial Revival-style bracketed wood post and mast-arm fixtures installed as part of the construction of the Library. Two remain at the Library entrance drive and others existed along the walks surrounding the Library (fig. 10). Generally, light standards should be restricted to where they existed historically, or where they are critical to contemporary park use.

The contemporary bronze-finished light standards along the Home Road, Service Road, and Estates Roads are incompatible due to their scale, size, color, and materials (see fig. 9). These should be removed and if necessary, replaced with inconspicuous fixtures such as directed floodlights mounted on trees and buildings, or ground lights hidden within shrubs. In designing new fixtures, avoid diffusion and light pollution to maintain the nighttime darkness characteristic of rural landscapes.

At the Library, the National Archives has recently installed unfinished cedar posts with metal wall sconce luminaires along the parking lot and Library walks (see fig. 10). These new standards are compatible with the landscape and recall the character of the historic Library standards. The natural finish is appropriate as a means of making these less visible, but the raised concrete footings should be set flush with the ground or just slightly above if necessary to reduce moisture on the wood pole. Alternatively, replacement of these fixtures with a faithful reproduction of the historic mast-arm standards would be compatible with the historic character of the Library landscape. Removal of contemporary light standards in non-historic locations in favor of inconspicuous fixtures mounted on trees and buildings would also be appropriate.

### SIGNS

At the time of the Wallace Center construction, the park implemented a standardized design for interpretive and wayfinding signs within the historic core including the Library. These signs consist of upright and horizontal signs set in angular gray-painted metal frames (fig. 11). While overall appropriate in their simple design, consideration should be given once replacement is warranted in the long-term to designing a system of signs that follow FDR's intent as reflected in the original signs installed with the public opening of the Library in 1941. The main entrance sign was designed in a Colonial Revival style with a painted wood post, mast arm, and painted signboard that related to the design of the light standards (see fig. 11). The National Archives based its new sign at the entrance to the Library on this historic style. Secondary signs were simple painted and framed wood signboards set on wood posts.

In addition to the metal-frame signs within the historic core, the park has also recently instituted a standard for trail signs. These new signs employ a rustic character with a simple wood post and incised wood signs that indicate the direction of the trails. These signs are appropriate for the rustic, wooded areas of the landscape, but are not compatible for use in more formal areas of the landscape at the Home, Library, and Rose Garden.

## EXPAND LANDSCAPE INTERPRETATION

While the park addresses the cultural landscape in its interpretative program, it is generally limited to the area surrounding the Home and Rose Garden. A much richer story could be told by expanding interpretation through programmed and self-guided methods to the rest of the historic core, notably the North and South Avenue Lots, the Paddock Lot, and the Home Garden. Themes related to the landscape that warrant interpretation include agriculture, conservation

and forestry, landscape design, social and operational history of the estate, and war-time security. In addition, the early history of the landscape as a public site, including the establishment of the Library and the massive visitation to the historic site in the years following FDR's death, also warrant interpretation. Interpretation should focus on the existing landscape and its layers of historic development, but should also address features no longer extant. The preferred method for enhancing interpretation is to use brochures or hand-held electronic devices that do not impact the historic character of the landscape. However, interpretive signs and markers, such as might identify forest plantations, old property boundaries, or sites of lost features, may be appropriate if designed in an inconspicuous manner.

Although the treatment approach outlined in this report does not recommend managing the landscape for its World War II-era character (1942-1945), this time in the history of the site was nonetheless significant and therefore warrants interpretation. The Army Signal Corps installed a vast system to protect the President including guardhouses, crash barriers, and electric security eyes, in addition many personnel stationed on site. Despite their removal, there remain traces in the landscape that could aid interpretation. These include steel posts from the barriers and electric security eyes along roads and boundaries (also outside of the historic core). It is recommended that these remnants be stabilized and preserved. The deteriorated but unaltered condition of these remnants provides an evocative reminder of time passage since World War II. The original function and appearance could be conveyed through the installation of inconspicuous interpretive signage. Where there is a concentration of remnants, such as on River Road in the Paddock Lot, consideration should be given to creating an interpretive node on the impact of World War II in the landscape (see Paddock Lot guidelines in chapter III).

As part of an effort to enhance interpretation of the landscape, visitor access should be expanded by establishing a network of self-guided tour routes that cover the entire historic core, and connect with existing trails and roads in the lower woods, J. R. Roosevelt Place, Bellefield, Home Farm, and eastern part of the estate via the recently built Roosevelt Farm Lane. This network would supplement the existing program of guided tours. Visitor access to the front fields (North Avenue Lot and South Avenue Lot) is especially important since visitors no longer experience the historic approach through the old Library entrance drive. This network through the historic core could be established on existing roads and walks, and on those that have disappeared since the 1945. Possible routes are described under the guidelines for each character area.

## CHAPTER II ENDNOTES

1 "Master Plan for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site" (Unpublished report, National Park Service, 1977), 49.

2 Lance Gegner, "Deer Control Options," Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas, 2003, http://www.attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/PDF/deercontrol.pdf.

3 National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, "Strategies For Protecting Your Landscape From Deer Browsing" (Unpublished paper based on interview with Brad Roeller, Institute of Ecosystem Studies Millbrook, New York, winter 2004), 3.

4 Gegner, 5.

**Figure 1: View in the Rose Garden in c.1935 looking north showing Sarah Roosevelt tending to the well-maintained border along the west side of the garden, compared with recent view of the same area. Note change in character of walks, turf, and hedges. Recent replacement of the hedge has allowed the bed to be restored. (Photograph NPx 50-104:13, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)**

**Figure 2: Historic aerial photograph taken in c.1941 illustrating integration of working agricultural lands and formal landscapes. Note the proximity of the Library to hay and corn crops, with the vegetable plots of the Home Garden and hedge-enclosed Rose Garden to the rear. (Photograph 48-223790/388, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)**


**Figure 3: Aerial view looking east from the Hudson River over the historic core in 1932 illustrating the rural setting. The long line of trees running horizontally across the upper part of the photograph is the Post Road. (Photograph Px48-2213837, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum, annotated by SUNY ESF.)**

**Figure 4: View looking north along the tree-lined Post Road through the Roosevelt estate in c.1946 with the Home Farm at right and Home Road entrance gate at left. Today, commercial development occupies the field at right, the road has been widened, and most of the roadside trees have been lost. (Photograph R-378, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.)**

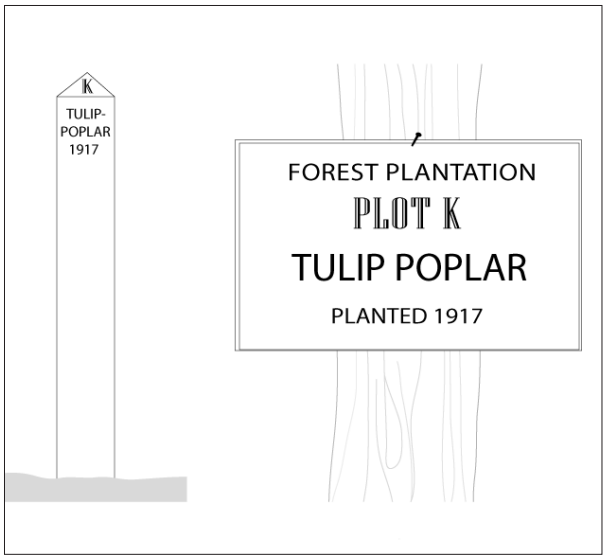



Figure 5: Suggested design for post (boundary) and signboards to identify the forest plantations. Signs should be attached with fasteners that do not damage trees. Not to scale. (SUNY ESF.)

Figure 6: Recent photograph of site-wide deer fencing at The Mount, Lenox, Massachusetts showing inconspicuous design that visually recedes through open field conditions. (SUNY ESF.)

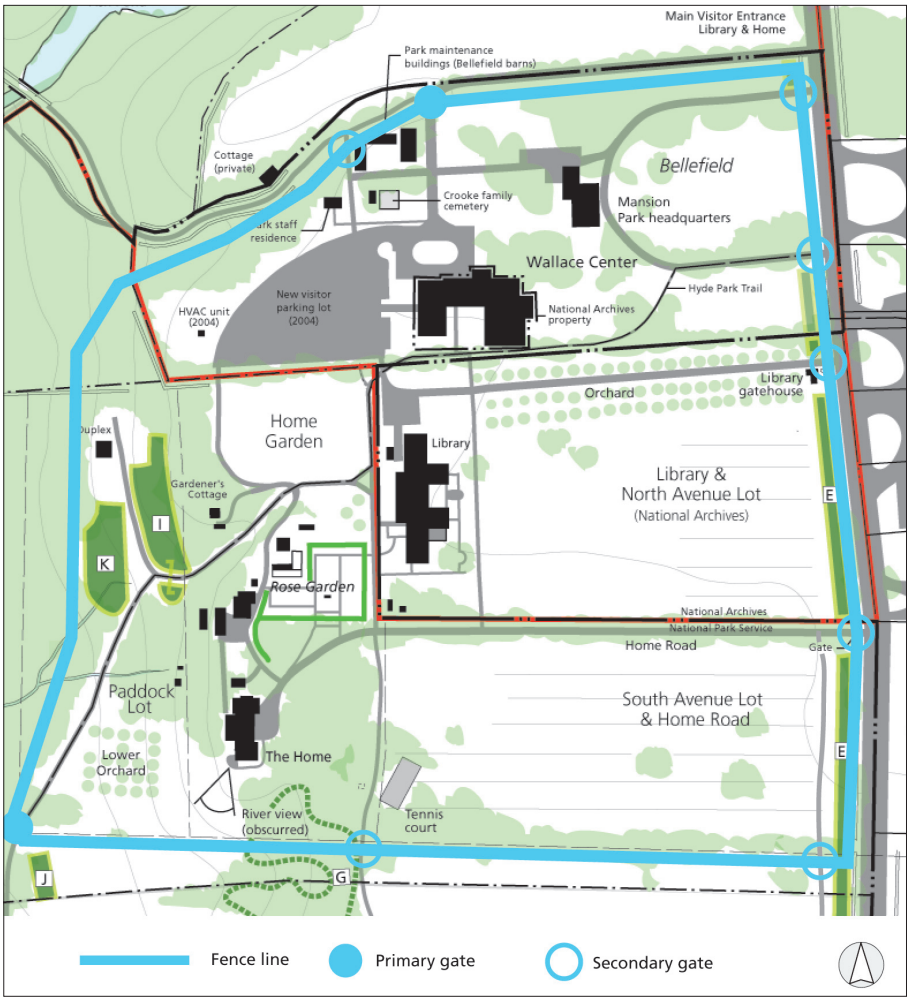



Figure 7: Plan showing possible location of site-wide deer fencing to protect the historic core and Bellefield. The plan includes two primary fence gates and seven secondary gates. (SUNY ESF.)

**Figure 8: Comparison of paving character showing gravel-surfaced turn-around in July 1941 and the existing black asphalt that replaced it. These images also changes to the foundation shrubs. (Left: Digital image 115847pr, Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress American Memory Collection; right: SUNY ESF, 2005.)**

**Figure 9: Existing park furnishings showing light standard and two styles of benches (left and center), and suggested bench styles that would be compatible with the historic character of the landscape. (SUNY ESF, 2005; right, bottom: WoodenBench.us, http://www.woodenbench.us; right top: Luxembourg Verbena Bench, http://www.conranusa.com.)**

**Figure 10: Recently installed light standards along the Library entrance walk (left) and historic light standards at the Library entrance. (Right: Photograph R78B, c.1946, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites; left: SUNY ESF, 2007.)**


**Figure 11: Example of current National Park Service directional sign, historic Library entrance sign on the Post Road, and existing entrance sign in front of the Library. (Left and right: SUNY ESF, 2005; center: detail of photograph Px61-294129, c.1944, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)**

# III. TREATMENT GUIDELINES AND TASKS

This chapter provides treatment guidelines and tasks specific to the six character areas within the historic core: South Avenue Lot & Home Road, Home Grounds & Service Area, Rose Garden & Gravesite, Home Garden, Paddock Lot, and Library & North Avenue Lot (see drawing 1). Recommended tasks for the separately administered Library & North Avenue Lot are intended to inform a cooperative strategy for cultural landscape management by the National Park Service and the National Archives. The chapter ends with preliminary treatment tasks for areas of the national historic site adjoining the historic core.

Tasks are shown on treatment plans (drawings 2-6), which along with other graphics are located within the chapter following each character area.[1] The task narratives identify related tasks as well as involved landscape features according to an updated feature name (see Appendix E).[2] Preservation (maintenance and repair) is the default treatment for landscape features not specifically addressed in this chapter. A table of the tasks showing priorities and related tasks is in the conclusion of the report.

## SOUTH AVENUE LOT & HOME ROAD

Treatment tasks are shown on Drawing 2 and identified by the prefix SAL.

### GUIDELINES

Overall treatment objectives for the South Avenue Lot & Home Road are to retain and enhance the historic rural setting, screen suburban development, reintroduce agriculture, reconstruct or interpret lost features, and return the original entrance road to its historic well-maintained character.

Visitor use of this character area is presently limited to a small portion of the Home Road where it connects with the walk to the Wallace Center. This could be enhanced through introduction of walking trail focused on the agricultural history of the Roosevelt estate and its use as a country place. A possible walking tour loop could begin at the Home and follow the Estates Road where visitors could look across the main lawn toward the Home, learn about the trotting course that attracted FDR's father to the place in 1867, and view the tennis court built in c.1920. A spur could take visitors further south on the Estates Road to view the Red House as the country place of FDR's brother. From the tennis court, the trail would follow the South Avenue Lot farm road to interpret the historic agricultural use of the property. At the southeast corner of the field, visitors could learn the story of the Home Farm at the point where the farm road historically crossed the

Post Road. From here, visitors would return to the Home Road where they could walk the full extent of the historic estate entrance. The Estates Road and South Avenue Lot farm road would require rehabilitation to serve as accessible trails (see SAL-2, 5).

## TASKS

### SAL-1: Grade Home Road and Repair Home Road Entrance

Involved features: Home Road, Home Road entrance gate, Post Road stone wall

Related Task: HG-8 (Enhance Historic Character of Turn-Around, Home Road, Estates Road)

The Home Road, the historic main entrance to Springwood, no longer retains its historically well-maintained character. The roadbed lacks defined edges and a uniformly graded surface. The west end of the Home Road has been widened to approximately 20', while other areas have narrowed to less than 10'. Between the gates and the Post Road, the roadbed is eroded and weed-covered, giving it a forlorn, abandoned appearance that is compounded by the poor condition of the adjoining stone walls and eroded edge of the highway (fig. 12).

To reestablish its historic character, grade the Home Road to its historic width, establish a well-defined edge with the adjoining turf, and maintain an even, weed-free surface. The road was approximately 13' 8", which is the spacing between the entrance posts, as shown on a 1941 plan (fig. 13). Grading should not disturb major roots from the allee trees. At the Post Road, reestablish the curved road edge/alignment as shown on the 1941 plan. Grade the Home Road on a regular basis to maintain a well-tended appearance.

### SAL-2: Realign and Grade Estates Road

Involved features: Estates Road, Main lawn specimen trees, trotting course trace

Related Tasks: SAL-7 (Preserve and Enhance Trace of Trotting Course),

Since the end of the historic period, a segment of the Estates Road between the tennis court and Home Road has veered east into the South Avenue Lot field, over the trotting course trace, to circumvent low branches of a beech tree within the adjoining main lawn. Return this segment to its historic straight alignment by raising the canopy of the beech to a minimum of 10', avoiding major roots if possible. This tree is probably a replacement of a previous beech that had a higher canopy. Return the Estates Road to its historic uniformly-graded earthen surface,

approximately 10' wide, with well-defined edges. Its surface should be uniform in appearance throughout its length north to Bellefield and south to the Red House.

Presently, the Estates Road is closed at the boundary with the J. R. Roosevelt Place, with logs placed across the road. Remove the logs and replace with an inconspicuous post-and-chain gate to prevent vehicle access, if necessary.

#### SAL-3: Screen View of Hyde Park Mall and Thin Trees along South Boundary

Involved features: South Avenue Lot south boundary trees, Red House entrance road allee (setting), Red House front field (setting)

During the historic period, the boundary between the front fields of the Wheeler Place and the J. R. Roosevelt Place (Red House) was largely open (fig. 14). The boundary was lined by scattered groupings of locust, white pine, and cedar, with screening plantings near the tennis court. Since 1945, the trees have grown into a nearly a continuous row that screens the adjoining front field of the Red House, which the park acquired in 1984. From the Red House front field, the adjoining Hyde Park Mall, built in c.1969, has become increasingly visible with decline of the allee of trees along the town-owned Red House entrance road (fig. 15).

While the density of the trees along the south Wheeler Place boundary screens views of the Hyde Park Mall from the Home, the trees detract from the historic open spatial character between the South Avenue Lot and Red House front field. Treatment of this area therefore requires a two-phased approach that first screens the Hyde Park Mall and then thins the trees on the south boundary. To screen the mall, it is recommended the park work with the Town of Hyde Park and owners of the Hyde Park Mall to replant missing trees in the allee and to plant a border of shrubs on the south side of the allee to block views of the mall and its parking lot from the national historic site. If the town and private property owners cannot do this, then plant a row of trees (using the same species in the allee) on park property paralleling the south side of the allee, together with a line of deciduous shrubs to block views through the understory. Allow the shrubs to grow into a continuous massing approximately 8' tall in the character of a hedgerow. Use a mixture of moderately shade-tolerant species such as shadbush (*Amelanchier arborea*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), maple-leaf viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*), summersweet (*Clethera alnifolia),* and inkberry (*Ilex glabra*).

Once these plantings have matured sufficient to screen views of the mall, thin the trees along the south boundary to what is shown on the 1946 USGS plan (Appendix A), which indicates approximately four groups of locust and white pine, with openings of between sixty and 120' in length. The plan shows a number of 2" locusts and 5" cedars, which appear to be some of the existing trees. Because

these were most likely volunteers that grew in during the war, they should be removed. As part of the tree thinning, relocate the non-historic power line along the south boundary (not shown on the 1946 USGS plan) to the south side of the Red House field or another inconspicuous location.

#### SAL-4: Perpetuate Agricultural Character of South Avenue Lot

Involved features: South Avenue Lot field, field crops

During the historic period, field crops including hay, wheat, rye, and corn were grown in the South Avenue Lot as in the adjoining North Avenue Lot. The crops were planted in east-west plots (see fig. 14) and appear to have varied from year to year, with some years the field lying fallow.

Following the recommendations of the General Management Plan, manage the South Avenue Lot for agricultural use through lease, cooperative agreement, or similar mechanism. [3] Appropriate uses of the field would be for growing crops similar to those grown historically (hay, wheat, rye, corn). The limits of the field should parallel the Home Road allee, south hedgerow, white pine screen, and South Avenue Lot farm road, and avoid the field oaks and trotting course trace. Plant the crops or mow in an east-west direction (see fig. 14). Do not install utilities in the field, such as a septic field or underground electrical lines, that could preclude cultivation.

If it is not feasible to use the field for agriculture, then manage the field to maintain the character of a hay field by allowing for growth of high grasses within the historically cultivated area, mowing once or twice annually. Regular mowing of the field to produce a lawn-like appearance would be incompatible with the historic character of the landscape.

#### SAL-5: Reestablish South Avenue Lot Farm Road

Involved features: South Avenue Lot Farm Road

Related Task: SAL-4 (Perpetuate Agricultural Character of South Avenue Lot)

The east leg of the South Avenue Lot farm road paralleling the Post Road remains in use as park maintenance road (fig. 16). The south leg extending along the south edge of the field to the Estates Road is no longer visible. Reestablish this portion of the road to enhance the historic rural character of the landscape and to provide visitor access following the alignment shown on the 1946 USGS survey (Appendix A). Reestablish this road as two earthen tracks, similar to existing east leg, and keep the road corridor mown. If necessary for universal accessibility, the road may be graded to an even earthen surface, approximately 7' wide. The road

should be extended along its historic alignment through the stone wall to the Post Road, where it can be closed off with an inconspicuous post-and-chain fence. Reestablishing this piece of road would help to interpret the historic relationship of Springwood with the now lost Home Farm on the east side of the Post Road.

The non-historic south extension of the South Avenue Farm Lot road through the Red House front field, used by park maintenance vehicles, is compatible with the historic character of the landscape and therefore may be retained.

#### SAL-6: Replant Field Oaks

Involved features: South Avenue Lot field oaks

Since the end of the historic period, all but one of the six historic oaks within the South Avenue Lot have been lost. Most have been replaced in-kind, except for two at the southeast corner of the field. Replant these two according to the location shown on the 1946 USGS plan (Appendix A) using white oak (*Quercus alba)*. Although the 1946 plan does not indicate the species of oak, most of the field oaks were white oak. In addition to replanting the missing field oaks, prune back the butternut and other trees that are encroaching onto the field oak southeast of the tennis court.

#### SAL-7: Preserve and Enhance Trotting Course Trace

Involved features: Trotting course trace, Estates Road

Related Task: SAL-2 (Realign and Regrade Estates Road)

The oval trotting course in the South Avenue Lot was built by the Wheelers in c.1850 and as mentioned previously, was a feature that attracted FDR's father, James Roosevelt. It fell out of use following James Roosevelt's death in 1900, but was still visible as a trace in the 1930s and was not cultivated as part of the South Avenue Lot field (see fig. 14). Since the end of the historic period, the trotting course has become less visible and has been impacted by encroachment of the Estates Road.

To preserve and enhance the trotting course trace, repair the grade of the track that has been eroded from encroachment by the Estates Road, once the Estates Road is returned to its historic alignment. Archeological testing may be warranted to determine the alignment of the track unless it becomes visible during a dry period. Since the trotting course reverted to grass during the latter historic period (it is not shown on the 1946 USGS survey), returning its earthen track surface is not appropriate, but the site should be retained and the trace preserved by maintaining the area as lawn (low turf), in contrast to the adjoining cultivated

field/meadow. As an interpretive intervention, mow the track very low to accentuate the visibility of the trotting course trace.

**SAL-8: Restore Tennis Court**

Involved features: Tennis court, tennis court tree plantings

Since the end of the historic period in 1945, the surface of the tennis court (most likely clay, see 1936 aerial, fig. 14) has reverted to turf that is indistinguishable from the surrounding field. Pipe-frame and chicken wire backstops remain at either end of the court, along with screening plantings of mature Norway spruce.

While not a prominent feature of the landscape, the tennis court warrants restoration to reflect the Roosevelt family's recreational activities and everyday life on a country estate. Conduct archeological testing to determine the limits of the historic court and its surface material. Reestablish the historic surface, install the net (or at a minimum the posts), and repair the backstops by replacing missing chicken wire mesh. Maintain the surrounding area extending to the Estates Road and South Avenue Lot farm road as lawn. If maintenance of a restored clay court is not feasible, then indicate the limits of the court by mowing the existing grass at a low level. Installing an asphalt or other non-historic court would not be appropriate. Retain the existing Norway spruce that frame either side of the court. While much larger than historic conditions, the trees still reflect their original intent and mark the passage of time.

**Figure 12: Recent view of the Home Road entrance looking south along the Post Road showing deteriorated condition of road shoulder, earthen roadbed, and stone wall. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)**

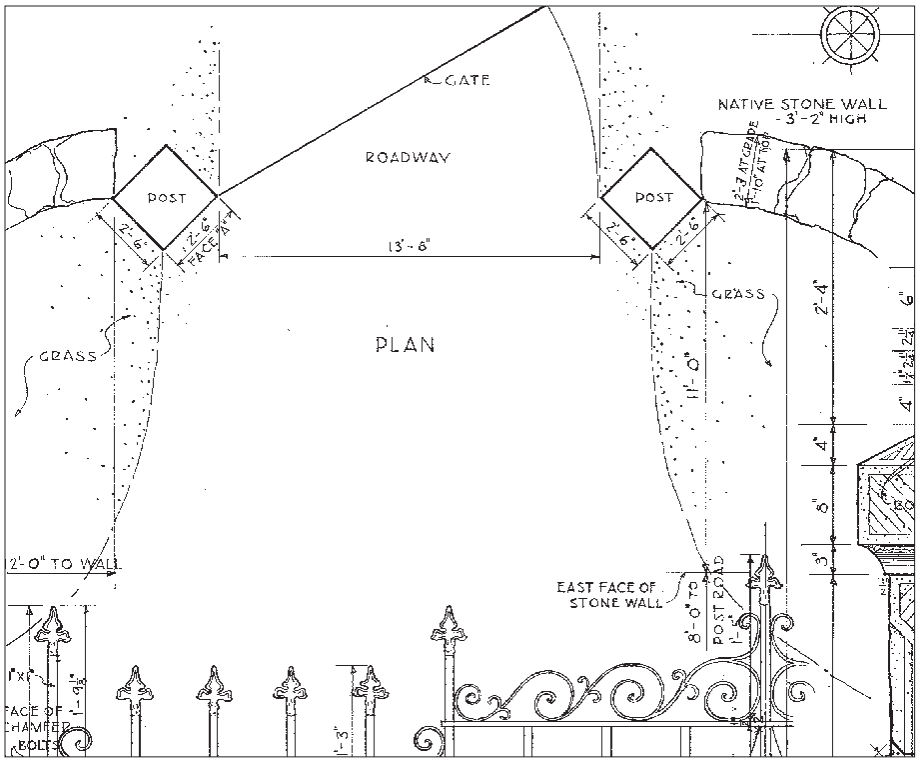



**Figure 13: Plan of the Home Road entrance gate and head of the Home Road as drawn by the Public Works Administration in July 1941. Note well-defined, curved edge of the Home Road. (Detail, file NY1240, Library of Congress, American Memory Collection.)**

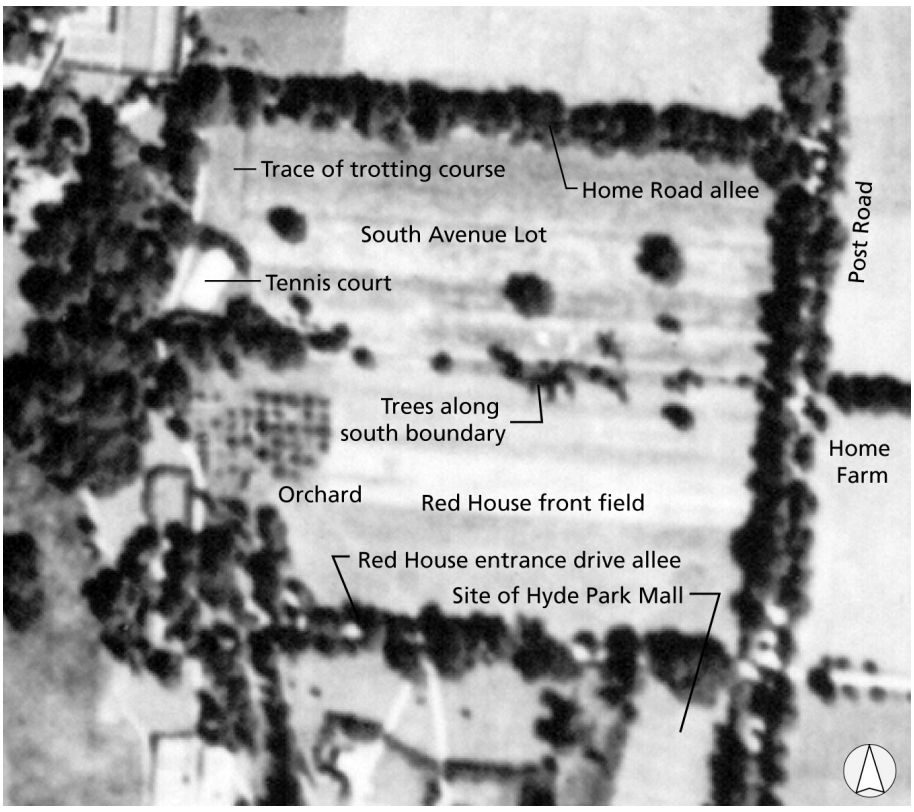
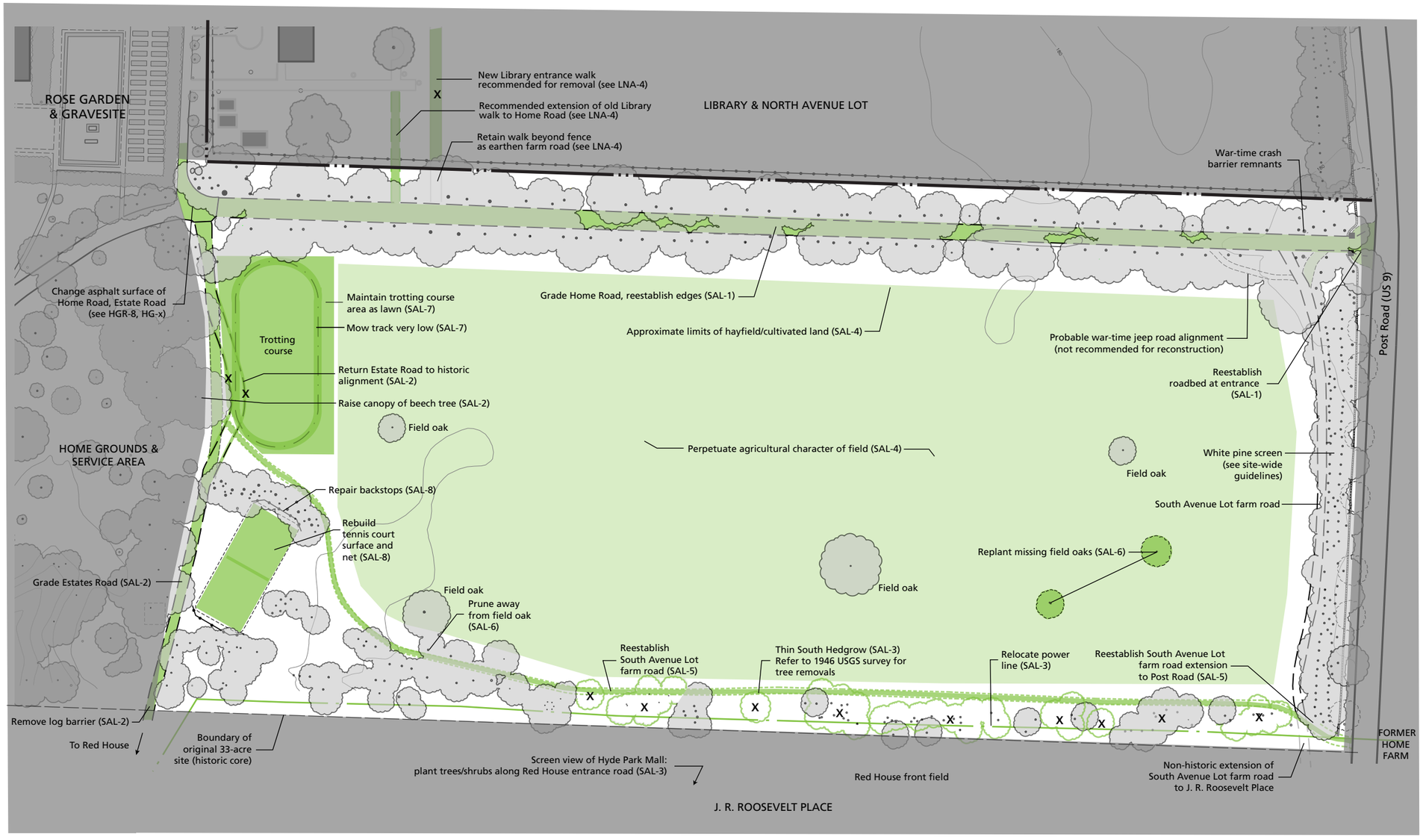



**Figure 14: Historic aerial photograph taken in 1936 showing the historic character of the trees along the boundary of the South Avenue Lot and the open relationship to the Red House front field (J. R. Roosevelt Place). This photograph also shows the tennis court, trace of the trotting course, and the tree-lined Red House entrance road. The existing Hyde Park Mall was built in c.1969 in the field south of this road. (Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, annotated by SUNY ESF.)**

**Figure 15: Recent view looking south across the Red House front field (J. R. Roosevelt Place) from the South Avenue Lot boundary. Note the visibility of the Hyde Park Mall in the distance through the thinning allee along the Red House entrance drive. The photograph also shows the non-historic extension of the South Avenue Lot farm road through the Red House front field. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)**

**Figure 16: Recent view along the South Avenue Lot farm road looking south from the Home Road with the white pine screen (Plot E) at left. The Red House front field shown in figure 15 is visible in the background. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)**




# Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site
Hyde Park, New York

## Treatment Plan
## South Avenue Lot & Home Road


**National Park Service**
**Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation**
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry


### SOURCES

1. CLR for Springwood Part I (1999)
2. USGS Survey, 1946
3. ROVA GIS Database, 2007

### DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS2, 2009 based on CLR Volume 1 existing conditions plan, CAD, (1999)

### LEGEND

- Feature requiring treatment
- X — Feature to remove
- Property boundary
- Feature removed since 1945
- Feature added since 1945 (lt. gray)
- 5’ contour
- Specimen tree or shrub, woods
- Lightpost, sign
- Fence
- Paved road or walk
- Unpaved road or walk
- Building
- Post Road stone wall

### NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not indicate all changes to vegetation to 1945, or locate all contemporary small-scale features.

