



Cultural Landscape Treatment
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Concept Development



Faculty of Landscape Architecture
Preservation Studio
State University of New York
College of Environmental Science and Forestry



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*“All that is within me cries out to return to my home on the Hudson River”
— Franklin D. Roosevelt*

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Preservation Studio 2006
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	iv
Introduction	1
Methodology	1
Project Area	3
Report Organization	3
Chapter 1: Treatment Philosophy	4
Significance of the Landscape	4
Past and Current Management	5
Park Mission	6
Park Goals	7
Landscape Treatment Approach	7
The Historic Landscape Character	9
Primary Treatment	9
Chapter 2: Treatment Narrative	11
Area 1: Library, North and South Avenue Lots, and Bellefield	11
<i>Library Maintenance Area Relocation</i>	11
<i>Library Entrance Sign Replacement</i>	11
<i>Library Fence Repair</i>	11
<i>Library/Wallace Center Circulation Redesign</i>	12
<i>Old Library Entrance Drive (Entrance/Exit Road) Preservation</i>	12
<i>Home Road (see also Area 2) Restoration</i>	13
<i>North Avenue Lot Vegetation Management</i>	13
<i>South Avenue Lot Rehabilitation</i>	14
<i>Tennis Court Restoration</i>	14
<i>Bellefield Entrance Improvements</i>	14
<i>Special Functions Area</i>	15
<i>Area 1 Graphics (presentation boards)</i>	16-18
Area 2: Home Lot and Service Area	19
<i>Boulevard Path Restoration</i>	19
<i>Addition of Connection Path from Southwest corner of the Home to the Service Area</i>	19
<i>Paving Rehabilitation</i>	20
<i>Vegetation Rehabilitation</i>	22
<i>Swan Cottage Playhouse Interpretation</i>	24
<i>River View Restoration</i>	25
<i>Small Scale Features Restoration/Reconstruction</i>	25
<i>Area 2 Graphics (presentation boards)</i>	27-28
Area 3: The Rose Garden and Home Garden	29
<i>Large Vegetable Garden Reconstruction</i>	29
<i>Small Vegetable Garden Reconstruction</i>	30
<i>Rose Garden Restoration</i>	31
<i>Area 3 Graphics (presentation boards)</i>	35-36
Area 4: Paddock Lot and Lower Field - Graphics (presentation boards)	37-38
Appendix	41
Updated Analysis	41
Area 1	41
Area 2	62
Area 3	79
Project Area Map	103

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INTRODUCTION

This studio report is the conceptual phase of a treatment plan for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (HOFR). It was developed through a studio project with landscape architecture students from the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY-ESF) as part of a cooperative agreement with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP) and HOFR in Spring 2006. The purpose of the studio was to help students become familiar with the field of cultural landscape preservation within the National Park Service; and to develop treatment concepts and tasks for the site. A Cultural Landscape Report Part I: Site Inventory, Existing Conditions, and Analysis was completed in 1999 by Kristin T. Baker, Research Assistant with George W. Curry, Project Director, Faculty of Landscape Architecture, SUNY-ESF. This studio project served as the basis for the Cultural Landscape Report Part II: Treatment Plan, which articulates a strategy for long-term management of the cultural landscape in concert with the primary goals of HOFR's General Management Plan, currently under development.

Methodology

This conceptual treatment plan was completed in several phases. These included historical research with an emphasis on historic photos a site visit and meeting with park staff, development of the treatment philosophy, a presentation to the park staff, and a final revision of the work.

In Phase I of the studio, students became familiar with the history of the site through the 1999 CLR. They studied historical photographs and maps, the history of property ownership and acquisition, and came to know how much the Roosevelt family cherished their Hudson River home.

In Phase II the students were grouped into teams. Each team studied a particular area for specific treatment issues and how those issues might relate to site-wide opportunities and constraints. The 49.54-acre site was divided into four areas (refer to the project area map on page 94 of the appendix) with a student team assigned to each area as follows:

- Area I (orange): the North Avenue and South Avenue Lots, Library, and Bellefield/Wallace Center;
- Area II (blue): the Home, Main Lawn, and Service Area;
- Area III (yellow): the Rose and Home Gardens, including the Large and Small Vegetable Gardens; and
- Area IV (red): the Paddock Lot.

During a site visit in February 2006, each area was studied by a student team. They took photographs of existing conditions and used historic maps and photos to determine changes in the landscape.

Phase III also occurred during the February site visits, when the students met with Sarah Olson, Park Superintendent and staff Dave Hayes, Chief of Resource Management, Carol Kohan, Deputy Superintendent, Sarah Olson, Superintendent, Henry Van Brookhoven, Facility Manager, Anne Jordan, Museum Curator, Lynn Bassanese Deputy Director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum, and Chris Breiseth, President of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute to discuss the treatment issues, opportunities and constraints of the site. This discussion helped the students gain an understanding of the current management practices as well as to identify possible treatment issues.

Based on the site visit, students reviewed the existing conditions and significance of the site as described in the significance and analysis chapter of the 1999 CLR. For each of the Areas I, II, III, and IV, they completed an update of the significance and analysis. It included stating changes to the existing conditions and analysis. The students also cataloged their photos for future reference.

Phase IV engaged the students in the development of the treatment philosophy for the conceptual plan. They met with Robert Page, Director of OCLP where he presented examples of treatment issues at other National Park Service (NPS) sites and reviewed NPS cultural resource management strategies. The students also reviewed the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. In preparation for writing the treatment plan, the students studied HOFR management documents including the 1977 Master plan, the 1999 CLR Part I, the 2004 95% Draft Land Use History of the Roosevelt Estate, and current draft alternatives from the General Management Plan for Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites. This material laid the groundwork for the treatment philosophy which not only describes the significance of the landscape, but also recommends the primary treatment of the historic site.

In Phase V, students prescribed specific treatment tasks. Once again, the teams focused on the features of each area. The students proposed treatment tasks ranging from large to small scale projects. They described these tasks through narratives, and visually with graphic illustration, drawing support from comparisons between historical and contemporary photos.

In Phase VI the students made a presentation to Sarah Olson, Park Superintendent and staff Dave Hayes, Chief of Resource Management, Carol Kohan, Deputy Superintendent, Sarah Olson, Superintendent, Henry Van Brookhoven, Facility Manager, Anne Jordan, Museum Curator, Margie Coffin Brown, Historical Landscape Architect, OCLP, landscape architecture faculty, SUNY-ESF, and Neil Murphy, President and Bruce Bongarten, Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, SUNY-ESF. Each team prepared several graphic boards, illustrating that team's area of the site and the treatment tasks proposed. Engaged discussion and comment followed with the full participation of park staff and students. Comments and suggestions were noted for later addition to the studio report.

In Phase VII, the final phase of the studio, the students incorporated the comments and suggestions from the park staff and completed final revisions of the specific treatment tasks, the treatment narratives, and graphics for the final studio report.

Project Area

This treatment plan encompasses the original 33.23-acre historic site and the adjoining 16.31-acre Library property—the project area defined by the CLR Part I. In addition to this primary study area, the studio also reviewed the visitor entrance at Bellefield and the Wallace Center to assess circulation and access issues that had been raised.

Report Organization

This studio report begins with an introduction to the project, the individuals and organizations involved, and the methodology used. Chapter I articulates the treatment philosophy narrative developed by the studio. It explains the significance of the HOFR landscape, the past and current management of the site, the Park's mission and goals, the landscape treatment approach, and the historic character of the landscape. In Chapter II, the four treatment task areas are described through narratives and graphics. The treatment narrative is organized according to landscape features, which are grouped where applicable into larger projects. Each feature is keyed by number to a treatment plan shown on the presentation boards (11 x 17 fold-outs) that follow the treatment narrative for each of the four areas. These fold-outs are scaled down versions of the boards from the final presentation on April 25, 2006. (Please note there are some inconsistencies between the treatment narrative and the presentation boards.) At the back of the report are a bibliography, an appendix that includes an updated features analysis (from CLR Part I) with contemporary photos for each of the four areas.

The content of this report consists of student work and should not be considered final treatment recommendations. The recommendations contained in this report will undergo further discussion and revision in the development of the forthcoming final treatment plan (CLR Part II).

CHAPTER 1: TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, conceived in 1939, transferred to federal ownership in 1944, and opened to the public in 1946, 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 is today widely recognized as being intimately associated with FDR. The landscape of the Home reflects not only his personal values and those of his family, but also his environmental, agricultural, and social ideals that he fostered in the programs of his Presidency. FDR's beloved Hyde Park estate may reflect its owner more so than the property of any other major figure since Washington. (1977 Master Plan, 1)

FDR had a deep appreciation for the land and a keen understanding of its history and natural resources. He was well aware of its importance in sustaining rural life in the Hudson River Valley. The Home of FDR, one of the many old estates that lined the Hudson River in Dutchess County, historically encompassed nearly 1,500 acres, and was a working farm with hayfields, pastures, vegetable and flower gardens, and extensive areas of forested land. FDR planted more than 500,000 trees on the estate in plantations and orchards, and as ornamental specimens. The Home was the place where FDR grew up and gained his love of nature, and together with Eleanor raised their family, struggled to overcome polio, and interacted with the public. It was also the cherished 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 war-time residence and base of operations. .

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum, established in 1939 and completed in 1941 on 16.31 acres adjoining the Home, is an integral part of the overall landscape. While the Library was established with a core mission separate from that of the National Historic Site, its landscape shares the same history and areas of significance as the Home, in addition to its significance as the first Presidential library. Originally one of the front fields, FDR stipulated that the Library property maintain the same rural character as the rest of his estate. He selected the site at the edge of a working agricultural field, and carefully guided the Dutch Colonial influenced design and choice of materials for the building. His office was at the rear of the Library, facing the Home Garden with its vegetable and flower plots, fruit trees, and tree nursery.

PAST AND CURRENT MANAGEMENT

FDR's original vision for the establishment of the National Historic Site and the Presidential Library was set forth in a 1939 Joint Congressional Resolution. The first of two parcels that FDR donated was 16.31 acres in 1939 to the National Archives and Records Service as the site of the Library. The second parcel of 33.23 acres was donated in 1943 to the NPS as the basis for the National Historic Site.

The 1943 deed conveying the 33.23-acre parcel specifies 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." As part of the deed, Eleanor and the children were allowed to live on the property for as long as they wished; however, in 1945 they gave up their rights to the property and turned it over to the NPS, opening to the public in April 1946. Most all of the war-time security structures were removed from the property at this time.

When the site was first established, management strategies were concerned with the accommodation of public use. Much emphasis was given to the care, preservation of, and access to buildings and the gravesite. The landscape of The Home was altered during this transitional period to meet the demands of heavy public visitation. Roads were paved, benches and barriers were installed, and the large vegetable garden was replaced with a parking lot. A visitor information kiosk was added, major circulation routes were altered, and there was limited care of vegetation.

In the early history of the site, Eleanor Roosevelt worked closely with the NPS in overseeing the maintenance. During these years,

...specific oral agreements between Eleanor Roosevelt and the Secretary of the Interior had not been met and on November 26, 1960, she clarified the property's needs to Superintendent Robert H. Atkinson. These oral agreements included the in-kind replacement of removed trees with young trees that should have been planted in close proximity to old ones before they died. She also felt the commitment to continue operations that existed at the time of the transfer, such as for the greenhouse, had been neglected. (Cultural Landscape Report for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, 181)

During this time, the Library functioned separately as work was carried out to establish, archive, interpret, and make available the collections to visitors. With the opening of the National Historic Site in 1946, the Library property was altered to handle increased visitation, most notably through the addition of a second entry drive. The Library also made several changes to the landscape for its own needs, most notably the addition of the Eleanor Roosevelt wings in 1971 to accommodate expanding collections, and the addition of plantings within the Library courtyard. The Library has mostly maintained the landscape on its own, usually under contract, but on some projects such as care of the apple orchard and haying of the field, it has worked cooperatively with NPS.

Although this site, including both The Home and Library, has never had a formal treatment plan, a master plan completed in 1977 made important prescriptions with regard to the significance and management of the landscape. In general, the Master Plan recognized the importance of preserving the historic character of the landscape, stating “where possible, the rural flavor that Franklin Roosevelt loved and wished visitors to share will be captured.” (Master Plan, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 49) The plan also recognized that the landscape should be managed to evoke a somewhat broader time than specified in the 1943 deed of conveyance (date of FDR’s death): “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.” (Master Plan, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 49)

Many of the recommendations in the 1977 Master Plan were never fully implemented. For example, while the Home is presently managed to convey its character during a broader timeframe—from 1941 until 1945—the landscape continues to be managed, at least in theory, to perpetuate its character in 1945. The river view from the Home has not been restored, and the Rose Garden is not managed according to historic practices. Major directives that have been fulfilled include the clearing of the meadow below the Red House, and the completion of the Wallace Visitor’s Center on the adjoining Bellefield property, which allowed for the removal of the parking lot from the site of the large vegetable garden and the second entry drive on the Library parcel. In addition, NPS has in recent years undertaken several planning studies to inform its management of the landscape. These included a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) and a Historic Resource Study, both produced through cooperative agreements with by the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY ESF). The landscape of the site is also a focus of a new General Management Plan (GMP) currently under development.

PARK MISSION

The 1977 Master Plan states that,

the purpose of the park [Home of FDR National Historic Site] is to preserve for public presentation Franklin Roosevelt’s home essentially as it was in the last years of his life. Part of this responsibility includes identification for the visitor of the purpose and significance of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Although independently administered, to visitors, the library is an integral part of the site and the Roosevelt story. (1977 Master Plan, 41)

More specifically, the park aims to

memorialize President Franklin D. Roosevelt and preserve his memory for future generations, to interpret the home life of the President and his family, and to illustrate a facet of a man’s relationship with his environment through the President’s forestry and conservation ideas and practices. (1977 Master Plan, 52)

Since FDR established his Presidential Library on 16.31 acres of the original Roosevelt property, it contributes to the overall significance of the landscape; and therefore, it is an important part of the park mission.

PARK GOALS

Goals pertaining to the treatment and interpretation of the landscape have been outlined in the “General Management Plan Draft Alternatives” (2005). This document has categorized the park’s goals into two areas: resource management and visitor experience.

Resource Management Goals

- To protect and preserve cultural and natural resources
- To preserve the historic value of culturally significant landscapes while also enhancing their habitat value
- To protect from impairment and loss all resources significant to the purposes of the park
- To research, evaluate, and monitor all cultural landscape features, museum collections, historic architecture, archeological resources, and natural resources in order to improve the management and care of park resources
- To facilitate and disseminate scholarship in order to advance understanding of the park’s significance, to guide interpretation and educational programs, and to explore park themes from differing viewpoints, even those that may be considered controversial

Visitor Experience Goals

- To inform and orient visitors before arrival and throughout the visit
- To allow visitors to leave with an enhanced understanding of park resources
- To make visitors safe, comfortable, and able to navigate clearly through the site
- To create appealing and enriching interpretive materials, exhibits, and programs for actual and virtual audiences
- To emphasize curriculum-appropriate, place-based educational programming and to regularly update such programming to reflect current scholarship
- To offer, promote, and carefully manage variety of recreational experiences while ensuring the long-term protection of natural and cultural resources.