0 — 100’ — 200’

**Drawing 2**

## HOME GROUNDS & SERVICE AREA

Treatment tasks are shown on Drawing 3 and identified by the prefix HGR.

### GUIDELINES

Overall treatment objectives for the Home Grounds & Service Area are to retain and enhance the formal, well-maintained character of the Home and its surrounding grounds, reestablish the river and mountain view, screen modern park maintenance operations and utilities, remove incompatible park furnishings and pavement, and reestablish lost historic features. This character area was historically the centerpiece of the estate, with the front terrace of the Home and the south lawn with the river view serving as areas for private and public gatherings. Today, this area remains the focus of the visitor experience in the landscape along with the Rose Garden, and therefore warrants the highest level of care.

The exterior appearance of the Home, together with the service buildings, is a character-defining feature of the landscape. The six Sago palms should continue to be set out seasonally on the terrace. The historic character of the Home should be enhanced by screening the recently installed bright-metal air conditioning ductwork visible through the attic fanlight and oval windows (for example, by installing curtains), and replacing the purple UV-film from the other windows. The color scheme of the exterior should reflect conditions during the landscape treatment period in 1941 (which is also the period of interpretation for the interior), rather than during the subsequent war years.[4]

A missing feature that existed during the 1941 treatment date but does not warrant reintroduction is the doll house, which had been relocated to Val-Kill from the main lawn in 1946. The 1977 master plan called for moving this small building back to Springwood.[5] At the time, Val-Kill had not yet been designated a National Historic Site. Today, the doll house is considered a contributing component of the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, with its period of significance extending to c.1962. Therefore, relocation of the doll house back to the Home's main lawn is not recommended. Instead, the site at Springwood should be interpreted to tell the story of the Roosevelt grandchildren and the connection with Val-Kill.

The doll house was located near the so-called Boulevard Path, where the family apparently walked to get from the Home to the Red House. It is not recommended for reconstruction because available documentation is unclear about the path's existence in 1941. Its alignment could serve as a new path for visitor circulation to the Red House as a compatible new addition, if the park acquires the house in the future and opens it to visitation.

The flagstone walk on the south lawn, constructed after the historic period in c.1949 (and subsequently rebuilt), is necessary for contemporary park visitation. While it alters the historic character of the south lawn, its materials reflect the flagstone walks built for the Library under FDR's oversight in c.1940. If the walk is no longer needed in the future, it would be appropriate to remove it. It paralleled a narrower historic flagstone walk that led to the east side of the south porch, which was either covered or removed. If the flagstone walk is removed, this historic walk should be reconstructed.[6]

## TASKS

### HGR-1: Reestablish the River & Mountain View

Involved features: River & mountain view, Red House lower field, lower woods (setting)
Related tasks: HGR 4 (Manage Ravine Woods). HGR-6 (Replace NPS Benches)

The view of the Hudson River and Shawangunk Mountains looking south from the Home was a character-defining feature of the landscape. James Roosevelt called for its preservation in his will (1900) and FDR did likewise in his deed of the Home to the federal government (1943). From ground level on the south lawn, the view was directed south and slightly west on axis with the Hudson River, with the Poughkeepsie-Highland Railroad Bridge (and to its south, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Mid-Hudson Bridge opened in 1930) visible in the distance across the Red House lower field and lower woods of the Kirchner Place (fig. 17). Following FDR's death, the park and private property owners did not maintain the view and it became obscured by growth of the lower woods in the Kirchner Place and natural succession on the Red House lower field. The park cleared this field in 1989, but the lower woods on the Kirchner Place continue to obscure the view. While the mountains are today partially visible from the south lawn, the Hudson River is not.

The park is presently developing a viewshed management plan to reopen the view. This plan will prescribe appropriate forest management practices to lower the interfering forest canopy. Treatment of this view from the south lawn should maintain three components: the Red House lower field in the foreground; deciduous woods in the middle ground (lower woods on the Kirchner Place); and the river, west bank, railroad bridge, and Shawangunk Mountains in the distance visible through a dip in the lower woods following the natural topography (fig. 18). Since the lower woods existed during the historic period, they should be maintained as a feature in the landscape (rather than cleared as a field), with a

natural, continuous canopy as viewed from the Home. The viewshed management plan should also address the vegetation in the bottom of the ravine adjoining the south lawn, which has the potential to obscure the eastern edge of the view. Given the length of the view to the river, it is unlikely that the viewshed opening in the woods will require modification from its historic condition to screen incompatible modern development on the west bank of the Hudson River.

As part of the reestablishment of this view, remove the non-historic red fire hydrant in the south lawn or relocate it to a less conspicuous location, such as along the west side of the house. Another fire hydrant is located along the turn-around in front of the house. The position of the south lawn fire hydrant is in direct line of the view when looking from the south porch. As an interim measure to relocation, the hydrant should be painted in a color that allows it to recede against the backdrop of the lawn and lower field. The park benches on the south lawn at the edge of the terrace also detract from the view and should be replaced and relocated (see HGR-6).

#### HGR-2: Restore Historic Character of Foundation Plantings

Involved features: Home foundation plantings

The Home was historically bordered along the front (east), south, and part of the west sides by a nearly continuous massing of shrubs. These had a generally informal character, maintained either in their natural habit or in a loosely clipped form. Species included Fortune's euonymus along the front terrace, and a mixed deciduous shrub massings around the rest of the house consisting of Vanhoutte spirea, Japanese barberry, and sweet mock orange. A hedge of spirea extended along the deck on the west side of the house. Since the end of the historic period most of the shrubs have been removed or replaced in-kind or with a different species. The 1946 USGS survey (Appendix A) did not document the location or species of the foundation shrubs around the Home, but the overall character and species can be determined from historic photographs.

*Front Terrace Shrubs*

The existing sheared yews along the front terrace are a non-historic planting from the 1960s that has been damaged by deer browsing. Replace these with the historic plant material, wintercreeper vine (*Euonymus fortunei*), a mounding shrub with a dark green, small oval leaf. The variety of wintercreeper is not known, except that it was not variegated. [7] It was most likely *Euonymus fortunei* "radicans" in the shrub form such as "Carrierei," which was available during the early twentieth century.[8] Maintain the shrub with a loosely clipped, undulating natural form to a height corresponding with the lower half of the terrace balustrade (fig. 19, see also fig. 8). Replace the existing wood chip mulch between the shrubs and the turn-around

with turf, edged to following the undulating form of the euonymus. *Euonymus fortunei* is not favored by deer and therefore should not require fencing.

*North Wing Shrubs*

Along the north wing, plant Vanhoutte spirea (*Spirea x vanhouttei)* and sweet mock orange (*Philadelphus coronaries*) where shrubs are presently missing to form a continuous massing from the terrace euonymus to either side of the steps up to the arcade (see fig. 19). Weed and mulch the shrubs and edge the bed into the lawn. If the historic Japanese barberries require replacement for ecological reasons, use a substitute species of a similar character, such as inkberry (*Ilex glabra*).

*South Wing Shrubs*

To the south of the terrace, the shrubs historically ended at the glazed door south of the chimney. The large fiveleaf-aralias (*Acanthopanax sieboldianus*) east of the south porch were probably planted in 1949 along with the adjoining flagstone walk.[9] Remove the aralias and replace with turf. Renew the existing mock orange and spirea through pruning and fertilization, and by lifting the canopy of the adjoining maple to increase light. Plant Vanhoutte spirea (*Spirea x vanhouttei)* where shrubs are missing at the north end, and sweet mock orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) at the south end. Weed and mulch the shrubs and edge the bed into the lawn.

On the opposite side of the south porch, a large massing of shrubs historically wrapped around the Home to the deck on the west side. In addition to the Vanhoutte spirea, Japanese barberry, and sweet mock orange found in the east plantings, these shrubs included two broadleaf evergreens, probably holly, at the corner of the house (fig. 20). Most of these plants were removed when the steel staircase and flagstone walk were added in 1949. Presently there is a crabapple, a spirea, and a barberry at the southwest corner of the house. Remove a portion of the flagstone walk to expand the planting bed to the west of the south porch in order to better screen the steel staircase from the south lawn. Replant a massing of shrubs along the west side of the steel staircase and within the enlarged bed west of the south porch using Vanhoutte spirea (*Spirea x vanhouttei)*, sweet mock orange (*Philadelphus coronarius)* and inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), the latter if replacement of the historic Japanese barberry is necessary for ecological reasons. Remove the crabapple and replace it with two non-variegated American hollies (*Ilex opaca acquifolium),* one male and one female. Maintain the north specimen to a height corresponding with the eaves of the porch and allow the south specimen to grow into its natural pyramidal form, but kept below the height of the second-floor cornice. Weed and mulch the shrubs and edge the bed into the lawn. If in the future the steel staircase is removed, then the shrub mass should be

reestablished according to its historic limits, forming a continuous massing from the west deck to the south porch.

*West Porch and Deck Hedge*

The porch and deck along the west side of the house was bordered by a hedge of loosely clipped spirea and to the south by a massing of spirea and Japanese barberry (fig. 21). Japanese barberry at the corners of the deck, which still remain, may date to the historic period. Replant the hedge using Vanhoutte spirea (*Spirea x vanhouttei)*, clipped into a loosely rectangular form and with a maximum height of approximately 3', just above the level of the deck. If necessary for ecological reasons, replace the existing Japanese barberries with inkberry (*Ilex glabra*).

**HGR-3: Manage Vine Cover on the Home**

Involved features: Home vines

The coverage of the vines on the front facade of the Home historically varied over time, but generally the vines were kept to the stone and stucco wall surfaces, and trimmed from the main eaves/cornice and windows. In 1941, Virginia creeper covered more than approximately seventy-five percent of the wall surfaces to the south of the front door (see fig. 19). To the south of the front door, approximately twenty-five percent of the wall was covered with a mix of honeysuckle, hydrangea, and Virginia creeper (see fig. 8). The columns on the south porch were covered in honeysuckle on chicken-wire trellising . There was also honeysuckle on the west porch (see fig. 21). The existing species of vines on the front (east) facade of the Home—Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea sp.*), and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) are the species that existed historically. The park recently replanted Japanese honeysuckle on the south porch columns and rebuilt the chicken-wire trellis. There are presently no vines on the west porch columns.[10]

As a general treatment for vines on the front façade, allow for up to 75% coverage over the wall surfaces, with the vines trimmed back from trim and windows to maintain a well-tended appearance and to avoid damage to painted surfaces. Do not allow the vines to grow over the main cornice/second floor level. If the vines pose the risk of damage to building materials, then consider installing a removable trellis system, similar to the one at Fairsted (Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts). Reintroduce Japanese honeysuckle on the west porch columns and continue to maintain it on the south porch. Japanese honeysuckle is listed as an invasive plant in several New England states, but not in New York. Retain the vine on the Home unless the plant becomes state listed as an invasive or there is a documented threat to native plant communities in the region.

An appropriate substitute vine is Italian woodbine (*Lonicera caprifolium*), which has a similar habit and flower.

#### HGR-4: Manage Ravine Woods (Plot G)

Involved features: Ravine woods

Related task: HGR-1 (Reestablish river and mountain view)

The woods in the ravine south of the Home were historically planted as a white pine plantation in 1916. This plantation, which extends into the J. R. Roosevelt Place, was most likely established to stabilize the ravine and for aesthetic purposes. Today, it has become a mixed, naturalized grove with few remaining white pines and therefore does not warrant management as a forest plantation. Remove the successional growth in the lower (western) portion of the ravine to restore the limits of the woods and prevent obstruction of the river and mountain view. Manage the portions of the ravine woods adjoining the main lawn, south lawn, and Estates Road to have a well-tended character by removing downed trees, limbs, deadwood, and vines growing into the canopy.

#### HGR-5: Repair South Lawn Fountain

Involved features: South Lawn Fountain, Cherub statue (in storage)

The fountain at the edge of the ravine woods in the south lawn is a remnant of the well-tended landscape that Sarah Delano Roosevelt oversaw. It is today in poor condition, filled with leaves and brackish water, overgrown by a honeysuckle shrub, and missing its cherub statue. Restore this feature to good, working condition by conserving the pool base and reinstalling the statue (either the original, currently in park storage, if it is durable, or a replica) and return the mechanical system to working order. Substitution of a recirculating pump would be appropriate to conserve water. Prune the adjoining honeysuckle shrub to approximately half its size, or replace with a non-invasive shrub of a similar character, such as sweet mock orange (*Philadelphus coronarius)*, pruned to maintain a small size. Plant low-growing ferns, such as Lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) along the southern edge of the pool.[11]

#### HGR-6: Replace NPS Benches

Involved features: NPS benches

The existing park benches set out in the south lawn and along the Home Road are incompatible with the historic character of the landscape (see fig. 9). Two contemporary non-fixed bent-pipe benches are typically positioned at the edge of the south lawn, where they detract from foreground of the river and mountain view. Remove these benches and set out rustic benches that are an accurate reproduction of the historic benches (see fig. 17), or similar in character. Position

the furniture within the north half of the lawn, away from the edge of the terrace. Replace other pipe and Victorian-style benches along the Home Road with a more compatible style (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2).

#### HGR-7: Remove NPS Light Standards

Involved features: NPS light standards

The three bronze-finished NPS light standards along the Home Road and Service Road are incompatible with the historic character of the landscape. The preferred treatment is to remove the light standards because there were none in these locations historically. If there is an operational need for the lighting, then replace the existing standards with inconspicuous fixtures such as tree-mounted floodlights or ground lights (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2).

#### HGR-8: Enhance Historic Character of Turn-Around, Estates Road, and Service Road

Involved features: Turnaround, Home Road, Estates Road, Service Road
Related Tasks: SAL-1 (Grade Home Road)

The Estates Road and Service Road historically were not paved, and the turnaround in front of the Home had a finely textured gravel surface (see fig.8). At some point after 1946, the park paved these roads in asphalt (except for the leg of the Service Road extending to the kitchen/laundry), with the Home Road paved to its intersection with the Estates Road. It is not known where the gravel on the turnaround changed to the earthen surface of the Home Road—most likely at the intersection of the Estates Road, where the asphalt now stops.

The preferred treatment for these roads is to remove the asphalt and return to the historic surface material: gravel for the turn-around and most likely graded earth for the other roads. Undertake archeological testing to verify the historic surface materials of the Service Road and Estates Road, and to verify edges of all roads. If necessary to stabilize the surface for accessibility, use a structural underlayment and a binder (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2). A binder may also be used to stabilize the gravel during snow removal and prevent tracking into the Home. If returning to the historic surface material is not feasible due to maintenance and budget limitations, then use an alternate surface material that is compatible with the gravel or earthen surface (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2). Do not replace the black asphalt in-kind.

#### HGR-9: Enhance Historic Character of Walks to the Rose Garden

Involved features: North lawn walks
Related Tasks: HGR-10 (Reconstruct Rose Arbor), RG-2 (Enhance Historic Character of Rose Garden Walks)

The two walks from the Home Road turnaround to the Rose Garden were probably surfaced in a stone dust matching the surface of the walks within the Rose Garden, and were carefully edged into the lawn (fig. 22). At some point after 1946, the park paved these walks in asphalt, together with the connecting walk within the Rose Garden, apparently to provide a clean and durable walking surface that was easier to maintain. A connecting walk parallel to the Rose Garden hedge was removed at the same time. Most of the connecting walks in the Rose Garden, which receive a comparable amount of traffic, are surfaced in gravel.

The preferred treatment for these walks is to remove the asphalt and return to the historic stone dust surface. The walks were probably 36" wide, which is the minimum necessary for universal access. Reconstruct the connecting walk. If necessary to stabilize the surface for accessibility, use a structural underlayment and a binder (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2). A binder may also be used to stabilize the gravel during snow removal. If returning to the historic surface material is not feasible due to maintenance and budget limitations, then use an alternate surface material that is similar in appearance to the historic stone dust surface (see general treatment recommendations). Do not replace the existing black asphalt in-kind.

#### HGR-10: Reconstruct Historic Rose Arbor and Restore Associated Plantings

Involved features: Rose arbor, north lawn shrubs
Related Tasks: HGR-9 (Enhance Historic Character of Walks to Rose Garden)

A rustic arched rose arbor located in the north lawn outside the Rose Garden was replaced with a wider, flat-arched design by the park after 1954, probably when the walk was paved in asphalt. Junipers were planted to either side of the arbor, probably at the same time, replacing hemlocks.[12] Replace the existing rose arbor with a new arbor that matches the design of the historic arbor (see fig. 22). Plant climbing roses to either side of the arbor using a variety the existed in 1941 (historic variety is unknown). Remove the existing overgrown junipers that are located to either side of the arbor and replace with a pair of evergreen shrubs south of the arbor. Plant two hemlocks, as indicated on the 1946 USGS survey (see Appendix A), such as Sargeant weeping hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis* 'pendula') pruned to maintain a small size approximately 4' wide. If deer browsing cannot be controlled, then substitute Fortune's euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei* "radicans;"

select the shrub form, such as "Carrierei"). Plant a pair of sweet mock orange (*Philadelphus coronarius)* to either side of the walk north of the arbor adjoining the hedge. Maintain a pair of PeeGee hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*) to either side of the walk approximately 20' south of the arbor.

#### HGR-11: Reestablish Service Area Hemlock Hedges

Involved features: North lawn shrubs, specimen trees
Related Task: RG-1 (Manage Rose Garden Hemlock Hedge)

The Service Road was historically bordered by hemlock hedges, in addition to the Rose Garden hedge, from the Home Road to River Road. Overall, these hedges measured approximately 540'. Since 1946, most of these hedges have been lost or allowed to grow into trees.

To reestablish the enclosed and screened character of the service area, replant the four historic hedge sections as directed below. Maintain each section as a clipped hedge with straight sides to 2/3 of the height and a rounded batter at the top third (fig. 23). Carry the batter around the ends of the hedges (rather than using a vertical profile). A battered profile is optimal for enhancing light levels and reducing snow-load stress. This is the same profile used historically for the Rose Garden hemlock hedge. Maintain the hedges for a mature height of approximately 8' to 10'. Prior to planting, implement deer control to protect the hedges from browsing (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2). Control of hemlock woolly adelgid should be feasible for these hedges given their low scale that will allow application of dormant oil.

- Section 1 (East side of Service Road, south of Rose Garden hedge, approximately 100'): The purpose of the hedge was to frame the north lawn and screen the view of the service area upon approach to the Home. All remnants of the hedge were removed in 2006, and several widely spaced hemlocks have been planted in its place. Replant the full length of the hedge and manage to match the height and profile of the Rose Garden hedge (see c.1941 aerial photograph, fig. 2).
- Section 2 (West side of Service Road, from Home Road to end of service yard fence, approximately 100'): This hedge, positioned at the visually prominent head of the Home Road, originally screened the service area. This hedge was allowed to grow into trees during the historic period, but these trees have since been removed (fig. 24). The existing hemlock trees farther back from the road were a grove to the rear of the hedge. The canopy of these trees has lifted with age, allowing views of the service yard fence. Replant the hedge along the Service Road and Home Road from the north corner of the Home to the end of the service yard fence, with a gap at the

access road into the service yard. Aside from screening views into the service yard, reestablishing this hedge will also visually mitigate the loss of the adjoining hemlock trees to hemlock woolly adelgid.

- Section 3 (Small Ice House hedge, approximately 30'): This small section of hedge shaded the Small Ice House and visually closed the opening in the west side of the Rose Garden hedge on the opposite side of the Service Road (fig. 25, see also fig. 2). The hedge was replanted in 2008. Manage the hedge to match the height and profile of the Rose Garden hedge.
- Section 4 (West side of Service Road, Stable to River Road, approximately 310'): This hedge section provided an edge to the service area along the woods and drop-off to the west (fig. 26). The historic hemlocks remain as trees along the edge of the woods between the Stable and greenhouse tool shed, but have been recently replaced between the tool shed and River Road with widely-spaced hemlocks. To reestablish this hedge section, remove the existing hemlock trees (overgrown hedge) between the Stable and tool shed. Plant a new hemlock hedge in their place and plant additional hemlocks between the recently planted hemlocks north of the tool shed to fill out the planting as a hedge. The adjoining woods may require thinning and pruning to allow sufficient light to reach the hemlocks.

#### HGR-12: Replant Shrub Mass in North Lawn

Involved features: North lawn shrubs

In 1941, the west side of the north lawn (south of the Rose Garden) featured a massing of shrubs. The historic species composition is not known. Today, there are three small sweet mock-orange shrubs at this site. Retain the existing shrubs and plant new shrubs around them to create an informal massing in an irregular bed at the corner of the north lawn bordering the Rose Garden hedge and the replanted hemlock hedge (see HGR-11, section 1). Follow the general lines of the "shrubbery" shown on the 1946 USGS survey (Appendix A), but in a more limited area because the survey probably indicated overgrown conditions. Plant sweet mock-orange (*Philadelphus coronarius)*, hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*), and Vanhoutte spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei)* and manage them in their natural form to become a single mass. Also plant a small magnolia (such as saucer magnolia, *Magnolia x soulangiana*) within the massing as indicated on the 1946 survey.

#### HGR-13: Replace Missing Trees in Main & North Lawns

Involved features: Main lawn specimen trees, North lawn specimen trees

Manage the collection of specimen trees within the main lawn to perpetuate the overall distribution and species composition as documented on the 1946 USGS survey (Appendix A). Continue to replace specimen trees according to the

location and species indicated on this survey, provided there is ample space and proper growing conditions (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2). Small variations in location of specimens can be made to enhance growing conditions without impacting historic character. For deciduous specimens, prune canopies high (above 10') to retain the open character of the lawn. The Japanese red maple in the north lawn next to the Home Road was historically clipped into a broad cone (see fig. 22). The existing tree would not withstand pruning back to this shape. However, once this tree dies, its replacement should be managed according to the historic profile.

Do not use mulch rings around trees since they were not used historically. A dark-brown mulch may be appropriate beneath evergreens and other trees with low branching where turf cannot be maintained.

#### HGR-14: Screen Furnace House

Involved features: NPS furnace house, rail fence

The furnace house, constructed in 1958 and recently enlarged with the addition of a deck on the south side for air conditioning equipment, is visible from the rear of the Home where many visitors pass. Due to the high canopy of the woods, the furnace house is not screened from view despite being located down-slope. To better screen the building, plant masses of shade-tolerant native shrubs around this building and extending north to the ash pit and east along the service yard. Keep the plantings away from portions of the building that require air circulation. Appropriate plantings include shadbush (*Amelanchier arborea*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), maple-leaf viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*), summersweet (*Clethera alnifolia),* and inkberry (*Ilex glabra*). Extend the plantings along the top of the slope north of the ash pit to serve as a barrier in place of the existing non-historic rail fence. Remove the fence once the plantings have matured. To further conceal the furnace house, the white air conditioning lines should be painted a dark color or wrapped with dark-colored insulation to avoid solar heat gain.

#### HGR-15: Replant Service Yard White Pine Grove

Involved feature: Service yard white pine grove

At the north end of the service yard bordering the Service Road was a grove of four white pines that were probably intended as a screen. One tree remained in 1994 and has since been removed. In c.2005, the park planted a single spruce tree in the location of the grove. To return the enclosed character of the service yard, remove the existing spruce and plant four white pines as shown on the 1946 USGS survey (Appendix A).

**HGR-16: Install Glazed Sash on Hot bed**

Involved feature: Large Ice House hotbed

The concrete-frame hotbed on the south side of the Large Ice House was historically covered with glazed wood sash. This was apparently a single large sash that was supported by the concrete frame of the hotbed and intermediary rails (fig. 27). Reinstall this sash if it still exists in park storage. If it no longer exists, fabricate a new sash based on historic photographs and evidence in the existing concrete frame. Further research may be necessary to determine the historic specifications of the sash. Return of this sash will aid interpretation of the hotbed's historic use and allow it to function once again for forcing plants.

**Figure 17: Photograph taken in 1933 of FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt on the south lawn beneath the shade of a black locust tree with the river and mountain view in the background. The Poughkeepsie railroad bridge across the Hudson is visible, but the photograph did not capture the Shawangunk Mountains in the far distance. Note the rustic lawn furniture. (Photograph NPx 62-53, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)**

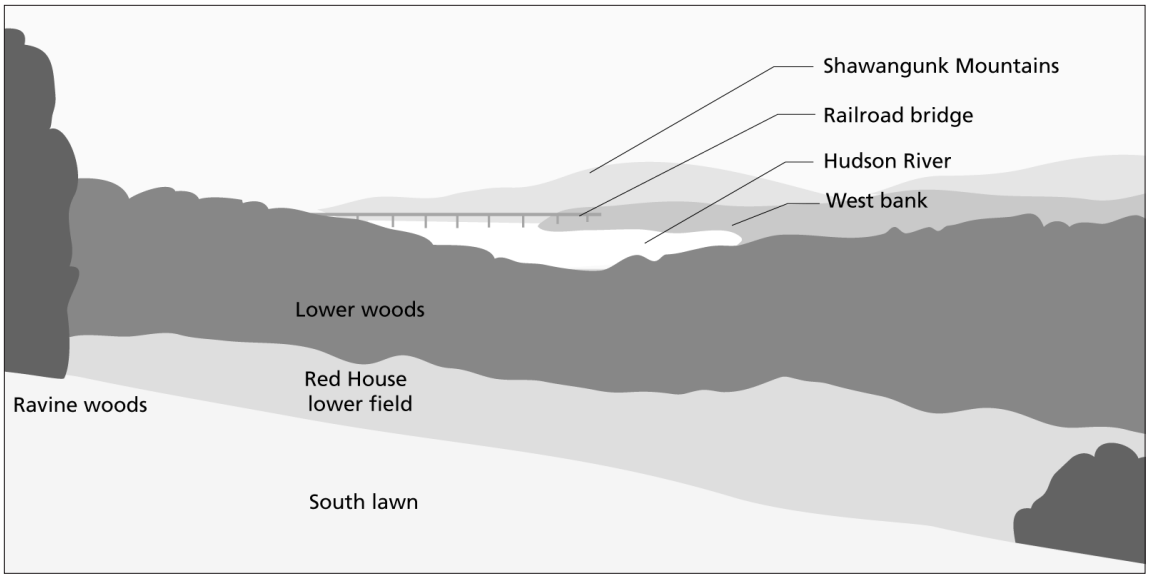



**Figure 18: Diagram of the historic organization of the river view, showing elements of foreground, middle ground, and distance. (SUNY ESF.)**

**Figure 19: Historic view of the foundation plantings along the front of the Home as photographed in July 1941 showing euonymus (along terrace balustrade) and mixed spirea-barberry-mock orange (larger shrubs in front of the north and south wings). See figure 8 for a close-up view of the euonymus. (Digital image 115842, Historic American Building Survey, Reproduced on Library of Congress American Memory Collection.)**

**Figure 20: Historic view looking north at the foundation plantings at southwest corner of the home, July 1941 showing informal massing of spirea and barberry accented by taller holly. Also note the vines on the south and west porch columns. (Digital image 115849pr.Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress American Memory Collection.)**

**Figure 21: Historic view looking east at the plantings along the west deck, July 1941. To the left of the steps is a clipped spirea hedge; to the right is a mass of barberry and spirea. Honeysuckle is growing on the west porch column at left. (Digital image 115850pr, Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress American Memory Collection.)**

**Figure 22: Historic view looking north toward the Rose Garden from the main lawn, c.1935. Note the edged unpaved roads and walks, and the arched rustic rose arbor. Hemlock shrubs may have been planted to either side of the arbor by 1941. The clipped tree at right is the existing Japanese red maple. (Photograph NPx 80-165 10, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)**

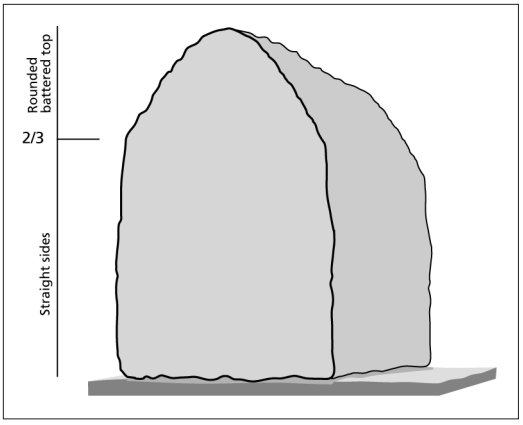


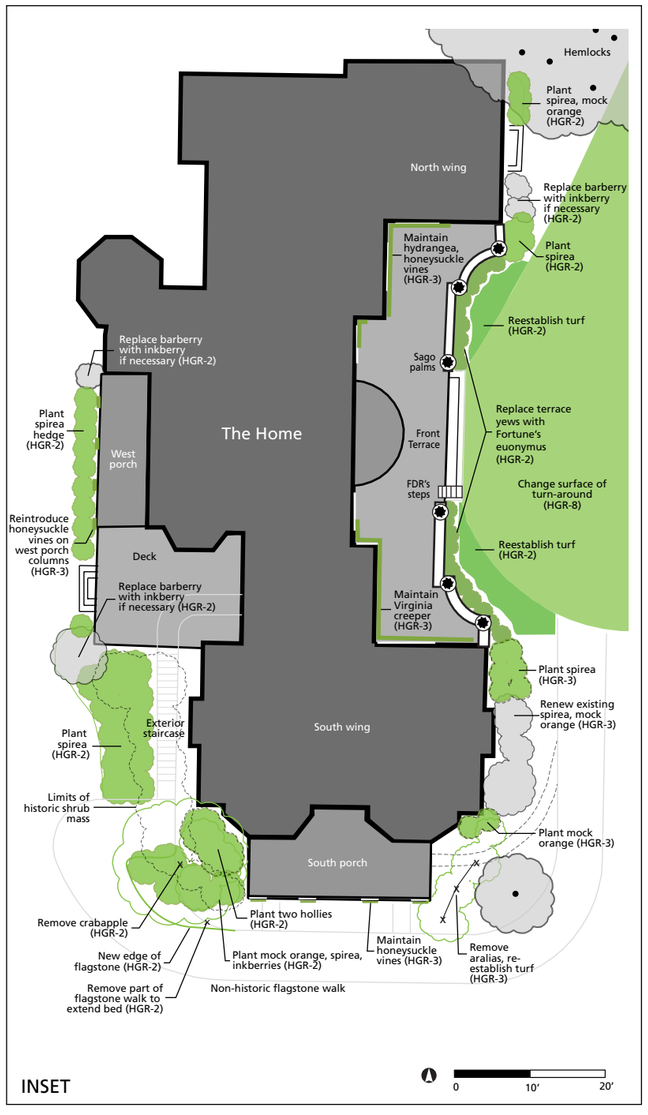

**Figure 23: Section-elevation diagram showing clipping profile used in the service area and Rose Garden hemlock hedges. The batter was also carried around the hedge ends. (SUNY ESF.)**

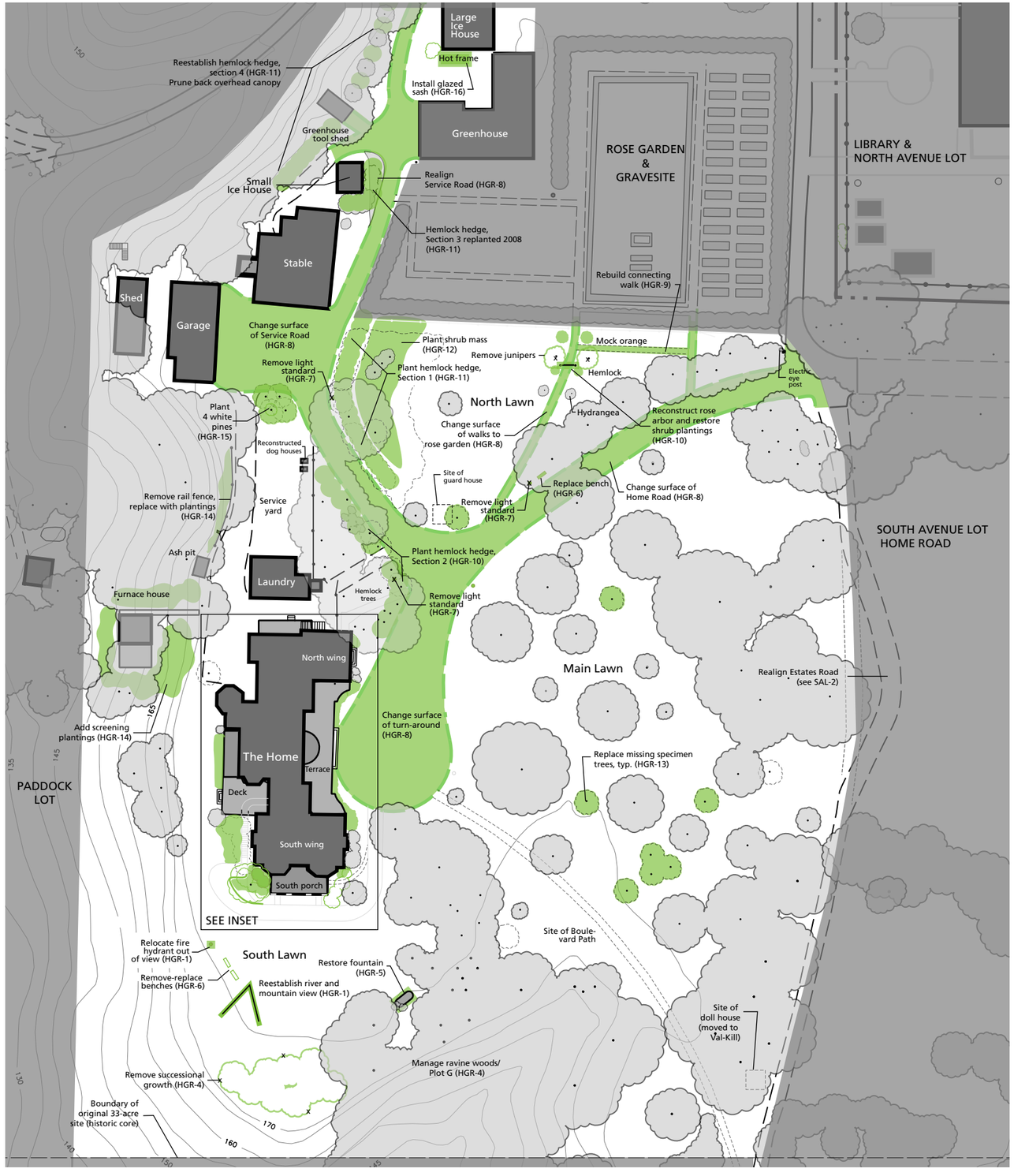
**Figure 24: Recent view of the hemlock grove north of the Home, view looking west on the approach along the Home Road. A hedge of hemlocks historically lined the edge of the road, screening the view of the service area to the rear. The existing hemlocks are from a grove behind the hedge. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)**

**Figure 25: View looking east at the hemlock hedge surrounding the small ice house in 1959. This hedge shaded the building and was a visual continuation of the Rose Garden hedge. (Digital image 115925pr, Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress American Memory Collection.)**

**Figure 26: Historic view of the hemlock hedge along the Service Road looking south from River Road, April 1945. Note the clipped profile matching other hemlock hedges in the service area and Rose Garden. (Detail of a photograph by William C. Shrout of FDR's funeral, LIFE photograph archives, copyright Getty Images.)**

**Figure 27: Photograph of the Large Ice House hotbed looking north taken soon after the end of the historic period in c.1946. Note the glazed sash in an open position. (Negative R-147,Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.)**




# Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site
Hyde Park, New York

## Treatment Plan
## Home Grounds & Service Area


**National Park Service**

**Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation**

www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry


### SOURCES

1. CLR for Springwood Part I (1999)
2. USGS Survey, 1946
3. ROVA GIS Database, 2007

### DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS2, 2009 based on
CLR Volume 1 existing conditions plan, CAD, (1999)

### LEGEND

- Feature requiring treatment
- Feature to remove
- Property boundary
- Feature removed since 1945
- Feature added since 1945 (lt. gray)
- 5′ contour
- Specimen tree or shrub, woods
- Herbaceous bed
- Lightpost, sign
- Fence
- Paved road or walk
- Unpaved road or walk
- Building

### NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not indicate all changes to vegetation to 1945, or locate all contemporary small-scale features.