(General Master Plan, currently under development)

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT APPROACH

Based on the findings of the Cultural Landscape Report, the Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, the park mission, preliminary alternatives being developed for the General Management Plan, and discussions with park staff, it is recommended that an appropriate treatment period for the landscape encompass the years from 1939 to 1945. This period, broader than that recommended in the 1977 Master Plan, was chosen to evoke the character of the landscape at its height during

the late 1930s and early 1940s. The following arguments support this 1939-1945 treatment period for the landscape:

- At the time of FDR's death in April 1945, the landscape of the Home and Library were distinctly different than today due to wartime conditions. In 1942, the landscape was dramatically transformed through an overlay of numerous guardhouses, a secret service building, numerous security devices, changes in circulation, and the presence of Army personnel. With the opening of the National Historic Site in 1946, this wartime overlay was largely erased, although remnants of some security devices remain. With few surviving features and no military presence, it would not be feasible to reconstruct the wartime condition—and particularly the feeling—of the landscape that existed at the time of FDR's death in April 1945.
- There is presently little available documentation on the condition of the landscape during the war years from 1942-1945. Extending the treatment period back to 1939 makes available much additional documentation on the landscape.
- Sara Delano Roosevelt died shortly before the war began, and based on available documentation, without her and due to war-time pressures, the landscape was not maintained to its accustomed level. Incorporating the years 1939-1941 into the treatment period recognizes that Sara held an extremely influential role in the care and treatment of the entire estate, including the more formal landscape areas, particularly the Rose Garden, where FDR chose to be buried. Incorporating these years will allow perpetuation of the high level of maintenance that characterized the site prior to the war.
- 1939 was chosen as the beginning date for the treatment period because it marks the year in which FDR and Sara Delano Roosevelt transferred the 16.3-acre Library parcel to the federal government, and the year in which construction began on the Library. These events marked the first implementation of FDR's vision for future public stewardship of the property. Given the change in ownership and introduction of a major new feature in the landscape, it would not be feasible to treat the landscape to evoke its character prior to 1939.

While this report recommends a treatment period between 1939 and 1945, this timeframe should not be understood to exclude interpretation of earlier periods. Because this timeframe is at the end of the historic period, it addresses the landscape as it had developed up until that point. Most of the landscape character from this period in fact reaches far back into the history of the site. Features lost prior to 1939 can still be interpreted in the landscape through surviving traces or their physical sites.

The non-historic development of the site after 1945 also deserves consideration in the treatment of the landscape. The installation of FDR's grave monument in October 1945 six months after his death, the burial of Eleanor Roosevelt in 1962, and the addition of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial wings on the Library in 1971, clearly are significant changes that should be recognized as part of the continuing use and development of the site. Likewise, early park infrastructure—where it does not conflict with the historic character of the landscape—could be considered important in telling the story of the site's initial transfer to public use and its enormous level of

visitation during the post-war period. In addition, maturation of woody vegetation since the end of the historic period should be valued, where it does not detract from historic character, for its ability to convey a feeling of history and time passage.

THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Historically, the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt was part of a much more extensive estate, with the majority of the farm buildings and structures located on the eastern half of the property, east of Route 9. This reflected the common pattern of Hudson River estates in Dutchess County. Although the National Historic Site does not at present include the original eastern half of his property, the remaining western half clearly displays the basic organization of river estates in the region.

Overall, the historic character of the landscape, within the primary study area for this report, can be described as a residential or domestic core surrounded by working agricultural fields and forests. Historically, the site was a working farm and residential landscape with a combination of designed spaces such as the Rose Garden, farm fields producing corn or hay, and experimental forestry plantations. The roads connecting the various landscape features on the estate were primarily heavily tree-lined, creating dense canopies throughout the site.

Much of the landscape character of the Home of FDR is grounded in the agricultural values and traditions of the rural context of the Hudson River Valley. The landscape displays a simple elegance in contrast to the highly designed estates such as the Vanderbilt Mansion. The site is eclectic with a diverse collection of both vernacular and designed elements. This eclecticism is evident in the layers of development, which FDR and Sara chose to preserve, leaving a visual link to the history of the site. These layers are most easily seen in the remodeling of the exterior of The Home. When alterations were made to the main house, they were applied to the eastern and southern façades only, leaving the Italianate-style west and north façades of the house largely intact. The laundry building was also left intact even though it was no longer used, illustrating how these types of large residential estates operated during an earlier period of time. The traces of the trotting course were left intact long after it was no longer used, which displays yet another layer in the landscape.

PRIMARY TREATMENT

The primary treatment for the site should be rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is defined by the Secretary of the Interior as “the act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.” The Secretary of the Interior has defined ten standards for rehabilitation.

They are as follows:

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.
(Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, US Dept. of the Interior, 1996)

This treatment is appropriate for the site because it allows a balance between keeping the historic character intact and allowing for new uses and the necessary adjustments to the site. When FDR established his property as a National Historic Site, he did it with the intent that it would be open to the public to come and visit and enjoy the landscape. Rehabilitation opens the site to new users not originally anticipated upon the establishment of the site. One example is the opening of the site for low-impact recreation, such as hiking along the Hyde Park Trail.

CHAPTER 2: TREATMENT NARRATIVE

AREA 1: LIBRARY, NORTH AND SOUTH AVENUE LOTS, AND BELLEFIELD

The historic character of this area is revealed in views across the North Avenue lot including the field grasses, orchard and beautiful old white oak trees. There are several treatments that are important in this area to implement in order to meet the goals of rehabilitation of the landscape. Perhaps the most important are: the redesign of the walk from the Wallace Visitor Center to the Library and Home; the Home Road surface and edge treatment; and restoration of the historic character of the vegetation including the field oak trees, orchard trees and field crops. Each numbered task listed below corresponds to the numbered tasks illustrated on the 11'x17' sheets included at the end of each of the treatment area narratives.

Library Maintenance Area Relocation

1.28. Library Tool Sheds (2)

The tool sheds in their current position are an intrusion upon the historic landscape. The tool sheds should be removed from their current location and placed where visitors cannot see them. If that is not possible, they should be placed so that they are minimally visible to the public. One option would be to place them with the other contemporary maintenance structures such as the HVAC unit, adjacent to the new visitor's parking lot.

1.41. Library Air Conditioning Cooling Tower

The two air conditioning towers are contemporary features that are necessary for the library. Because they are inconsistent with the historic character of the site, they should be removed from their current location and should not be visible to visitors. The towers should be clustered with the HVAC Unit adjacent to the new visitor's parking lot and screened from view if possible, so that there is only one limited intrusion on the landscape. If this is not possible, additional visual screening should be added.

Library Entrance Sign Replacement

1.43. The existing sign is very generic in appearance and should be removed. The shape, size, materials and location of the new sign should reflect the historic character of the original sign as shown in CLR figure 3.17. The typography should be clear and direct the visitor to the new entrance north of Bellefield.

Library Fence Repair

1.45. The missing pieces of the historic fence and recent damage detract from the historic character of the fence. Reconstruct the areas of fence around the perimeter of the north avenue lot that have been removed after the period of significance. The library fence has been damaged in two new places. The fence should be repaired in kind. A paint analysis is suggested to determine the original color of the paint. If returning to the old walk as the primary circulation path, the portion of the fence that is removed should be used to replace the damaged sections.

Library/Wallace Center Circulation Redesign

1.6. Proposed Walkway to Home, Library

The 2004 asphalt walk is not a part of the historic circulation pattern of the estate during the treatment period. The walk from the visitors center jogs east to connect with the new walkway to the Library and Home departing from the historic circulation pattern of the old Library walkway. The recommendation is to remove this asphalt walkway and establish a direct axial connection between the old library walkway and the Wallace Visitor Center path by removing the portion of the walk that jogs east to connect with the new walkway. Fortunately, a near perfect direct axial alignment exists between the origin of the Wallace Center walkway and the historic Library walkway. The recommendation is to remove the new asphalt walkway and establish a direct axial connection between the old library walkway and the Wallace Visitor Center.

1.9. Making the Old Library Walk ADA Compliant

The walk between the library and the Wallace visitors' center should be made ADA compliant. The existing walkway should be widened using a dry laid method to distinguish between the historic and new walk. Extend the old library walk, at a width of five feet, straight to The Home Road and move the opening in the library fence to align with this walkway. Using the same kind of stone, the new portion of the walk should be dry laid (in a substrate of sand). All existing and new constructed walks should be a minimum of 60 inches in width in accordance with ADA standards.

1.44. Lights along new walk to Library, Home (Library Lights)

These lights should be removed in conjunction with the removal of the new walk. Circulation will be along the old walk to the library.

1.5. Walkway from Library/FDR Office

Because FDR exited the library and traveled back to the estate by way of this path, it is an ideal place for interpretation of history. To interpret the use of this pathway by FDR, signage should be placed where the walk ends and where the Estate Road walkway begins.

Old Library Entrance Drive (Entrance /Exit Road) Preservation

1.8. Old Library Entrance Drive

During the treatment period, the old Library Entrance Drive was an active circulation space. The view of the Presidential Library from the former library entrance road was an important feature that FDR envisioned for his Library. This view is no longer enjoyed as a matter of course to the arriving public. The use of this entrance should be reestablished if only for special tours to keep alive the historic character of the space. The Hyde Park Trail could also be realigned with the old Library entrance drive to encourage visitors to enjoy this part of the historic estate.

1.43. Library entrance drive sign/planter (Entrance Sign/Planter)

The current sign does not reflect the historic character of the landscape and should be removed. If a comprehensive wayfinding plan is adopted, the sign at the library entrance should be consistent in form, size, and materials to the sign that was located here during the period of significance. Refer to figure 4.27 in the CLR.

Home Road Restoration (also see Area 2)

1.4. An archeological study should be made to determine the composition of the Home Road surface during the treatment period. It was a compacted soil surface, probably composed of a clay soil with local brownstone. The Home Road should then be returned to the composition determined by the archeological study. The edge of the Home Road lawn should be cut back evenly along the hedgerow to the position shown in Figures 2.6 and 3.21 of the CLR. Metal edging should be installed along this restored position to help maintain a clean edge along the Home Road and to reclaim the well-maintained characteristic of the road during the treatment period when it was in use regularly.

North Avenue Lot Vegetation Management

Vegetation surrounding the Library and North Avenue lot plays an important role in the character of the historic landscape of The Home of FDR. Much of the historic character of the setting is derived from patterns and forms of vegetation that has survived in varying degrees of condition. Although historical accuracy of planting species and maintenance practices has not always prevailed, the historic spatial character remains generally intact. The field Oak trees, the Home Road alleé, the White Pine Hedge and the orchard trees contribute a large measure of historic character to the site. More recent plantings around the Library, along with the condition and use of the present field crops, and the north and south hedgerows need more careful consideration in treatment recommendations to assure historic appropriateness.

1.13. Field Oak Trees

The small White Pine planted beneath the large White Oaks in the North Avenue Lot should be removed. It is encroaching on the canopy of the older Oak trees that FDR so loved. The large White Oak tree featured in photo #43 is no longer extant in front of the library courtyard, but should be reestablished in the same position shown in the 1945 photo.

1.16. North Avenue Lot Field Crops

The field to the east of the library should be returned as nearly as is possible, with the recent septic installation, to the grade that existed during the treatment period. This field should then be returned to agricultural use by annually planting and harvesting of hay such as Timothy. Planting and harvesting methods should reflect, as closely as possible in scale and effect, those methods of planting and harvesting used during the treatment period. Traditional haying methods leaving large rolls of hay in the field as shown in CLR Figure 4.10 should be continued in the North Avenue Lot.

1.17. North Avenue Lot Orchard

The orchard trees along the old Library entrance drive have lost the form of low-headed trunks, probably 18" - 36" in height and the open bowl style of pruning that would have been characteristic of a farm orchard during the treatment period. Many of the trees 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 large vehicles and equipment through the orchard. With the consultation of an orchard specialist, new in-kind replacement trees should be custom-propagated to match the form of the old trees that retain a low-headed, open bowl pruning style. The low branching form of orchard trees is an important historic characteristic of the treatment period that should be restored and maintained.

1.19. Library Courtyard Plantings

The courtyard should be returned to the simple mown lawn that was present during the treatment period. Photo #43a, taken in 1945, shows clearly the appropriate treatment of the space that is more in keeping with the library architecture and historic rural character of the landscape. Plantings that were established in the courtyard after 1945 should be removed.

South Avenue Lot Rehabilitation

1.2. The South Avenue lot remains open with field grasses and groupings of beautiful old White Oak trees as focal points. The sense of enclosure around the tennis court and the trotting course has changed as the Norway Spruce and other trees surrounding them have matured resulting in a more open edge around these areas. The south border of the south avenue lot has historically been open, with a view to the Red House field. Incompatible development of a mall is now visible beyond the Red House. It is recommended that the south border of the Red House lot be augmented with new plantings of trees in a deciduous and evergreen mix to provide screening of this intrusion to the historic character of the estate. The White Pine hedge remains as a buffer and enclosing east edge of the space.

Tennis Court Restoration

1.32. The metal backstop frames should be repaired in kind, and painted black. The backstops should be striped of the remaining broken chicken wire which should be replaced in kind. An archeological study to determine the original surface, probably clay, should be conducted and the results used to reconstruct the court to the exact dimensions of the original design. The original court was, 130 feet long (N/S) by 52 feet wide (E/W).

Trotting Course Trace Preservation

1.10. A trace of the trotting course remains and is considered an historic feature of this site due to its association with the Roosevelt family from an earlier time period. Soil compaction from the years during which the trotting course was used, prior to the treatment period, has allowed the course to remain visible. This trace should be maintained by simply mowing the area. Seeding or any attempt to recover plant growth on the worn away riding path should not be undertaken. Interpretation of the trotting course could be one way to engage visitors with the historic feature.

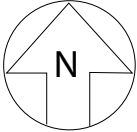
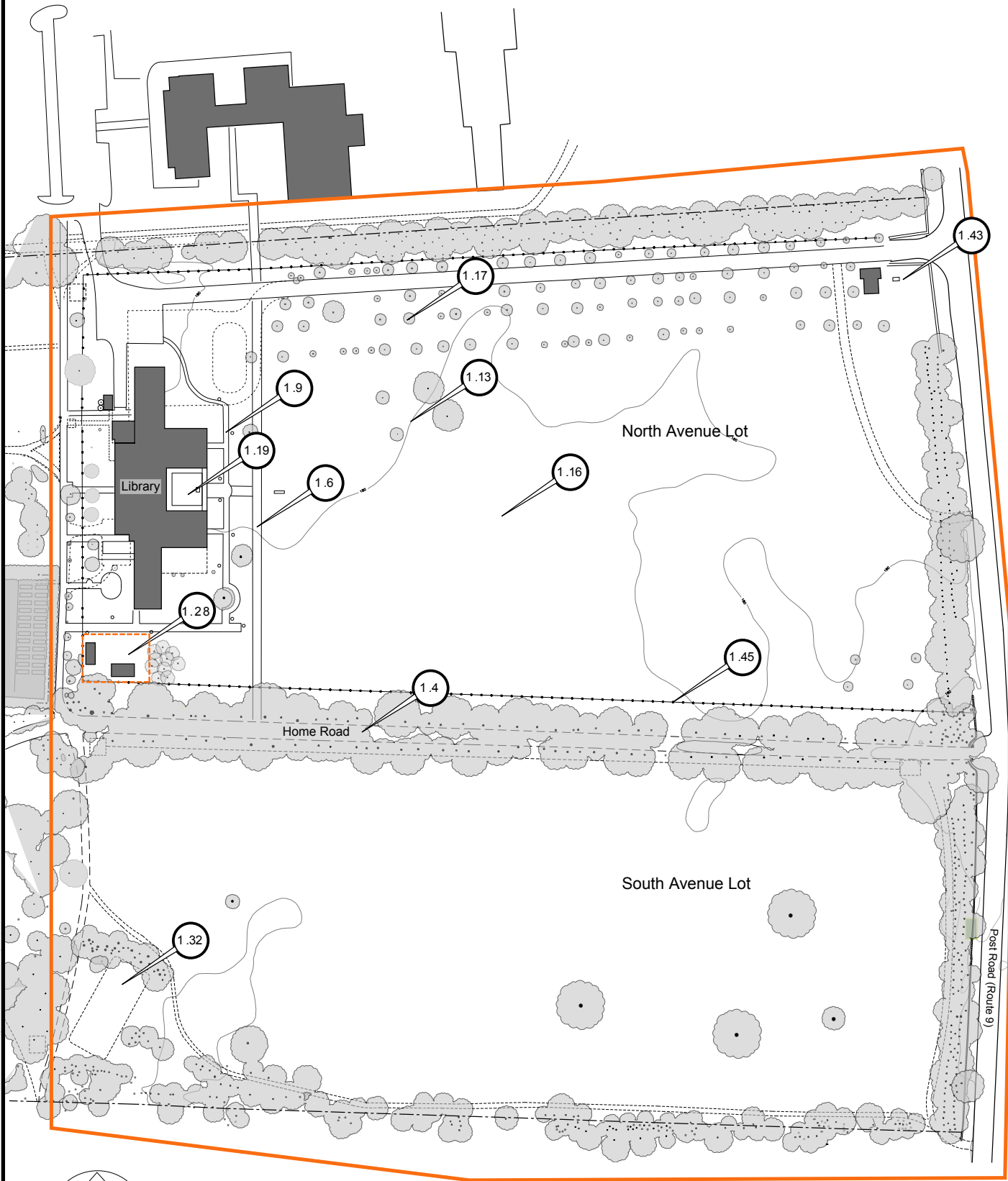
Bellefield Entrance Improvements

1.53. Directional/informational Signs

Signage along the entry drive should be redesigned to inform and guide the visitor from the entrance on Albany-Post Road to the Wallace Visitor's Center parking lot and entrance. Directional signage should inform the visitor of the Wallace Visitor Center well before the Bellefield entrance sign. The wayfinding system should be developed as a part of an over-all signage plan for the site using consistent and appropriate graphic and material treatments as well as effective lighting and placement throughout the site. Materials and typography should be clean and clear and sensitive to the historic context and setting.

Visitation of The Home of FDR involves a significant amount of walking, making the clarity and effectiveness of the wayfinding system an important feature. Effective wayfinding systems

North and South Avenue Lots



Scale 1" = Approx. 1000'

1.32 Tennis Court Restoration



Existing condition of tennis court backstop.

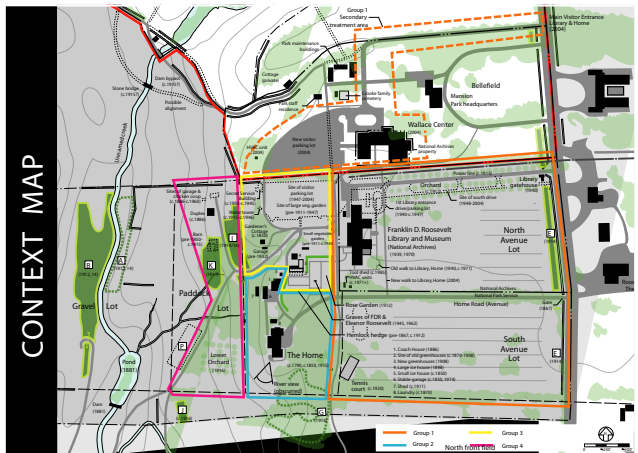
The metal backstop frames should be repaired and repainted in kind. A paint sample should be taken to determine the exact color. The backstops will be striped of the remaining chicken wire and replaced, in kind. The original surface, clay, should be reconstructed to the exact dimensions described in the CLR.

1.45 Library Fence Repair



New damage to the steel pipe fence.

Replace, in kind, the areas of fence around the perimeter of the north avenue lot that were removed after the period of significance. The library fence has been damaged in a two new places. The fence should be repaired in kind. A paint analysis is suggested to determine the original color of the paint. If returning to the old walk as the primary circulation path, remove and place in storage, the portion of the fence as necessary.



1.28 Library Maintenance Area Relocation



View of maintenance area.

Library air conditioning cooling tower

The two air conditioning towers are contemporary features that are necessary for the library. Remove these features from their current location, as they should not be visible to the visitors. Cluster the towers with the HVAC Unit adjacent to the new visitor's parking lot, so that there is only one cluster of intrusion on the landscape.

Library tool sheds (2)

The tools sheds should be removed from their current location and placed where they can not be seen by visitors. The tool sheds in their current position are an intrusion upon the historic landscape. One option would be clustering all contemporary maintenance needs in one area. In this case, the best option may to cluster everything around the new HVAC unit, adjacent to the new visitor's parking lot.

Electric utility vehicles

The electric vehicles should be removed from their current location and placed where they can not be seen by visitors. Driving and parking the vehicles around the historic trees can cause soil compaction, which will eventually kill the trees.

1.43 Library Entrance Sign Replacement



Library entrance sign in 2004.

The existing sign is very generic in appearance and should be removed. The new sign's size, shape, materials and location should reflect the historic character of the original sign, as seen in the CLR (3.17). The typography should be clear, and direct the visitor to the new entrance.

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

Part II: Treatment Concept Development

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

Area 1: Library, North & South Avenue Lots

Faculty of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Syracuse, New York



in cooperation with:
National Park Service
Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation



SOURCES:
1. Aerial Photography, 2004
2. Field survey, February 2006

COMPILED BY:
Aaron Pastore
Samuel Jimenez
Jean Gleisner

LEGEND:

1.43 Delineation of Area 1

1.45 Maintenance Area

1.45 Feature Map Reference

--- Missing Historic Feature

--- Unpaved Road

--- Paved Road

--- Fence

--- Building

--- Stump

--- Vegetation

--- Proposed NPS Bench

--- Existing NPS Bench

--- Proposed Path

Library/Wallace Center Circulation Redesign

1.6 Restoration of the Old Library Walk and Circulation Pattern



New Library Walk

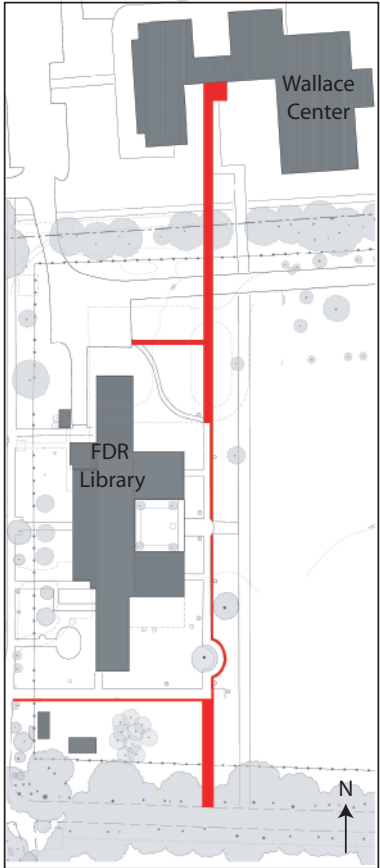
The old walk should be reestablished and extended as the main walkway between the Wallace Center and the Presidential Library. The use of this original circulation pattern is important in conveying the historic character of the site. The recommendation is to remove the new asphalt walkway and establish a direct axial connection between the old library walk and the Wallace Visitor Center path, removing the portion of the walk that jogs east to connect with the new walk. The walk should be widened using a dry laid stone method to distinguish between the old and new walk. It should extend straight to the Home Road. The opening in the sheep fence should be made to align with this walkway.

1.9 Making the Old Library Walk ADA Compliant



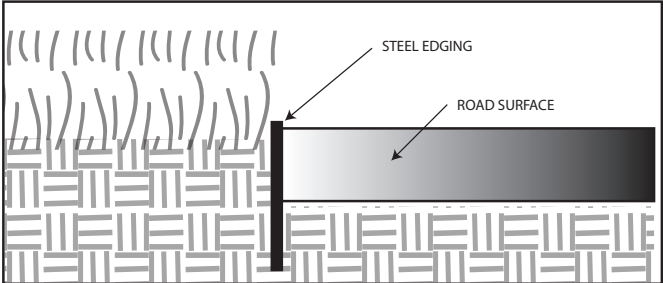
Old Library Walk

In accordance with ADA standards, all existing and newly constructed walks should be a minimum of 60 inches (5 feet) wide. This standard allows comfortable passage of two wheelchairs side by side on walkways. It is also important that, in altering an historic feature to accommodate ADA regulations, it be clear that new additions to the historic feature are not part of the original construction. This differentiation should be noticeable and can be accomplished by using the same kind of stone but in a dry laid technique (set in a substrate of sand) with swept joints.



Proposed Library/Wallace Center walkway

1.4 The Home Road



Metal edging along the Home Road.

Determine composition of the Home Road surface during the period of interpretation through an archeological study, probably a compacted soil surface composed of a clay soil with local brownstone. The Home Road should then be returned to the composition determined by the archeological study. The edge of the Home Road lawn should be cut back evenly along the hedgerow and metal edging installed to help maintain a clean edge along the Home Road.

As shown in Figures 2.6 and 3.21 of the CLR, both the surface treatment and the regularity of the edge are important in maintaining the breadth and grandeur characteristic of the alleZ during the period of interpretation.

Vegetation Management

1.16 North Avenue Lot Field Crops

All visible septic and utility pipes should be removed from the North Avenue lot. Topography should be returned as closely as possible to its appearance prior to the new septic installation, and the field returned to agricultural use by annual planting and harvesting of hay (Timothy). In addition, special functions tents should not be located in the north field, but at a dedicated special functions area east of the Wallace Visitor's Center where they will not impact the historic landscape character.

As shown in Figure 4.10 of the CLR, traditional haying methods that leave large hay rolls in the field reflect the historic rural agricultural character of the Home during the period of interpretation and should be continued in the North Avenue Lot. Methods of seeding and harvesting used should reflect, as closely as possible in scale and effect, those methods of seeding and harvesting used during the period of interpretation.

1.19 Library Courtyard Plantings



Library courtyard and Oak tree as shown in a 1945 photograph.



Library courtyard and Oak tree as shown in a 1945 aerial photo.

The courtyard should be returned to the simple mown lawn that was present during the treatment period. Plantings that were established in the courtyard after 1945 should be removed. The above photo, taken in 1945, shows clearly the historic character and appropriate treatment of the space. The large White Oak tree featured is no longer there, but should be reestablished in the same position shown in the photo along with the historic mowing pattern around the Oak.

1.17 North Avenue Lot Orchard



Present form of orchard trees with high pruning.



Low-headed, open bowl style of pruning of orchard trees prior to removal of lower scaffold branches.

Many of the orchard trees along the old Library Entrance Road appear mis-shapen due to the removal of the lower scaffold branches to facilitate the passage of contemporary large vehicles and equipment through the orchard. It is recommended that, with the consultation of an orchard specialist, new in-kind replacement trees might be custom-propagated to match the form of the old trees in a low-headed, open bowl pruning style which would have been characteristic of a farm orchard during the period of interpretation.

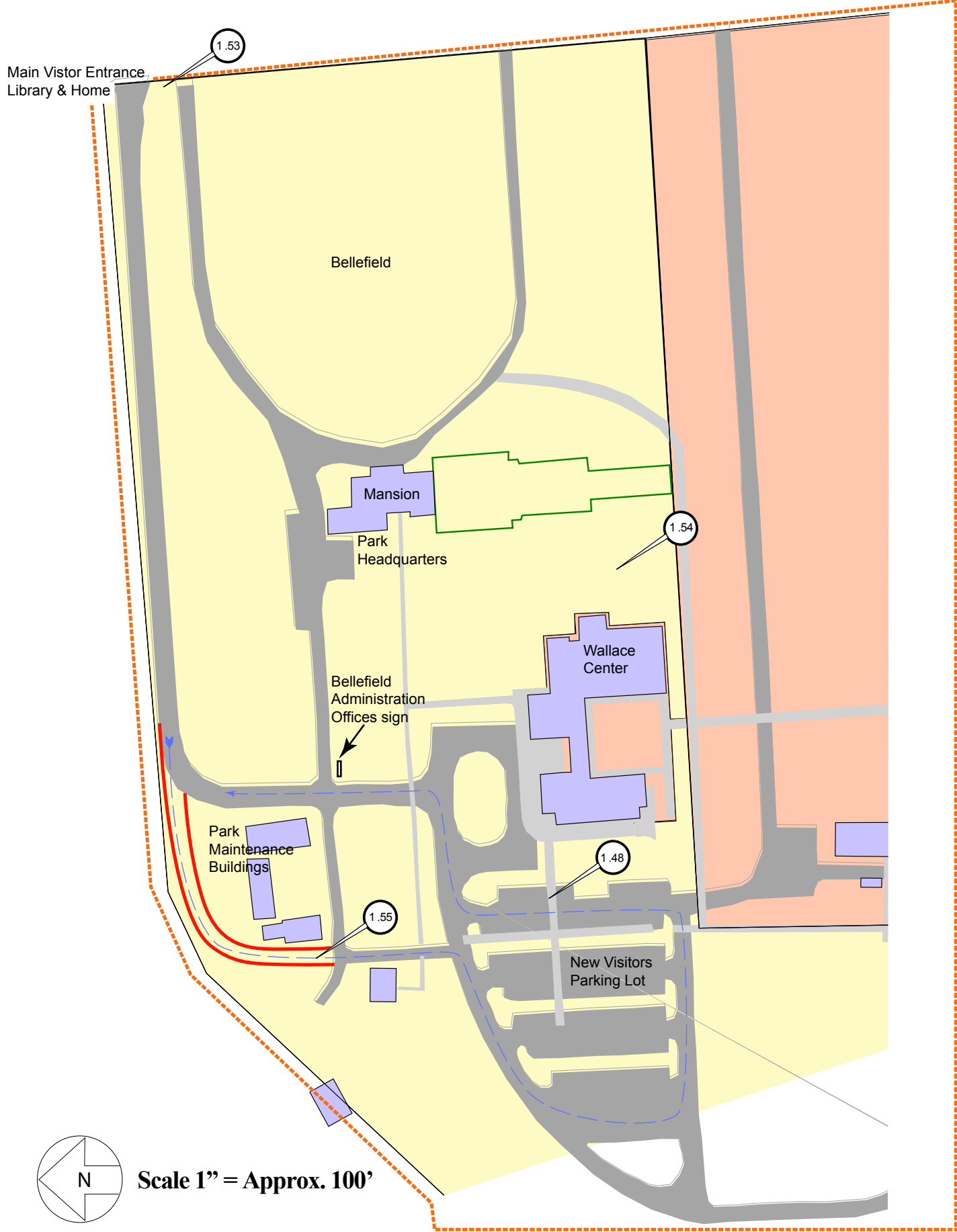
1.13 Field Oak Trees



White Pine encroaching on field Oak trees.