0
50′
100′

**Drawing 3**

## ROSE GARDEN & GRAVESITE

Treatment tasks are shown on Drawing 4 and identified by the prefix RG.

### GUIDELINES

Unlike the rest of the Springwood landscape, treatment of the Rose Garden requires an overlay of the 1941 treatment date to address the addition of FDR's grave bed, graver marker, and viewing walk in 1945, and Eleanor Roosevelt's grave bed in 1962. A small, frame guard house was built in the southeast corner of the garden at the time of FDR's burial and the beginning of public visitation, but was removed after 1960. Because it is not directly related to the gravesite, it is not recommended for reconstruction.

As discussed under the treatment philosophy in chapter 1, the existence of the presidential gravesite in the Rose Garden warrants special treatment to convey a sense of honor, dignity, and serenity to the landscape. These standards will maintain a high level of maintenance characterized by finely edged and raked walks, well-tended flower beds without weeds and spent plant material, carefully clipped hedges, a Class A lawn (uniformity of appearance with regular mowing, low tolerance for weeds, and a vibrant green color), and adjoining buildings (Greenhouse, Stable) in good condition. Contemporary site features such as lights and fences will be inconspicuous and of high-quality materials that are compatible with the historic character of the landscape. Appropriate visitor conduct should be encouraged to convey respect and serenity in the burial place of a president and first lady.

To appropriately manage the historic character of the Rose Garden, a preservation maintenance plan should be developed to guide daily and cyclical management. In addition to outlining the above maintenance issues, this plan should address shearing techniques for the hemlock hedge and establish a planting plan for the herbaceous borders and rose beds. It should specify by bed the location, quantity, and variety of plants, the quality of the soil and mulch, and seasonal replanting. An essential treatment for the Rose Garden is to ensure an adequate deer protection system, both for the hemlock hedge and the herbaceous plantings (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2).

Signs, plant labels, and interpretive waysides should be excluded from the Rose Garden to maintain its historic character and solemn nature. Instead, consider using a brochure or other hand-held interpretive material that provides a list of plant varieties and locations, an overview of the history of the garden, and historic photographs, notably those of the burial of FDR in 1945 and Eleanor Roosevelt in 1962. These brochures could be available at the entrances to the Rose Garden

outside of the hemlock hedge, as part of signs notifying visitors of the solemn nature of the space they are about to enter.

## TASKS

### RG-1: Reestablish Form of Hemlock Hedge

Involved features: Rose garden hemlock hedge
Related Tasks: HGR-10 (Reestablish Service Area Hemlock Hedges)

The eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) hedge that encloses the Rose Garden was replaced in fall 2008. The old overgrown and browsed hemlocks extended over walks and garden beds, and no longer enclosed the garden as they did historically (figs. 28, 29). The new hemlocks were planted within a mulched bed on the alignment of the historic hedge using 6'-tall stock on a contemporary 4' spacing. Two openings were maintained at the walks from the north lawn, and the opening at the former walk to the Library was reintroduced. The project included installation of a 6'-tall black-mesh deer fence on the perimeter of the hedge. This fence replaced an earlier one and is intended to serve as the outer clipping edge as the hedge matures.

It will take several years for the new hemlock plants to reestablish the historic enclosure of the hedge, and longer to reestablish the historic profile and arched openings at the walkways. As the plants mature, manage the hedge according to the following guidelines:

- Clip the hedge to produce straight sides on the lower two-thirds, and a rounded batter on the top third, as shown in historic photographs (fig. 29, see also diagram in fig. 23). A battered profile is optimal for enhancing light levels and reducing snow-load stress.
- Allow the hedge to grow to a height of approximately 10' to 12', and a width of approximately 6'.
- At the three walkways, clip the hedge when it reaches a sufficient height into arched openings, approximately 7' high.
- Maintain the hedge with a full canopy to the ground level on both sides, and prune out deadwood.
- Maintain the understory free of weeds and with a dark brown (natural color) mulch or compost neatly edged into the adjoining turf.
- Prune adjoining trees that may heavily shade the hedge (such as at the southeast corner of the garden) to ensure adequate light levels and consistent growth.

As the hedge matures, a taller fence will probably be required to prevent deer from browsing the areas above 6' (deer may be able to stand up along the top rail of the existing fence). Maintain the library entrance as an active walk (it is presently closed off by the deer fencing).

Manage the two hedges that were historically part of the Rose Garden hedge along the north lawn and small ice house (see HGR-11, Sections 1 and 3) to match the size and profile of the Rose Garden hedge. The north lawn section is now missing and requires replanting; the small ice house section, which visually closed the opening along the west side of the Rose Garden, was replaced in fall 2008. Both of these sections will require protection from deer browsing.

#### RG-2: Enhance Historic Character of Rose Garden Walks

Involved features: Rose garden walks, Rose Garden lawn
Related Task: HGR-9 (Enhance Historic Character of Walks to Rose Garden)

The Rose Garden walks were historically surfaced in stone dust and were neatly edged into the adjoining lawn (see fig. 29). Today, the walks are either black asphalt or courser gravel, and in areas have narrowed and lost well-defined edges, while the asphalt-paved sections have been widened (see fig. 28). The viewing walk at the south end of the garden was added in 1945 along with the grave and therefore should be retained. In 1946, the walk at the northeast corner of the garden, which FDR used to access his office in the Library, was removed for better visitor control. Replacement of the hedge in 2008 opened walks that had been overgrown by the old hedge.

To enhance the historic character of the walks, reconstruct the missing section of the north walk that extended to the Estates Road, and return the western north-south walk along border 2 to its historic alignment. Return the walks to the historic width of approximately 4', allowing for a turf strip between the beds of approximately 18" (see fig. 29). Remove the existing gravel and asphalt, return the walks to their historic level (lower than the adjoining turf), and lay down stone dust neatly edged into the adjoining turf. Much of this work was completed in 2009, except for removal of the asphalt. If returning to the historic surface material for this section is not feasible due to maintenance limitations, then use an alternate surface material that is closer in appearance to the historic stone dust surface (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2). Do not replace the existing black asphalt in-kind.

**RG-3: Reconstruct Border 2**

Involved features: Rose garden herbaceous borders, lawn
Related Task: RG-4 (Enhance Historic Character of Herbaceous Borders)

The Rose Garden included a narrow border (border 2) lining the walks along its west and north sides (see fig. 1). After 1946, this border was lost due to overgrowth from the adjoining hemlock hedge. With replacement of the hedge in fall 2008, the site was reopened and the bed was reconstructed in spring 2009. Maintain the bed at approximately 3' wide bed with adjoining strips of turf between the walks and the hemlock hedge. Plant as directed under RG-4.

**RG-4: Enhance Historic Character of Herbaceous Borders (Borders 1, 2, 3, & 4)**

Involved features: Rose garden herbaceous beds, lawn, hemlock hedge
Related Task: RG-3 (Reconstruct Border 2)

The herbaceous borders that line the walks within the Rose Garden are a mix of historic and contemporary perennials and annuals that overall retain the old-fashioned, informal planting style that existed in 1941. The garden was historically planted to bloom during the time the Roosevelts were at Hyde Park in spring and fall (July and August they were at Campobello). The borders are presently managed for a continuous bloom period throughout the growing season. The park recently returned the border around the grave monument to an herbaceous bed with the removal of the non-historic yews that were added in the 1950s.

Aside from historic photographs, the only detailed documentation on plant materials in the borders is a bloom chart documenting weekly conditions for a seven-week period between April and June 1946 for all beds except border 3 in the west garden area (see Appendix B ). The bloom chart, which documents bulbs, biennials, and perennials planted during the historic period (previous year and earlier) identifies variety and general location, but for most does not indicate specific cultivars or colors. As a bloom chart, it does not document plants that were not in bloom between April and June. It also probably reflects a decline in the quantity of plant materials due to decreased maintenance during the war and since the death of Sarah Roosevelt in 1941. Despite this, the bloom chart provides the most detailed historic documentation available. Historic photographs afford additional documentation on the character of the plantings and some individual plant varieties (see figs. 1, 27). Further documentation may exist in William Plog's records or Sarah Delano Roosevelt's diaries.

Because of current park visitation throughout the growing season and lack of historic documentation, an accurate restoration of the herbaceous plantings is not feasible. Instead, manage borders 1, 2, and 3 to perpetuate their historic old-

fashioned planting style characterized by informal groupings of plants set within rectangular beds, with rows of pansies framing the inside of border 1. Border 1 included a continuous line of peonies along its inside edge (this did not continue across the southern side, which was added in 1945). Border 3, a deep bed which was not included in the 1946 bloom chart, may have been planted as a cutting garden with rows rather than informal groupings. Border 4, the bed around the grave monument, had a geometric planting style that followed the rectangular shape of the monument.

Plant the borders following the general arrangement and varieties shown in the bloom charts and period photographs, and add summer-blooming plants that were available during the historic period. Perpetuate surviving historic plant material such as the peonies and narcissus. Maintain the borders with a high level of care and attention to detail, distinguished by sharply edged beds, lack of weeds, and lush plantings with deadheads and spent foliage removed (see figs. 1, 29). Use of wood mulch in or adjoining the beds is not compatible with the historic character of the herbaceous borders. The addition of inconspicuous steel edging would help maintain sharp definition to the beds and turf areas.

The following is a list of appropriate plants by general type (common name), as shown on the bloom charts and evident in period photographs. Historic colors are indicated where known.

*Spring Bulbs*

- Tulip (red, yellow) (*Tulipa sp.*)
- Daffodil (trumpet form of *Narcissus sp.*)
- Narcissus (probably small-cupped form of *Narcissus sp.*)

*Perennials*

- Canterbury bells (*Campanula medium)*
- Columbine (*Aquilegia sp.*)
- Delphinium (*Delphinium sp.*)
- Evening Primrose (yellow) (*Oenothera biennis*)
- Globeflower (*Trollius sp.*)
- Iris (*Iris sp.* including bearded iris, *Iris germanica*)
- Lily (yellow) (*Lilium sp.*)
- Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)
- Peony (red, white, and pink) (*Paeonia sp.*)
- Phlox (*Phlox sp.)*
- Poppy (*Papaver sp.*)
- Primrose (*Primula sp.*)

*Annuals & Biennials*

- Begonia *(Begonia sp.*)

Centuria (*Centaurea*, probably Bachelor's-button)
Forget-me-not (probably *Myosotis scorpioides*)
Pansy (*Viola sp.)*
Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*)

*Other*

Azalea (*Rhododendron sp.*)
Daphne (*Daphne sp.*, probably *D. alpina or cneorum*).

Other plants characteristic of early twentieth century old-fashioned garden that may be appropriate include: anemone, hardy asters, baby's breath, bleeding heart, candytuft, chamomile, crocus, daylilies, ferns, foxgloves, gasplant, hollyhocks, hosta, Japanese iris, larkspur, lupins, monkshood, petunias, salvia, saxifrage, sedum, snapdragons, statice, starwort, stock, sweet alyssum, and yarrow. Many heritage or heirloom varieties are available through sources such as Old House Gardens, http://www.oldhousegardens.com/, Perennial Pleasures Nursery. http://www.perennialpleasures.net/, and Select Seeds http://www .selectseeds.com/. Introduction of contemporary varieties may be appropriate if the historic plants are no longer available or are susceptible to pests/diseases, but should be compatible with the historic form and color of the garden. In addition to the general treatment described above, the herbaceous borders also warrant the following specific treatments:

- Border 3: Enlarge this border, formerly covered by the overgrown hemlock hedge, to its historic depth of approximately 12'. Extend existing plantings to the enlarged area. Reestablish turf in the adjoining areas that were beneath the overgrown hedge.
- Border 4: Replant this border around the grave monument with red and yellow tulips and pansies as indicated on the 1946 bloom chart. The bloom chart does not indicate the color of pansy or if other later season annuals were planted. A new line of perennial ever-blooming pansies, "Skyline Pansy Series" (see for example, http://springhillnursery. com/product.asp_Q_pn_E_69458) would be an appropriate plant material for this bed to extend the bloom period through the visitor season. Use a subdued single or double color pansy, such as pink, purple, red, or yellow.

#### RG-5: Enhance Historic Character of Rose Beds

Involved features: Rose Garden rose beds, lawn, hemlock hedge

The Rose Garden historically contained two rows of rectangular rose beds along its east side (fig. 30). Today, these beds remain except for two at the south end that were probably lost due to shade from the adjoining overgrown hedge. The

beds are planted with a mix of historic and contemporary varieties that retain the overall historic character of the plantings, but have a heavy layer of wood mulch.

The only detailed documentation on the historic rose varieties is in an inventory made in 1947, six years after the treatment period (see Appendix C). This inventory of eleven beds (out of 30 that existed prior to 1945) includes only the older roses in the back row, adjoining the hemlock hedge. These plants represent those that existed in 1941, since no new plantings were done during the war years.[13] Plants in the front row were replaced by the park in c.1946 and so were not necessary to inventory. Further documentation on historic varieties may exist in William Plog's records or Sarah Delano Roosevelt's diaries.

Due to this lack of documentation, the emphasis of treatment for the rose beds should be to perpetuate the overall historic character and where possible, historic plant varieties. Maintain the approximately 4' x 10' beds with sharply edged turf, absence of weeds, cultivated ground or finely textured mulch, and well-maintained roses without deadheads and spent foliage. The addition of inconspicuous steel edging would be appropriate to maintain definition of the beds. Maintain the historic density of the beds with three rows, each containing between six and ten plants. [14] Use rose varieties documented in the 1947 inventory (see Appendix B), and supplement if necessary with other hybrid tea roses available prior to World War II. Contemporary varieties should be avoided. Heirloom roses are available from a number of sources, such as Pickering Nurseries (http://www.pickeringnurseries.com/ tw/Web_store/web_store.cgi), and Heirloom Roses (http://www.heirloomroses.com/).

The rose beds warrant the following specific treatments:

- Reestablish beds 29 and 30 at the south end of the garden.
- Replant the turf along the rear of the beds that was shaded by the overgrown hemlock hedge.
- Remove the wood chip mulch and return the beds to a level slightly below the turf (see fig. 30). If heavy mulch is necessary for winter protection, it should be removed during the growing season.

#### RG-6: Redesign Post & Chain Fence

Involved features: Post and chain fence, grave monument lights
Related Task: RG-7 (Redesign Grave Monument Lighting)

At the time the national historic site opened to the public in 1946, a fence consisting of white-painted posts spanned by two white ropes was installed along the viewing walk south of the gravesite to keep visitors from entering the rest of the Rose Garden. In the late 1960s when visitors were allowed access to other

areas of the garden, the park installed the existing wood post and chain-style fence around the perimeter of the central lawn to keep visitors off the gravesite. This fence detracts from the historic character of the landscape through its contemporary materials (pressure-treated wood) and placement that breaks up the garden space (see fig. 28). Because the park no longer has the volume of visitors it had in its early years, the fence is not necessary for crowd control except where visitors amass along the viewing walk. The herbaceous border provides a natural barrier for most of the central lawn area.

To enhance the historic character of the garden, remove the existing fence and replace the section along the viewing walk with a new fence of an inconspicuous character, such as black-painted steel pipe and chain. The posts should be slender (2"-3" diameter) with simple flat or ball finials. A section of pipe and chain fence may also be added at the two entrances to the central lawn (at the breaks in the herbaceous border) to indicate that entrance to the gravesite is not allowed.

#### RG-7: Redesign Grave Monument Lighting

Involved features: Post and chain fence, grave monument lights
Related Task: RG-6 (Redesign Post & Chain Fence)

Two non-historic sodium vapor floodlights are attached to pressure treated posts on the post and chain fence to light the grave monument. Although the fixtures are not highly visible, these lights nonetheless detract from the historic character of the Rose Garden through their commercial design and prominent placement. The orange cast of sodium light is also not befitting FDR's gravesite. As part of the replacement of the post and chain fence, install in-ground lighting within the herbaceous border surrounding the grave monument (border 4) to cast a gentle white light on the monument. For further direction, consult a lighting expert.

#### RG-8: Reinstall Sundial

Involved features: Sundial

The sundial, located near the center of the central lawn within the Rose Garden, historically consisted of a stone Ionic column with a metal sundial on top. At some point after 1945, the park removed the sundial from the column. Return the historic sundial to the column. If this is not feasible for conservation purposes, then it would be appropriate to install a replica sundial.

**Figure 28: Recent view of the Rose Garden hedge looking north prior to replacement in fall 2008 showing overgrown and browsed conditions. Compare with same view in figure 29. Also note the changes in the walks, which are today surfaced in asphalt and coarse gravel, and lack the well-defined edges that existed historically. The narrow turf border between the walks and the flowerbeds has also eroded. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)**

**Figure 29: Historic view of the Rose Garden hedge in c.1942 looking north showing straight sides and battered top. Also note stone dust surface of walks, neatly edged into the lawn; and narrow turf strip between the herbaceous borders and the walks. (Photograph NPx 80-165 9, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)**

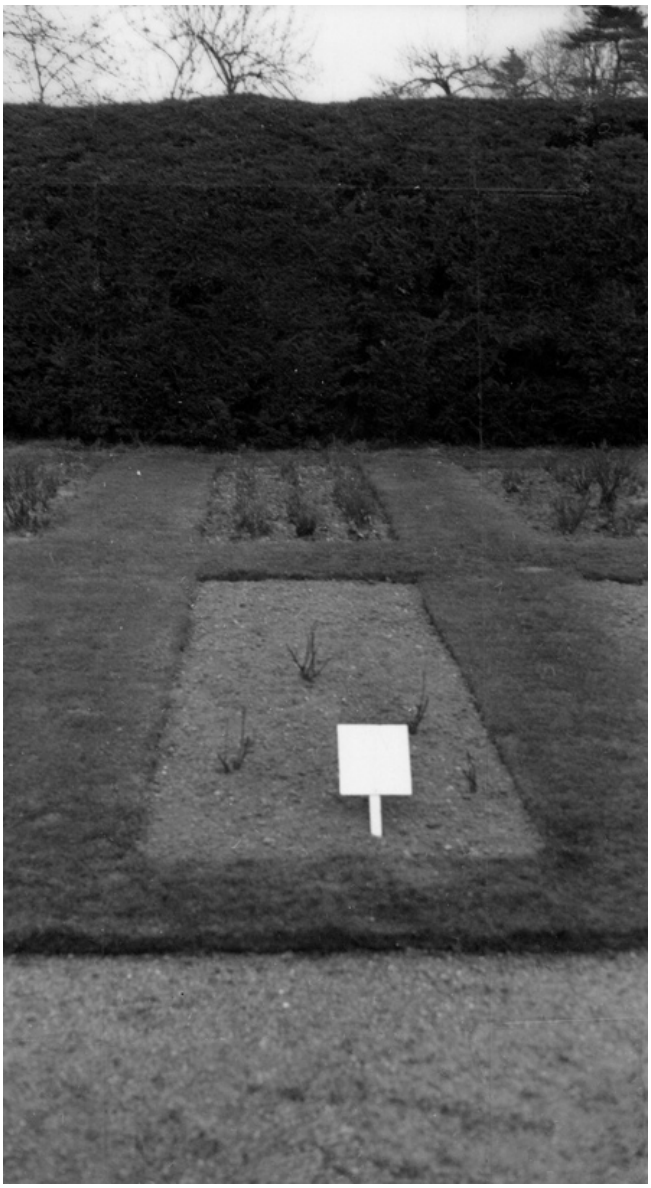
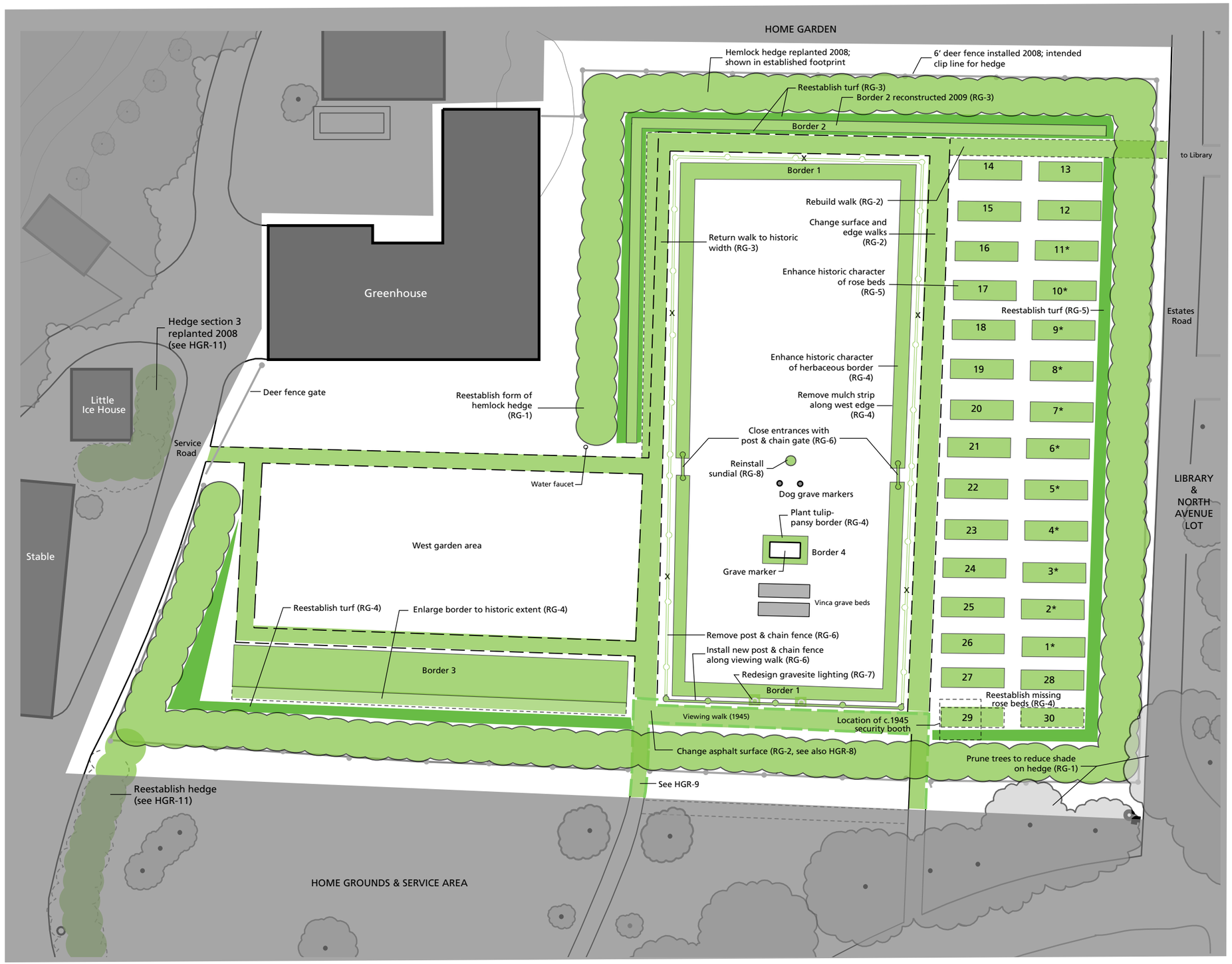


**Figure 30: View of two of the rose beds looking east taken soon after the end of the historic period in April 1946. The bed at the rear is planted with roses dating from the historic period, while the front bed had apparently been replanted by the park. Note that the bed level is below the turf and there is a lack of heavy mulch. (Photograph R-268-269, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.)**

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Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site
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## Treatment Plan
## Rose Garden & Gravesite


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### LEGEND

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- X — Feature to remove
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- Feature removed since 1945
- Feature added since 1945 (lt. gray)
- 5′ contour
- Specimen tree or shrub, woods
- Herbaceous bed
- Lightpost, sign
- Fence
- Paved road or walk
- Unpaved road or walk
- Building

### NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not indicate all changes to vegetation to 1945, or locate all contemporary small-scale features.
3. Rose beds with an asterisk * are included in 1947 inventory (see Appendix C).

0 12.5′ 25′

**Drawing 4**

## HOME GARDEN

Treatment tasks are shown on Drawing 5 and identified by the prefix HG.

### GUIDELINES

Overall treatment objectives for the Home Garden are to enhance its agricultural character, remove incompatible non-historic features, and return missing character-defining features extant during the treatment period in 1941. Most of the tasks for the Home Garden are part of a plan to reestablish the large vegetable garden, the main part of the Home Garden that was removed with the construction of the visitor parking lot in 1948. The large vegetable garden is presently a grass field created following removal of the parking lot in 2004. Most of the non-historic vegetation, buildings, pavement, and structures associated with the parking lot were removed except for three tulip trees, several manhole covers, and the western edge of the parking lot that was retained as a service road. The small vegetable garden, located to the south across River Road and bordering the Rose Garden, is lawn with non-historic fruit trees, yews, and a historic cold frame.

Restoration of the Home Garden was recommended in the 1977 master plan, and the current General Management Plan also recommends that this landscape be returned to its historic character. The General Management Plan's preferred alternative calls for establishment of a community garden at the Home Garden modeled on the Victory Gardens of World War II, if funding for development and ongoing maintenance can be assured. In concept, the Victory Garden would consist of small garden plots maintained by private individuals or groups. The General Management Plan states that this contemporary garden would recall the character of the historic garden, but not be an accurate replica.[15] Planners envisioned this as a way of returning agricultural use and character to the landscape without creating a maintenance burden that would result from a park-operated vegetable garden.

The following tasks reflect the planning concepts in the General Management Plan by calling for reestablishment of the historic spatial organization and circulation of the garden while allowing for introduction of a community garden-type use. If the opportunity arises for use as a single-managed vegetable garden, such as by a local farmer or co-op instead of a community garden with multiple plots, this would be appropriate in terms of historic character. A single-managed vegetable garden would more likely allow for crop arrangements similar to those that existed historically. If funding and maintenance for active agricultural use cannot be assured, the tasks include alternative treatments that would still reestablish the historic spatial organization and circulation patterns of the Home Garden.

There are several missing features that existed within the Home Garden during the 1941 treatment period that are not recommended for reconstruction. These include the Secret Service Building (noted as "Security Building" on the c.1942 Crash, Post and Road Diagram in Cultural Landscape Report Volume 1, Appendix H), which was built in the northwest corner of the garden in c.1933 when FDR became president. A road was built diagonally across the garden to access the building. As shown on the 1946 USGS survey (Appendix A), the building was removed as part of the elimination of the war-time security system prior to public opening of the site. The Secret Service Building is not recommended for reconstruction at this time because there is no documentation on its appearance.

Other features not recommended for reconstruction include several specimen trees within the garden plots because of conflicts with existing mature trees or possible interference with growing conditions and maintenance, and an overhead utility line that ran along the north side and through the center of the garden. A water tower was a conspicuous part of the Home Garden landscape for many years, but was probably removed with the completion of a new water system for the Library in 1941. It does not warrant reconstruction in the context of the 1941 treatment period, but the existing foundations should be preserved.

## TASKS

### HG-1: Reestablish Western Field Edge

Involved features: Large Vegetable Garden field, parking lot trees

Numerous trees and shrubs were planted as part of the construction of the visitor parking lot in 1948 within the site of the large vegetable garden. Most of these plantings were removed along with the parking lot in 2004, except for three tulip trees (fig. 31). Remove these three tulip trees to reestablish the western edge of the large vegetable garden field. A non-historic white oak to the west of the NPS service road is in general alignment with the historic field edge and therefore does not warrant removal.

### HG-2: Relocate Picnic Area

Involved features: Picnic tables

The picnic area, consisting of four non-fixed picnic tables located along the south side of the line of trees along the north boundary, was created at some point after construction of the visitor parking area in 1948. The picnic area warrants relocation because it is incompatible with the historic agricultural character of the large vegetable garden. As part of the reconstruction of the Home Garden, remove

the picnic tables from the Home Garden and relocate them to the north side of the hedgerow along the parking lot (there are presently picnic tables and garbage cans here), or another site outside of the historic core. (As of spring 2009, the picnic tables have been moved to the Bellefield side.)

#### HG-3: Relocate NPS Service Road

Involved features: NPS service road
Related Tasks: HG-5 (Rebuild Garden Roads), HG-4 (Restore Topography)

The NPS service road along the west side of the large vegetable garden is a remnant of the visitor parking area built by the park in 1948. It was retained during removal of the parking area in 2004 primarily to provide emergency vehicle (fire truck) access to the Gardener's Cottage.[16] It also functions as a route for park maintenance vehicles from Bellefield to the Home, serving as the continuation of the perimeter circulation around the Wallace Center parking lot. The curving asphalt-paved road with concrete curbs, approximately 20' wide and 320' long, is incompatible with the historic rural character of the landscape due to its scale, materials, and design (see fig. 31). It also disrupts the historic topography and spatial character, and extends across the sites of the garden roads, plots, and apiary that are recommended for reestablishment (see HG-5, 6, and 8).

The park has determined that it needs to maintain a service and emergency vehicle road from Bellefield to the service area and Home that avoids conflicts with pedestrians while also allowing for reestablishment of cultivated land in the large vegetable garden. To address this contemporary use and enhance the historic character of the Home Garden, remove the existing NPS service road and build a new service road along the alignment of the diagonal road that was probably built in 1933 by the Secret Service (see USGS survey, Appendix A). This alternative would reestablish historic circulation patterns in the large vegetable garden and the edge of the field along its west side. It would also allow for interpretation of the site of the Secret Service building and reconstruction of the apiary (see HG-8). Rebuild the road with a graded earthen surface without curbs, matching the surface of River Road. If a more durable surface is necessary, use a binder-stabilizer or a pavement that maintains the character of an earthen road (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2). The road was approximately 8' wide (the same width as River Road) and broadened to approximately 40' in front of the Secret Service building. The road should be kept to this width and alignment; if necessary for vehicle access, the road could be widened 2' to 3' without impacting the historic character of the landscape.