The small White Pine planted beneath one of the large White Oaks in the North Avenue Lot should be carefully removed from this location where it is encroaching on the canopy of one of the large Oak trees. The Pine will eventually crowd the Oak and visually detract from the historic trees.

Bellefield Entrance Improvements and Special Functions Area



1.53 Directional / Informational Signs



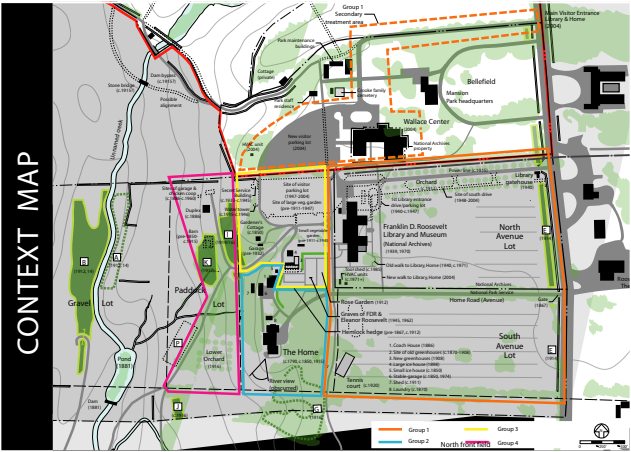
Improved directional sign at Bellefield entrance drive.

Signage along the entry drive should be redesigned to inform and guide the visitor from the entrance on Albany Post Road to the Wallace Visitor's Center parking lot and entrance. The wayfinding system should be developed as a part of an over-all signage plan for the site using consistent and appropriate graphic and material treatments as well as effective lighting and placement throughout the site. Materials and typography should be clean and clear and sensitive to the historic context and setting.

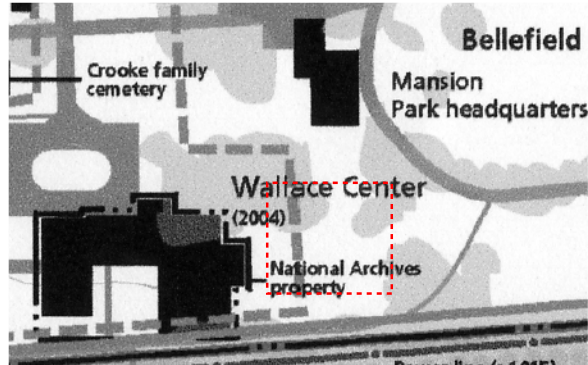
The Bellefield Administration Offices sign causes confusion to visitors because of its position and prominence before the Wallace Center sign which is difficult to see and to read. With the entrance along side of Bellefield, The Home not visible upon arrival, and a lack of clear directive signage at the Wallace Center, it is understandable that visitors unfamiliar with the actual name of the FDR Home may think "Bellefield" is The Home. Visitation of The Home of FDR involves a significant amount of walking, making the clarity and effectiveness of the wayfinding system an important feature. Effective wayfinding systems engage visitors along a desired path without confusion by offering clear direction of what to expect at logical intervals; changes in direction, drive intersections, building entrances, etc.

1.55 New Circulation

The recommendation is to create a new one way automotive circulation pattern. Continue the existing entry to meet the parking lot behind the maintenance facilities. Convert the current road connecting the bus turn around to a one way exit. Make appropriate accommodation for a bus turning radius. Refer to diagram on map.



1.54 Special Functions



Special functions area east of the Wallace Visitor's Center

Special functions should be held in a dedicated area just off of the porch entrance on the east side of the Wallace Visitor's Center. This area is central and adjacent to the conference facilities at the Wallace Center and special functions tents will not detract from the historic character of the Library and its surrounding landscape.

1.48 Visitor Parking Area



The pedestrian median.

A pedestrian median walkway was created in the middle of the new parking lot. This feature is not visually distinct from the surrounding parking lot. The answer to this problem is a change in materials. A brick walkway in a herringbone pattern would make that walk visually distinctive to the pedestrian eye.



engage visitors along a desired path without confusion by offering clear direction of what to expect at logical intervals; changes in direction, drive intersections, building entrances, etc. The Wallace Center sign, engraved stone, is difficult to see and to read. The Bellefield Administration Offices sign located along the entrance drive before the Wallace Center causes confusion for the visitor. With a lack of clear, directional signage at the Wallace Center, it is understandable that visitors unfamiliar with the actual name of the FDR Home may think “Bellefield” is The Home.

1.48. New Visitor Parking Lot

A pedestrian median walkway was created in the middle of the new visitor parking lot. This feature is not visually distinct from the surrounding parking lot. A change in materials such as a brick, would make the walk visually distinctive to both pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and serve to lead pedestrians to the main entrance of the Wallace Center.

1.55 New Circulation

The recommendation is to create a new one-way automotive circulation pattern. The existing drive should continue behind the maintenance facilities to meet the Library parking lot. Make appropriate accommodation for a bus turning radius and connect the bus turn-a-round to a one-way exit.

Special Functions Area Relocation

1.54 Special Library functions have been held in a tent on the North Avenue Lot. This practice interferes with the historic agricultural use of the field, and it is recommended that special functions be held in a dedicated area just off of the porch entrance on the east side of the Wallace Visitor’s Center. This area is central and adjacent to the conference facilities at the Wallace Center as well as Bellefield and the Farrand garden. Special functions tents here will not detract from the historic character of the Library and its surrounding landscape.

AREA 2: HOME LOT AND SERVICE AREA

The Home Lot and Service Area make up the residential core, around which the working fields and plantations were centered. This was the area that received the most use by FDR and his family and is therefore intimately connected with their everyday lives. Although part of a formal estate, this area specifically displays the understated, rural character that FDR loved. The landscape around the Home displays a much more subtle design quality, one that reflects FDR's personal character and values. This is readily seen through the simple design of the lawn areas. The Service Area offers insight into how the day-to-day functions of the family estate. Surrounding this area are a series of more formally designed spaces.

There are several issues that should be addressed within this area in order to better portray its historic character. While some are relatively minor or straightforward tasks, a number of the current issues encompass a larger scope and greatly effect visitor experience. Perhaps most important is circulation; this is part of the overall experience of the site. Circulation in this area needs treatment both in order to restore the historic conditions and to accommodate visitors to the site. The vegetation in this area defines a great deal of the historic character, particularly in the lawn areas and along the foundation of the Home. The final large-scale treatment task is restoration of the historic view of the Hudson River. Both James Roosevelt and FDR unequivocally expressed the importance of this view. Now that the NPS has ownership of this land, the historic view and its alignment need to be reintroduced to the site. There are several other treatment tasks outlined for this area.

Boulevard Path Restoration

2.1 Historically, this path ran from the southeast end of the Turnaround and connected with the Estate Road. Historic photos (HOFR Park Archives) show that the original surface of the Boulevard Path was compacted soil and was approximately two – three feet wide.

Currently, only a trace remains of the path. The soil is still fairly compacted, although turf has grown over the path. The current condition of the path is still consistent with the historic alignment, although it no longer retains the original width.

As part of a site wide landscape tour, visitors will be encouraged to walk over the path; this is a low-maintenance, inexpensive method of restoring the path's historic character. Also, the NPS has a long-term goal to acquire ownership of the Red House; once this occurs, the Boulevard Path can serve as an important connection route from the Home. Once the surface regains its compacted soil appearance, the edges should be maintained to reflect the original width.

Addition of Connection Path from Southwest corner of the Home to the Service Area

2.2 Although this path never existed historically, the management and use of this area has become an important issue. Visitors taking the guided tour exit the Home on the west porch, as a result, this area receives a considerable amount of foot-traffic.

The current condition of the area directly west of the Home does not adequately accommodate

visitor needs. Currently, this area is mostly lawn and bare ground; during the spring, this area can become quite muddy, making it difficult for visitors to use.

In order to ensure that this new path is compatible with the overall character of the site, it should be surfaced with neutral color loose gravel. This will also ensure that it is not a visually intrusive feature on the landscape and will remain distinguishable as a new addition to the property. Although the loose gravel will not meet ADA standards, the path leading around the southeast corner of the Home into the Turnaround meets the needs of disabled visitors.

Paving Rehabilitation

It is important to stress that although each of these Paving tasks calls for resurfacing with resin bound paving, each area should not necessarily be surfaced with the same resin bound paving composite. Each area should be treated with a composite that, as closely as possible, resembles its historic appearance. Currently, the exact material for each of the following features is unknown, however, archeological testing could potentially resolve this issue. Therefore, the treatment of each area needs to be consistent with the findings of the archeological testing. Resin bound paving is an appropriate surface treatment for several reasons; first, it closely resembles gravel or crushed stone, the historic surface materials, while still remaining distinguishable as a new feature; it will not become loose and litter adjacent areas; it is wheelchair accessible; it is permeable to ground water and runoff; and it provides a durable, low maintenance surface. Use of this material requires an edging material to be used with it; suitable materials to use are steel, stone, wood, or brick.

2.3 Estate Road

The Estate Road was constructed during the Early Property Ownership Period. Historically, this 400' road ran from the eastern edge of the vegetable garden down to the southern portion of the property, towards the Red House. When the visitor parking lot was established on the vegetable garden in 1948, the northern half of the original Estate Road was removed.

Upon the removal of the visitor parking lot, the NPS reestablished the northern portion of the Estate Road and surfaced it with asphalt. The southern portion was never resurfaced, however, it has received little maintenance. Currently, it is compacted gravel with no edging. While its exact historic surface material is unknown, it is believed to have been either a gravel or crushed stone.

In order to properly reflect the historic character of the Estate Road, the asphalt on the northern portion should be removed and archeological testing should be conducted in order to determine the size and color of the original surface aggregate. Once this is determined, this portion of the road should be resurfaced with a resin bound paving composite. The exact mixture of the composite should be consistent with the findings of the archeological testing and should resemble as closely as possible the historic aggregate. The southern portion is currently not widely used by visitors to the site, therefore, it may not be necessary to surface it with resin bound paving. This portion should be regraded and surfaced with loose gravel. The size and color of the aggregate should be consistent with the findings of the archeological testing and should match the resin bound paving on the north end. If circulation in this area increases, it may become necessary to install the resin bound paving, particularly if the NPS gains ownership of the Red House.

2.4 Turnaround

The turnaround was constructed c. 1850 and was slightly realigned in 1915 in conjunction with alterations made to the Home. Historically, the Turnaround was the end of the Home Road, and served as the main entry point to the Home. As seen in the historic 1941 HABS photo, the surface material appears to be of a fine texture, although the exact surface material and color is unknown. Most documentation states that it was either gravel or crushed stone.

During NPS ownership, the turnaround was surfaced with asphalt in order to better accommodate visitors. Currently, the Turnaround serves as an important part of visitor circulation through the site. However, the current material is not compatible with the historic conditions.

It is recommended that archeological testing be done to determine the appearance of the historic aggregate. The surface material should then be replaced with an alternative paving solution, such as a resin bound paving. This paving gives the appearance of gravel or crushed stone without material becoming loose and littering adjacent areas. Resin bound paving material is also permeable and wheelchair accessible. An edging material needs to be used with this surface material.

2.5 Home Road

The Home Road was constructed c. 1790, extending from Albany Post Road to the Turnaround, directly east of the Home. This road served as the main entrance onto the estate. Originally, this road was compacted soil. During the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, (the period of significance) the surface was changed to either gravel or crushed stone, exact material unknown.

During NPS ownership, exact date unknown, the portion of the Home Road west of the North and South Avenue Lots was surfaced with asphalt. The portion of Home Road connecting directly to Route 9 was never resurfaced. The historic alignment and width remain intact.

Treatment of the Home Road should be conducted in the same manner as the Turnaround and the Estate Road; archeological testing should be conducted to determine the size and color of the historic aggregate. Surface treatments should utilize the resin bound paving material; exact mixture should be consistent with the findings of the archeological testing. Treatment of this portion of the Home Road should be coordinated with the portion in Area 1.

2.6 Service Road

The original Service Road was established during the Wheeler Ownership period. Historically, this road ran from the intersection of the Home Road and the Turnaround in a northwest direction, towards the Coach House and Stable. It then ran south along the ridgeline to the Laundry. At this point, the exact surface material is unknown, although it was either a gravel or crushed stone.

During the NPS ownership period, the portion of the Service Road extending from the Home Road and Turnaround into the front of the Coach House and Stable-Garage was covered with asphalt. The area extending from the southeast corner of the Stable southward toward the laundry is currently compacted soil. This unfinished surface adds to the current problems with visitor

circulation and mud around the west side of the Home.

Since the exact historic material is unknown, archeological testing should be conducted. This may help determine the size and color of the historic stone aggregate. This area should then be resurfaced with the resin bound paving, which is wheelchair accessible and durable. The exact composite of the paving should be consistent with the findings of the archeological survey.

2.7 Walkways

In circa 1850, two walkways were established, leading from the Turnaround, north to the Hemlock Hedge and Rose Garden. Approximately 10' south of the Hemlock Hedge an east-west walkway connected the two main walkways. Each walkway was approximately 4-5 feet wide. Originally, these walkways were compacted soil; during the treatment period, the surface material was changed to a gravel or stone dust.

During NPS ownership, the surface of the walkways was changed to asphalt and the connecting walkway was removed. The exact dates of these changes are unknown.

In order to rehabilitate these walkways to reflect the historic condition as well as accommodate visitor needs, the connecting walkway should be re-established and archeological testing should be done to determine the size and color of the historic surface aggregate. For resurfacing, a resin bound paving composite should be used on all three walkways. The exact aggregate used should be consistent with the findings of the archeological testing.

Vegetation Rehabilitation

2.8 Home Foundation Shrubs

As shown in historic 1941 HABS photos, the Home foundation was heavily planted. The character of the vegetation was quite prolific. During the treatment period, the home had euonymus shrubs lining the front patio. Other species included *Berberis* (barberry), and *Malus* (crabapple), although exact locations remain unknown. There may have been a wider variety of species planted during the treatment period as well.

The *Berberis* and *Malus* are still existing, although due a lack of documentation, it is unclear if they remain in the existing shrubs are in the same locations as the historic shrubs. The NPS removed the original euonymus in the 1960s, exact date unknown.

In order to return the foundation shrubs to a character more compatible with the historic appearance, the yews along the front terrace should be removed and replaced with euonymus. Also, the soil should be treated and prepared as necessary. Further research needs to be conducted to determine the exact species of the remaining foundation shrubs, specifically at the southeast and southwest corners of the Home. If these species can be determined, the existing shrubs should be removed and replaced with the historic species in their historic locations. If the species cannot be identified accurately from photos or other documentation, emphasis should be placed on preserving the historic character of Springwood. As shown in the 1941 HABS photos, the current vegetation does not match the prolific character and composition of the historic vegetation.

2.9 Home Vines

The vines that grew on the east elevation of the Home were planted in 1915, in conjunction with the redesign of the Home. Three species were planted: Virginia creeper, Japanese honeysuckle, and a climbing hydrangea. Historic 1941 HABS photos show that the character of the vines was quite prolific. Also seen in historic photos, prolific vines also grew on the south elevation. Due to limited historic resources, this species remains unknown. It is believed that FDR created a trellis system out of chicken wire for the vines to grow on, although there is no clear documentation to support this.

Currently, the Virginia creeper and Japanese honeysuckle remain on the east elevation, although they are not as dense as they were historically. The climbing hydrangea was removed, exact date unknown. There are no vines currently on the south elevation.

The climbing hydrangea should be reinstalled. Further research should be conducted to determine the vine that grew on the south elevation. The Virginia creeper and Japanese honeysuckle should be treated to grow more abundantly. Allowing the vines to grow directly on the Home may cause damage, particularly to the stucco. To avoid this, a trellis system should be utilized. Research should be conducted to determine if a trellis system was utilized by FDR and to define the most appropriate approach for the proposed system. If it is found that FDR did develop his own chicken wire trellis, this method should only be reconstructed if it is found to be structurally adequate to support the vines.

2.10 Specimen Trees

The North Lawn and Main Lawn were originally planted with a number of specimen trees. There were also originally a group of 4 white pines along the Service Road.

Currently, there are still many specimen trees, although a few have been removed, with stumps remaining. The overall spatial organization created by the trees remains intact.

As trees die off they should be replaced in kind in the same location. Recently cut stumps should be removed and replaced in-kind. In-kind replacement ensures that current vegetation is consistent with the historic character and organization of the lawn areas.

2.11 Hemlock Hedge

The Hemlock Hedge on the western edge of the North Lawn and the Service is an extension of the hemlock hedge around the Rose Garden. Historically, this hedge continued south along the Service Road into the Service Area. This hedge was maintained and clipped in the same form as the Rose Garden hedge.

Currently, the hedge along the Service Road has been removed and there are only stumps remaining. The stumps should be removed and the hemlock should be replaced in kind in the same location. This should be done in conjunction with the replacement of the hemlock hedge surrounding the Rose Garden. It should also be clipped in the same manner as the Rose Garden hedge.

2.12 Main Lawn Vegetation

The Main Lawn was planted continually throughout the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period. By 1945, there were 61 trees located in this area. Approximately 11 of these were deciduous, primarily American Elms. Conifers were planted in groupings, primarily near the edges of the Main Lawn. The combination of species created a dense canopy with a variety of textures. Exact shrubs and other plants used remain unknown; although there is a 1946 survey documenting the estate's vegetation, conflicting documentation makes the exact historic species unknown.

Currently, the Main Lawn is still planted with primarily evergreen species and a smaller number of deciduous trees. The spatial organization and character of the canopy remain intact. Many original elm trees were lost due to Dutch elm disease and were replaced with different species.

The current condition of the Main Lawn may not be representative of the historic character. Further research needs to be conducted to determine the species and composition of vegetation on the Main Lawn. In order to interpret the site to the time period from 1939-1945, the vegetation on the Main Lawn may need to be altered. No vegetation should be removed until further research has been conducted. When the historic condition of the Main Lawn is better understood, non-historic vegetation should be removed and historic vegetation should be replaced. If research does not yield significant information, trees should be replaced in-kind upon decline to retain character consistent with historic photos to the highest degree possible.

Swan Cottage Playhouse Interpretation

2.13 Originally during the residence of the Roosevelt family, a playhouse called Swan Cottage was located along the Estate Road across from the tennis court. It was constructed by Sarah Roosevelt in May of 1935 for her grandchildren, with dimensions of approximately 17 by 11 feet and 15 feet tall. It was sided with clapboard, painted off-white, and had a ridge of wooden shingles.

The playhouse was moved to Val-Kill after FDR's death in 1945. Currently, no trace of this feature remains on site.

Although this feature was one of significance as part of the overall appearance of the estate, it gained significance in its own right at Val-Kill. As a result of this, relocation of the Swan Cottage Playhouse back to this site is not appropriate, however, visitors should be made aware of its importance. Interpretive signage should be installed at the historic location of the Swan Cottage. The signage should describe use of the cottage by the family and inform visitors of its current location at Val-kill. Historic photos can be displayed to illustrate how the playhouse appeared, as it was a significant feature of FDR's estate. Interpretation of the original site of the Swan Cottage Playhouse should be incorporated into the landscape tour. The interpretive station would also serve as another connection point between this estate and the Red House.

River View Restoration

2.14 Historically, there was a view from the southwest corner of the Home to the Hudson River. This view was important not just to FDR, but to James Roosevelt as well. James Roosevelt outlined in his will that the view was to be preserved. In the 1944 Deed, FDR explicitly stated

that the “existing open view to the river...is to be retained.”

When the NPS acquired ownership of the property, the area in the viewshed leading to the river was not included. The NPS gained ownership of the area that secured the viewshed in 1998, however; during the period prior to NPS acquisition, the vegetation matured eliminating the view. At a later date, the NPS established a new view to the River, although its alignment is not in accordance with the historic condition.

The historic view of the Hudson River from the Home should be reestablished in its original alignment. It is appropriate to re-cut the view-shed, with alterations as necessary to screen modern development.

Small-Scale Features Restoration/Reconstruction

2.15 Rose Arbor

The Rose Arbor was originally constructed between 1901 and 1905, spanning the eastern walkway to the Rose Garden. It was constructed of cedar posts with a 6-foot span. It was approximately 2 ½ - 3 feet wide and 9-feet tall. Pictures from 1912 reveal that the rose arbor originally held an arched shape. This shape was retained through the treatment period, as shown in the 1940's HOFR photo from the Park Archives.

The existing arbor was reconstructed at some point after 1954, exact date unknown. The materials used are compatible with the historic materials, however, this new arbor was constructed with a post-and-lintel top.

The Rose Arbor should be reconstructed with evidence from historic photos. Most important is that the top horizontal piece reflects the same form as it did historically. This means utilizing an arched top instead of a post-and-lintel style top.

2.16 Pool/Fountain

The exact date the Pool/Fountain was installed on the South Lawn is unknown. The stone basin was oval shaped and approximately 4-feet long by 2 ½ feet wide. As shown in historic photos (HOFR Park Archives, 1934), a cherub statue was attached to the south rim of the basin. There was no shrub located within close proximity to the Pool/Fountain.

The Pool remains in its original location. The cherub statue was removed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It is currently stored in the site's museum collection. There is a large shrub located to the east side of the basin.

The pool basin should be repaired and drainage system should be evaluated and repaired if necessary. The cherub statue should be examined by a conservator; if the statue is found to be too fragile to be exposed to the natural elements, an exact replica should be made and placed on the south side of the fountain. The existing shrub should be removed.

2.17 FDR's Handrails

Due to the president's restricted use of his legs, a handrail piece was attached to the front steps

leading up the main east entrance of Springwood. The president used these handrails to pull himself up onto the porch. The Handrails were constructed in circa 1922. They were located at the southern end of the front Terrace steps. They were painted white, while the rail was unpainted wood.

The Handrails were removed by the NPS, exact date unknown. They are currently stored in the site's museum archives.

Due to the material of the historic Handrails, a replica should be made. The replica should be placed in the original location on the front terrace, where it can be seen in historic photos. Reinstalling the handrails enhances the interpretive value of Springwood; it allows visitors to better understand how FDR lived and the willpower he demonstrated during his struggles with polio. This installation could also incorporate an interpretive sign, illustrating how FDR used the Handrails historically.

2.18/2.19/2.20 Lawn Furniture

As seen in historic HOFR photos from the Park Archives, there were numerous pieces of furniture located in the lawn areas surrounding the Home. This a table and chairs set up on the south lawn, where FDR can be seen sitting with Eleanor in a historic photo from 1933; and a moveable swing, used by the Roosevelt children.

Currently the only furniture on any of the lawns surrounding the Home are benches installed by the NPS. The appearance of these benches is not compatible with the overall historic character of the site. Also, their locations are not optimal for visitor use.

The furniture shown in historic photos of the south lawn, should be reconstructed for its value in interpretation of the site's history as a family estate. The majority of the other furniture pieces have been removed; therefore, reconstruction would not be appropriate. However, interpretive signage could be used to demonstrate to visitors how the family used the site in their quotidian lives. The current NPS benches should be removed and new benches that are more compatible with the site's character should be installed site-wide.



2.1 Boulevard Path



Historic Photo of Boulevard Path (HOFR Park Archives, 1940s)

Through implementation of a landscape tour, visitors should be routed over the original Boulevard Path in order to restore the compacted soil surface.

Historic photos show that the original surface of the Boulevard Path was compacted soil. Currently, only a trace remains of the path; encouraging visitors to walk over the path is a low-maintenance, inexpensive method of restoring the path's historic character. The NPS has a long-term goal to acquire ownership of the Redhouse; once this occurs, the Boulevard Path can serve as an important connection route.

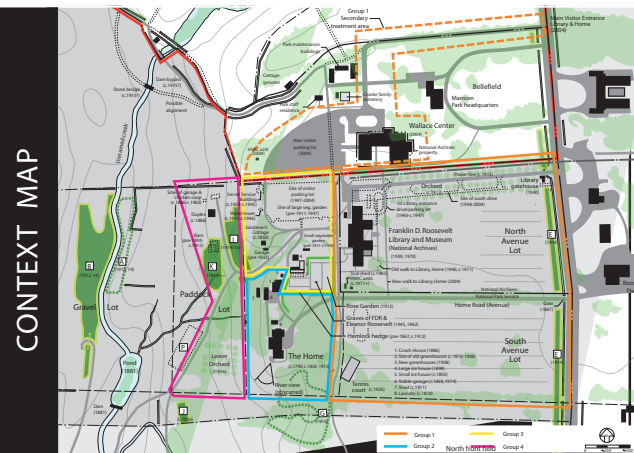
2.2 Connection Path from Service Area to Southwest Corner of the Home

It is recommended that a path of loose gravel be established to the west of the Home to create a connection route between the Service Area and the Southwest corner of the Home. The surface of this path should be a loose gravel mix.

Although this path never existed historically, this is an area used by visitors to the site. The current condition of this area does not adequately accommodate visitor needs. The surface should be a loose gravel so that it remains distinguishable as a new addition to the property.

2.3 Estate Road

In order to properly reflect the historic character of the Estate Road, the asphalt on the northern portion should be removed and archeological testing should be conducted. Once this is determined, this portion of the road should be resurfaced with a resin bound paving composite. The exact mixture of the composite should be consistent with the findings of the archeological testing. The southern portion should be regraded and surfaced with loose gravel. If circulation in this area increases, it may become necessary to install the resin bound paving.



Paving

2.4 Turnaround

It is recommended that archeological testing be done in order to determine the size and color of the original surface aggregate. The surface material should then be replaced with an alternative paving solution, such as a resin bound paving that closely resembles the historic aggregate. An edging material, such as an aluminum strip, needs to be used with this surface material.

The exact historic surface material and color is unknown, although it has been documented as either gravel or crushed stone. Conducting archeological testing could potentially resolve this issue. During NPS ownership, the Turnaround was surfaced with asphalt in order to better accommodate visitors. Resin bound paving material is permeable and wheelchair accessible.

2.5 Home Road

Treatment of the Home Road should be conducted in the same manner as the Turnaround. Surface treatments should utilize the resin bound paving material; exact mixture should be consistent with the findings of the archeological testing.



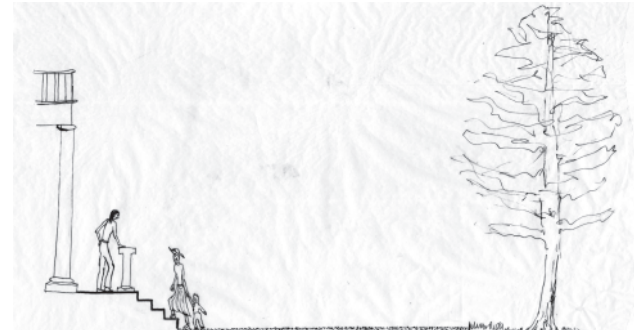
Historic Character of the Turnaround Surface. (HABS Photos, 1941)



Existing Condition of the Turnaround, Home Road, and Walkway Surfaces. (SUNY ESF, 2005)



Example of Resin Bound Paving Composite (www.sureset.co.uk)



Illustrative section depicting the interaction between the resin bound paving, the Home, and the Main Lawn. (Crapo, 2006)

2.6 Service Area

Treatment of the Service Area should be conducted in the same manner as the two previous Paving tasks. Surface treatments should utilize the resin bound paving material; exact mixture should be consistent with the findings of the archeological testing.

2.7 Walkways

The connecting walkway should be re-established and archeological testing should be done. All three walkways should then be resurfaced with the same type of resin bound paving used for the turnaround with a composite consistent with the findings of the archeological testing.

Along with the two existing walkways, there was also a connecting walkway approximately 10 feet south of and parallel to the hemlock hedge. Originally, these walkways were a compacted soil and later were covered with gravel. During NPS ownership, the connecting walkway was removed and the two existing walkways were paved with asphalt.

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

Part II: Treatment Concept Development

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

Area 2: Home Lot & Service Area

Faculty of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Syracuse, New York



in cooperation with:
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation



COMPILED BY:
Sarah Cody & Sharon Crapo

LEGEND:

- 2.1 Feature Map Reference
- Missing Historic Feature
- Unpaved Road
- Paved Road
- Fence
- Building
- Stump
- Vegetation
- Existing NPS Bench
- Proposed NPS Bench
- Proposed Path

Historic Vegetation

2.8 Home Foundation Shrubs



Historic Photos illustrating the character of the Home Foundation Shrubs. (HABS Photos, 1941)



Existing Condition photos of the Home Foundation Shrubs. (SUNY ESF, 2006)



In order to return the foundation shrubs to a character more compatible with the historic appearance, the yews along the front terrace should be removed and replaced with euonymus. Further research needs to be conducted to determine the exact species of the remaining foundation shrubs, specifically at the southeast and southwest corners of the Home. Once these species are determined, the existing shrubs should be removed and replaced with the historic species in their historic locations.

As shown in the 1941 HABS photos, the current vegetation does not match the prolific character and composition of the historic vegetation.

2.9 Home Vines



Historic Photos documenting the Home Vines, also note the vines on the south facade in the historic photos under 2.10. (HABS Photos, 1941)



Existing Condition photos of the Home Vines, also note the lack of vines on the south facade in the existing condition photos under 2.10. (SUNY ESF, 2006)



The thick character of the vines needs to be re-established. To avoid damage to the stucco, a trellis system should be utilized.

As shown in the 1941 HABS photos, the current condition of the vines does not match the historic character.

2.10 Specimen Trees

Recently cut stumps should be removed and as trees die off they should be replaced in kind in the same location.

In-kind replacement ensures that current vegetation is consistent with the historic character and organization of the lawn areas.

2.11 Hemlock Hedge

Stumps of recently cut hemlock hedge on western edge of north lawn should be removed and the hedge should be replaced in-kind. Once the Hemlock Hedge is established, it should be pruned in the same manner as the hedge around the Rose Garden.