#### HG-4: Restore Topography of Large Vegetable Garden

Involved features: Large vegetable garden field
Related Tasks: HG-3 (Relocate NPS Service Road), HG-5 (Rebuild Large Vegetable Garden Roads)

Upon removal of the parking lot trees and removal of the existing NPS service road (see HG 1, 3), grade the topography of the large vegetable garden to match the contours documented on the 1946 USGS survey (Appendix A). As part of this work, remove, relocate, or submerge the remnant utilities from the parking lot, which included several manhole covers, drains, and utility pipes that are visible on the ground surface. Some of these are located where cultivated land may be reestablished. Drain lines that predate the parking lot should not interfere with restoration of the historic topography, although later inlet structures may.

#### HG-5: Reconstruct Large Vegetable Garden Roads

Involved features: Large vegetable garden field
Related Tasks: HG-3 (Realign NPS Service Road), HG-4 (Restore Topography)

The large vegetable garden historically contained four quadrants defined by two axial roads extending off River Road and the Estates Road (figs. 32, 33). Both roads were graded earth (rather than tracks) and terminated in a dead-end at the edge of the woods along the north and west sides of the garden. The roads, probably used mostly by carts, were narrower than the main roads on the estate at approximately 6' wide. Reconstruct these two roads with graded earthen surfaces with well-defined edges. These roads are critical to reestablishing the organization of the large vegetable garden. Modification of the historic surface material and widths may be necessary for universal accessibility (see general recommendations in chapter 2).

#### HG-6: Reestablish Home Garden Cultivated Fields

Involved features: Large Vegetable Garden field, Small Vegetable Garden field
Related Tasks: HG-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7

The Home Garden historically contained two vegetable gardens: the large vegetable garden containing four cultivated fields north of River Road, and the small vegetable garden containing one cultivated field south of River Road (see figs. 32, 33). The large vegetable garden was organized around two axial roads, with the later (c.1933) diagonal road cutting across the western two fields. Within each cultivated field were crops planted in a north-south orientation, typically separated by strips of fallow land. Available documentation is not specific on the crops grown within each plot, although they included a variety of vegetables and

fruits for domestic consumption including currants, grapes, raspberries, rhubarb, asparagus, potatoes, corn, and pole beans. The garden also included several groves of fruit trees and a tree nursery.

The overall treatment for the garden fields is to reestablish their historic organization and agricultural character. As directed by the preferred alternative of the General Management Plan, the park will reestablish contemporary agricultural use within the Home Garden for educational and interpretive purposes based on the World-War II-era Victory Garden program that fostered self-sufficiency in food production (fig. 34). Under this alternative, the Home Garden will be used as a community garden with multiple individual plots. To reestablish agricultural use in the garden fields, first undertake work prescribed in tasks HG 1-5. Test the soil to determine its agricultural suitability and amend as necessary. In the small vegetable garden, remove two non-historic ornamental yews and remove or relocate the non-historic apple trees. If feasible, move these trees to where apple trees are indicated in HG-7.

Manage the community garden plots to foster an overall effect of a single garden to avoid the cluttered character typical of community gardens. To lay out individual community garden plots, follow the historic north-south orientation of the cultivated crops (fig. 35). Each plot should extend the full length of the historically cultivated area, or at a minimum, half. Layout of small rectangular plots would not be appropriate. Maintain areas of the garden not actively cultivated as mown fallow field. A system of crop rotation for the plots should be considered to follow historic practices and to avoid soil depletion.

Do not allow fences around individual plots, but instead use inconspicuous elements such as wood stakes to mark plot boundaries. Without individual plot fences, a deer control system protecting the entire Home Garden will be necessary (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2). Trellises, stakes, and nets for supporting vegetables would be compatible, but do not allow chairs, umbrellas, flags, or other furnishings that were not historically in the Home Garden. If a storage shed is needed for garden supplies, locate it outside of the Home Garden, such as along the south edge of the visitor parking lot.

If it proves infeasible to operate community gardens, then maintain the historically cultivated areas as fallow fields. Cultivate the fields in the spring or fall and apply a cover crop. Mow to maintain the character of a low meadow at a maximum height of 4’. Consider using a part of the small vegetable garden as a nursery, transferring nursery stock now held in the cold frames and using a plot to hold tree stock either for interpretive purposes or for reestablishing forest plantations.

**HG-7: Plant Fruit Trees**

Involved features: Large Vegetable Garden field, Small Vegetable Garden field

Related Task: HG-4 (Restore Topography)

The large and small vegetable gardens historically included a number of fruit trees along the periphery of the garden plots, which were removed in c.1948 as part of the parking lot construction. To reestablish the historic character of the Home Garden, replant the following:

- Seven common pear trees (*Pyrus communis*) in a line along the northern boundary of the garden. In his 1939 speech on the laying of the Library cornerstone, FDR referred to a seckel pear tree (a variety of common pear with a small fruit) when he was young.[17] Unless documentation is uncovered on other varieties found in the Home Garden, use those commonly grown in New York State in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Ornamental flowering (non-fruit producing) pear trees, such as Bradford, are not appropriate. Pruning of the adjoining trees along the north boundary may be necessary to provide ample growing space for the pears.
- Twenty-two apple trees (*Malus sp.*): six planted in two rows at the southeast side of the large vegetable garden field; one on the south side of River Road adjoining the small vegetable garden field; six along the east side of Estates Road; one along the south side of the northeast garden field; and eight in the southeast side of the small vegetable garden. This last grouping is visible in a 1931 photograph (see fig. 32), but was removed in c.1941 (see fig. 33) and planted in a new arrangement in c.1946 (see USGS survey, Appendix A).[18] The park recently planted cherry trees here, but not in any of the earlier arrangements. As with the pear trees, unless site-specific documentation can be found, apple varieties should be restricted to those commonly grown in New York State in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Ornamental apples (flowering crabapples) are not appropriate.
- Four cherry trees (*Prunus sp.*) to replace missing specimens along the east side of the Estates Road near the River Road triangle. The variety of cherry is not known; use a fruiting type available in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These were part of a double line of cherry and apple trees to either side of the Library fence. Some of the cherry trees were replaced after 1946 with pears. Follow the fruit trees indicated on the 1946 USGS survey (see Appendix A) for future replacements within this row.

  Prune all of the fruit trees according to the open bowl (low branching) style typical of the early twentieth century.

#### HG-8: Reconstruct Apiary

Involved features: Large vegetable garden field, NPS service road
Related Task: HG-3 (Relocate NPS Service Road)

The apiary was a rustic hipped-roof shed located in the northwest corner of the large vegetable garden, measuring approximately 18' long, 6' wide, and 9' tall and probably built of cedar or locust (fig. 36). It was built in c.1913 and was removed with construction of the visitor parking lot in 1948. The apiary was a distinctive agricultural feature of the Home Garden that warrants reconstruction to enhance the historic character of the landscape. With reintroduction of agriculture, an apiary would also benefit the garden by aiding pollination. The apiary could be managed through the Victory Garden program or a partnership with an area farmer.

Reconstruct the apiary based on historic photographs and the footprint shown on the 1946 USGS survey (Appendix A). Use the building to house beehives using the white-painted wooden beehive visible in figure 36. Substitution of contemporary beehives would be appropriate in the context of contemporary agricultural use of the Home Garden, but they should be of a color and scale that is compatible with traditional beehives. If there is a safety concern with raising bees, the apiary building should still be reconstructed, but could be used for another purpose.

#### HG-9: Move Fire Hose Building to Historic Location

Involved features: Fire Hose building

The fire hose building was moved to its present location near the Gardener's Cottage at some point after 1948. Move the building back to its historic location near the water tower foundations at the terminus of the east-west road in the large vegetable garden (recommended for reconstruction under HG-5). The fire hose building could be interpreted along with the associated foundations of the water tower as part of the estate's historic utility systems.

#### HG-10: Enhance Historic Character of Estates Road, River Road, and Gardener's Cottage Drive

Involved features: Estates Road, Gardener's Cottage Drive, River Road, Service Road
Related Tasks: HG-3 (Relocate NPS Service Road), PL-2 (Enhance Historic Character of River Road and Duplex Road)

The main roads within the Home Garden were historically graded earth, with even surfaces and well-defined edges as shown in the c.1941 aerial photograph (see figs. 32, 33). At some point after 1946, the park paved these roads in asphalt to provide a durable surface for park maintenance vehicles and pedestrians, and

to reduce maintenance. Parts of River Road and Estates Road were removed for construction of the visitor parking lot in 1948. When the parking lot was removed in 2004, the missing roads were reconstructed, but using asphalt and rough gravel instead of the historic earthen surface.

To enhance the historic character of these roads, remove the non-historic asphalt, coarse gravel, and concrete curbs and return the roads to their historic width, alignment, and graded earthen surface. Undertake archeological testing to confirm historic road width, alignment, and surface material. Areas where the roads have been realigned or widened include the north end of the Estates Road (Estates Road triangle) and the intersection of River Road and the Service Road. Treatment of the road surfaces should ensure that each road read as a continuous circulation feature. For example, the existing change in materials on the Estates Road from the Home Garden to the Wallace Center parking lot detracts from the historic continuity of the road (fig. 37). Modification of the historic surface material and widths may be necessary for universal accessibility (see general recommendations in chapter 2). If it is necessary to provide a more durable surface, such as on the steep grade of River Road going down to the Paddock Lot, then use a binder/stabilizer or alternative pavement that is compatible with the character of the graded earthen surface (see general treatment recommendations). Do not replace the existing incompatible black asphalt and coarse gravel in-kind.

#### HG-11: Enhance Historic Character of River Road Triangle Plantings

Involved features: River Road triangle plantings

The River Road triangle—the road's two-legged terminus at Estates Road—historically contained three Norway spruce within the triangular island, and common lilac flanking the outside of each leg. The Norway spruce remain, but should be pruned up to clear the road (the road was removed in c.1948 and reconstructed in 2004). Remove the forsythia and honeysuckle from the group of lilacs on the south, and replace with lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*). Plant a group of lilacs to the north of the triangle to match the one on the south. Use the variety of lilacs in the south group.

#### HG-12: Reestablish Shrub Mass in Estates Road Triangle

Involved features: Estates Road

Related Task: HG-10 (Enhance Historic Character of Estates Road)

As shown on the 1946 USGS survey (Appendix A), a large massing of shrubs occupied the Estates Road triangle prior to construction of the visitor parking area in 1948. When this part of the Estates Road was reconstructed in c.2004, the triangle was rebuilt as turf (see fig. 37). Replant shrubs in the island once the

Estates Road is returned to its historic alignment. The 1946 USGS survey did not indicate the variety of shrubs; use deciduous shrubs found historically at Springwood such as mock-orange (*Philadelphus coronarius* ) and Vanhoutte spirea (*Spirea x vanhouttei*). The shrubs should create a mounding mass, 8' high. These shrubs will also help screen the visitor parking lot and Wallace Center from the Home Garden (see HG-13).

#### HG-13: Screen Visitor Parking Lot

Involved features: Home Garden north boundary trees
Related Task: HG-3 (Relocated NPS Service Road)

The boundary between the Home Garden and Bellefield was historically lined by scattered deciduous trees, primarily horsechestnut, black locust, white pine, and Norway spruce. These trees have since grown into a nearly continuous line with a raised canopy that allows views to the visitor parking lot (fig. 38). The addition of the parking lot requires additional screening to preserve the rural setting of the Home Garden.

To enhance the rural setting of the Home Garden, screen the parking lot by planting a row of shrubs along the north side of the trees to block views through the understory. Use a variety of shade-tolerant native plants such as shadbush (*Amelanchier arborea*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), maple-leaf viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*), summersweet (*Clethera alnifolia),* and inkberry (*Ilex glabra*). Manage as an informal, continuous massing approximately 8' tall. Plant deciduous trees where there are gaps in the boundary tree line using horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).

#### HG-14: Remove or Replace Lights along Estates Road

Involved features: NPS Light Standards
Related Task: HGR-7

The two bronze-finished NPS light standards along the Estates Road are incompatible with the historic character of the landscape. Remove the light standards and replace if necessary with inconspicuous fixtures (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2). Due to the low scale of the fruit trees, it may be appropriate to install inconspicuous wood light standards instead of tree-mounted floodlights.

**Figure 31: Recent view looking north along the west side of the large vegetable garden field showing non-historic tulip trees to the right of the NPS service road. The line of hemlocks is on the 1946 survey. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)**

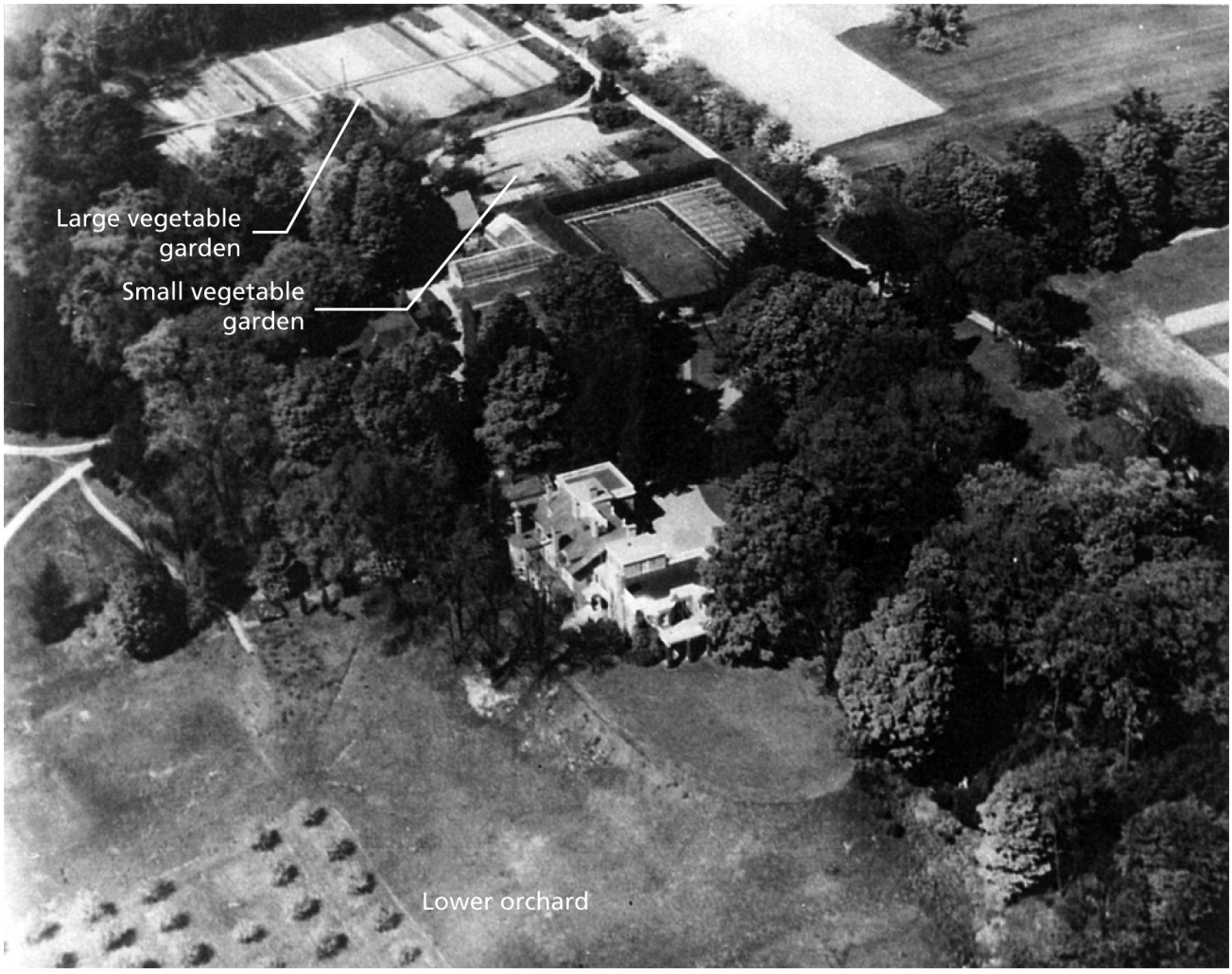



**Figure 32: Historic aerial view looking northeast over the Home in 1933 illustrating character of the Home Garden eight years prior to the treatment period of 1941. Note the axial garden roads that organized the large vegetable garden into four quadrants, and well-defined surfaces of the roads throughout the landscape. (Detail of photograph NPx 62-61, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum, annotated by SUNY ESF.)**

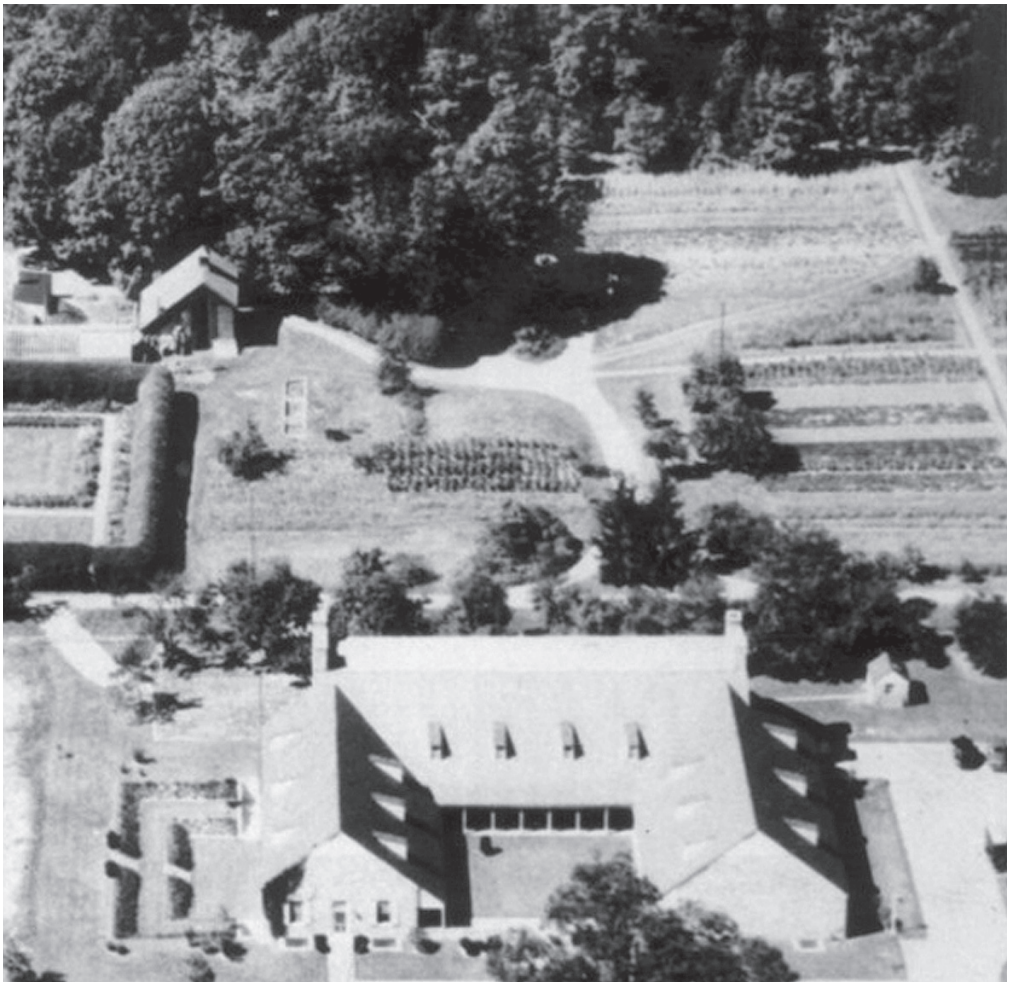


**Figure 33: Historic aerial view looking west over the southern half of the Home Garden at the treatment period in c.1941, with the large vegetable garden at right and small vegetable garden with tree nursery at left. Note north-south direction of rows within garden plots. (Detail of photograph 48-223790(388), Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)**

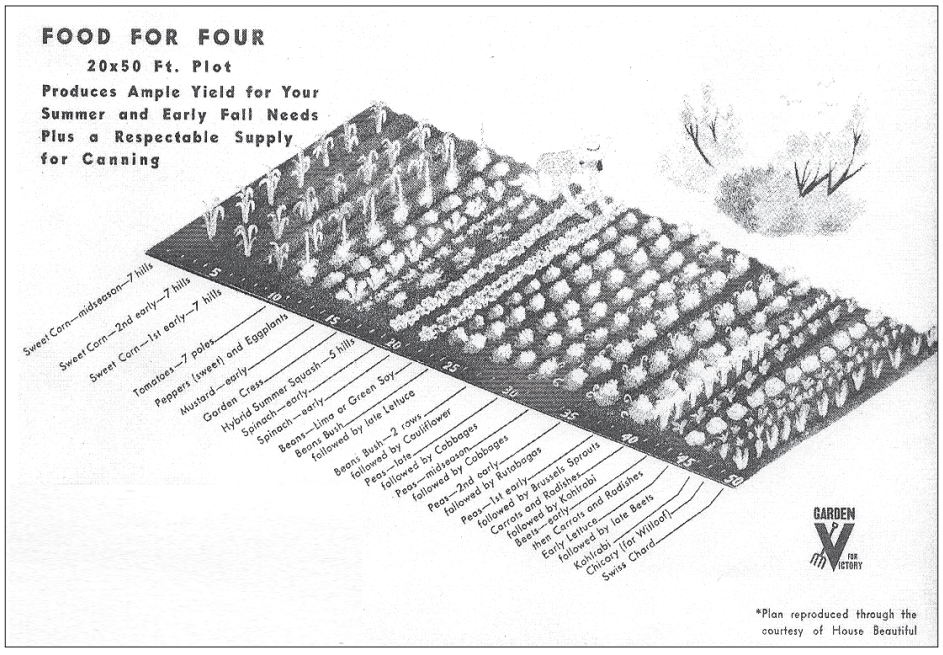



**Figure 34: A Victory Garden plot illustrated in *House Beautiful*, c.1944. (Victory garden interpretive program, 2006, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historical Sites.)**

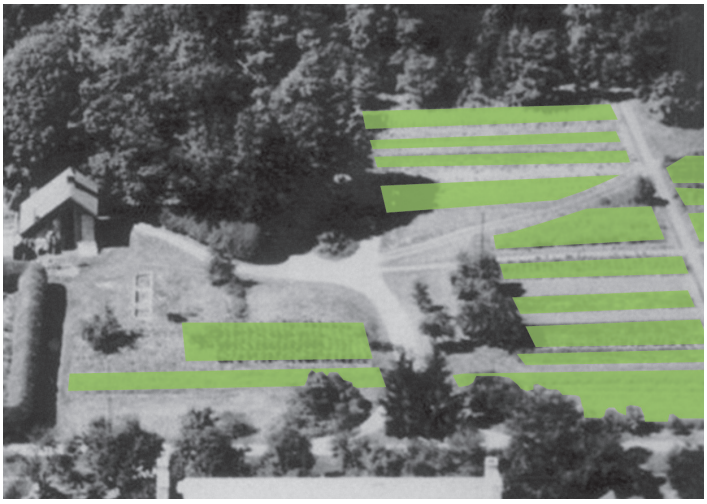
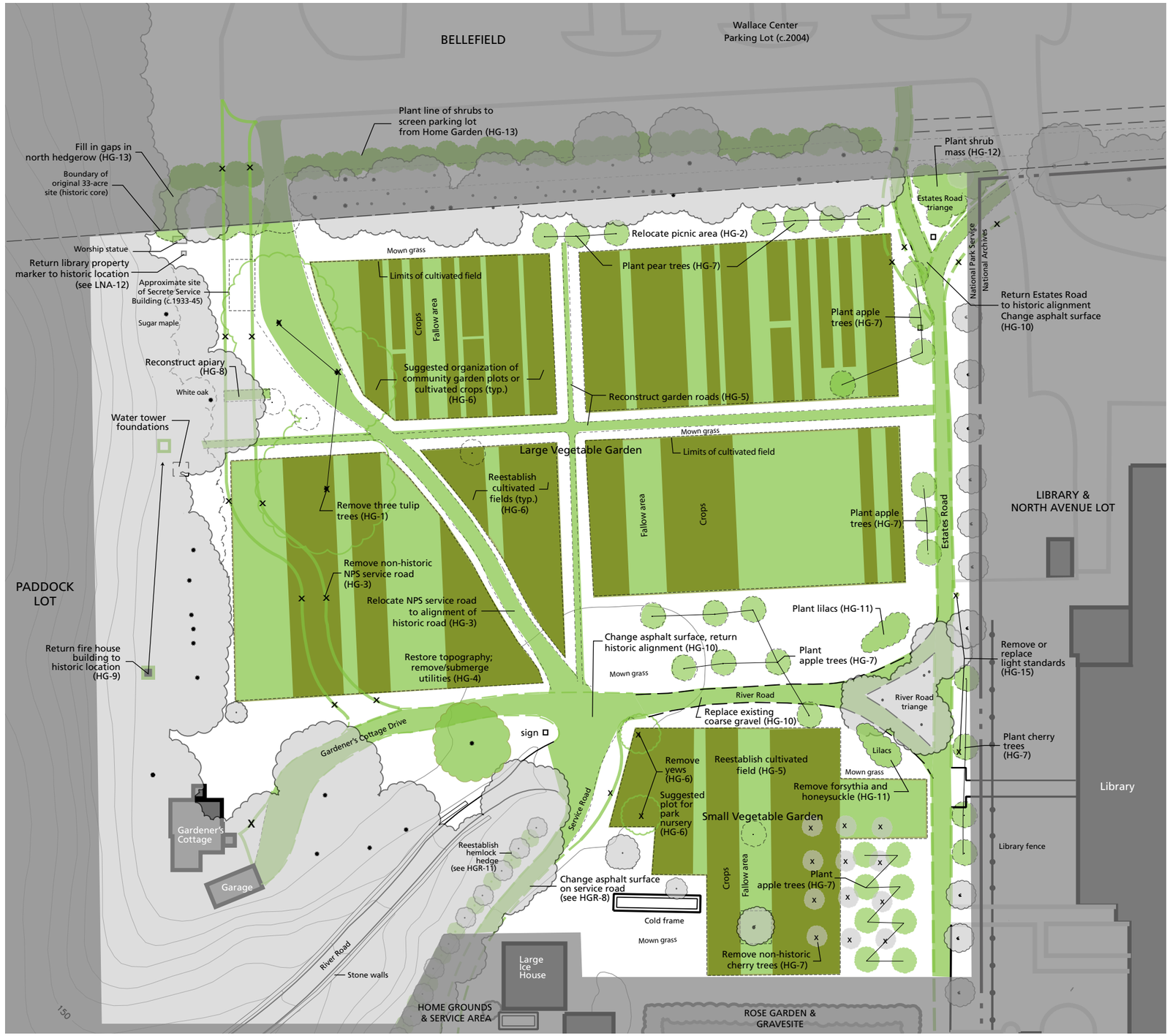


**Figure 35: Illustration of suggested layout of community garden plots indicated in green overlay showing orientation along lines of historic crops shown in this c.1941 photograph. Each plot would contain an assortment of crops as shown in figure 32. (Detail of photograph 48-223790(388), Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum, annotated by SUNY ESF.)**

**Figure 36 (below): Photograph of the apiary in 1948 prior to removal for construction of visitor parking lot. The pole was placed to indicate scale. (Photograph R-211, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.)**

**Figure 37: Recent view looking north along the Estates Road showing how change in surface material detracts from the historic continuity of the road (the left leg is the primary road). The lawn in the middle of the triangle was historically covered in shrubs. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)**

**Figure 38: Recent view looking northwest across the site of the large vegetable garden at the north boundary trees, with their open understory allowing view of the Wallace Center visitor parking lot. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)**




# Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site
Hyde Park, New York

## Treatment Plan
## Home Garden


**National Park Service**

**Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation**

www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry


### SOURCES

1. CLR for Springwood Part I (1999)
2. USGS Survey, 1946
3. ROVA GIS Database, 2007

### DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS2, 2009 based on
CLR Volume 1 existing conditions plan, CAD, (1999)

### LEGEND

- Feature requiring treatment
- Feature to remove
- Property boundary
- Feature removed since 1945
- Feature added since 1945 (lt. gray)
- 5' contour
- Specimen tree or shrub, woods
- Herbaceous bed
- Lightpost, sign
- Fence
- Paved road or walk
- Unpaved road or walk
- Building

### NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not indicate all changes to vegetation to 1945, or locate all contemporary small-scale features.

0 25' 50'

**Drawing 5**

## PADDOCK LOT

Treatment tasks are shown on Drawing 6 and identified by the prefix PL.

### GUIDELINES

Overall treatment objectives for the Paddock Lot are to enhance its well-maintained rural character, remove incompatible features, and return missing character-defining features extant during the treatment period in 1941. Given its relatively remote location, the park has not maintained the Paddock Lot to its historic level, resulting in loss of historic character to its roads, field patterns, and vegetation. The Paddock Lot should be maintained to the same standards as the Home Garden and South Avenue Lot as part of the historic rural setting of the Home. The Paddock Lot also forms part of the foreground for the river and mountain view from the south lawn and as the entrance into the site's trail system in the lower woods. In keeping with the General Management Plan, it would be appropriate to reintroduce agricultural uses in the Paddock Lot, particularly for the Lower Orchard provided it can be managed for production while retaining its historic character.

There are several historic buildings in the Paddock Lot that have been removed since 1945, but which do not warrant reconstruction. These include the garage, chicken house, and privy associated with the Duplex. Because the Duplex, in its current use as a park staff residence, is not accessible to the public, these outbuildings are not necessary for interpretive purposes. Their location to the rear (north) of the Duplex is inconspicuous, and therefore the absence of the buildings does not impact the overall historic character of the landscape. If additional building space is needed, such as a garage, then consideration should be given to reconstruction of the historic buildings.

The Paddock Lot has potential for interpreting two important themes in the history of the Springwood landscape: conservation and the impact of World War II. With two forest plantations and woods that are the closest in proximity to the Home, the Paddock Lot could provide a readily accessible place to tell the story of FDR's interest in conservation. Visitors could continue to explore the forest and other forest plantations in the adjoining lower woods. The Paddock Lot also retains war-time security system remnants at the intersection of River Road and the Duplex Road that could form a node for interpreting the impact of World War II in the landscape. These remnants include an electric eye and crash barrier, the subject of a c.1942 photograph (fig. 39). Here, too, was located a small guardhouse at the west side of the intersection of River Road and Duplex Road. This would be an appropriate location to relocate the guardhouse now in storage at the park's

Bellefield maintenance area (the original location of this guardhouse within the estate is not known, but it is a typical design). Together, these war-time security features could be used to interpret the system of jeep roads, barriers, and guard houses that existed across the 1,200-acre estate and north to the Rogers estate. Given its inconspicuous location apart from the Home, this interpretive node would not conflict with the overall treatment approach of managing the landscape for its pre-war character (1941).

## TASKS

### PL-1: Reestablish Historic Field Edges

Involved features: Paddock Lot field, Paddock Lot east woods

Historically, the field in the Paddock Lot extended north beyond the Upper Ram House and east of the Pump House (fig. 40). Since 1945, the field has been reduced in size due to growth of trees near the pump house and reservoir. Remove these trees, which number approximately eleven including black locust and tuliptree, and return the land to mown field. At the southwest end of the field west of the Lower Orchard, River Road was bordered by woods. This area is now mown field. Stop mowing and allow the field to revert to woods (managed to favor native hardwoods).

### PL-2: Enhance Historic Character of River Road and Duplex Road

Involved features: River Road, Duplex Road

Related Tasks: HG-10 (Enhance Historic Character of Estates Road, River Road, and Gardener's Cottage Drive), PL-4 (Relocate parking at Duplex)

River Road and Duplex Road were historically graded earth with even surfaces and well defined edges, as evident in a 1933 aerial photograph (fig. 41). At some point after 1946, the upper part of River Road and the entire length of the Duplex Road were paved in asphalt, probably to reduce maintenance and to arrest erosion on the steep portion of River Road. The unpaved portion of River Road extending through the south half of the Paddock Lot has reverted to a narrow two-track road. To enhance the historic character of these roads, remove the asphalt pavement and return to a graded earthen surface. Undertake archeological testing to confirm historic road width, alignment, and surface material. Grade the roads regularly to maintain a consistent surface and well-defined edges. It will probably be necessary from a maintenance standpoint to provide a more durable surface on the steep grade of River Road going up to the Home Garden. Here, use an alternative pavement that is compatible with the character of the earthen surface (see general treatment recommendations in chapter 2). Do not replace the

existing black asphalt in-kind. The change in pavement should maintain the visual continuity of River Road where it branches with Duplex Road.

#### PL-3: Relocate Staff Parking at Duplex

Involved features: Duplex Road
Related Tasks: PL-1 (Enhance Historic Character of River Road and Duplex Road), PL-4 (Replant Maples and Remove Non-Historic Trees at Duplex)

The park built a small paved parking area for park vehicles and staff cars on the south side of the Duplex. Cars parked here are visible to visitors walking along the Hyde Park Trail/River Road. As part of changing the surface of River Road and Duplex Road, remove this parking area and replace it if necessary by expanding the existing space on the less visible north side of the Duplex. If in the future there is a need for sheltering vehicles, it would be appropriate to reconstruct the Duplex garage and remove the outside parking completely. Temporary car shelters are not appropriate for use in the Duplex area because of visibility from River Road.

#### PL-4: Replant Maples and Remove Non-Historic Trees at Duplex

Related Task: PL-3 (Relocate Staff Parking at Duplex)

Two maples that framed the approach to the Duplex were removed after 1946. Replant two sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*) south of the Duplex approximately twelve feet to either side of the road, as shown on the 1946 USGS survey. In order to plant the tree west of the road, the existing non-historic parking area must be removed (see PL-3). The trees to the north of the Duplex, on either side of the road are not shown on the 1946 USGS survey. They should be removed to reestablish the open area surrounding the Duplex.

#### PL-5: Rebuild Pump House Road

Involved features: Pump House Road

The Pump House Road, initially constructed in c.1881, historically extended from River Road due south to the new reservoir, with a extension to the Pump House entrance; the roadbed was approximately 6' wide and had a graded earthen surface (see fig. 41). Today, it is a trace in the grassy slope below the Home (fig. 42). Rebuild the Pump House Road as a graded earthen road matching River Road. Undertake archeological testing to confirm the historic alignment, width, and surface material. Grade the road regularly to maintain consistent surface and well-defined edges. Correct the erosion at the ravine north of the old reservoir, where a culvert may have washed away. Reestablishing this road will enhance the historic circulation patterns in the landscape and provide access to the pump house, reservoir, and slope below the Home for maintenance purposes. The road could

also serve as a trail if the pump house and reservoir are restored to interpret the estate's mechanical systems.

#### PL-6: Reestablish Path to Service Area

Involved features: Path and stairs to service area

The path extending downhill from the service area along the north side of the garage and shed to Duplex Road has largely disappeared except for a double flight of steps near the shed. The pathway was constructed during the historic period and apparently provided a route for staff between the Duplex and the Home. It also provided the edge of the white pine plantation, Plot I. Reestablish the path as an earthen track, approximately 18" wide, and repair the two flights of steps. The pathway could be used as an alternate visitor route to the Paddock Lot and River Road, and for interpreting the patterns of life for estate staff.

#### PL-7: Enhance Historic Character of Lower Orchard

Involved features: Lower Orchard

The Lower Orchard was originally planted in 1916 as an apple orchard with approximately 69 trees and was let go in the early years of the park. While the park has since replaced many of the apples trees, some using grafts of existing trees, the Lower Orchard has lost historic character due to absence and incorrect alignment of trees, changed pruning methods, and lack of maintenance (fig. 43, compare with figs. 40, 41). The existing composition of the orchard includes the following apple (*Malus sp.)* varieties: American Beauty, Golden Delicious, Macintosh, Northern Spy, Stayman Winesap, Cox Orange Pippin, Baldwin, Golden Russet, Macoun, and Yellow Newtown.[19] While all of these known varieties were available between 1916 and 1941, the only varieties documented within the Lower Orchard during the historic period are Golden Delicious and Macintosh. Further research would be necessary to determine if other varieties were used.

To enhance the historic character of the Lower Orchard, manage it for an even distribution of apples trees pruned consistently for a uniform scale and shape. Variety in size and age is appropriate since trees were historically replaced as necessary. Prune the trees with a low-headed, open bowl style (versus pyramidal style) characteristic of farm orchards in the early twentieth century and apparently the technique used by the Roosevelts.[20] Perpetuate the 30'-grid spacing by replacing missing trees and removing misaligned trees or relocating them to the historic alignment. Maintain full stocking of the orchard using the existing varieties unless there is documentation that a variety was not planted historically. Mow the ground at a low level to distinguish the orchard from the adjoining field.

**PL-8: Enhance Historic Character & Perpetuate Forest Plantations: Plots I & K**

Involved features: Forest plantations, plots I & K

Plots I and K are the legacy of FDR's initial efforts at scientific forestry that he began in 1912. Plot I was set out between 1912-16 as a mixed stand of white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), and Plot K was set out in 1917 as a pure stand of tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), FDR's favorite tree (fig. 44). Since forest management ceased in c.1946, both plots have declined in condition. The north half of Plot I has lost much of its original tree stock due to blow-downs and lack of thinning, and is now naturalized with hardwoods. The southern half is still predominantly white pine, and is clearly distinguishable as a plantation. Plot K retains tulip trees as its dominant species, although other hardwoods have naturalized in the margins, making it difficult to see the plantation trees when in leaf (fig. 45).

Manage these plantations to enhance their historic managed character. Enhance the managed character by removing downed trees, brush, and competing vegetation to enhance the visibility of the stand. Mark the plantations to identify historic limits, species, and planting date (see general treatment recommendations). Detailed management will be prescribed in the park's forthcoming forest management plan. This plan should consider the following treatment objectives for each plot:

*Plot I*

- Perpetuate the life of the existing white pines in the southern half of the plantation to the extent feasible.
- Plan for removal and replacement in the long term to perpetuate this plantation as a feature in the landscape. Given its poor condition, the northern half of the plantation near the Duplex may be an appropriate location to experiment with replanting. This may include clearing the existing trees and planting white pine and Scots pine according to the historic species composition and planting pattern. The replanting would not only perpetuate the plantation in the long term, but could also be used to interpret historic forestry practices.

*Plot K*

- Perpetuate the life of the existing tulip trees to the extent feasible.
- Plan for removal and replacement in the long term to perpetuate this plantation as a feature in the landscape.
- Address erosion along the drainage corridor that crosses the plot.
- Use this stand to interpret FDR's interest in experimenting with tuliptrees for reforestation purposes.

**PL-9: Repair Water-Supply Structures**

Involved features: Pump House, Old Reservoir, New Reservoir, Upper Ram House

Related task: PL-5 (Rebuild Pump House Road)

The system that supplied water to the Home, dating to 1881 and expanded as part of the renovation of the Home in 1915-1916, includes two reservoirs, a pump house, and a ram house within the Paddock Lot that brought water from the pond in the Lower Woods. These structures have not been in use since public water was brought into the site after 1946 and are today in a state of disrepair (fig. 46). Aside from general building repairs, rebuild the stone-slab roof of the Upper Ram House and keep the surrounding area mown, including the area around an adjoining utility cover. Remove debris and soil from the Old Reservoir and conserve the gears. Mow the turf roof of the New Reservoir on a regular basis and repair the bent vents. Rebuild the Pump House Road as directed under PL-5. The Pump House roof should also be restored to its historic sheathing.

**PL-10: Remove Audio Interpretive Station**

Involved features: Paddock Lot audio interpretive station

The audio-interpretive station at the corner of River Road and the trace of the Pump House Road features a bench with a stone pier that originally held an audio device. It was added in c.1966 probably as part of the park's MISSION 66 prospectus (see fig. 42). The audio system has been removed, but the stonework is sound. Because it is a non-historic feature and is not necessary for current park operations, remove the audio-interpretive station and return the site to mown grass in the shoulder of the adjoining roads.

**Figure 39: Historic view looking northeast from the intersection of River Road and the Duplex Road showing war-time security system (electronic eye, crash barrier), c.1942. Remnants of this system remain at this location. (Photograph px 80-26:44 (8), Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.)**

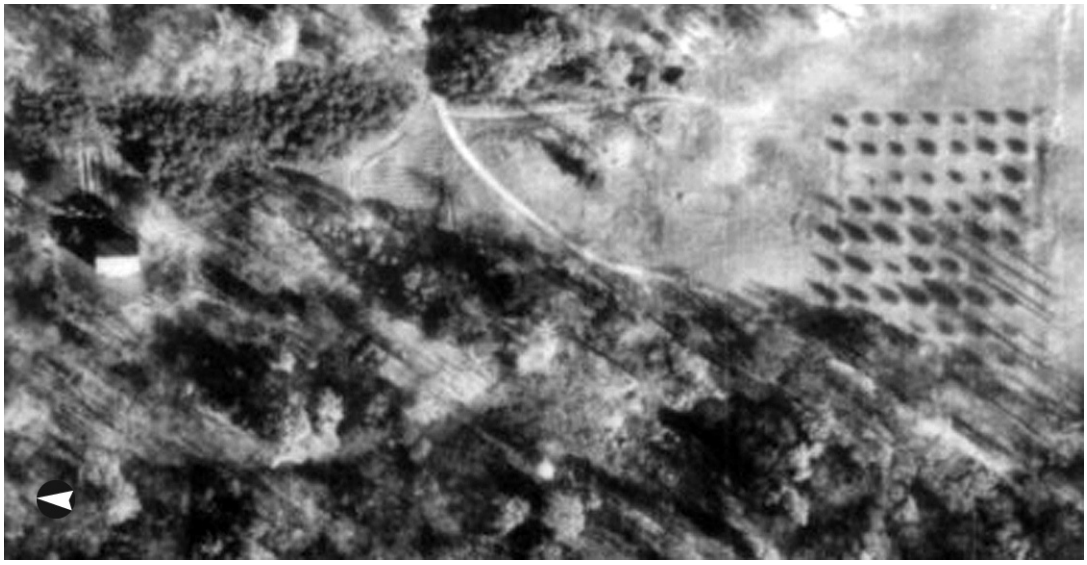


**Figure 40: Historic aerial view of the Paddock Lot in1931 showing limits of field, character of lower orchard, and extent of white pine plantation (Plot I, dark area at upper left). Although ten years earlier than the treatment date, the landscape did not change significantly over this time aside from the growth of trees between the Pump House Road and River Road at the north end of the field. (Detail, photograph Npx48-223922(1), Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)**

**Figure 41: Historic aerial view of the southern half of the Paddock Lot in 1933 showing the character of River Road, Duplex Road, and Pump House Road (left); and the lower orchard. Note the well-defined surface of the roads and mowing pattern around the orchard. (Detail, photograph NPx 62-61, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)**

Figure 42: Recent view of the Pump House Road trace looking south from River Road. Note variety of road pavement and surface types compared with historic conditions shown in figure 39. At right is the non-historic audio-interpretive station. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)

Figure 43: Recent view of the lower orchard looking west from the south lawn at the Home. Note missing trees and lack of uniform pruning. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)

Figure 44 (above): Historic view of Plot K (tulip poplar planted in 1917) in 1931 looking north with the Duplex Road at right. Note managed character with pruned lower trunks and understory free of debris and brush. (Photograph 48-223837[23], Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.)

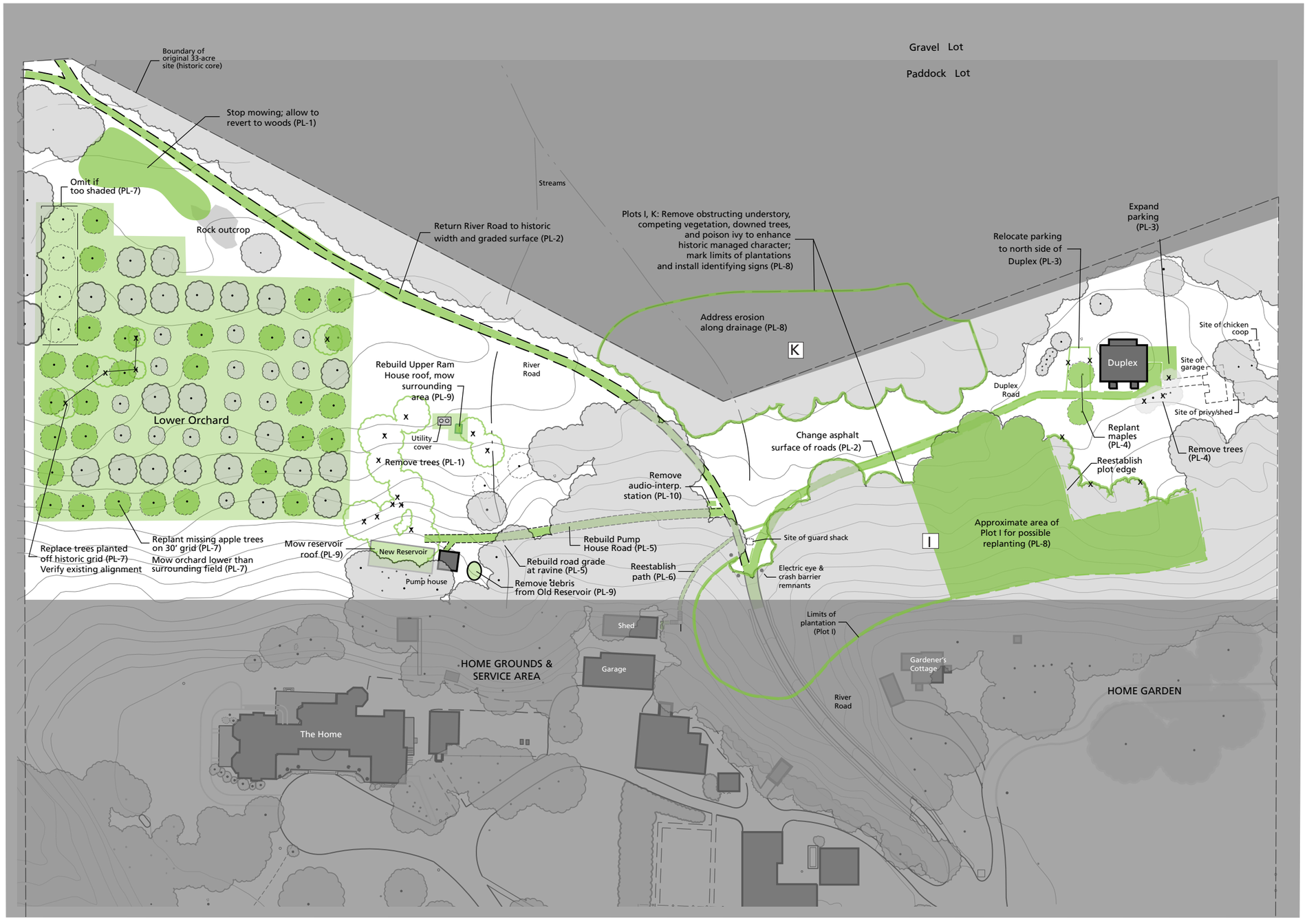
Figure 45 (upper right): Recent spring view of Plot K showing mature tulip trees with leafed-out successional understory hardwoods. At right is the Duplex Road. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)

Figure 46 (right): Current view looking northeast uphill at the old reservoir showing its rusted gears and debris-strewn condition. At right is the corner of the pump house. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)

# Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site
Hyde Park, New York

## Treatment Plan
## Paddock Lot





**National Park Service**
**Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation**
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry


### SOURCES

1. CLR for Springwood Part I (1999)
2. USGS Survey, 1946
3. ROVA GIS Database, 2007

### DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS2, 2009 based on
CLR Volume 1 existing conditions plan, CAD, (1999)

### LEGEND

- Feature requiring treatment
- Feature to remove
- Property boundary
- Feature removed since 1945
- Feature added since 1945 (lt. gray)
- 5' contour
- Specimen tree or shrub, woods
- Herbaceous bed
- Lightpost, sign
- Fence
- Paved road or walk
- Unpaved road or walk
- Building

### NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not indicate all changes to vegetation to 1945, or locate all contemporary small-scale features.

0 25' 50'

**Drawing 6**

## LIBRARY & NORTH AVENUE LOT

Suggested treatment tasks are shown on Drawing 7 and identified by the prefix LNA.

### GUIDELINES

Treatment objectives for the Library & North Avenue Lot, the portion of the historic core under separate federal administration by the National Archives and Records Administration, is to enhance its rural character, reestablish missing character-defining features, and remove or redesign incompatible non-historic features. Treatment of the Library & North Avenue Lot should be to preserve and enhance the character of the landscape as it existed in 1941 upon completion of the Library and prior to World War II, consistent with the rest of the historic core. This treatment date captures the landscape character that FDR intended for his presidential library. Except for the Eleanor Roosevelt wings built in 1971 and the associated changes in the walks, landscape features added after 1945 are considered for this report to be non-contributing. [21]

The treatment goal for the designed landscape immediately surrounding the Library, including the courtyard, foundation plantings, and walks, should be to maintain the design intent original to the building's construction in 1939-41, characterized by restrained ornamental plantings, open spatial character, and integration with the adjoining agricultural field (fig. 47, see also fig. 2). A detailed restoration of the landscape that existed in 1941 is not appropriate given the addition of the Eleanor Roosevelt wings. The landscape of the North Avenue Lot that predates the Library and is integral to the surrounding park property—including the agricultural field, white pine screen, field oaks, apple orchard, and fruit trees along the Estates Road—should also be managed to preserve and enhance the 1941 character.

Notable changes since 1941 have resulted from the addition of ornamental plantings (shrubs, specimen trees) and reduction in the extent of the agricultural field. In the past four years, the landscape has undergone considerable change as part of the Wallace Center construction. This project enhanced the historic character of the landscape through removal of the non-historic second entry drive and visitor parking lot. Although the new Library parking lot was not a reconstruction of the original design (this would not have been possible addition of the Eleanor Roosevelt wings), it is compatible with the historic design intent.

Where possible, circulation should remain on historic walks and drives. The addition of the new Library entrance walk, which extends from the Wallace Center to the Home Road, detracts from the historic character of the landscape by

altering the limits of the agricultural field and the setting of the Library. The loss of circulation on the original entrance drive, which was replaced by an entrance drive at Bellefield as part of the Wallace Center project, also detracts from the landscape's historic character. Consider returning circulation to this drive to allow visitors to experience the historic entrance that FDR had intended. While returning vehicular use may not be feasible at present except on special occasions, pedestrian circulation could be introduced by rerouting the Hyde Park Trail to the drive (the trail presently extends along a path through Bellefield), and by including the drive on a walking tour.

In the context of its educational and commemorative mission, the Library has installed sculpture and memorials to the grounds surrounding the building, notably the Freedom from Fear sculpture (1994). Although this sculpture tells an important story, its scale, materials, and color, and prominent location near the Rose Garden (nearly on axis with an historic entrance) are incompatible with the historic setting of Springwood. In future installations, consideration should be given to installing only temporary commemorative features within the historic core, and to restricting permanent installations to the Wallace Center. It would also be appropriate to designate a space for sculpture on the south side of the Library that was originally designed as a sunken sculpture garden. Although this garden was removed with the addition of the south Eleanor Roosevelt wing in 1971, roughly half of the original garden space remains and could serve as an appropriate location for contemporary memorials and sculpture. Aside from being framed by two sides of the building, the space is also screened from the larger landscape by mature trees.

Because of the Library's separate federal administration, the following tasks are presented as recommendations to the National Archives and Records Administration for consideration through cooperative management with the National Park Service. Further research may be required to inform some treatment tasks because the Library was not fully documented in Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood Volume I, or included in the 1994 historic plant inventory.

## RECOMMENDED TASKS

### LNA-1: Remove Incompatible Trees

Involved features: Fruit trees and arborvitae along Library entrance walks, North Avenue Lot field oaks, Alberta spruce screening at septic tank

Related Tasks: LNA-4 (Replace Entrance Walk to Library and Home)

Over the past few decades, the Library has planted a number of trees in its landscape. While some of these are compatible with the historic rural character, others detract from it by altering the open spatial character, conflicting with historic specimen trees, or making the landscape more ornamental than it was historically. The following non-historic trees should be removed:

- Young white pine adjoining the field oaks: Remove the tree by cutting and grinding down the stump to avoid impacting the root systems of the oaks. If allowed to mature, the white pine will impact the canopy of the historic oaks and compete for light and nutrients. There were historically no conifers within the field.
- Fruit trees along Library Entrance Walks: Remove five small non-historic fruit trees along the new entrance walk because they detract from the open spatial character of the landscape (fig. 48).
- Arborvitae along old Library entrance walk: Remove two non-historic arborvitae trees because they are crowding adjoining historic oak trees and because they detract from the open spatial character of the landscape (see fig. 48).
- Alberta spruce screening septic utilities: Remove these five recently planted trees (shrubs) because they impact the open spatial character of the North Avenue Lot field and are not a species found historically in the landscape (see LNA-5 for treatment of above-ground utilities).
- Three red oaks in southwestern side of the North Avenue Lot: Remove these three non-historic oaks to maintain the open character of the field. There were historically no field oaks in this location, and all were white oaks.
- Arborvitae screen at the Freedom from Fear Sculpture: Remove these overgrown trees or lower the existing trees to a height below the eaves of the Library.

### LNA-2: Replant Missing Field Oaks

Involved features: North Avenue Lot field oaks

Three field oaks have disappeared since the historic period and should be replanted. Plant a white oak in front of the Library just north of the courtyard

entrance (see fig. 47); and two white oaks missing from a grove of four in the southeast corner of the field.

#### LNA-3: Redesign Library Courtyard and Entry Plantings

Involved features: Library courtyard plantings, Library foundation & entry plantings

The east front of the Library was originally sparsely planted with evergreen and deciduous shrubs bordering the entrances (see fig. 47, 49). The courtyard was lawn with two shrubs flanking the entrance steps, a design that brought the simple agricultural character of the landscape within the building (fig. 50).[22] The existing plantings, added following the addition of the Eleanor Roosevelt wings in 1971, consist of lush ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering annuals that frame and enclose the courtyard and its approach (fig. 51). The plantings are not in keeping with the distinctive design that FDR intended. In addition, the growth of the dogwoods located at the four corners of the courtyard has obscured the horizontal lines of the roof. Functionally, the courtyard plantings are susceptible to snowfall damage given their location below the eaves of the main roof.

Remove the existing plantings and design a new planting plan that recalls the simplicity and openness of the original landscape. The new design should consider the following:

- Courtyard: Redesign as an unadorned lawn that is open to the North Avenue Lot field. Remove the dogwoods and rhododendrons, and the boxwood hedge to either side of the FDR bust. Plant individual arborvitae shrubs clipped into a tall oval to either side of the entrance steps (see fig. 50 for the north shrub). Retaining the existing border along the porch as a simple, low herbaceous planting would be compatible as a new addition.
- East Foundation and Courtyard Wall: Replace the existing boxwood and spirea hedges that disrupt the open spatial character with scattered shrubs along the terrace wall and building foundation as existed historically (see figs. 47 and 49). The plantings should be a mix of deciduous and evergreen species, either loosely clipped or in their natural habit.

#### LNA-4: Redesign Entrance Walk to Library

Involved features: Old Library entrance walk, New Library entrance walk, light standards, NPS signs, Library entrance sign
Related Tasks: LNA-1 (Remove Incompatible Trees), LNA-6 (Reestablish Historic Field Limits of North Avenue Lot)

The new entrance walk to the Library was constructed in 2004 as the primary visitor access to both the Library and the Home from the Wallace Center (fig. 52). The stone chip asphalt walk parallels the old Library entrance walk along the former edge of the North Avenue Lot field. The old flagstone walk was built along with the Library in 1939-41 and was extended in 1948 and 1971.[23] The location of the new walk location paralleling the old walk was selected to revive the historic arrival sequence to the Home via the Home Road, to give visitors an improved view of the Library, and to align with a pre-existing opening in the Library fence near the Home Road. [24]

Although intended as a compatible new addition, the new walk detracts from the historic character of the landscape by altering the relationship of the Library with the agricultural field and by duplicating an existing historic circulation feature. The new walk separates the Library from the field, and leads visitors away from the building in a less intimate approach than existed historically. The walk also extends the lawn area into what was historically an agricultural field.

A more historically appropriate solution for visitor circulation from the Wallace Center to the Library and the Home would follow the old Library entrance walk by extending it north to the Wallace Center (it is aligned with the south entrance, see fig. 52), and south to the Home Road. These changes would enhance the historic setting of the Library, allowing visitors to experience the historic approach to the building and returning the historic limits of the North Avenue Lot field. This realignment would require minor creation of a new opening in the Library fence and removal of two trees along the north boundary. In designing this change in circulation, the following issues should be considered:

- The proposed extensions of the old Library entrance walk north to the Wallace Center and south to the Home Road should continue use of flagstone. Use of unmortared flagstone, as used in the new walks at the Wallace Center, would be appropriate as a compatible new addition. There have been maintenance and safety issues with the mortared flagstone in the past.
- The circular detour around the oak tree, part of the c.1971 extension, is a distinctive part of the walk that does not detract from its historic character or function.
- The existing width of the old Library entrance walk (between 7’ 8” and 8’) meets minimum accessibility standards (see Appendix D). A width of 5’ is considered the minimum for two wheel chairs to pass.
- The south end of the new entrance walk located between the Home Road and Library fence should be returned to an earthen farm road, as indicated

on the 1946 USGS survey (Appendix A). This road ended at the fence and did not extend into the field.

- The furnishing lining the new entrance walk, including signs, benches, and light standards but not the historic flagpole, should be removed along with the walk and the site managed as low meadow (see also LNA-1, LNA-6).

#### LNA-5: Remove Above-Ground Septic Utilities and Gravel Access Road

Related task: LNA-1
Involved features: Library septic system, North Avenue lot gravel access road

As part of the Wallace Center construction in 2004, the Library septic system was reconstructed in situ (the septic system is shown on the 1946 USGS survey, Appendix A). This system includes a septic field in the east half of the field, and a septic tank in the west half with an above-ground utility box. As part of the reconstruction, a temporary gravel road was built off the Library entrance drive to access the septic tank. To reestablish the historic character of the North Avenue Lot field, reconstruct the electrical box in an underground vault, sink the concrete septic tank cover, and remove the gravel access road and Alberta spruce screen (see LNA-1).

#### LNA-6: Reestablish Historic Field Patterns of North Avenue Lot

Involved features: North Avenue Lot field
Related Tasks: LNA-1 (Remove Incompatible Trees), LNA-4 (Redesign Entrance Walk to Library, LNA-5 (Remove Above-Ground Utilities & Access Road)

A distinctive aspect of the Library landscape was its integration with the North Avenue Lot field. Historically, the existing flagpole marked the edge of the high meadow/cultivated field, with low meadow extending to the old Library entrance walk (figs. 53, 54). Manicured lawn was limited to a narrow band around the building. Over the years, the limits of the lawn have been extended out from the building. Today, only the east half of the field is maintained as high meadow (hay field).

To reestablish the historic agricultural setting of the Library, reestablish the historic field patterns of the North Avenue Lot. Maintain lawn to approximately 5’ from the east edge of the old Library entrance walk; low meadow or rough lawn (seasonal maximum of approximately 2’ high) from there to the flagpole; and high meadow (seasonal maximum of approximately 4’) from the flagpole east to the white pine screen along the Post Road. Within the high meadow, mow the field lower beneath the field oaks and tulip poplars. If feasible, the high meadow should

be cultivated as it was historically, or used for hay production. Given the addition of the south Eleanor Roosevelt wings, the historic limits of the field require adjustment (this area was historically cultivated, see fig. 2). Maintain lawn to the outer edge of the old Library entrance walk to the south of the wing, and the area to the south as low meadow.

Rough ground and high grasses would make it difficult for the Library to stage special events on the North Avenue Lot field under this recommended treatment. These events typically include large gatherings and tents set up on the west half of the field. It is recommended that alternative special events sites be designated, such as the lawns to north and south of the Library. The Library should also consider cooperative use of the park's special events area at Bellefield east and north of the Wallace Center.

#### LNA-7: Remove Library Maintenance Area

Involved features: Library maintenance area, fence, hedge, tool sheds, air conditioning tower

The tool sheds and air conditioning tower, added in c.1971 and 1985, are part of the Library's fence and hedge-enclosed maintenance area at the southwest corner of the North Avenue Lot, bordering the Estates Road and Rose Garden. Library maintenance vehicles are also parked here. While not visible from the Rose Garden, the cooling tower can be heard from the gravesite, and the complex is visible along the Estates Road, library walks, and Home Road. As part of a proposed rehabilitation of the Library, the National Archives is planning on removing the cooling tower and using the Wallace Center system instead. As part of this project, remove the maintenance sheds, hedge, and fence, and return the site to low meadow (see LNA-6). Locate maintenance sheds and maintenance vehicle parking outside of the historic core.

#### LNA-8: Restore Library Fence

Involved features: Library fence

As part of the Library construction in 1939-41, a three-rail iron fence was constructed along the north, west, and south boundaries of the property that FDR conveyed to the federal government. Portions of the western side were removed in c.1948, and the entire north side was removed in the late 1970s. It is recommended that these missing sections be replaced with new sections matching the design and materials of the historic fence. A non-historic opening would be necessary at the existing Library parking lot and drive to the Wallace Center. Another two openings would be required at either end of the proposed extensions of the old Library entrance walk (see LNA-4). Restoration of the fence would make visible

the original limits of the Library property, which have become less distinct with the addition of the Wallace Center. Along with reconstructing the missing parts of the fence, the existing fence sections should be repaired and repainted in the historic color (requires further research).

#### LNA-9: Enhance Historic Character of North Avenue Lot Orchard

Involved features: North Avenue Lot orchard, trees along north boundary

The North Avenue Lot orchard, planted in c.1912 as a grid of four rows of apple trees, was retained as part of the Library landscape and maintained in production through the end of the historic period. Since the historic period, most of the trees have been replanted.[25] Several trees are missing, and the existing trees do not reflect historic pruning practices. Many appear misshapen by the removal of one or more of the scaffold branches reflecting the contemporary high pruning method used to facilitate the passage of lawn mowing equipment.

Manage the orchard to enhance its historic character as a productive farm orchard, pruned according to the open bowl (low branching) style that was characteristic of the early twentieth century.[26] Keep the understory of the orchard mown lower than the adjoining high meadow/cultivated field to the south, using equipment that does not require raising of the understory. Prune overhanging limbs from the trees along the Bellefield boundary to reduce shade on the apple trees. Replant missing apple trees, which include several near the gate house and at the west end of the north row. The field oaks are encroaching on two or three apple trees in the south row. Prune these apple trees or remove if necessary to protect the oak trees.

#### LNA-10: Replant Missing Apple Trees along West Boundary

Involved features: Fruit trees along Estates Road

Related Task: HG-7 (Plant Fruit Trees)

A double line of fruit (cherry and apple) trees historically ran along either side of the Library fence bordering the Estates Road. The northern trees were removed with construction of the visitor parking lot in 1948. With removal of the parking lot in 2004, most of the missing trees were replanted, except for some on the Library side. Replant these apple trees using varieties available in 1941, including two at the north end of the row, three behind the Library, and one to the south. Prune all of the trees according to the open bowl (low branching) style.

#### LNA-11: Complete Restoration of Library Post Road Entrance

Involved features: Post Road white pine screen, Library gatehouse, Post Road Library sign

Related Task: LNA-9 (Enhance Historic Character of North Avenue Lot Orchard)

With removal of the second (non-historic) entrance drive in 2004, the Library entrance was partially restored to its original appearance with rebuilding of the perimeter stone wall. To complete restoration of this landscape, replant the missing sections of white pine screen, remove the non-historic entrance sign, and replace the vinyl windows in the gate house with the original multi-paned wood casements. Replanting of the white pine screen includes the three rows extending south of the entrance drive toward the existing white pines, and a grove of approximately twenty to the north (see 1946 USGS survey, Appendix A). The exact number and placement of trees may require alteration from the historic planting pattern to enhance growing conditions. While these new plantings will not be consistent with the even-age character of the existing white pine trees, they will reestablish the spatial definition of the landscape. White pines grow quickly and over time the distinction in size between the historic and new plantings will decrease.

#### LNA-12: Reinstall Library Boundary Marker

Involved features: Library boundary markers

The four corners of the Library property were identified by stone markers inscribed with a "+" on the top and "U.S. –F.D.R. 1939" on one side. One of these markers was removed from the northwest corner and is presently resting along the west side of the Home Garden. Reinstall this marker in its historic location, which is near the 'Y' intersection of the Estates Road.

**Figure 47: Historic view of the Library looking northwest, 1941. Note relationship to the cultivated field, simple foundation plantings, open character of the courtyard, aged white oak to the right of the entrance, and the recently planted red oak at left. (Digital image 5a07074r, Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress American Memory Collection.)**

**Figure 48: Recent view looking north along the recently built new Library entrance walk showing ornamental fruit trees and cedars. Compare with figure 47. Much of the mown lawn was historically maintained as agricultural field. (SUNY ESF.)**

**Figure 49: Historic view of the Library entrance plantings and courtyard lawn looking southwest, 1941. Also note flagstone walk and simple treatment of courtyard. (Digital image 5a07078r, Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress American Memory Collection.)**

**Figure 50: Historic view into the Library courtyard in 1945 showing simplicity of original landscape design. Fala is in the foreground. (LIFE photograph archives, copyright Getty Images.)**

**Figure 51: Recent view into the Library courtyard showing plantings made after 1971. (SUNY ESF, 2007.)**

Figure 52: Recent view of the new Library entrance walk (foreground and at left) looking south from the Wallace Center showing alignment with the historic Library entrance walk in the distance indicated by the white line. This is the alignment recommended for extension of the old Library entrance walk. (SUNY ESF, 2005).