In-kind replacement ensures that current vegetation is consistent with the historic character and organization of the north lawn.

2.12 Main Lawn Vegetation

Further research needs to be conducted to determine the species and composition of vegetation on the Main Lawn. From current documentation, the exact planting of the Main Lawn is unclear. No vegetation should be removed until further research has been done. When the historic condition of the Main Lawn is better understood, non-historic vegetation should be removed and historic vegetation should be replaced.

The current condition of the Main Lawn may not be representative of the historic character. In order to manage the site to evoke the character of 1939-1945, the vegetation on the Main Lawn may need to be altered.

2.13 Swan Cottage Playhouse



Perspective showing Swan Cottage Interpretive Signage and view down Estate Road. (Crapo, 2006)

Swan Cottage Interpretive Station

Interpretation of the original site of the Swan Cottage Playhouse should be incorporated into a landscape tour. Interpretive signage should be installed in the historic location of the Swan Cottage, describing the use of the cottage and its current location, as well as a historic photo.

Although the playhouse has moved to and gained significance at Val-Kill, it also was a significant feature of FDR's estate. For this reason, visitors should be made aware of its importance and its setting within the site.

2.14 View/Vista



Historic View of the Hudson River from the Home. (HOFR Park Archives, date unknown)



Existing view from the southwest corner of the Home. (SUNY ESF, 2006)

The historic view of the Hudson River from the Home should be re-established. The viewshed may be altered as necessary to screen modern development.

In an October 12, 1943 memorandum, that later become the National Park Service deed, FDR explicitly stated that the "existing open view to the river...is to be retained."

2.15 Rose Arbor



The arched top of the Rose Arbor is visible just left of center. (HOFR Park Archives, 1940s, exact date unknown.)



Existing Rose Arbor. (SUNY ESF, 2006)

The existing Rose Arbor should be altered to match its historic appearance, specifically the top, should be changed back to the arched shape it held during the period of significance.

The Rose Arbor was reconstructed at some point after 1954, exact date unknown. The reconstructed arbor has a post-and-lintel top. Although the exact date of the historic photo is unknown, based on the clothing of the people, it can be estimated as being from the 1940s.

2.16 Pool/Fountain

The pool basin should be repaired and drainage system should be evaluated and repaired if necessary. Cherub statue should be examined by a conservator; if the statue is found to be too fragile to be exposed to the natural elements, an exact replica should be made and placed on the south side of the fountain. The existing shrub should be removed.

As shown in historic photos, the cherub statue is attached to the south rim of the basin and there is no shrub overshadowing the pool/fountain.



Existing condition of the Pool/Fountain. (SUNY ESF, 2006)

2.17 FDR's Handrails into House



The front of the Home showing the original location of FDR's Handrails. (HOFR Park Archives, 1941)



The holes for the handrails still remain on the front steps of the Home. (SUNY ESF, 2006)

A replica should be made of the handrails FDR used to enter the Home. The replica should be placed in the original location on the front terrace.

Reinstalling the handrails enhances the interpretive value of Springwood; it allows visitors to better understand how FDR lived and his struggles with polio. The original location can be seen in historic photos.

Lawn Furniture

2.18 Removal of NPS Benches

The style of the existing benches is not in keeping with the historic character of the site; therefore, the existing benches should be removed.

2.19 Reconstruction of Historic Lawn Furniture

The lawn furniture from the south lawn, the moveable swing near the Hemlock Hedge, and the play apparatus on the east lawn should be reconstructed.

Reconstruction of these elements would serve important interpretive purposes; the Home of FDR was a family estate and reconstruction of these features helps visitors understand how the family used the site in their quotidian lives.



FDR and Eleanor using the South Lawn Furniture. (HOFR Park Archives, 1933)



Members of the Roosevelt family and the play apparatus. (HOFR Park Archives, 1918; this photo predates the 1939-1945 treatment period)

2.20 Identification of Location for new NPS Benches

Place new benches as indicated on the map.

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

Part II: Treatment Concept Development

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

Area 2: Home Lot & Service Area

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COMPILED BY:
Sarah Cody & Sharon Crapo

LEGEND:
2.1 Feature Map Reference

AREA 3: THE ROSE GARDEN AND HOME GARDEN

The Rose Garden and Home Garden were key features of the landscape in the period of 1939-1945. In the early part of this period, Sara Roosevelt continued being in charge of the gardens and the management of the property until her death in 1941. Once the Library was completed, FDR relished the view that he had planned of the vegetable gardens from his office window and would pass through the Rose Garden on his way back to house in the evening. These were active gardens that FDR and his family enjoyed as part of their everyday life.

The following narrative and graphic illustration provide recommendations for key characteristics of the Rose and Home Gardens. One is to reconstruct the topography and circulation patterns. The second is to reestablish vegetation because in many instances the vegetation is used to create spatial character or to sometimes reinforce it. The vegetation also recalls the garden's active use and showcases FDR's deep interest in agriculture, trees, and conservation.

Large Vegetable Garden Reconstruction

Circulation and Topography

The large vegetable garden was an integral part of the core landscape. It was actively gardened and provided food for the family. In order to accommodate the large number of visitors to the Home after FDR's death, the garden was replaced in 1948 with an asphalt parking lot. In 2004, with the building of the Wallace Center, the parking lot was removed. The large vegetable garden space now can be rehabilitated and features reconstructed.

The topography has been adjusted since its original configuration with the construction and then deconstruction of the parking lot. Currently, there are manhole covers, metal drains, and utility pipes that daylight in many places within the garden. First, a current survey by a licensed surveyor needs to be obtained in order to determine existing topography and placement of the utilities that appear at the surface and subsurface. Depending on what the survey details, options are available for treatment of the utilities.

Option 1: relocate the non-historic utilities.

Option 2: adjust the utilities as necessary to complement the 1946 USGS map topography.

3.2 NPS Service Road

Historically, an apiary and a narrow compacted soil road were located at the western edge of the large vegetable garden (described below in "Reestablish the garden paths.") Today, neither one exist. Currently, an asphalt-paved and granite-curbed road cuts through the large vegetable garden and alters the historic circulation. The NPS Service Road should be removed.

3.3 Garden Paths

Two six-foot-wide paths of compacted soil or gravel crisscrossed in the center of the large vegetable garden with one running north-south, the other east-west. The third garden road was six- to eight-foot-wide. It ran diagonally from the intersection of the River Road to the northwest corner of the garden probably to the Secret Service building (1933). Reestablish the historic circulation patterns by reconstructing the garden paths. The paths should be maintained without edging.

3.21 Fruit Trees and Lilacs

The large vegetable garden contained 21 apple and pear (*Malus* spp. and *Pyrus* spp.) trees. They provided bloom in spring, some shade in summer, fruit in the fall, and they defined the edges of the garden. Seven pear trees were aligned along the south side of the north boundary hedgerow. Seven apple trees lined the Estate Road where they were mirrored on the east side of the Estate Road. Additionally, two lilacs bloomed in the southeast corner. Six more apple trees in an irregular double row defined the southern edge of the garden. One hemlock (*Tsuga* spp.) grew in the southwestern quadrant. The fruit trees, lilacs, and hemlock can be replanted as their placement is shown on the historic 1946 USGS map.

3.11 Large Vegetable Garden Beds

Although documentation does not exist for the exact size of the beds and planting plan, there are historic photographs that show cultivated vegetable plots in a north-south direction. Written documentation indicates a variety of fruits and vegetables in these plots.

A key issue with reestablishing a productive vegetable garden is to protect it from deer. Deer browsing on vegetation in Dutchess County and at the Home is well documented.

A fence is necessary for the establishment and success of a vegetable garden. Fencing should be contemporary, compatible, and distinguishable, but foremost unobtrusive.

One option is to fence the entire large vegetable garden. Another option is to fence a larger area to include newly planted material in surrounding areas thereby making the fencing continuous and of similar material.

3.15 Apiary

The apiary was an important part of the garden's function providing pollinators for the fruit trees and honey for the family. Photographs and the 1946 USGS map show the apiary and its placement in the northwestern corner of the large vegetable garden. The apiary does not exist today. It can be reconstructed from the historic photographs, restored to the garden, and put into active use.

3.6 North Boundary Hedgerow Screening

Historically, the mixed deciduous and evergreen trees demarcated the northern edge of the property. They provided a hedgerow of intriguing variety of light and dark foliage that changed with the seasons. Although many of these trees still exist today, they do not retain their full character in providing a screen to the northern edge of the property. Additional in kind trees can be planted to the north and south of the hedgerow to provide a fuller screening of the existing parking lot.

Small Vegetable Garden Reconstruction

3.23 Circulation

The historic 1942 aerial photo shows an east-west compacted compacted soil drive just north of the Rose Garden's hemlock hedge from the Estate Road west to the Large Ice House and Greenhouse and was approximately six-feet-wide. It also shows a compacted soil walkway from the Large Ice House, north to the River Road. The historic circulation of the road and the walkway should be reconstructed.

3.12 Tree Nursery

A small nursery was used to hold tree saplings for planting throughout the property and for testing plantation material. The historic 1942 aerial photo shows that it was centrally located in the small vegetable garden near the River Road. It contained four rows of young trees laid out in a north-south direction.

Restore the tree nursery beds to their original location as seen in historic photo. The dead or in very poor condition apple and cherry trees should be removed from the eastern edge of the garden. The reestablished nursery can be used for the grafting of historic plant material or for propagation of plant material needed for the Home and reforestation work elsewhere in the park.

3.7 Norway Spruce Grove

Three Norway Spruces were planted in a triangular space at the eastern edge where the River Road met the Estate Road. Today, the Norway Spruces have matured and are in good condition. Currently, they are tied back because a few limbs overhang the road. Option 1: Prune to ease walking without removing all screening attributes. Option 2: Replace in kind and maintain for ease of walking and screening.

Rose Garden Restoration

3.5 Hemlock Hedge

The Rose Garden's surrounding Hemlock Hedge defines the spatial quality of the garden. It was maintained approximately at 14 feet tall and 10 feet wide. The height was important because views over the top of the hedge captured the picturesque mix of deciduous and evergreen trees to the north and south and the elegant upper portion of the Carriage Barn to the west. The width was important to both the exterior and interior of the Rose Garden because it maintained intended spatial structure. Today, the Hemlock Hedge is overgrown. It covers over garden beds and walks and changes the views over the top of the hedge.

The NPS plans to replace the hemlock hedge in kind. At that time, reestablish the northeastern entrance from the Rose Garden to the Library through the replaced hemlock hedge. Once replaced, maintain the hemlock hedge at the historic height of approximately 14 feet and width of 10 feet. The two southern entrances to the Rose Garden should be maintained with overhead hemlock archways. The top of the hedge should be rounded so that snow can roll off and not damage the hedge. Also, move the NPS Rose Garden water faucet (3.26) away from the hedge and path and replumb at the SE corner of the greenhouse. Remove the NPS orientation sign (3.27) that appears next to the NPS faucet at the edge of the hemlock hedge. Replace the Rose Garden turf (3.10) as necessary after the hemlock hedge planting and maintain with a shovel cut edge.

Historic photographs show that the hemlock hedge visually continued the western edge of the Rose Garden Hemlock hedge and enclosed the Rose Garden although it was planted on the western edge of the Service Road. Reestablish the Hemlock hedge (3.5) along the western edge of the Service Road in front of the Coach House and Little Ice House.

Photographs also show that the Rose Garden's Hemlock Hedge continued south along the Service Road toward the Home. The hemlock hedge should be reestablished along the east side

of the Service Road starting at the southeast corner outside of the Rose Garden (see also Area 2).

3.1 Rose Garden Walk

The placement of the Rose Garden walks can be seen in 1946 USGS images as well as in historic aerial photographs. Access into the garden was through two southern entrances, one in the northeast corner, and a large one to the west. Garden walks traveled from these entrances allowing movement through, and in and out of the garden.

Once the hemlock hedge is replaced, the Rose Garden walks can be returned to their historic circulation pattern. First, confirm the historic placement of the garden walks with an archaeological survey. Reestablish the south-north walk at the western edge that the hedge has overgrown. Reestablish the east-west garden walk at the northern edge of the rose garden rose beds. Replace the asphalt garden walks with compacted stone dust as was used historically. Replace the Rose Garden turf (3.10) as necessary after garden walk have been restored.

3.16 Deer Fencing

Historically, the western edge of the Rose Garden was open. Over the years, a movable gate was added from the southwestern corner of the greenhouse to the edge of the hemlock hedge to keep deer out of the Rose Garden. Today, fencing is necessary to protect the hemlock hedge and the rose garden from the deer-browsing.

Replace the NPS deer fence and western movable wood and wire gates. Fencing should be installed that is unobtrusive. One option is to fence only the Rose Garden. Another option is to fence a larger area that includes other areas that also need protection from the deer. The fencing would be continuous and of a similar material.

3.4 Gravesite Monument Yew Border

Historically, pansies surrounded the gravesite monument. The yew border (*Taxus* spp.) seen today was added after the period of significance. It should be removed. Each year in spring plant the border with one color of pansies (*Viola* spp.). If summertime blooms are necessary, replace the fading pansies with summer-flowering annuals of similar stature that also like full sun such as single petunias (*Petunia* spp.). Select only one color and fill the border.

3.9 Rose Garden Beds

The Rose Garden contained 30 rose beds oriented in a north-south direction and they were divided into 15 rows with two beds in each. Roses were aligned in three rows from east to west in each bed. Many of the roses were fragrant hybrid perpetuals developed in the mid to late 1800s. They were mostly in colors of white, pinks, and reds. Currently, the rose beds are planted with mixed varieties of hybrid tea and shrub roses. Two rose beds are missing along the southern end of the Rose Garden.

First, replace the two missing rose beds in the southern end of the Rose Garden. Many of these heirloom roses are available from Pickering Nurseries of Canada. Although the inventory indicates the historic roses in particular beds, it does not provide information to replicate all of the rose beds exactly. For example the inventory describes 11 rose beds; however, the

1946 USGS map shows 15 beds. Therefore, the rose garden rose beds should strive to capture the historic character by using the roses from the inventory and the overall planting scheme documented in 1946. The grass edge of the rose garden rose beds should be maintained with a shovel cut edge.

3.6 Rose Garden Herbaceous Beds

Historically, the beds were planted with spring and early summer annuals, bulbs, and perennials. The emphasis on early-flowering plants may be due to the Roosevelt's spending time in Bar Harbor, Maine in July and August. Although the plants have their most colorful display early, the contrast in foliage textures of the iris, peonies, and other plants provides interest the rest of the season.

The herbaceous beds can be planted with material from the historic plant inventory. Some of the existing peonies may be historic and should be retained. The inventory does not name specific varieties or cultivars. Selections should be made according to the common name and color indicated in the inventory and what was generally available in the trade from 1939 to 1945 to reflect the historic character. The grass edge of the herbaceous beds should be maintained with a shovel cut edge.

Remove Gravesite Lighting Fixture. Historically, there were not any permanent lighting fixtures in the Rose Garden. Sometime after the Gravesite Monument was added, lighting was added to illuminate the monument at night for certain occasions. Currently, there are two large lights attached to the bollards at the southern edge of the Rose Garden. They are used to light the monument at night.