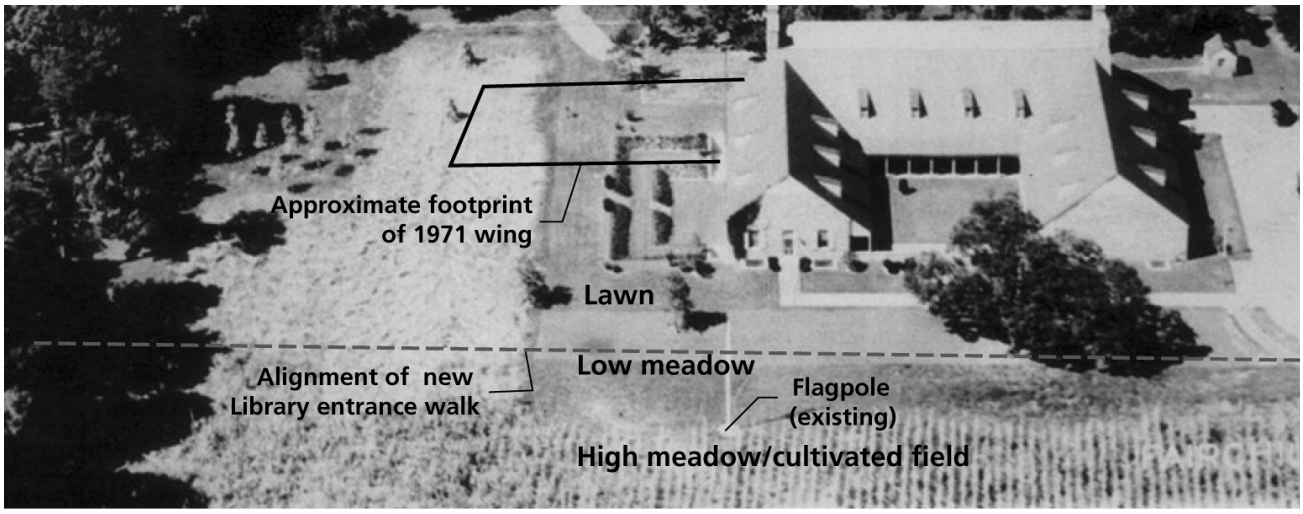



Figure 53: Historic aerial view of the Library taken in 1941 showing the extent of lawn, low meadow, and high meadow/cultivated field in relation to the existing flagpole and the new Library entrance walk. (Detail Photograph 48-22379C [388], Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum, annotated by SUNY ESF.)

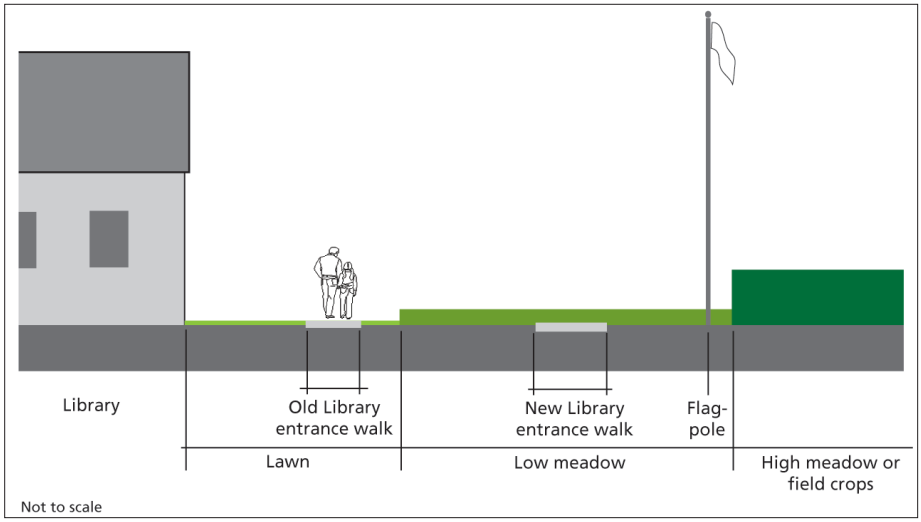
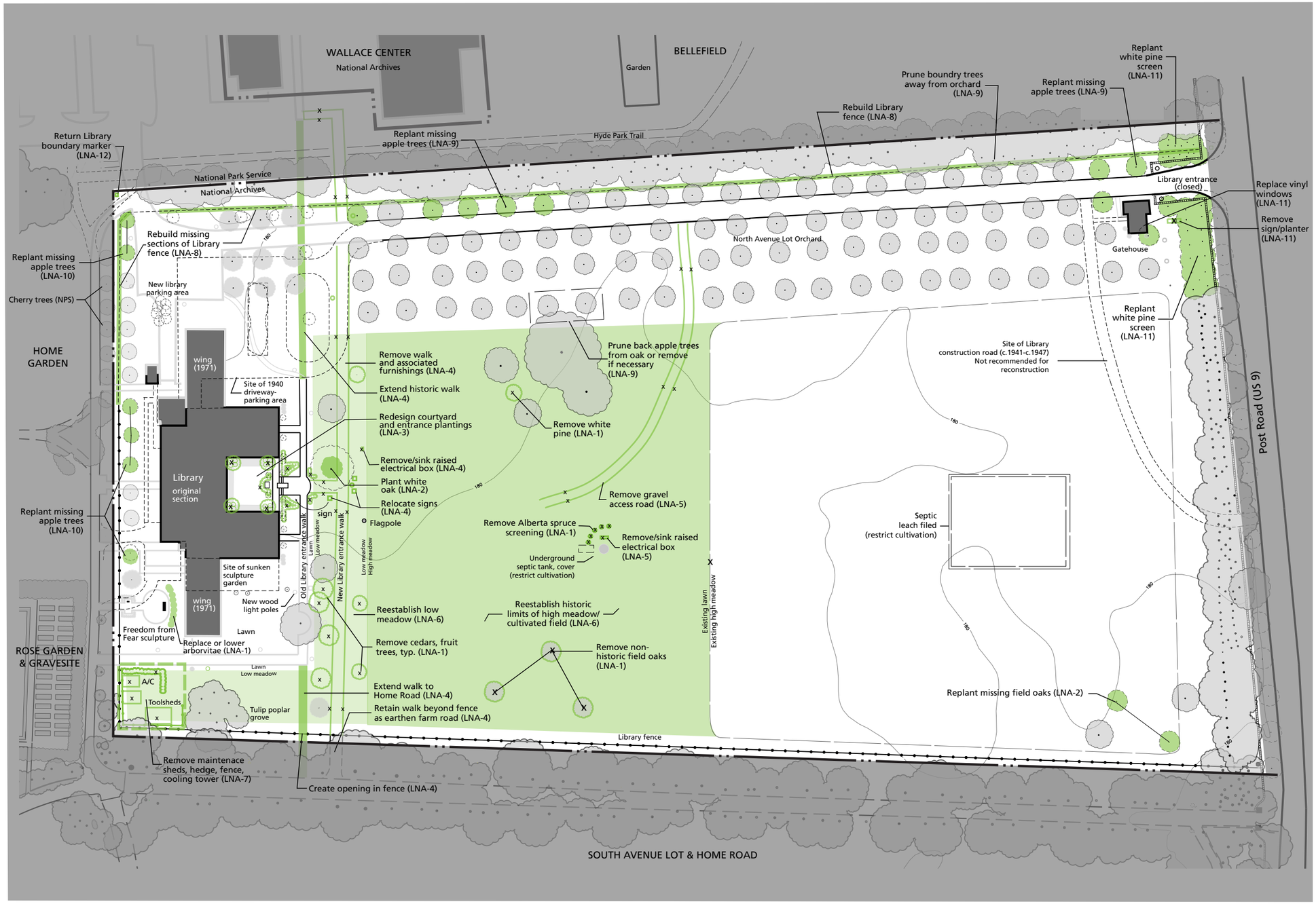



Figure 54: Section perspective looking north from the Library to the flagpole illustrating relative heights of proposed lawn-meadow conditions. (SUNY ESF.)




# Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site
Hyde Park, New York

## Treatment Plan Library & North Avenue Lot


**National Park Service**

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- Unpaved road or walk
- Building
- Post Road stone wall

### NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not indicate all changes to vegetation to 1945, or locate all contemporary small-scale features.
3. Plan provided as recommendation only; North Avenue Lot not under NPS management.

0 50' 100'

**Drawing 7**

## PRELIMINARY TREATMENT TASKS FOR ADJOINING AREAS

This section provides preliminary recommendations for areas of the national historic site adjoining the Springwood historic core, including the lower woods (Wheeler Place, Rogers Land, and western part of J. R. Roosevelt Place), J. R. Roosevelt Place (eastern part surrounding the Red House), and Bellefield. The recommendations, which are based on the general treatment recommendations in chapter 2, are preliminary in scope because they are not documented within Cultural Landscape Report Volume 1. Features are located on Drawing 1.

### LOWER WOODS

#### Enhance Historic Character of River Road

In keeping with recommendations for the historic core (see Task PL-2), the section of River Road within the lower woods should be graded to reestablish an even surface and historic widths. Archeological investigation would be necessary to determine width and surface materials. The shoulder should be cleaned of downed trees and other debris to create a well-maintained character. The concrete bridge on River Road originally had rustic timber railings extending along the approaches. These were probably remnants of an earlier timber bridge (see Cultural Landscape Report volume 1, fig. 2.37). Further research is required to determine if these railings existed in 1941. If they did, they should be reconstructed if there is adequate documentation. It would also be appropriate to add rustic timber railings that are similar in character to the historic railings if necessary for visitor safety.

Consideration should be given to reconstructing the lost section of River Road along the north side of the Big (Roosevelt) Cove. This would allow visitors to view the site of the Roosevelt boat house removed in c.1935, and the area along the railroad where the Roosevelts had a boat landing and railroad platform that were removed after 1945. It was along River Road that FDR's coffin was brought from the railroad platform up to the Rose Garden in April 1945.

#### Manage Lower Woods

The lower woods should be managed to balance ecological and cultural values, particularly along road and trail corridors that historically had a well-tended, managed appearance. The Roosevelt family used the lower woods for recreational purposes such as walking and horseback riding, and for forestry purposes including firewood production and two timber harvests in 1942 and 1944.

Treatment of the lower woods will be detailed in the park's forthcoming forest management plan. This plan should address the guidelines in the 1931 report, "Management Plan for Kromelbooge Woods" (Franklin D. Roosevelt Library) that was prepared by Irving Isenberg, a College of Forestry graduate, with FDR's input. In the context of the overall goal of timber production, the report provided the following management guidance for the lower woods:

> *It was thought best to treat this area aesthetically because of topography and other limiting factors. The numerous rock ledges and hollows offset by larger trees give a beautiful effect. Dead trees should be removed and thinning should be for beauty effect.*[27]

An exception to this treatment was an old-growth (purportedly virgin) hemlock woods along the ridge south of River Road. In a 1931 edition of the journal *American Forests*, Nelson Brown wrote that this was a "primeval grove of hemlocks, whose pristine beauty is unmarred by the ax. This grove is being preserved [by FDR] for posterity as a museum of what our original forests looked like when the sturdy Dutch forefathers first settled these shores."[28] The appropriate treatment for this part of the woods would be the recommendations from Isenberg's 1931 report: "Leave entirely alone, not even removing dead trees unless absolutely necessary."[29]

#### Perpetuate Forest Plantations in Lower Woods (Plots A, B, F, and U)

Each of these plantations should be marked and interpreted as recommended under the site-wide treatment guidelines. Specific management actions will be prescribed in the park's forthcoming forest management plan. The plan should address conserving and perpetuating all of the lower woods plantations. While Plots A and B retain few of their historic trees, these plantations warrant perpetuation for interpretive purposes because they were FDR's first forest plantations, set out in 1912. Where there are concentrations of historic trees left, they should be retained and the remainder of the plantation site cleared and replanted according to the historic species and planting patterns (6' x 6' spacing, red and Scots pine in Plot A, white pine in Plot B). Adaptation to existing growing conditions, such as shade from adjoining trees, may be necessary. Plots F and U, which overall retain their historic species and planting patterns, should be managed to improve the health of the stand with the goal of prolonging the life of the trees to the extent feasible. Adjoining hardwoods and understory should be removed or thinned to reestablish a managed character that allows visitors a clear view of the plantation.

#### Repair Stone Fences

The dry-laid stone fences that extend throughout much of the lower woods should be reconstructed where they have collapsed. (Stone fences are differentiated by their agricultural origins, in contrast to stone walls which are usually more formally constructed structures.) Downed trees, limbs, and litter warrant removal so the walls do not become obscured or further damaged.

### J. R. ROOSEVELT PLACE (BOREEL AND KIRCHNER PLACES)

Several treatment tasks for the historic core extend into the J. R. Roosevelt Place. These include screening views of the Hyde Park Mall and thinning the trees along the south boundary (SAL-3), realigning and grading the Estates Road (SAL-2), and managing the ravine woods/Plot G (HGR-4). If the park acquires the Red House at a future date, the grounds surrounding the house warrant preparation of its own cultural landscape report. This report should also address in detail the surrounding areas of the J. R. Roosevelt Place outside of the lower woods that are presently under National Park Service ownership.

#### Plant Screen along Red House Formal Garden Hedge

To ensure future screening of the park curatorial building constructed in 2006 in the Red House formal garden, a continuous line of vegetation should be planted along the west and north sides of the existing overgrown hemlock hedge. The existing hemlocks are declining, and to date the park has planted several infill hemlocks. The hemlocks will probably soon succumb to hemlock woolly adelgid. The new line of vegetation should establish a replacement hedge following the lines of the existing hemlocks. Given current issues with deer browsing and disease, use of a replacement species such as Norway spruce may be appropriate.

#### Perpetuate Agricultural Character of Red House Front Field

The Red House front field was historically used for hay and crop production, and an apple orchard, planted in c.1930, was located in its northwest corner (see fig. 3). This field should be actively used for agriculture in keeping with the direction of the General Management Plan and following the treatment recommended for the adjoining South Avenue Lot field (see SAL-4). Appropriate crops would include hay, wheat, rye, and corn. The crops were planted in east-west plots and varied from year to year, with some years the field lying fallow. Consideration should also be given to replanting the apple orchard. Installation of utilities that would preclude cultivation should be avoided. If it is not feasible to use the field for agriculture, then it should be managed to maintain the character of a hay field by allowing for growth of high grasses within the historically cultivated

area, mowing once or twice annually. Regular mowing of the field to produce a lawn-like appearance would be incompatible with the historic character of the landscape.

## BELLEFIELD

Several treatment tasks within the historic core extend into Bellefield, including relocation of the NPS service road (HG-3), realignment of Estates Road (HG-10), and adding vegetation to the boundary line of trees to screen the visitor parking lot (HG-13). The following are preliminary tasks that address issues of visitor wayfinding and the character of the visitor parking lot. Treatment of the Bellefield landscape in its entirety warrants preparation of a separate cultural landscape report.

### Improve Visitor Wayfinding at Park Entrance

The design of the new entrance road to the national historic site and Library, located along the north boundary of Bellefield, has led to visitors confusing Bellefield house with the Home. Bellefield house is the first mansion that visitors see upon approach to the Wallace Center. Visitors will occasionally turn down the Bellefield farm road and park in the staff lot adjoining the house.[30]

To improve visitor wayfinding at the park entrance requires improving signage and screening views of Bellefield house from the entrance road. While views of the house cannot be blocked entirely without damaging the historic character of the landscape, they could be filtered by the addition of plantings. Addition of a continuous line of shrubs along the entire south side of the north leg of the entrance road would help to keep visitors' attention focused on the entrance road rather than on Bellefield house (fig. 55). This could be a 6' to 8'-tall informal massing of shade-tolerant deciduous shrubs planted near the edge of the road in the character of a hedgerow. At the north-south leg of the entrance road, the existing apple trees could be expanded into a larger and denser orchard that would screen views east to the rear of Bellefield house. This orchard could be four rows deep and extend from the north-south leg of the road south to the Wallace Center turn-around. An orchard flanking the entrance road would recall the original library entrance and be compatible with the rural character of the landscape.

A formal clipped evergreen hedge or fence along the entrance road would not be appropriate because it would alter Bellefield's historic relationship with the field to the north and the service area to the west.

### Improve Visitor Parking Lot Setting

The visitor parking lot designed by Adropogon Associates and built in 2004 warrants several changes to enhance its historic setting and connection with the adjoining landscape. As a reference to the Estates Road that ran through the site, the parking lot design includes a red chip-seal walk along the approximate location of the historic road within the eastern island. This feature would read more convincingly and link the two historic sections of the Estates Road to the north and south if it were surfaced in the historic road material (see fig. 55 and HG-10). The walk should also be carried across the travel lanes of the parking lot to make a physical connection with the historic road segments.

The northwestern edge of the parking lot is a weedy gravel strip designed as overflow parking. The condition of this area detracts from the historically well-maintained character of Bellefield and Springwood. Consideration should be given to maintaining an even weed-free surface with defined edges. If use over the past few years since its construction has demonstrated minimal use, it may be feasible to use a stabilized turf surface.

The western edge of the parking lot, edged by young successional woods, historically contained a clearing (see fig. 55). This opened views toward the Hudson River with the hills along the west bank visible in the distance.

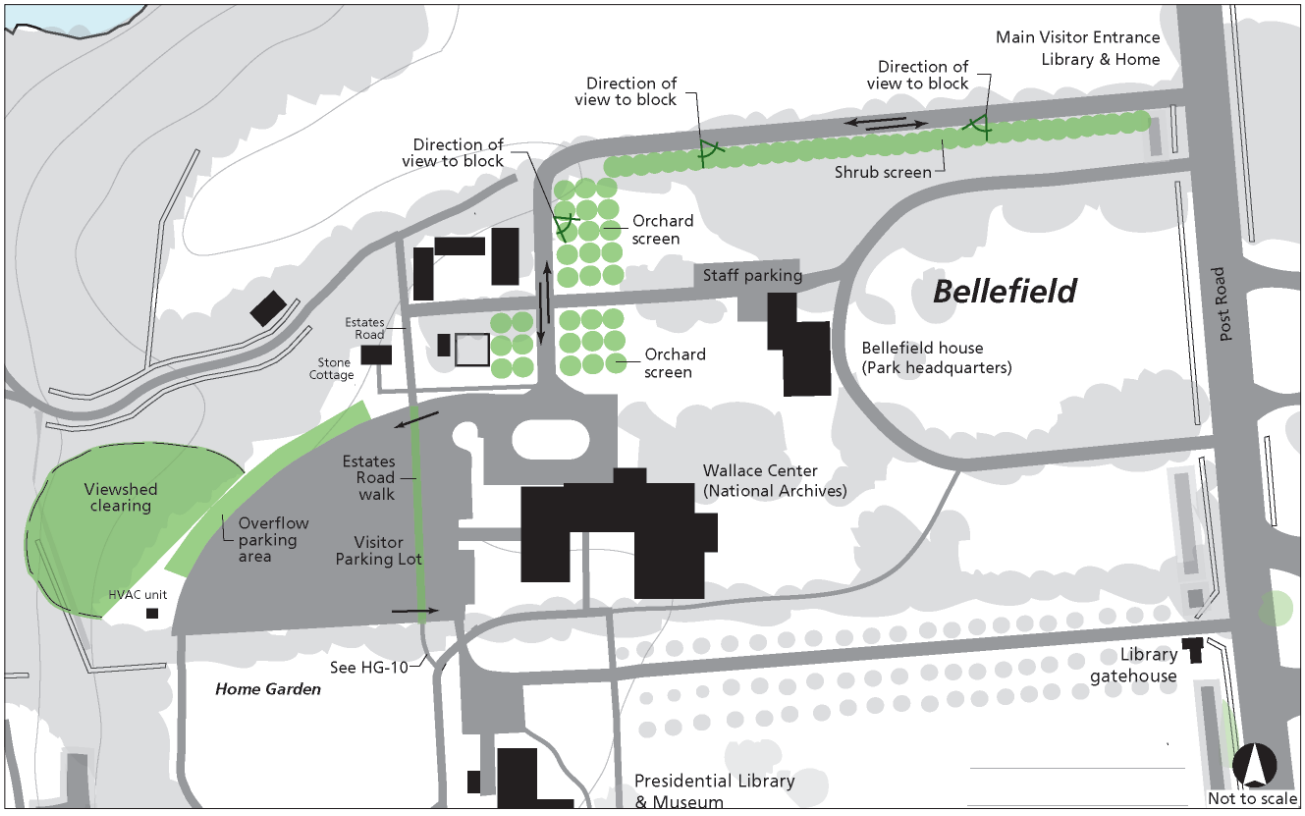


**Figure 55: Plan showing preliminary treatment recommendations at Bellefield. Features warranting treatment are shown in green. (SUNY ESF.)**

Reestablishment of this view would enhance the present forlorn character of this area and allow visitors to see the relationship of the park to the Hudson River upon initial entrance. At present, visitors do not see the river or its adjoining hills until they get to the south lawn of the Home (view of the river is obscurred).

## CHAPTER III ENDNOTES

1 The treatment plans are based on the National Park Service period (1945-1999) period plan in Kristin Baker, "Cultural Landscape Report for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site" [Volume 1] (Masters Thesis, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, 1999) (hereafter, "CLR Volume I"). This period plan was updated and annotated to produce the treatment plans.

2 A table providing a cross-reference to the feature names used in the analysis & evaluation of CLR Volume I is in table 2.

3 National Park Service, Northeast Region, "Draft General Management Plan, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites" (Final internal review draft, March 2009) (hereafter, "GMP"), table "Management Prescriptions for the Alternatives/ Cultural Landscapes."

4 Historic American Building Survey photographs of the Home taken in July 1941 show the shutters removed probably for painting in the pastel green color extant in 1945. As of 2009, the house is being repainted with its historic color scheme including darker green shutters.

5 National Park Service, "Master Plan for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site" (Denver Service Center, 1977), 50.

6 See LIFE photograph of the south porch by Margaret Bourke-White, May 1939, http://images.google.com/hosted/life/.

7 CLR Volume I, 342 and figure 3.47.

8 *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture* (1942), s. V. "*Evonymus radicans*, Carrierei."

9 See LIFE photograph of the south porch by Margaret Bourke-White, May 1939.

10 Japanese honeysuckle is considered invasive in some areas.

11 Ferns are evident in a 1934 photograph, CLR Volume I, figure 3.50.

12 USGS survey, 1946.

13 Superintendent G. A Palmer to Regional Director, Region 1, 14 February 1946, HOFR archives. This letter was not referenced in CLR Volume I.

14 Palmer to Regional Director, 14 February 1946.

15 GMP, 2-41.

16 Dave Hayes, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites Natural Resource manager, communication with John Auwaerter, 18 July 2007.

17 Ulysses Prentice Hedrick, *The Pears of New York State* (Geneva: New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, 1921), online excerpts at: http://www.ars-grin.gov/ars/PacWest/Corvallis/ncgr/pony.html. There was also a "Roosevelt" species of European pear, but whether it is associated with the Hyde Park Roosevelts is not known.

18 The 1931 photograph is used for the basis for treatment of these apple trees because the 1941 condition was probably temporary with replacement delayed by the war. The exact placement of the apple trees in the small vegetable garden is not known. The ones shown on the 1946 USGS survey appear to be a brand new or anticipated planting since the trees are not

labeled. Since these were planted after the treatment period, this arrangement is not used as the basis for treatment.

19 Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in partnership with the Arnold Arboretum, "Historic Plant Inventory for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site" (1994); Henry Van Brookhoven, communication with authors, 27 April 2009. The American Beauty apples were identified after the 1994 inventory by University of Massachusetts pomologists.

20 For further information on historic character of orchards, see Susan Dolan, "Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Fruit Trees and Orchards in the United States, from 1600 to the Present" (Unpublished report, National Park Service, Pacific West Regional Office, draft September 30, 2005).

21 CLR Volume I did not inventory and evaluate the Library's designed landscape in detail. For this treatment plan, several historic photographs were used to document the original design intent, along with the 1946 USGS survey.

22 Additional research is warranted to fully document the original design intent and the origins of the existing plantings.

23 CLR Volume I stated in the evaluation of the Library entrance walk that its original surface material is unknown (p. 324). A photo from c.1942 (figure 53 of this report) shows what appears to be the existing flagstone.

24 "Finding of No Significant Impact: Master Plan Amendment and Environmental Assessment" (Wallace Center project, 2000), 2; Dave Hayes, ROVA Natural Resource Manager, conversation with John Auwaerter, 2006.

25 CLR Volume I did not document whether the existing trees are consistent with the varieties planted historically.

26 For further information on historic character of orchards, see Susan Dolan, "Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Fruit Trees and Orchards in the United States, from 1600 to the Present" (Unpublished draft report, National Park Service, Pacific West Regional Office, 30 September 2005)

27 Irving Isenberg, "Management Plan for Kromelboge Woods" (Unpublished report, 1931), 4.

28 Nelson C. Brown, "Governor Roosevelt's Forest," *American Forests,* volume 37, no. 5 (May 1931), 273.

29 Isenberg, statistics for Compartment 18.

30 Another potential solution to visitor orientation could involve reopening the historic Library entrance drive as a one-way entrance road. Use of this road would prevent visitors from seeing Bellefield house and would also give visitors the approach to the Library through the apple orchard that FDR intended. Given the amount of effort that went into designing the new entrance road and the need to avoid vehicle-pedestrian conflicts, the park and the National Archives do not wish to consider this alternative at present.

# CONCLUSION

In keeping with FDR's wishes, the National Park Service and National Archives have maintained Springwood largely as it was during the President's lifetime, while adapting it to meet the needs of their respective missions. FDR would certainly recognize the landscape of his beloved home, but also see that it had changed in the more than six decades since his death. He would know the patterns of fields and woods, the buildings, gardens, and roads, as well as his grave marker and wings on the Library that he had conceived prior to his death. In contrast, he would probably be saddened at the absence of agriculture, the lack of management in his forest plantations, the need for maintenance and repairs, and the loss of the farm fields along the Post Road to commercial development.

The treatment philosophy defined in this report is based on assessing such change since FDR's death in the context of park operations and the natural dynamics of the landscape. Out of this has been developed a total of fifty-six tasks for the National Park Service to undertake, with another twelve tasks recommended for implementation by the National Archives through a cooperative landscape management strategy among two agencies. These tasks are summarized in the following table. Tasks prioritized as high (1) are those that enhance character-defining features or the overall historic character of the landscape. Tasks prioritized as low (3) address features that, while contributing to the historic character of the landscape, are not character-defining. Tasks prioritized as medium (2) fall in between. The park and library will ultimately determine the priorities for implementing landscape treatment in combination with interpretive goals, cost, environmental assessments, programmatic needs, and other factors.

Among the treatment priorities, there are tasks which are extensive and will require significant planning to implement, such as reestablishing the Home Garden, replacing asphalt road surfaces, perpetuating the forest plantations, and opening the river and mountain view. The park has long recognized the importance of many of these tasks, and has either partially implemented them, as with removal of the visitor parking lot in the large vegetable garden, or begun planning for implementation, as with developing a viewshed management plan. In contrast with these extensive tasks, others are relatively straightforward ones that could be implemented with minimal planning effort, although they may require additional funding and labor. Despite their more limited scope, these tasks have the potential to greatly enhance the historic character of the landscape. They include road grading, planting trees and shrubs, altering mowing patterns, reinstituting agricultural use, edging walks, and replacing park furnishings such as lights and benches.

## TABLE 1: LIST OF LANDSCAPE TREATMENT TASKS

Springwood, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

| TASK ID | TASK NAME | PRIORITY 1/high 2/med. 3/low | RELATED TASK |
|---|---|---|---|
| **South Avenue Lot & Home Road (SAL)** | | | |
| SAL-1 | Grade Home Road and Repair Home Road Entrance | 1 | HGR-8 |
| SAL-2 | Realign and Grade Estates Road | 1 | SAL-7 |
| SAL-3 | Screen View of Hyde Park Mall and Thin Trees along South Boundary | 2 | |
| SAL-4 | Perpetuate Agricultural Character of South Avenue Lot | 1 | |
| SAL-5 | Reestablish South Avenue Lot Farm Road | 3 | |
| SAL-6 | Replant Field Oaks | 1 | |
| SAL-7 | Preserve and Enhance Trotting Course Trace | 2 | SAL-2 |
| SAL-8 | Restore Tennis Court | 2 | |
| **Home Grounds & Service Area (HGR)** | | | |
| HGR-1 | Reestablish the River & Mountain View | 1 | |
| HGR-2 | Restore Historic Character of Foundation Plantings | 2 | |
| HGR-3 | Manage Vine Cover on the Home | 2 | |
| HGR-4 | Manage Ravine Woods (Plot G) | 2 | |
| HGR-5 | Repair South Lawn Fountain | 2 | |
| HGR-6 | Replace NPS Benches | 1 | |
| HGR-7 | Remove NPS Light Standards | 2 | HG-14 |
| HGR-8 | Enhance Historic Character of Turn-Around, Estates Road, and Service Road | 1 | SAL-1 |
| HGR-9 | Enhance Historic Character of Walks to Rose Garden | 1 | HGR-11 |
| HGR-10 | Reconstruct Rose Arbor and Restore Associated Plantings | 1 | HGR-9, RG-1 |
| HGR-11 | Reestablish Service Area Hemlock Hedges | 2 | RG-1 |
| HGR-12 | Replant Shrub Mass in North Lawn | 2 | |
| HGR-13 | Replace Missing Trees in Main & North Lawns | 2 | |
| HGR-14 | Screen Furnace House | 2 | |
| HGR-15 | Replant Service Yard White Pine Grove | 2 | |
| HGR-16 | Install Glazed Sash on Hotbed | 3 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rose Garden & Gravesite (RG)** | | | |
| RG-1 | Reestablish Form of Hemlock Hedge | 1 | HGR-11 |
| RG-2 | Enhance Historic Character of Rose Garden Walks | 1 | RG-1, HGR-9 |
| RG-3 | Reconstruct Border 2 | | |
| RG-4 | Enhance Historic Character of Herbaceous Borders | 1 | |
| RG-5 | Enhance Historic Character of Rose Beds | 1 | |
| RG-6 | Redesign Post and Chain Fence | 1 | RG-7 |
| RG-7 | Redesign Grave Monument Lighting | 1 | RG-6 |
| RG-8 | Reinstall Sundial | 3 | |
| **Home Garden (HG)** | | | |
| HG-1 | Reestablish Western Field Edge | 1 | |
| HG-2 | Relocate Picnic Area | 1 | |
| HG-3 | Relocate NPS Service Road | 1 | HG-5 |
| HG-4 | Restore Topography of Large Vegetable Garden | 1 | HG-3, 5 |
| HG-5 | Rebuild Large Vegetable Garden Roads | 1 | HG-3, 4 |
| HG-6 | Reestablish Home Garden Cultivated Fields | 2 | HG 1-5 |
| HG-7 | Plant Fruit Trees | 2 | |
| HG-8 | Reconstruct Apiary | 3 | |
| HG-9 | Move Fire Hose Building to Historic Location | 3 | |
| HG-10 | Enhance Historic Character of Estates Road, River Road, and Gardener's Cottage Drive | 1 | HG-3, PL-2 |
| HG-11 | Enhance Historic Character of River Road Triangle Plantings | 2 | |
| HG-12 | Reestablish Shrub Mass in Estates Road Triangle | 2 | HG-10 |
| HG-13 | Screen Visitor Parking Lot | 1 | HG-2, 3 |
| HG-14 | Remove Lights Along Estates Road | 2 | HGR-7 |
| **Paddock Lot (PL)** | | | |
| PL-1 | Reestablish Historic Field Edges | 2 | |
| PL-2 | Enhance Historic Character of River Road and Duplex Road | 2 | HG-10 |
| PL-3 | Relocate Staff Parking at Duplex | 3 | PL-4 |
| PL-4 | Replant Maples and Remove Non-Historic Trees at Duplex | 3 | PL-3 |
| PL-5 | Rebuild Pumphouse Road | 2 | |
| PL-6 | Reestablish Path to Service Area | 3 | |
| PL-7 | Enhance Historic Character of Lower Orchard | 1 | LNA-9 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PL-8 | Enhance Historic Character & Perpetuate Forest Plantations: Plots I, K | 1 | |
| PL-9 | Repair Water Supply Structures | 2 | |
| PL-10 | Remove Audio-Interpretive Station | 3 | |
| **Library & North Avenue Lot (LNA) Recommended Tasks** | | | |
| LNA-1 | Remove Incompatible Trees | 1 | LNA-4 |
| LNA-2 | Replant Missing Field Oaks | 1 | LNA-1 |
| LNA-3 | Redesign Library Courtyard and Entry Plantings | 2 | |
| LNA-4 | Redesign Entrance Walk to Library | 1 | LNA-1, 6 |
| LNA-5 | Remove Above-Ground Utilities and Gravel Access Road | 1 | |
| LNA-6 | Reestablish Historic Field Patterns of North Avenue Lot | 1 | LNA-1, 4, 5 |
| LNA-7 | Remove Library Maintenance Area | 1 | |
| LNA-8 | Restore Library Fence | 2 | |
| LNA-9 | Enhance Historic Character of North Avenue Lot Orchard | 2 | PL-6 |
| LNA-10 | Replant Missing Apple Trees along West Boundary | 2 | HG-7 |
| LNA-11 | Complete Restoration of Library Post Road Entrance | 2 | LNA-9 |
| LNA-12 | Reinstall Library Boundary Marker | 2 | |

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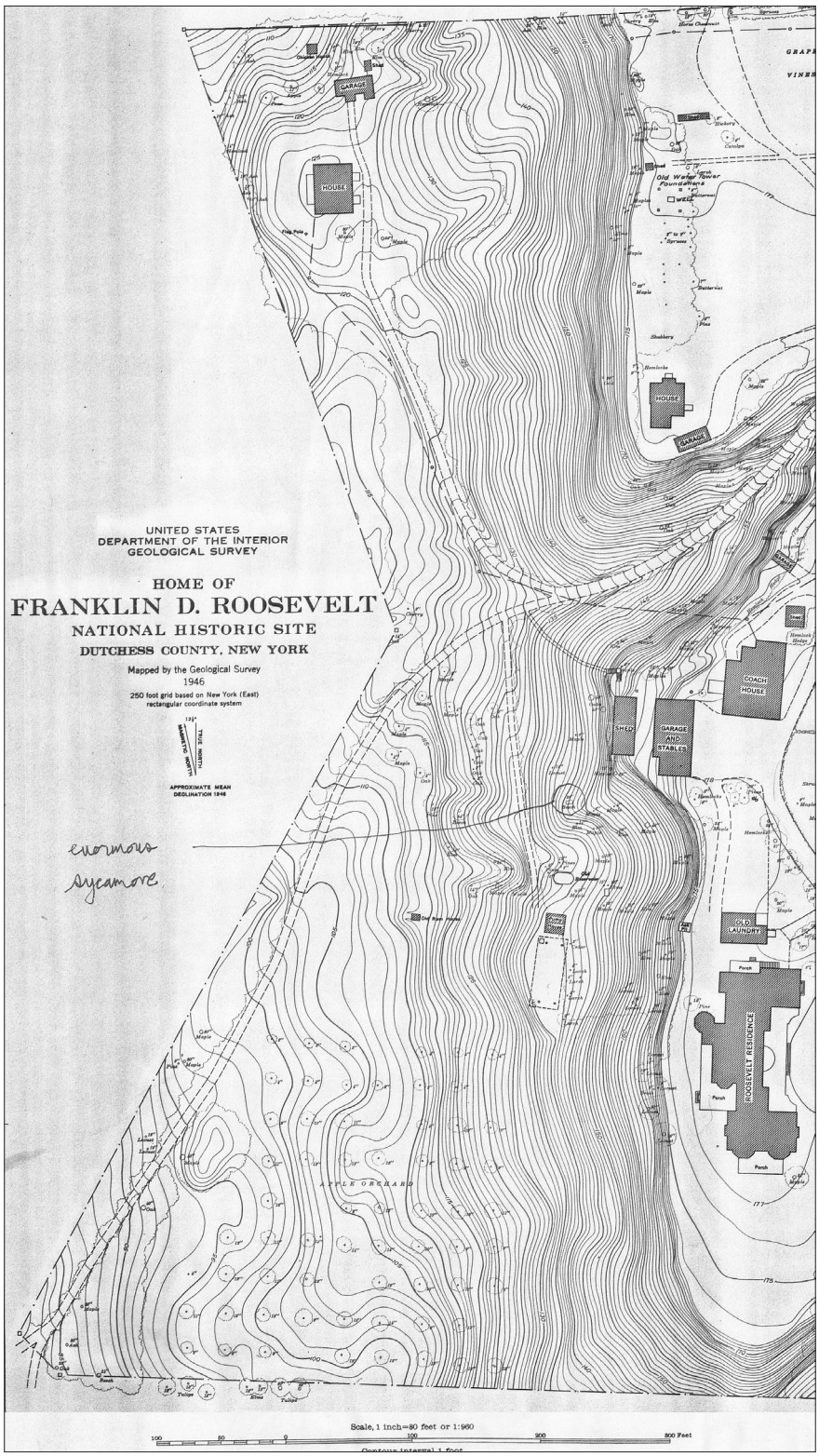
# APPENDIX A: HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1946

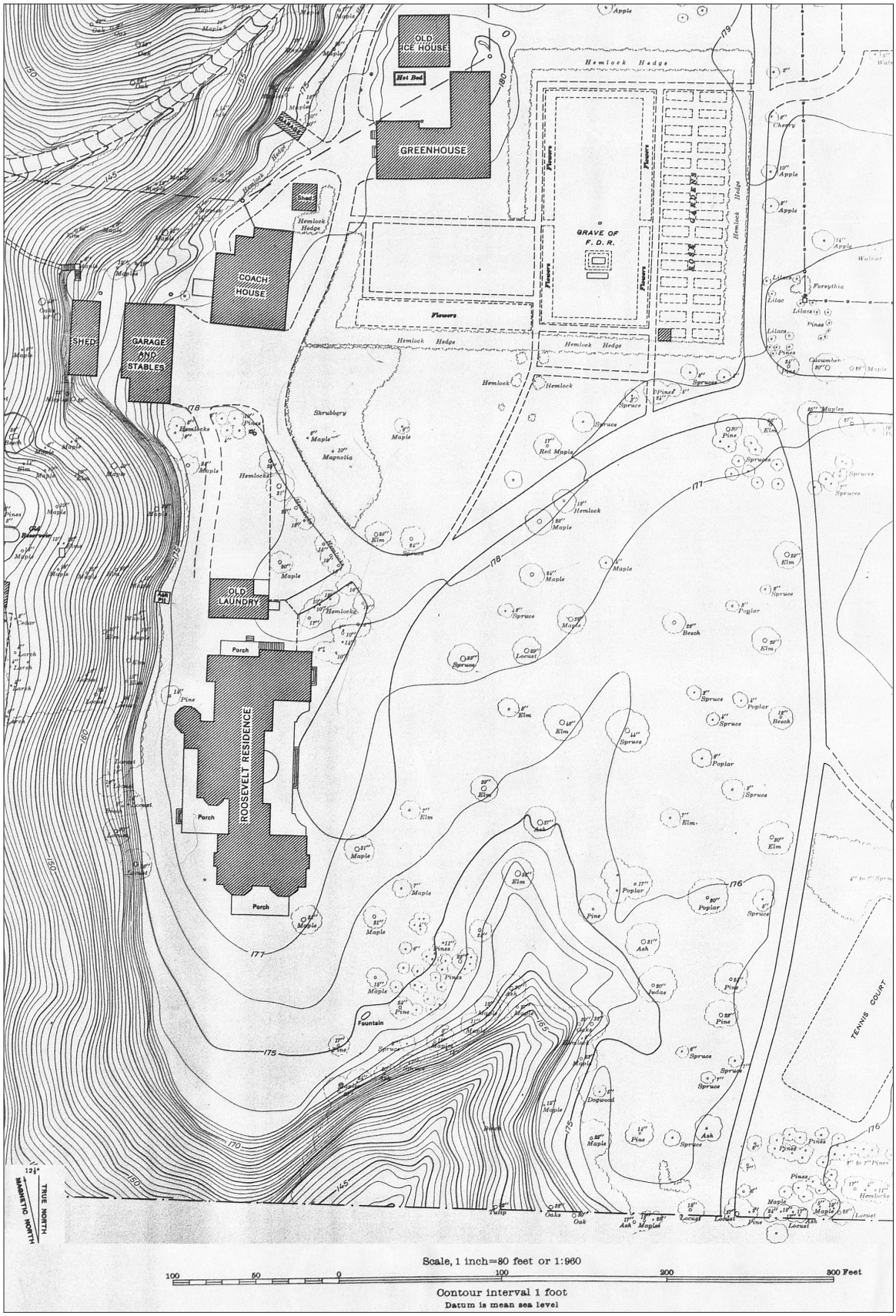
**Source: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. Details of survey shown according to character areas from west to east, oriented to allow for maximum enlargement on the page.**

## A-1: PADDOCK LOT

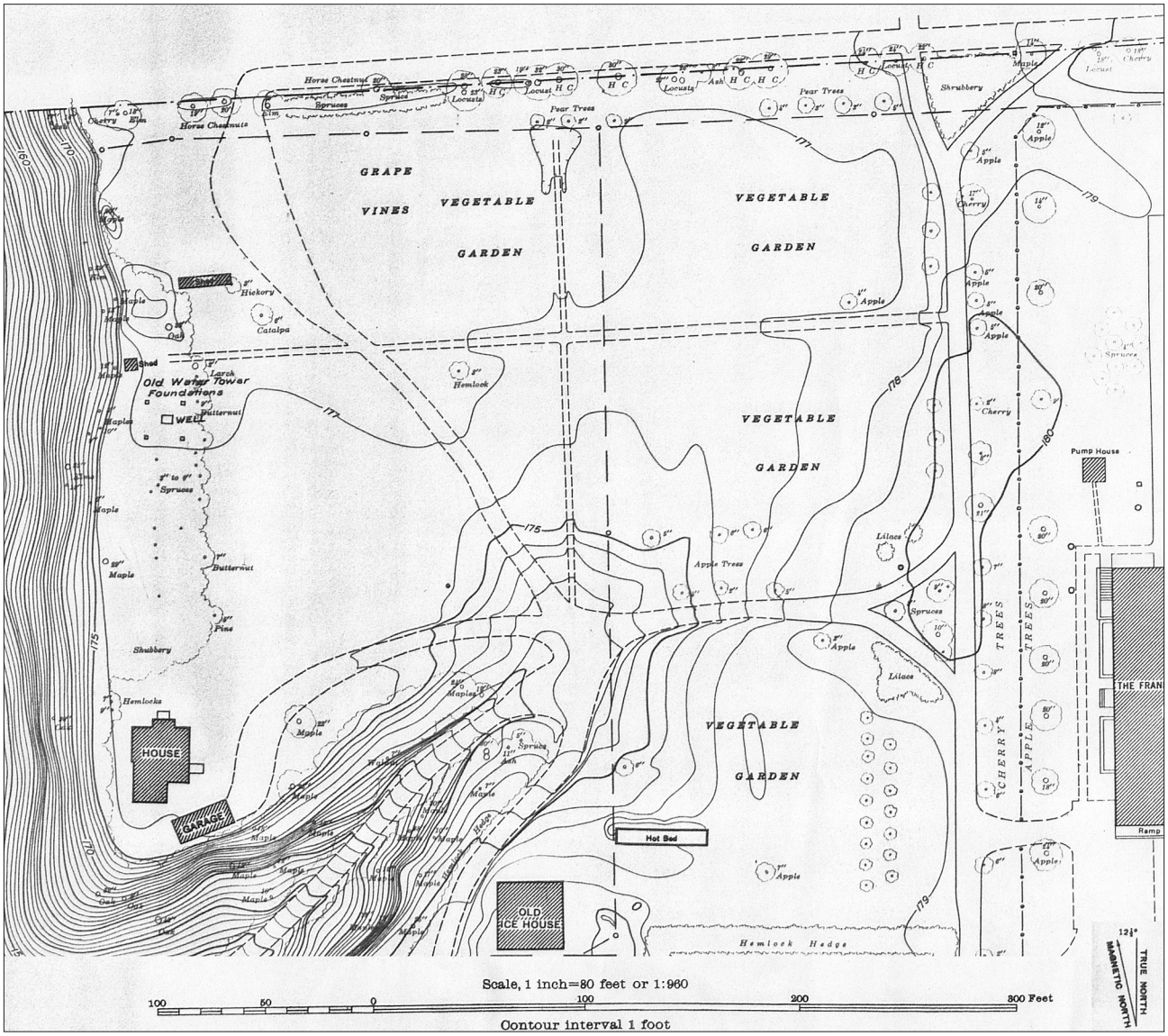



**Annotation is from c.1998.**

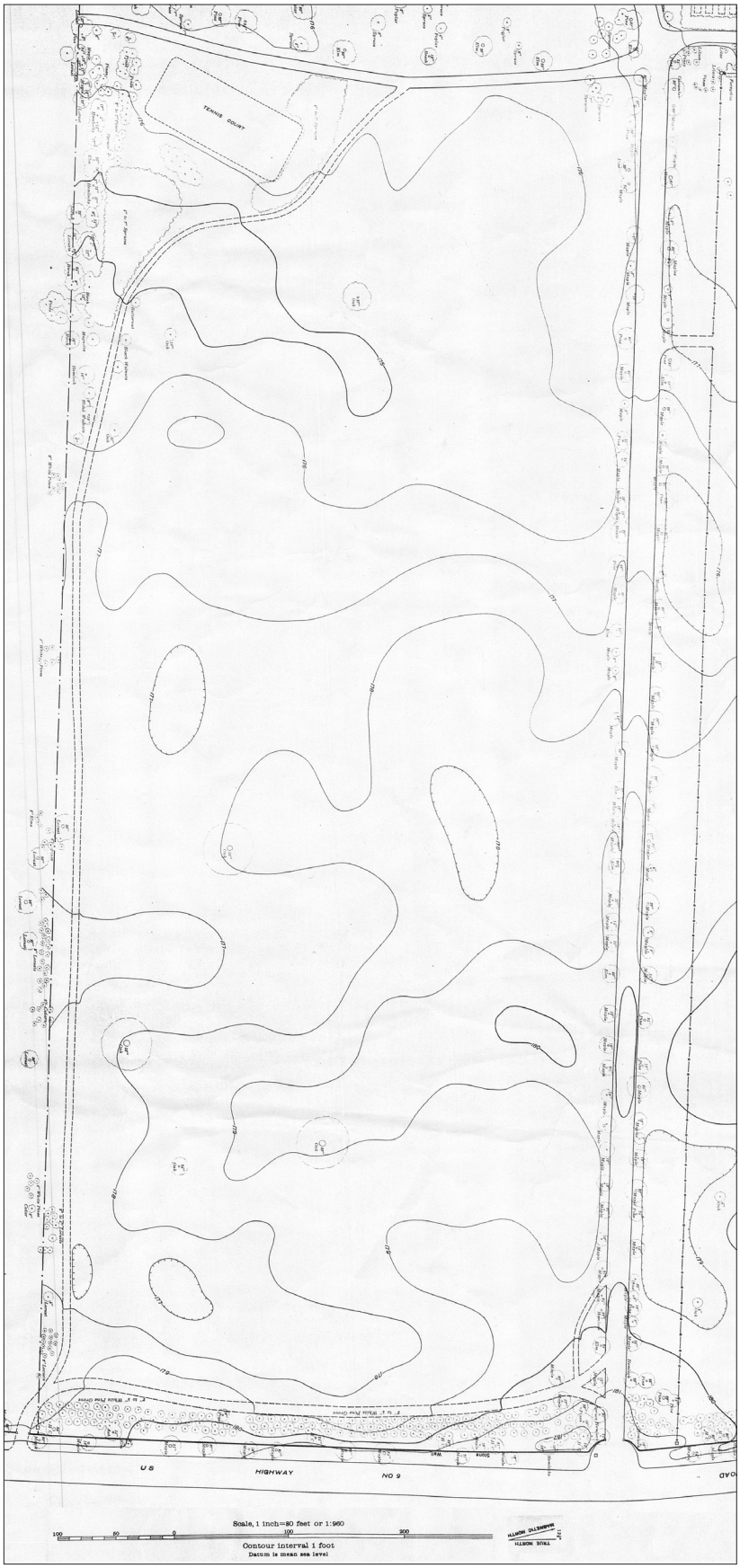
## A-2: HOME GROUNDS & SERVICE AREA, ROSE GARDEN & GRAVESITE



## A-3: HOME GARDEN



## A-4: SOUTH AVENUE LOT

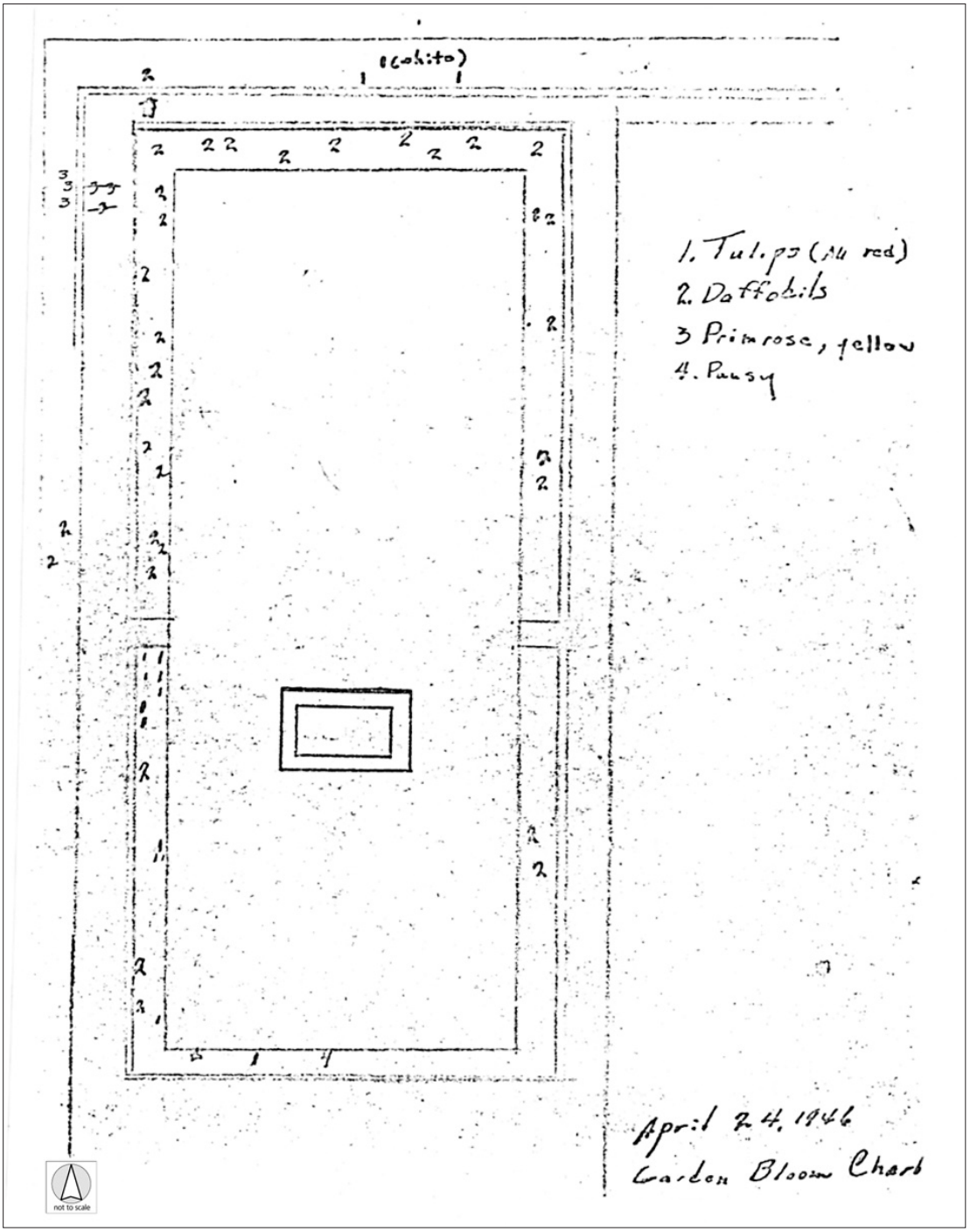


## A-5: LIBRARY & NORTH AVENUE LOT

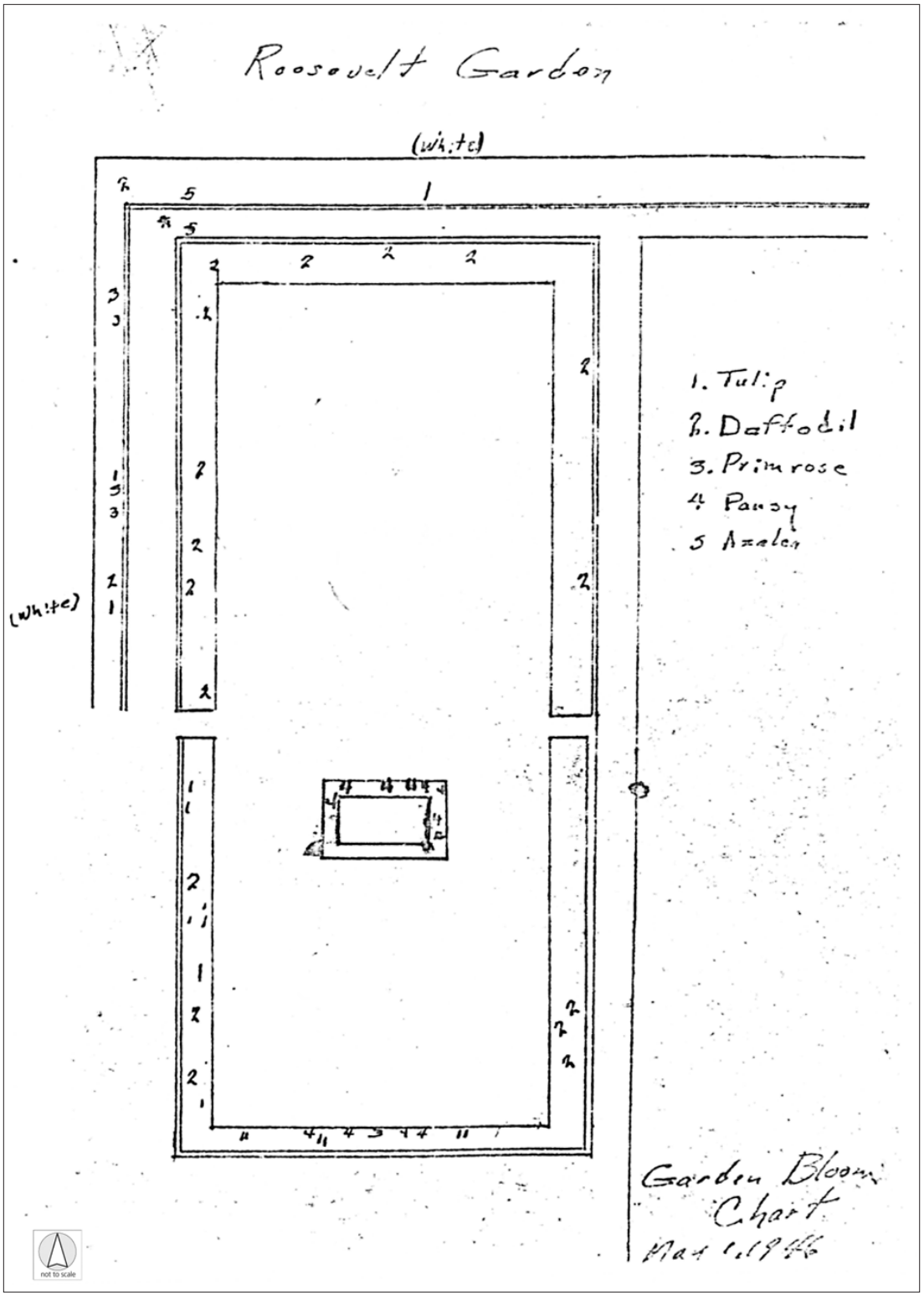
# APPENDIX B: WEEKLY BLOOM CHART OF HERBACEOUS BEDS IN THE ROSE GARDEN

**Source: The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, "Garden Bloom Chart," April to June 1946. Note: Chart does not include border in west garden area (border #3)**

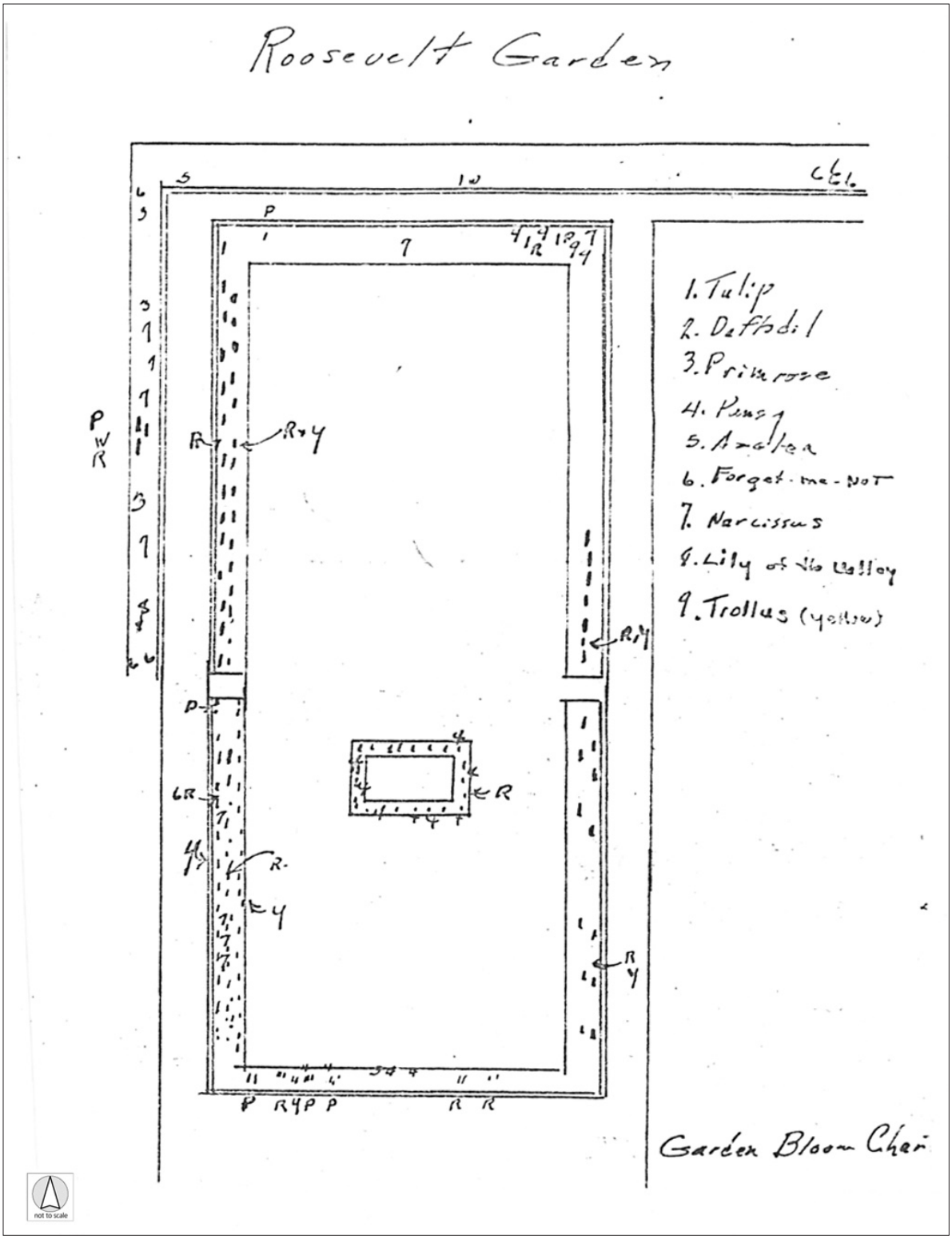
## BLOOM CHART, PLAN #1 (APRIL 24, 1946)



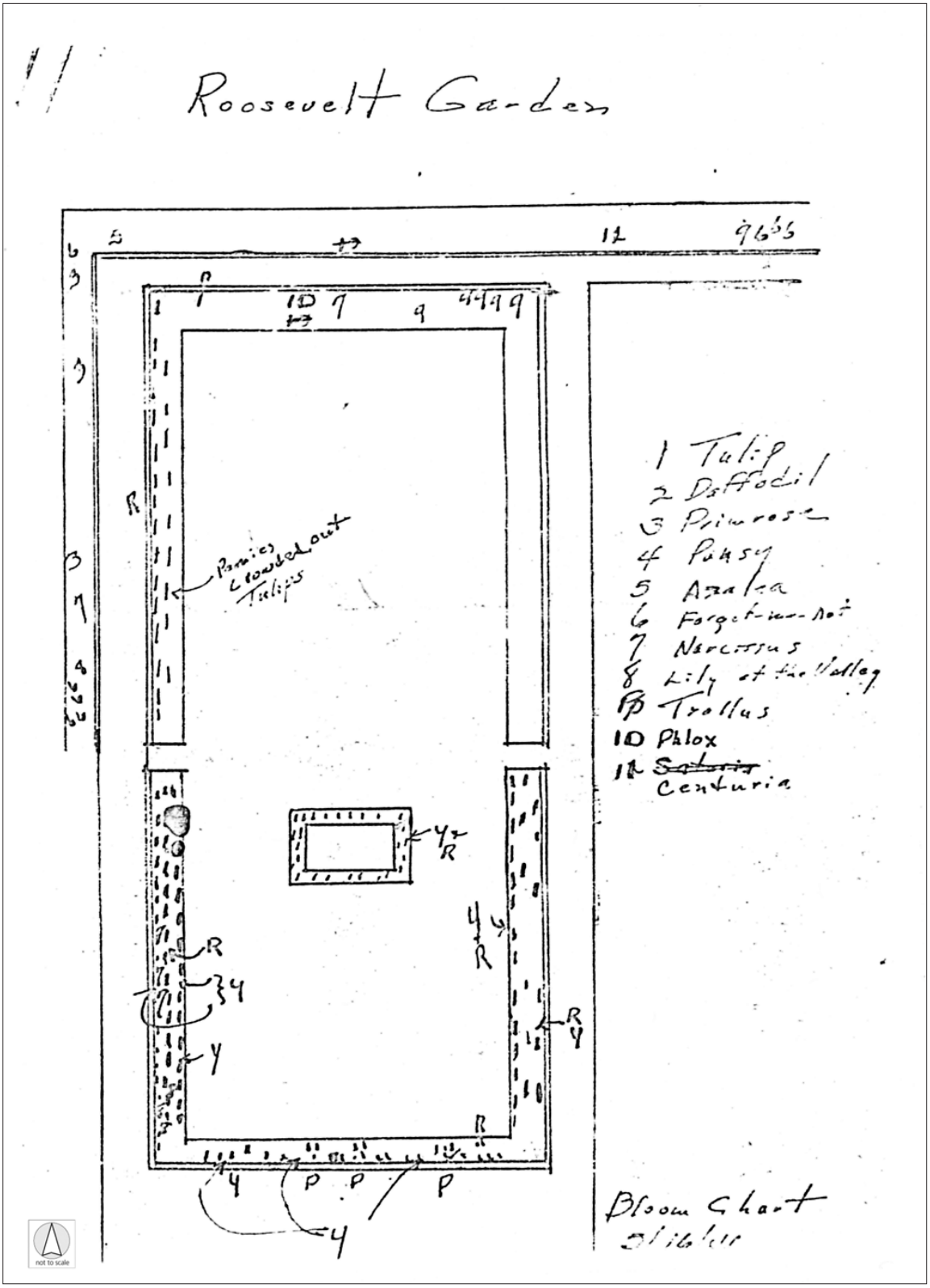
## BLOOM CHART, PLAN #2 (MAY 1, 1946)



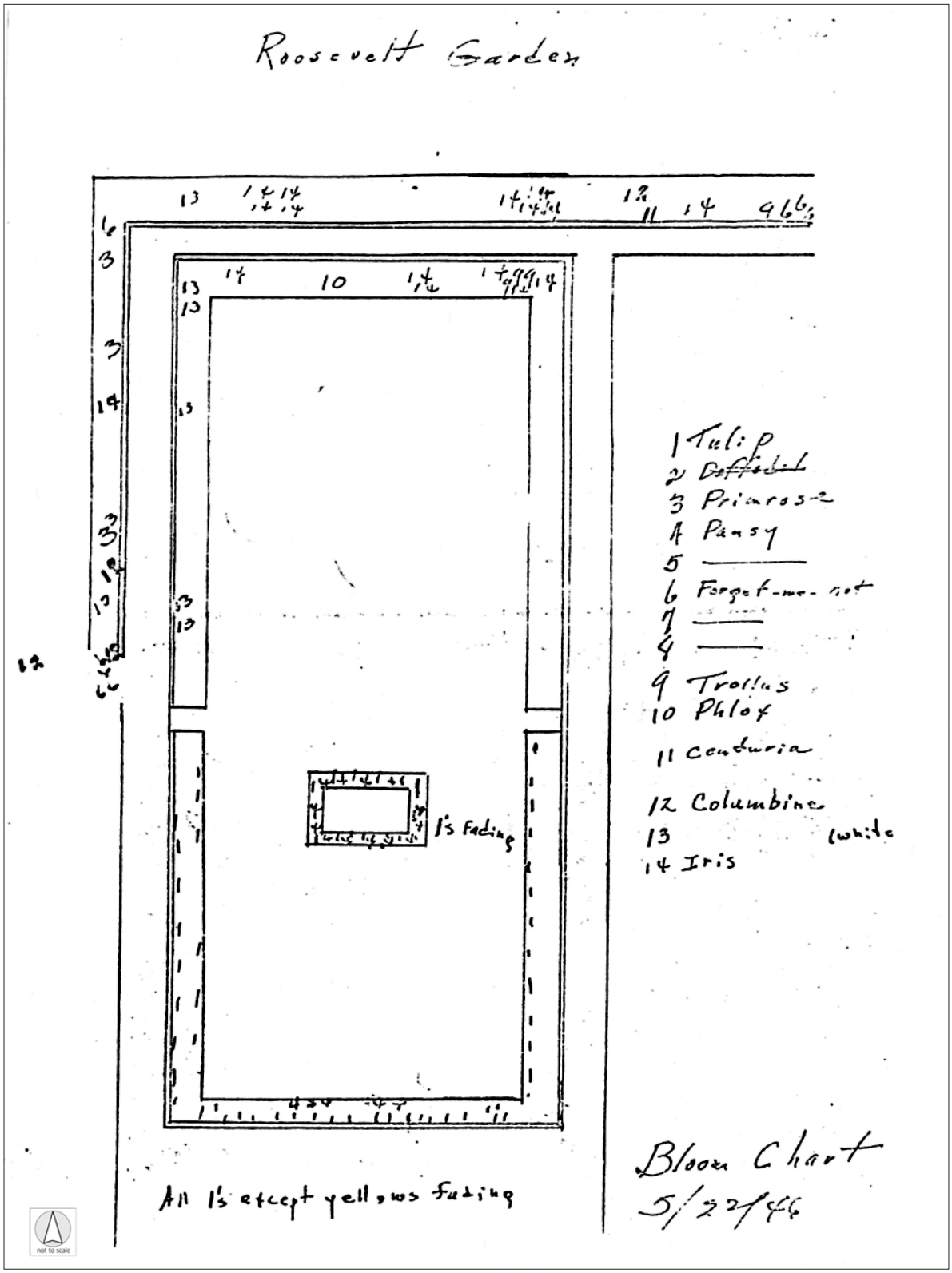
## BLOOM CHART, PLAN #3 (CIRCA MAY 8, 1946)