The lights should be removed. If lighting is necessary for the monument, a smaller less obtrusive accent light that is flush with the ground or just above the ground can be installed.

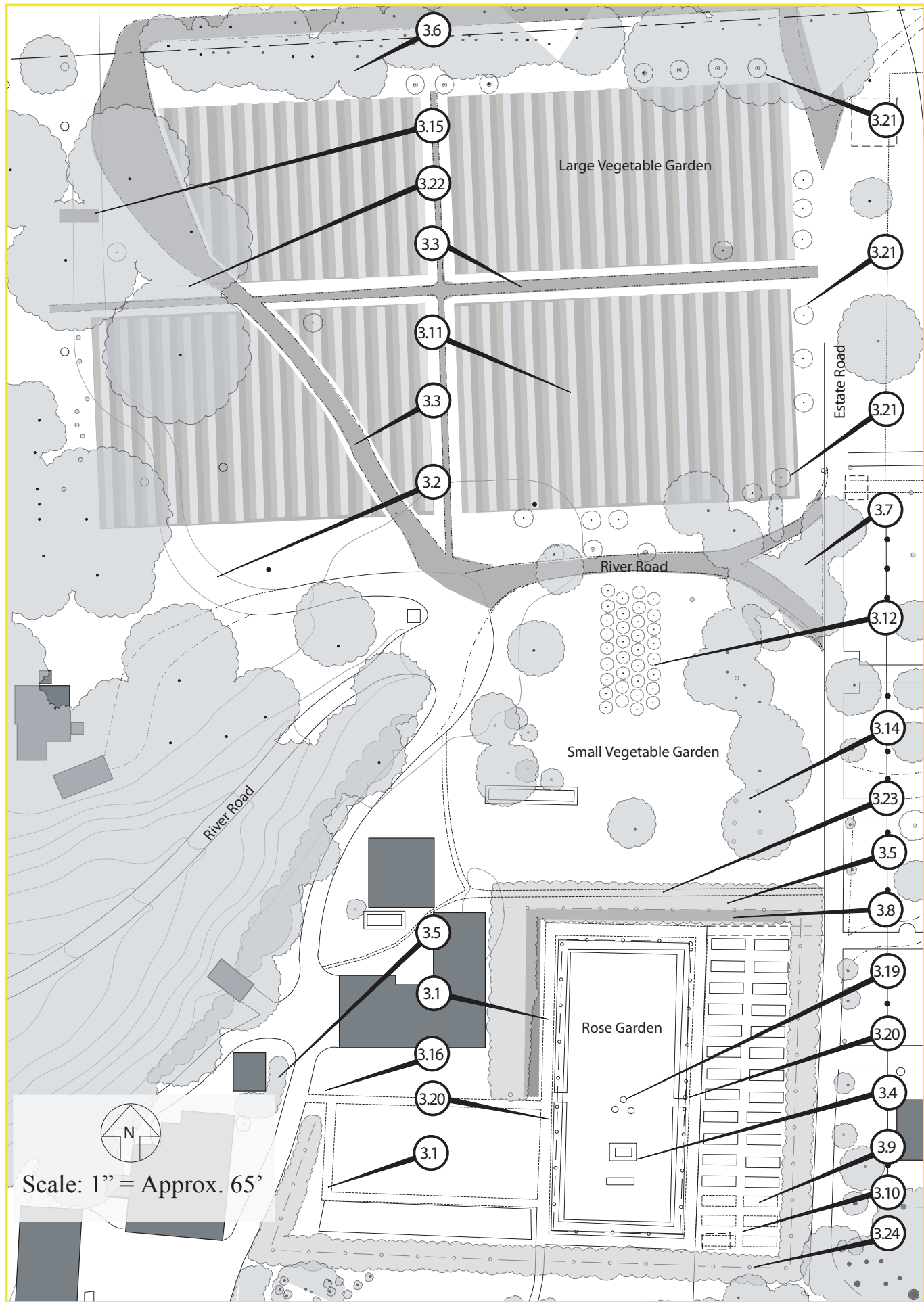
3.30 Rose Garden Water Faucets

The Rose Garden has two water faucets dating from the period significance. Although they may not be operational, they contribute to the historic character of the site by indicating the requirements of a garden and the mechanics of the time. Currently, one of the water faucets is hidden under the overgrown hemlock hedge and another is along the eastern edge of the large grassy rectangle that contains the gravesite monument. Both faucets are dilapidated.

Once the hedge is replaced, the one water faucet will be revealed. Both water faucets can be repaired and restored to indicate their historic use. They do not need to be made operational.

3.29 Install the Rose Garden Sundial

Many historic photographs show a sundial atop the pedestal in the Rose Garden. Today, the pedestal exists, but the sundial is missing. The sundial should be reconstructed from the historic photographs and placed on the pedestal.



Reestablish Large Vegetable Garden

Reconstruct Circulation and Topography



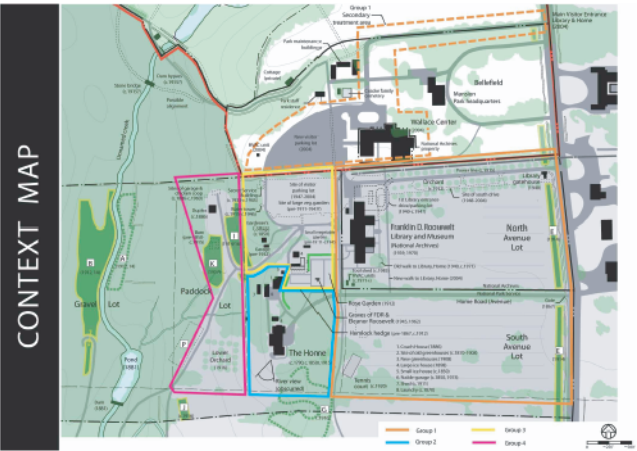
Large Vegetable Garden (HOFR Park Archives 1942-45)

The large vegetable garden space now can be rehabilitated and features reconstructed since the 1948 asphalt parking lot was removed in 2004 with the building of the Wallace Center.

The topography has changed with the construction and then deconstruction of the parking lot. Currently, there are manhole covers, metal drains, and utility pipes that daylight in many places within the garden. First, obtain a current survey by a licensed surveyor to determine existing topography and placement of the utilities that appear at the surface and subsurface. Depending on what the survey details, options are available for treatment of the utilities. Option 1: relocate the utilities to the western end of the Wallace Center parking lot. Option 2: adjust the utilities as necessary to complement the 1946 USGS map topography.

3.2 NPS Service Road

Remove the NPS Service Road to reestablish the western edge of the large vegetable garden and the historic circulation patterns. The asphalt and granite-curbed road imposes on the large vegetable garden and alters the circulation. It was installed after the period of significance. In order to remove the NPS Service Road, three large trees also have to be removed.



3.3 Garden Paths

Reestablish the historic circulation patterns with the reconstruction of the garden paths. The two six-foot-wide roads of dirt or gravel crisscrossed in the center of the large vegetable garden with one running north-south, the other east-west. The third garden road was six- to eight-foot-wide. It ran diagonally from the intersection of the River Road to the northwest corner of the garden. The roads should be maintained without edging.

3.6 North Boundary Hedgerow Screening

Plant in kind trees to the north and south of the hedgerow to screen the parking lot. Historically, the mixed deciduous and evergreen trees demarcated the northern edge of the property.



North Boundary Hedgerow (SUNY ESF 2006)

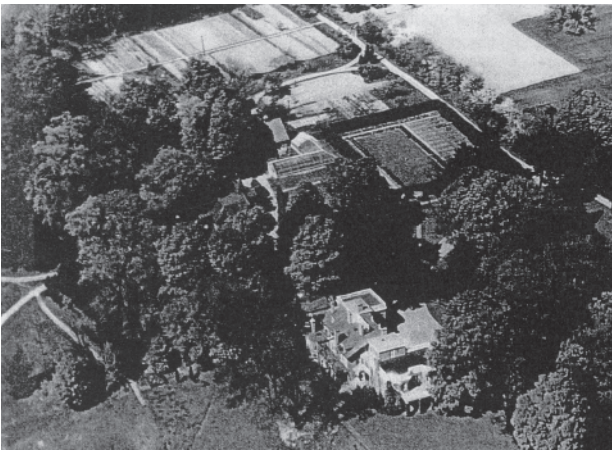
3.21 Reestablish Fruit Trees and Lilacs

The large vegetable garden contained 20 apple and pear (*Malus spp.* and *Pyrus spp.*) trees. Seven pear trees were aligned along the south side of the north boundary hedgerow. Seven apple trees lined the Estate Road where they were mirrored on the east side of the Estate Road. Additionally, two lilacs bloomed in the southeast corner. Six more apple trees in an irregular double row defined the southern edge of the garden. One hemlock (*Tsuga spp.*) grew in the southwestern quadrant. The placement of the fruit trees and hemlock is shown on the historic 1946 USGS map. They provided bloom in spring, some shade in summer, fruit in the fall, and they defined the edges of the garden.

3.11 Reestablish Large Vegetable Garden Beds

Although documentation does not exist for the exact size of the beds and planting plan, there are historic photographs that show cultivated vegetable plots in a north-south direction. Written documentation indicates a variety of fruits and vegetables in these plots.

The NPS has considered establishing a community garden or a partnership for developing the large vegetable garden. Deer browsing on vegetation in Dutchess County and at the Home is well documented. A fence is necessary for the establishment and success of a vegetable garden. Fencing should be contemporary, compatible, and distinguishable. One option is to fence the entire large vegetable garden. Another option is to fence a larger area to include newly planted material in surrounding areas thereby making the fencing continuous and of similar material.



Large Vegetable Garden (HOFR Park Archives 1932)

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

Part II: Treatment Concept Development

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

Area 3: Rose Garden, Home Garden (Large & Small Vegetable Gardens)

Faculty of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Syracuse, New York



in cooperation with:
National Park Service
Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation



COMPILED BY:
Karen Cowperthwaite and
Lynn Jordan

- LEGEND:
- 3.2 Feature Map Reference
 - Missing Vegetation
 - Missing Feature
 - Building
 - Paved Road
 - Unpaved Road
 - Fence
 - Existing Vegetation

Large Vegetable Garden continued

3.15 Reconstruct the Apiary

Reconstruct the apiary. An apple tree sheltered its southeastern corner and it was protected on the western edge by the woods. Historic photographs and the 1946 USGS map show the apiary and its placement in the garden. The apiary was an important part of the garden’s function and added to the overall historic character.



Apiary in the NW corner of large vegetable garden (HOFR Park Archives 1948)

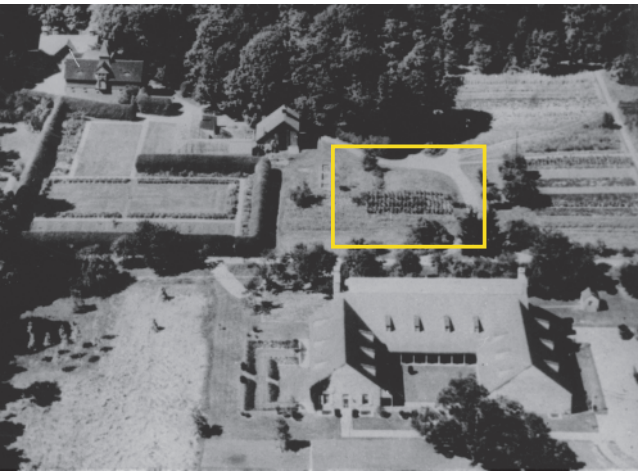
Reestablish Small Vegetable Garden

3.23 Restore Circulation

Reestablish east-west compacted soil drive from the Estate Road west to the Large Ice House and Greenhouse. It appears along the southern edge of the Small Vegetable Garden just north of the Rose Garden’s hemlock hedge and was approximately six-feet-wide. Also, restore compacted soil walkway from Large Ice House, north to River Road.

3.12 Reestablish the Tree Nursery

Remove the apple and cherry trees that are dead or in very poor condition from the eastern edge of the garden. Restore tree nursery beds to their original location as seen in the 1942-1945 aerial photo. They can be used to grow on grafts of historic or in kind woody plant or for other plant material needed for the Home. The nursery in the small vegetable garden was centrally-located, near the River Road. It contained four rows of young trees laid out in a north-south direction.

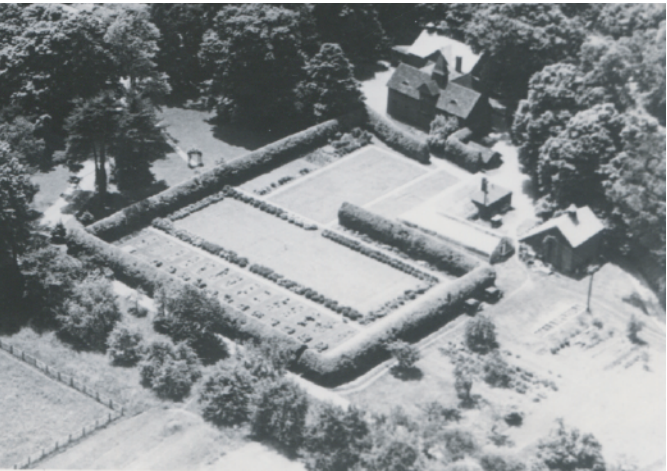


Small Vegetable Garden Tree Nursery (HOFR Park Archives aerial 1942)

3.7 Rehabilitate the Norway Spruce Grove

The Norway Spruces are in good condition, yet overgrown. Currently, they are tied back from pathway. Option 1: Prune to ease walking on path without removing all screening attributes. Option 2: Replace in kind and maintain for ease of walking and screening.

Restore Rose Garden



Rose Garden aerial view (HOFR Park Archvies 1932)

3.5 Replace Hemlock Hedge

The NPS plans to replace the hemlock hedge in kind. At that time, reestablish the northeastern entrance from the Rose Garden to the Library through the replaced hemlock hedge. Once replaced, maintain the hemlock hedge at the historic height of 14 feet and width of 10 feet with overhead hemlock archways on the two southern and reestablished northeastern entrances to the Rose Garden. As seen in the photo, the top of the hedge should be pruned to a rounded point so that snow can roll off and not damage the hedge. Also, move the NPS Rose Garden water faucet (3.26) away from the hedge and path and replumb at the SE corner of the greenhouse. Remove the NPS orientation sign (3.27) that appears next to the NPS faucet at the edge of the hemlock hedge. Replace Rose Garden turf (3.10) as necessary after the hemlock hedge planting.



Rose Garden hemlock hedge height (HOFR Park Archives 1946)

Reestablish the Hemlock hedge (3.5) along the western edge of the Service Road in front of the Coach House and Ice House. Visually, this hedge continued the western line of the Rose Garden Hemlock hedge and enclosed the Rose Garden.



Hemlock Hedge height and condition (SUNY-ESF 2006)



Service Road looking south, Little Ice House to the west (SUNY ESF 2006)

3.1 Rose Garden Walks

Once the hemlock hedge is replaced, the Rose Garden walks can be returned to their historic circulation pattern. First, confirm the historic placement of the garden walks with an archaeological survey. Reestablish the south-north walk at the western edge which the hedge has overgrown. Realign the east-west garden walk that begins at the western edge of the Rose Garden near the he greenhouse. Reestablish the east-west garden walk at the northern edge of the rose garden rose beds. Replace the asphalt garden walks with compacted stone dust as was used historically. Replace Rose Garden turf (3.10) as necessary after garden walk have been restored.