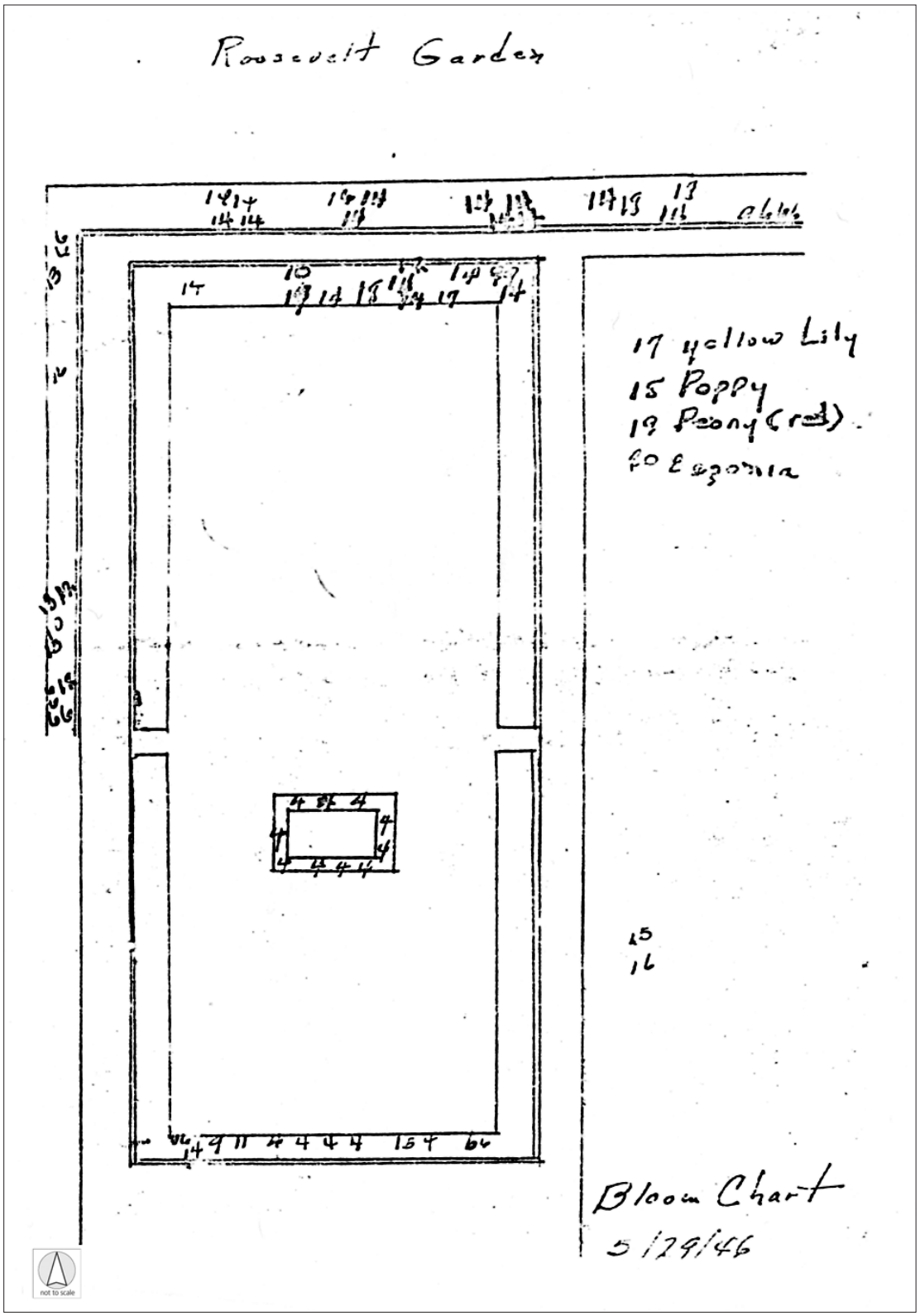
## BLOOM CHART, PLAN #4 (MAY 16, 1946)



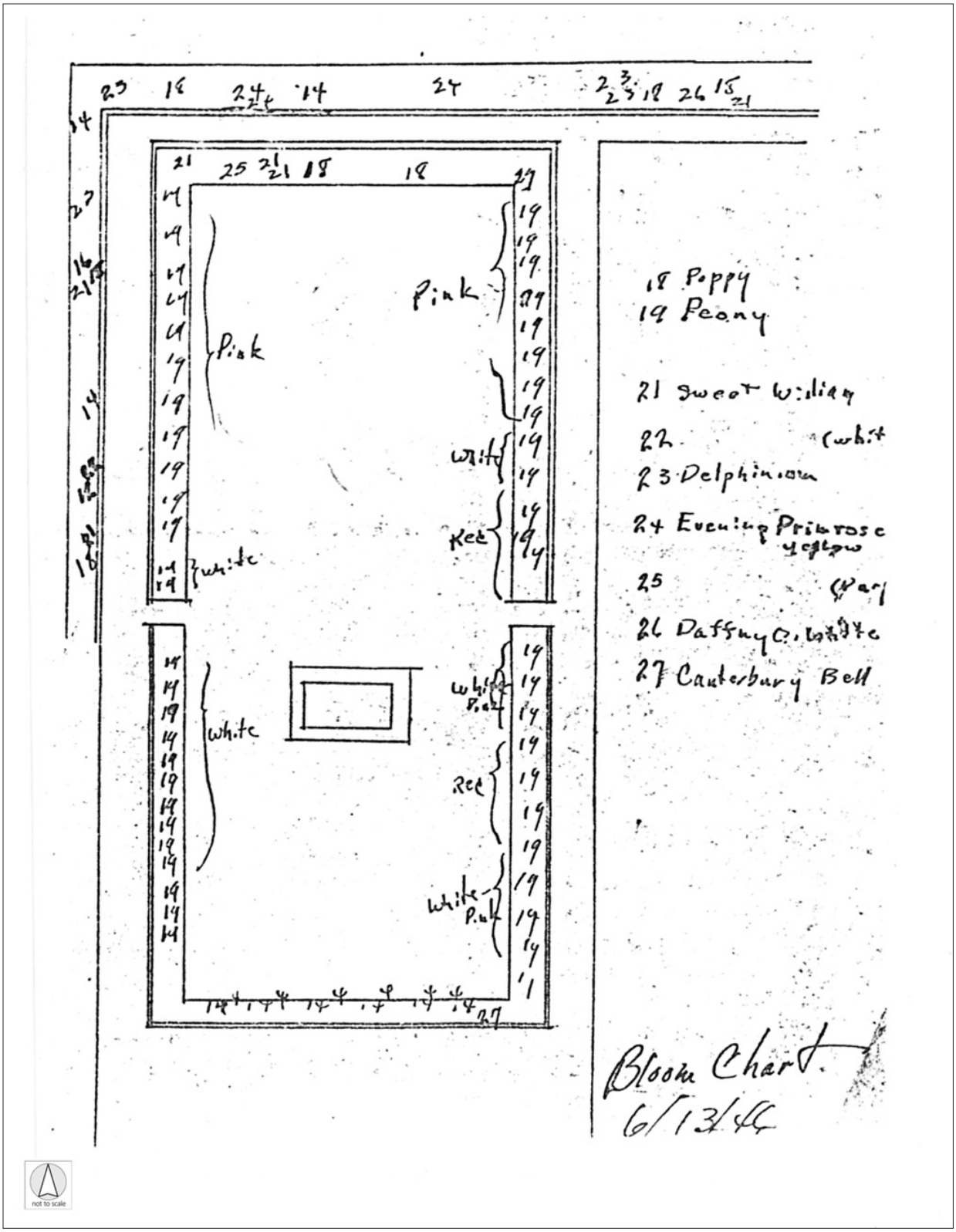
## BLOOM CHART, PLAN #5 (MAY 22, 1946)



## BLOOM CHART, PLAN #6 (MAY 29, 1946)



## BLOOM CHART, PLAN #7 (JUNE 13, 1946)



# APPENDIX C: INVENTORY OF ROSE BEDS, 1947

**Source: Alex Knauss, June 28, 1947, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site archives This inventory was apparently made of those beds that had not been replanted by the park since FDR's death (all of the beds in the inner row closest to the walk are shown empty in April 1946 photographs; the four southern beds were removed for installation of a security booth in c.1945.) The existing inventory does not have a map showing the bed locations. The numbering most likely begins with the back row, present third bed from the south (see drawing 4, Rose Garden & Gravesite).**

## "ROSE PLANTING IN ROSE GARDEN AT THE HOME FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. STARTING WITH BACK ROW READING SOUTH TO NORTH" (TRANSCRIPT)

**(See Drawing 4 for location of inventoried beds)**

**Bed # 1**

Row 1, 1-2-4-5-6-7-8- Baroness de Rothschild [sic]
3 Magna Charta
Row 2, 1-6 Magna Charta
2 Mme Plantier
3 Baroness de Rothschild
5 Moss rose (Salet)
7 Prince Camilli de Rohan
8
Row 3, 1 Paul Neyron
2-6 Baroness de Rothschild
3-7 Eugene Furst (no. 7 x)

**Bed # 2**

Row 1, 2 x
3 Baroness de Rothschild
6 Magna Charta
7 Baroness de Rothschild
Row 2, 2-4 General Jacqueminot
3-6 Moss rose (Salet)
5-7 Magna Charta
Row 3, 1 Else Poulson
2 Baroness de Rothschild
3 John Hopper
4-5 Eugene Furst

**Bed # 3**

Row 1, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 Prince Camilli de Rohan
Row 2, 1-2-3-4-7 Prince Camilli de Rohan
5-6 Magna Charta
Row 3, 1-9- Prince Camilli de Rohan
2-5-6-7-8 Magna Charta
3-4 Baroness de Rothschild

**Bed # 4**

Row 1, 2-3-4-6-7 Baroness de Rothschild
1 Mme. Plantier
5 Magna Charta
Row 2, 1-6 Baroness de Rothschild
2 Jules Margotten
3-4 Mme. Plantier
5 Magna Charta

**Bed # 5**

Row 1, 1 Climber
2-3-4-5-6- Baroness de Rothschild
7 Jules Margotten
Row 2, 1-2-3-4-5-7 Magna Charta
6-9- Moss rose (Salet)
8 Baroness de Rothschild
Row 3, 1-2 Baroness de Rothschild
3-4-5 Magna Charta
6 Moss rose (Salet)

**Bed # 6**

Row 1, 1 Mme. Plantier
2-3-4 Magna Charta
Row 2, 1-2 Baroness de Rothschild
3 x
4-5 Mme. Plantier
6 Mme Butterfly
Row 3, 1-2-4 Prince Camilli de Rohan
3-5-6-7 Magna Charta
8 Baroness de Rothschild

**Bed # 7**

Row 1, 1 x
2-7 Baroness de Rothschild
3-4-5 Magna Charta
6 General Jacqueminot
Row 2, 1-7-8 Baroness de Rothschild
2 Red Tea rose
3-4-5 Magna Charta
Row 3, 1 Fisher Holmes
2-4-5-6- Baroness de Rothschild
3 Magna Charta
1 Ulrich Bruner

**Bed # 8**

Row 1, 1-2-3-4-7 Baroness de Rothschild
5-6 Magna Charta
8 Pink Tea rose
Row 2, 1-5-6 Magna Charta
2-3-7-8 Mme Gabriel Luzet
4 Red Radiance
Row 3, 1-3-7 Magna Charta
5 x
6 Ulrich Bruner
8 Mme Gabriel Luzet

**Bed # 9**

Row 1, 1-3 Susan Marie Rodocanachi
4-5-6-7 Prince Camilli de Rohan
8 Red rose
Row 2, 1 Tea rose
2 Eugene Furst
3 Paul Neyron
4 Rosa Rugossa
5 Prince Camilli de Rohan
6 Baroness de Rothschild
Row 3, 1 Baroness de Rothschild
2 Eugene Furst
3 Paul Neyron
4 Rosa Rugossa
5-6 Prince Camilli de Rohan

**Bed # 10**

Row 1, all Prince Camilli de Rohan
Row 2, 1 Magna Charta
all others Prince Camilli de Rohan
Row 3, 1 Baroness de Rothschild
2-3-4-5-6 Prince Camilli de Rohan
7 Susan Marie Rodocanachi
8 Eugene Furst

**Bed # 11**

Row 1, 3-4-6 Baroness de Rothschild
Row 2, 2-3-5-7 others Prince Camilli de Rohan
4 Baroness de Rothschild
Row 3, 3-5 Baroness de Rothschild
4-6-7-8 Prince Camilli de Rohan
9 x
10 Magna Charta

# APPENDIX D: TECHNICAL PROVISIONS FOR ACCESSIBLE TRAILS

**Excerpts from National Center on Accessibility, "What is an Accessible Trail?"** *Access Today*, **Special Volume, Issue 8 (Fall 2002), online at: http://www.ncaonline.org/monographs/8accessible-trails.shtml. These guidelines are presently being proposed in the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) as "Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas," published in the Federal Register, 20 June 2007 (36 CFR Part 1195), online at http://www.access-board.gov/outdoor/nprm/.**

An accessible trail is a trail that is accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. Accessible trails are identified as meeting minimum guidelines established by the U. S. Access Board. The Access Board is the Federal agency responsible for creating guidelines and standards for accessible environments. After an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that drew input across the spectrum of outdoor facilities a Regulatory Negotiations Committee was created by the Access Board to come to consensus on technical provisions for accessibility in outdoor areas. Currently, The Access Board is preparing a Notice of Proposed Rule based on the Regulatory Negotiation Committee's report. The proposed rule, once published, will be available for public comment, issued as a final rule and then adopted by the Department of Justice. During the process of the guidelines being issued and adopted, facilities need to use the "best available information." For outdoor environments, the current best available information is the Outdoor Developed Areas Final Report. The remainder of this technical assistance paper will draw from the Regulatory Negotiation Committee's Final Report: Recommendations for Accessibility Guidelines-Outdoor Developed Areas (September 1999).

## ACCESSIBLE ROUTES, OUTDOOR ACCESS ROUTES, & TRAILS

Accessible routes, outdoor access routes, and trails are all paths that have varying requirements based on their purpose, what they connect to and the environment they fall within. [Note: Access Route is the primarily access to the site/building as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG); Outdoor Access Route is a second-tier route; and Trail is a third-tier route.] The following table identifies the technical provisions as they apply to each of the different route types.

### Technical Provisions

The Outdoor Developed Areas Final Report addresses ten provisions of trail accessibility:

Surface

An accessible trail includes a route from accessible parking to the trailhead. Once on the trailhead, the first issue addressed is surface. The trail surface must be firm and stable. Firmness refers to the penetration of the surface that occurs when force is applied, for example when stepped on. Stability on the other hand, refers to the displacement of the surface when a turning motion is applied to the surface such as the twisting of a foot. In other words, firmness is a vertical measure of penetration and stability involves how much surface material shifts when rotated pressure is applied. Examples of firm and stable surfaces include concrete and asphalt. Soil stabilizers are sometimes used to make otherwise inaccessible surfaces more firm and/ or stable.

## TABLE 2: ACCESSIBLE CIRCULATION SPECIFICATIONS

| | Access Route (ADAAG) | Outdoor Access Route | Trail |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Surface** | Stable, firm, Slip resistant | Firm and Stable | Firm and Stable<br>*Exception** |
| **Max Running Slope** | 1: 12 | 1: 20 (for any distance)<br>1: 12 (for max 50 ft)<br>1: 10 (for max 30 ft) | 1: 20 (for any distance)<br>1: 12 (for max 200 ft)<br>1: 10 (for max 30 ft)<br>1: 8 ( for max 10 ft)<br>*Exception- 1: 7 (for 5 ft max for open drainage structures)*<br>*Exception** |
| **Max Cross Slope** | 1: 50 | 1: 33<br>*Exception- 1: 20 (for drainage purposes)* | 1: 20<br>*Exception- 1: 10 (at the bottom of an open drain where clear tread width is a min of 42 inches)* |
| **Min Clear Tread Width** | 36 inches<br>32 inches (for no more than 24 inches) | 36 inches<br>*Exception- 32 inches when * applies* | 36 inches for any distance<br>*Exception- 32 inches when * applies.* |
| **Edge Protection** | Where provided, min of 2 inches. | Where provided, min of 3 inches. | Where provided, 3 inches min. |
| **Tread Obstacles** | (Changes in Level)<br>1/4 inch (no beveled edge)<br>1/4 - 1/2 inch must have a beveled edge with a max slope of 1: 2.<br>Over 1/2 inch= ramp. | 1 inch high max<br>*Exception- 2 inches high max (where beveled with a slope no greater than 1: 2 and where * applies.)* | 2 inches high max<br>*Exception- 3 inches max (where running and cross slopes are 1: 20 or less)*<br>*Exception** |
| **Passing Space** | Every 200 feet where clear tread width is less than 60 inches, a minimum 60 X 60 inch space, or a t-shaped intersection of two walks or corridors with arms and stem extending min of 48 inches. | Every 200 feet where clear tread width is less than 60 inches, a minimum 60 X 60 inch space, or a t-shaped intersection of two walking surfaces with arms and stem extending min of 48 inches.<br>*Exception- every 300 feet where * applies.* | Every 1000 feet where clear tread width is less than 60 inches, a 60 X 60 inch min passing space or a t-shaped intersection of two walking surfaces with arms and stem extending min of 48 inches.<br>*Exception** |
| **Resting Intervals** | (Landings)<br>60 inch min length, min width as wide as the ramp run leading to it, if change in direction occurs, must have 60 X 60 inch space. | 60 inches min length, width at least as wide as the widest portion of the trail segment leading to the resting interval and a max slope of 1: 33<br>*Exception- a max slope of 1: 20 is allowed for drainage purposes.* | 60 inches min length, width at least as wide as the widest portion of the trail segment leading to the resting interval and a maximum slope of 1: 20.<br>*Exception** |

* (16.1.1 Conditions for Departure) The provision may not apply if it cannot be provided because compliance would cause substantial harm to cultural, historic, religious or significant natural features or characteristics; substantially alter the nature of the setting or purpose of the facility; require construction methods or materials that are prohibited by Federal, state or local regulations or statutes; or would not be feasible due to terrain or the prevailing construction practices.

Clear Tread Width

The next provision involves clear tread width, or the unobstructed width of the trail. The clear tread width of an accessible trail must be a minimum of 36 inches. This allows a wide enough area for a person using a wheelchair or scooter to comfortably stay on the firm and stable trail surface.

Openings

The third guideline addresses openings in trail surfaces, such as spaces between the boards of a boardwalk. These spaces may not allow the passage of a sphere one-half inch in diameter. In addition, the long dimension must run perpendicular or diagonal to the main direction of travel preventing casters from wheelchairs, or tips of canes from being caught in the spaces.

Protruding Objects

The fourth requirement addresses the needs of people who are visually impaired. Protruding objects are required to allow a minimum of 80 inches clear headroom space above the trail. In other words, any protruding objects, including vegetation, must be above a minimum of eighty inches from the ground. This space prevents people who are blind from bumping their heads on tree branches or other objects hanging above the trail. Simple maintenance of trails is often the solution to preventing accessibility issues resulting from protruding objects.

Tread Obstacles

The fifth aspect of the guidelines addresses tread obstacles. Examples of tread obstacles include tree roots, rocks, brush, downed trees or branches projecting from the trail. Tread obstacles cannot exceed a maximum height of two inches. An exception occurs if running and cross slopes are 1: 20 or less, then the obstacle may be three inches in height.

Passing Space

The sixth technical provision, passing space, allows people who use wheelchairs to pass other hikers easily. Passing spaces need to be a minimum of 60 X 60 inches and occur at 1,000 feet intervals when the clear tread width of the trail is less than 60 inches. An alternative is a T-shaped space providing the arms and stem extend at least 48 inches beyond the intersection. The T-shape still needs to occur every 1,000 feet, whenever possible, the 60 X 60 space should be utilized to offer a more convenient way for people to pass one another.

Slope

The seventh provision addresses two slopes that are crucial elements to people with mobility impairments— running slope and cross slope. With the exception for drainage, the cross slope of an accessible trail should be less than 1: 20. In addition, running slopes must comply with one or more of four provisions with no more than 30 percent of the total trail length exceeding 1: 12.

The four provisions are as follows:

Running slope cannot exceed 1: 20 for any distance.

If resting intervals are provided every 200 feet, the running slope may be a maximum of 1: 12.

If resting intervals are provided every 30 feet, the running slope may be a maximum of 1: 10.

If resting intervals are provided every 10 feet, the running slope may be a maximum of 1: 8.

Resting Intervals
Provision eight addresses resting intervals. Resting intervals must be 60 inches minimum in length, and have a width as wide as the widest portion of the trail segment leading to the resting interval. The slope may not exceed 1: 20 in any direction.

Edge Protection
The ninth guideline regarding edge protection states edge protection is not necessarily required, however where it is provided, it must have a minimum height of 3 inches.

Signage
Signage is the final aspect addressed in the Final Report. Accessible trails should include signage with information on the total distance of the accessible segment and the location of the first point of departure from the technical provisions. Although no specific symbol has been chosen to represent an accessible trail one of the four examples displayed here may be utilized.

#### Conditions for Departure

Due to the dynamic nature of the outdoor environment, the Outdoor Developed Areas Final Report identifies four conditions for departure or circumstances that allow deviation from the technical provisions. These conditions apply to each of the designated areas in the report. The application of one or more of the conditions is not an overall exemption of the entire trail. When the condition for departure no longer exists, the technical provisions re-apply. The exemption only applies to the respective technical provision, all other aspects should comply. For example, if an endangered plant species only allows 30 inches of clear tread width, the surface should still be firm and stable in addition to compliance with the remaining provisions other than clear tread width. After passing the plant the clear tread width should return to at least 36 inches. The conditions for departure are:

Condition 1
Where compliance would cause substantial harm to cultural, historic, religious, or significant natural features or characteristics.
Examples of cultural features include such areas as archaeological sites, burial grounds or Indian tribal protected sites. Historic features include properties such as those listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Examples of religious features include Indian sacred sites and other properties designated or held sacred by an organized religious belief or church. Natural features include properties such as those protected by Federal or State laws and areas with threatened or endangered species.

Condition 2
Where compliance would substantially alter the nature of the setting or the purpose of the facility, or portion of the facility.
This condition addresses concerns relating to people who choose to recreate in an outdoor setting for a higher degree of challenge and risk. If the designed purpose of the trail were a cross-country training trail, accessibility would interfere with the intended experience.

Condition 3

Where compliance would require construction methods or materials that are prohibited by Federal, State or local regulations or statutes.

For example, mechanized equipment may be restricted in State designated wilderness areas, or the introduction of imported materials may be prohibited in order to maintain the natural ecosystem. Although State and local statutes are taken into consideration, new regulations may not be initiated to prevent compliance.

Condition 4

Where compliance would not be feasible due to terrain or the prevailing construction practices.

If typically a team of volunteers with hand tools does alterations, there is not an expectation of bringing a bulldozer in to establish a new trail. In addition, this condition applies to soils susceptible to erosion, interfering with the natural drainage, and other issues related to the natural terrain.

# APPENDIX E: CLR FEATURE NAME CROSS REFERENCE

**The following table contains a list of features by character area in the left column, and the corresponding feature name in the Draft Cultural Landscape Report Volume 1 (Baker, 1999) in the right. This table will enable readers to locate the feature documentation in volume 1 where the feature name has changed. CLR Volume 1 will eventually be revised to reflect the terminology in this report.**

## TABLE 3: CLR FEATURE NAME CROSS REFERENCE
Springwood, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

| CLR VOLUME 2 (TREATMENT) REVISED FEATURE NAME | DRAFT CLR VOLUME 1 FEATURE NAME |
|---|---|
| **South Avenue Lot & Home Road (SAL)** | **Entry Space: South Avenue Lot Subspace, Home Road Subspace** |
| Home Road entrance gate | Gate posts and gate |
| Estates Road | Estate Road (South Avenue Lot subspace) |
| Home Road allee | Same |
| Home Road crash barrier posts | Crash barrier (Home Road subspace) |
| Post Road stone wall | Stone wall (Home Road subspace, South Avenue Lot subspace) |
| Post Road white pine screen (Plot E) | White pine hedge (South Avenue Lot subspace) |
| South Avenue Lot farm road | South Avenue farm road |
| South Avenue Lot field | South Avenue Lot subspace |
| South Avenue Lot field crops | Field crops (South Avenue Lot subspace) |
| South Avenue Lot field oaks | Oak trees (South Avenue Lot subspace) |
| South Avenue Lot south boundary trees | Trees along Southern Border (South Avenue Lot subspace) |
| Tennis court | Same |
| Tennis court screen | Trees adjacent to tennis court |
| Tennis court water faucet | Water faucet (South Avenue Lot subspace) |
| Trotting course trace | Trotting course |
| **Home Grounds & Service Area (HGR)** | **House Lot Space: Main Lawn Subspace, Service Area Subspace** |
| Ash pit | Same |
| Dog houses | Same |
| Fire hydrants | Same |
| Garage | Stable/Garage/Tourist Information Center |
| Greenhouse tool shed | Same |
| Hemlock screening, west side of service area | n/a |
| Home foundation plantings | Shrubs (main lawn subspace) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Home vines | Vines (main lawn subspace) |
| Large Ice House | Large ice house (large vegetable garden subspace) |
| Large Ice House hot bed | Hot bed (rose garden subspace) |
| Laundry | Same |
| Laundry screening fence | Screening fence |
| Main lawn | Main lawn subspace |
| Main lawn specimen trees | Trees (main lawn subspace) |
| North lawn | Main lawn subspace |
| North lawn shrubs | Shrubs (main lawn subspace) |
| North lawn specimen trees | Trees (Main lawn subspace) |
| North lawn walks | Walkways (main lawn subspace) |
| NPS benches | Benches (main lawn subspace) |
| NPS furnace house | Furnace house (woodland space) |
| NPS light fixture | Light fixture |
| NPS signs | Information signs (main lawn subspace) |
| Rail fence | Same |
| Ravine woods (Plot G) | Trees (main lawn subspace) |
| River & mountain view | Views/vista (main lawn subspace) |
| Rose arbor | Same |
| Sago palms | Sago palms and small trees, planters |
| Service area | Service area subspace |
| Service Road | Service area road |
| Shed | Shed |
| Small Ice House | Same |
| Small Ice House hemlock hedge | n/a |
| South lawn | Main lawn subspace |
| South lawn flagstone walk | Flagstone walkway |
| South lawn fountain | Pool/fountain |
| Stable | Coach House |
| The Home | Springwood |
| Turnaround | Same |
| **Rose Garden & Gravesite (RG)** | **House Lot Space: Rose Garden Subspace** |
| Fala & Chief grave markers | Dog grave markers |
| Grave monument lights | n/a |
| Greenhouse | Same |
| Herbaceous beds | n/a |
| Post and chain fence | Fence |
| Roosevelt grave monument | FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt's grave monument |
| Rose Garden | Rose garden subspace |
| Rose Garden deer fence | Deer fence |
| Rose Garden hemlock hedge | Same |

| | |
|---|---|
| Rose Garden lawn | n/a |
| Rose Garden rose beds | Same |
| Rose Garden walks | Garden walkways |
| Rose Garden water faucets | Water faucets |
| Sundial | Same |
| **Home Garden (HG)** | **House Lot Space: Vegetable Garden Subspace** |
| Estates Road | Estate Road |
| Fire hose building | Same |
| Fruit trees along Estates Road | n/a (large vegetable garden vegetation) |
| Gardener's Cottage | Same |
| Gardener's Cottage Drive | n/a |
| Gardener's Cottage Garage | Gardener's garage |
| Home Garden north boundary trees | n/a |
| Large vegetable garden field | Vegetable garden subspace |
| NPS light fixtures | Light fixtures |
| NPS service road | Visitor Parking Area (service road a remnant of) |
| NPS signs | Information signs |
| Parking lot trees | n/a |
| Picnic tables | Same |
| River Road | n/a |
| River Road triangle plantings | n/a |
| Small vegetable garden field | Vegetable garden subspace |
| Small vegetable garden hot bed | Hot bed (vegetable garden subspace) |
| Small vegetable garden orchard | n/a (small vegetable garden vegetation) |
| Small vegetable garden yews | n/a |
| Water tower foundations | Water tower |
| Worship statue | Sculpture |
| **Paddock Lot (PL)** | **Woodland Space: Paddock Lot/Lower Orchard Subspace, Duplex Compound Subspace, Plantation Subspace** |
| Duplex | Same |
| Duplex compound | Duplex compound subspace |
| Duplex Road | Same |
| Electric eye post | Electric eye (river wood lot subspace) |
| Forest plantation Plot I | n/a |
| Forest plantation Plot K | n/a |
| Lower Orchard | Orchard (Paddock lot/lower orchard subspace) |
| Lower Woods | River wood lot subspace |
| New Reservoir | n/a |
| Old Reservoir | Same |

| | |
|---|---|
| Paddock Lot audio interpretive station | Audio interpretive station (river wood lot subspace) |
| Paddock Lot east woods | n/a |
| Paddock Lot field | Paddock lot/lower orchard subspace |
| Paddock Lot south boundary trees | n/a |
| Path and stairs to service area | Pathway and stairs |
| Pump control mechanism | n/a |
| Pump House | Same |
| Pump House Road | Same |
| River Road | Same |
| River Road crash barrier posts | Crash barrier (river wood lot subspace) |
| Upper Ram House | Ram house (River wood lot subspace) |
| **Library & North Avenue Lot (NAL)** | **Entry Space: North Avenue Lot Subspace** |
| Bust of FDR | Same |
| Old Library entrance walk | n/a |
| Freedom from Fear sculpture | Same |
| Fruit trees and arborvitae along Library entrance walks | n/a |
| Fruit trees along west boundary | Trees |
| Library | Same |
| Library air conditioning cooling tower | Air conditioning cooling tower |
| Library boundary markers | Same |
| Library courtyard lawn | n/a |
| Library courtyard plantings | n/a |
| Library entrance drive | Entrance/exit road |
| Library entrance drive lights | Entrance lights |
| Library entrance walk sign | Museum identification sign |
| Library fence | Same |
| Library flagpole | n/a |
| Library flagstone entrance walk | Walkway |
| Library Gatehouse | Gate house |
| Library maintenance area | n/a |
| Library maintenance area fence & hedge | |
| Library parking lot | Parking lot |
| Library Pump House | Pump house |
| Library septic system | n/a |
| Library tool shed #1 | Tool shed (parallel to fence) |
| Library tool shed #2 | Tool shed (perpendicular to fence) |
| Library tulip poplar grove | Trees |
| New Library entrance walk | n/a |
| North Avenue Lot field | North Avenue Lot subspace |
| North Avenue Lot field crops | Field crops |

| | |
|---|---|
| North Avenue Lot field oaks | Oak trees |
| North Avenue Lot gravel access road | n/a |
| North Avenue Lot north boundary trees | n/a |
| North Avenue Lot orchard | Orchard |
| NPS signs | n/a |
| Post Road library sign/planter | Entrance sign/planter |
| Post Road stone wall | Stone wall |
| Post Road white pine screen (Plot E) | White pine hedge |
| Walk to Freedom from Fear sculpture | Sculpture walkway |
| Wheeler boundary marker | Boundary marker |
| Wood-post lights | n/a |

**National Park Service**
**U.S. Department of the Interior**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