Rose Garden walks, post & chain fence, & gravesite lighting (SUNY-ESF 2005)

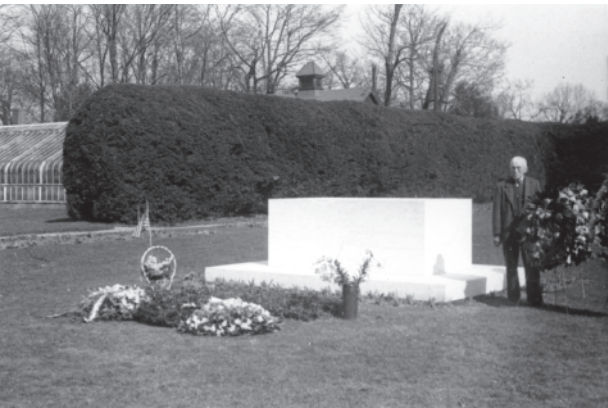
3.16 Deer Fencing

Replace NPS deer fence and western movable wood and wire gates. The hemlock hedge needs to be protected from deer-browsing. Fencing should be installed that is compatible, yet distinguishable. One option is to fence the entire Rose Garden. Another option is to fence a larger area that includes newly planted material in surrounding areas thereby making the fencing continuous and of similar material.



Rose Garden gate and fence (SUNY-ESF 2006)

3.4 Remove the Gravesite Monument Yew Border



Gravesite Monument (HOFR Park Archives)

3.4 Remove the yew border (*Taxus spp.*) that surrounds the gravesite monument and replace with pansies each year in spring. Historically, pansies surrounded the gravesite monument. The yew border had been added after the period of significance.

3.9 Restore the Rose Garden Rose Beds

Reestablish the two missing rose beds along southern end of the Rose Garden. Replant the rose beds with roses as listed from the historic documentation. The grass edge of the rose garden rose beds should be maintained with a shovel cut edge. Many of the roses were fragrant hybrid perpetuals from the mid to late 1800s. Roses were aligned in three rows from east to west in each bed. Although the inventory indicates the names of historic roses in particular beds, it does not provide information to replicate all of the rose beds exactly. For example the inventory describes 11 rose beds; however, the 1946 USGS map shows 15 beds. Therefore, the rose garden rose beds should strive to capture the historic character by using the roses from the inventory.



Rose Garden Rose Beds (HOFR Park Archives 1946)

3.8 Restore the Herbaceous Beds

Reestablish the herbaceous beds with plant material from the historic plant inventory from the archives of April-September 1946. Apply a shovel-cut edge to the grass edge of the herbaceous bed. The inventory does not name varieties or cultivars. Selections should be made according to the color indicated in the inventory and what was generally available at the time to reflect the historic character of the herbaceous beds. The annual, bulbs, and perennials are spring and early summer bloomers. The emphasis on early-flowering plants could be due to the Roosevelt’s spending time in Bar Harbor, ME in July and August. Although the plants have their most colorful display early, the contrast in foliage textures of the iris, peonies, and other plants provides interest the rest of the season.



Rose Garden herbaceous beds (HOFR Park Archives 1946)

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

Part II: Treatment Concept Development

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

Area 3: Rose Garden, Home Garden (Large & Small Vegetable Gardens)

Faculty of Landscape Architecture SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Syracuse, New York



in cooperation with: National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

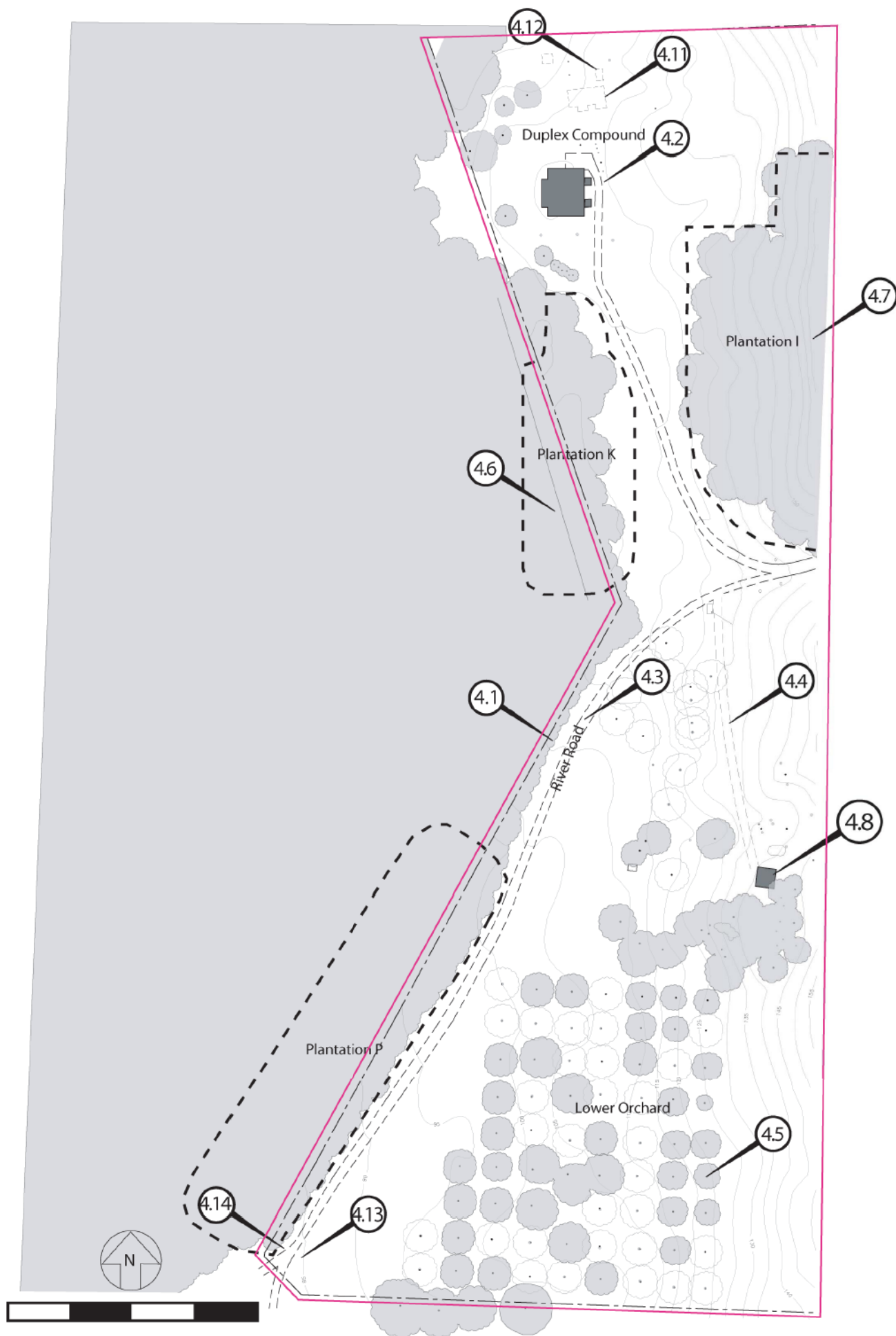


COMPILED BY: Karen Cowperthwaite and Lynn Jordan

LEGEND:

3.2 Feature Map Reference

AREA 4: PADDOCK LOT AND LOWER FIELD (Narrative Text NA)



4.1 Native Oak Forest

The native oak forest along River Road has become overgrown with understory shrubs and brush.

To obtain the historic character of the original forest edge, the understory shrubs that have grown out from the edge should be removed. The remaining edge of the oak forest should contain only taller mature trees to reflect the historic character of the River Road.

4.2 Duplex Compound Subspace



View North Toward Duplex Lot

The Duplex Lot is in decent condition, and should be maintained to remain this way. To reflect the historic character of the site, automobiles should be stored behind the house out of sight until further actions can be taken, and the temporary storage structure should be removed.

The Duplex once contained a garage and a chicken coop. If these structures are to be rebuilt vehicles can be stored inside the garage, and the chicken coop will add to the historic character.

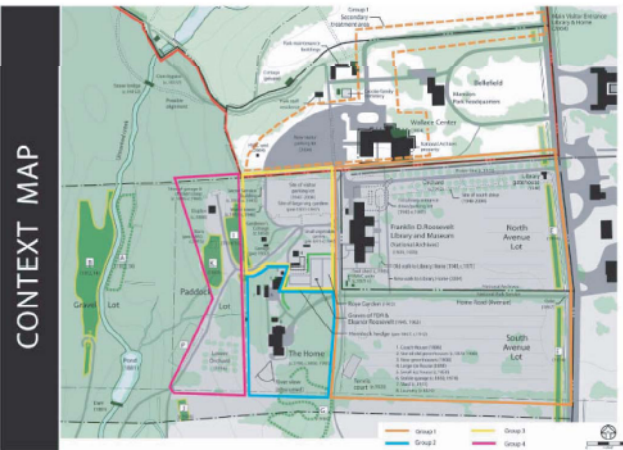
4.3 River Road



View Southwest Down River Road

The asphalt pavement that exists on River Road does not contribute to the historic character of the overall site and should be removed. Drainage issues also exist along River Road and should be examined to determine if measures can be made to resolve these problems.

Historically, River Road was a graded crushed stone road with native field stone retaining walls. A similar character should be carried throughout River Road, from its connection to Estate Road all the way to the Hudson River.



4.4 Site of Ram House Road

The Ram House Road no longer exists and should be rebuilt and maintained to restore the Ram Houses' historic character.

Originally the Ram House Road existed to provide an easy route for maintenance personnel. Once the Ram House was no longer needed the road fell into disrepair and was covered by grasses and naturalized growth.

4.5 Lower Orchard



View West Over Lower Orchard

The orchard located behind The Home is in serious disrepair compared to its original form. The lower orchards' original grid and plantings need to be replaced and maintained.

The orchard originally had a 30 foot on center spacing for its vegetation, and created an even, partial canopy. Since, the orchard has been altered by, plantings placed in an undetermined format, and unoriginal vegetation.

4.6 Tulip Poplar Plantation - Plot K



View of Tulip Poplar Plantation

The plantations that were planted in the early 1900's by the Roosevelt family have grown into maturity and are now established. To retain the historic characteristics of the plantation, the understory plants that have grown through must be removed. There are also drainage problems that need to be addressed.

To establish the desired historic character understory brush should be removed based on the forthcoming Forest Management Plan. The drainage issues that exist are due to the addition of the upper parking lot. The excess flow has created an eroded swale through the Tulip Poplar Plantation. Further research is recommended to obtain a long term answer to this erosion problem.

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

Part II: Treatment Concept Development

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

Area IV: Paddock Lot, Lower Field (Incomplete)

Faculty of Landscape Architecture SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Syracuse, New York



In cooperation with: National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation



DRAWN BY: Allen Guenther

LEGEND:

- 4.2 Feature Map Reference
- Missing Vegetation
- Existing Vegetation
- Missing Feature
- Building
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road

4.7 White & Scots Pine Plantation - Plot I



View of Pine Plantation I

The plantations that were planted in the early 1900's by the Roosevelt family have grown into maturity and are now established. To retain the historic characteristics of the plantation, the understory plants that have grown through must be removed.

To establish the desired historic character understory brush should be removed based on the forthcoming Forest Management Plan.'

4.8 Ram House



View East up to Ram House

The Ram House is in need of repair to return it to its historic character. The original roof was removed and replaced with an asphalt shingle roof, the door was removed, and the interior is in pieces. A sod roof is needed to replace the existing roof, and a door is needed to provide security. The debris surrounding and inside the Ram House needs to be removed to restore the sites character.

According to the CLR a sod and earth roof covered the Ram House, and was a functioning pump house for the estate.

4.9 Guard Houses

The treatment recommended for the Guard Houses is reconstruction and relocation. One of the original Guard Houses exists somewhere on-site and should be used as a template for reconstruction.

The Guard Houses would contribute to the hitoric character of the site, and reflect the War-time feelings of the site during the period of interpretation. Relocating the Guard Houses on River Road along with the reconstruction of the Electric Eye system (see feature 4.14) and the Crash Barriers (see feature 4.13) would give a better understanding to the public about the measures for security that were taken, even in the 1940's.

4.10 Duplex

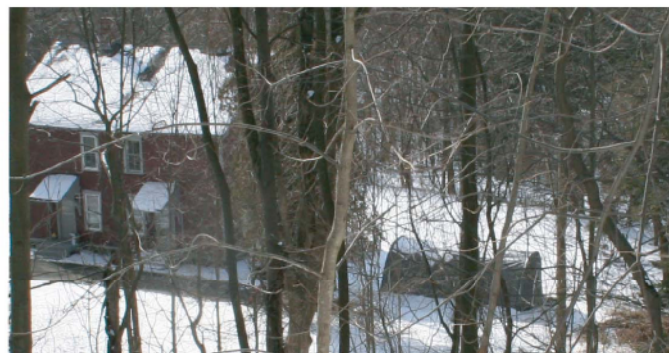


View East Toward Duplex Residence

Research will be needed to determine if the paint is the historic color of the Duplex. The residence is in good structural condition, and has few problems. Proper and consistent signage is needed at the entrance to control user circulation and help to identify the history of the Duplex.

Making consistent signage is important to adding integrity to the site. It is also helpful with wayfinding and overall site navigation.

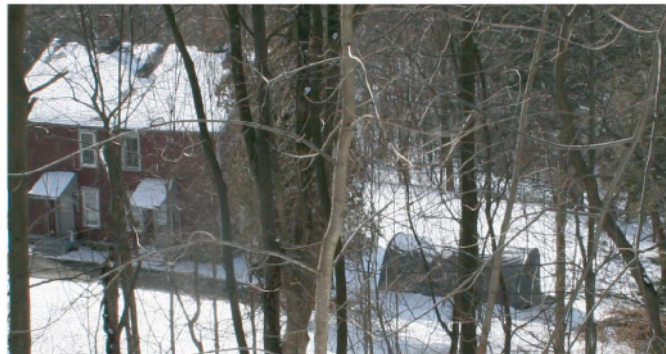
4.11 Site of Duplex Garage



The garage no longer exists and needs to be rebuilt. There are no permanent structures located in the area that the garage stood. Upon further research a match may be found to the garage, or if nothing is found, a garage similar in historic character may be constructed.

The main reason for rebuilding of the garage is to store the residents vehicles out of visitors sight. Vehicles are now stored in front of the Duplex and detract from the sites historic character.

4.12 Site of Duplex Chicken Coop



Name of section or plan view

The chicken coop no longer exists and needs to be reconstructed. There are no permanent structures located in the area that the chicken coop stood, but a temporary garage sits in the general area of where the Chicken Coop was located. Upon further research a match may be found to the Coop, or if nothing is found, a structure similar in historic character may be constructed.

The main reason for rebuilding of the Chicken Coop is to reflect the historic character of the site. Adding this feature and removing the temporary garage will add to the historic quality.

4.13 River Road Crash Barrier Posts

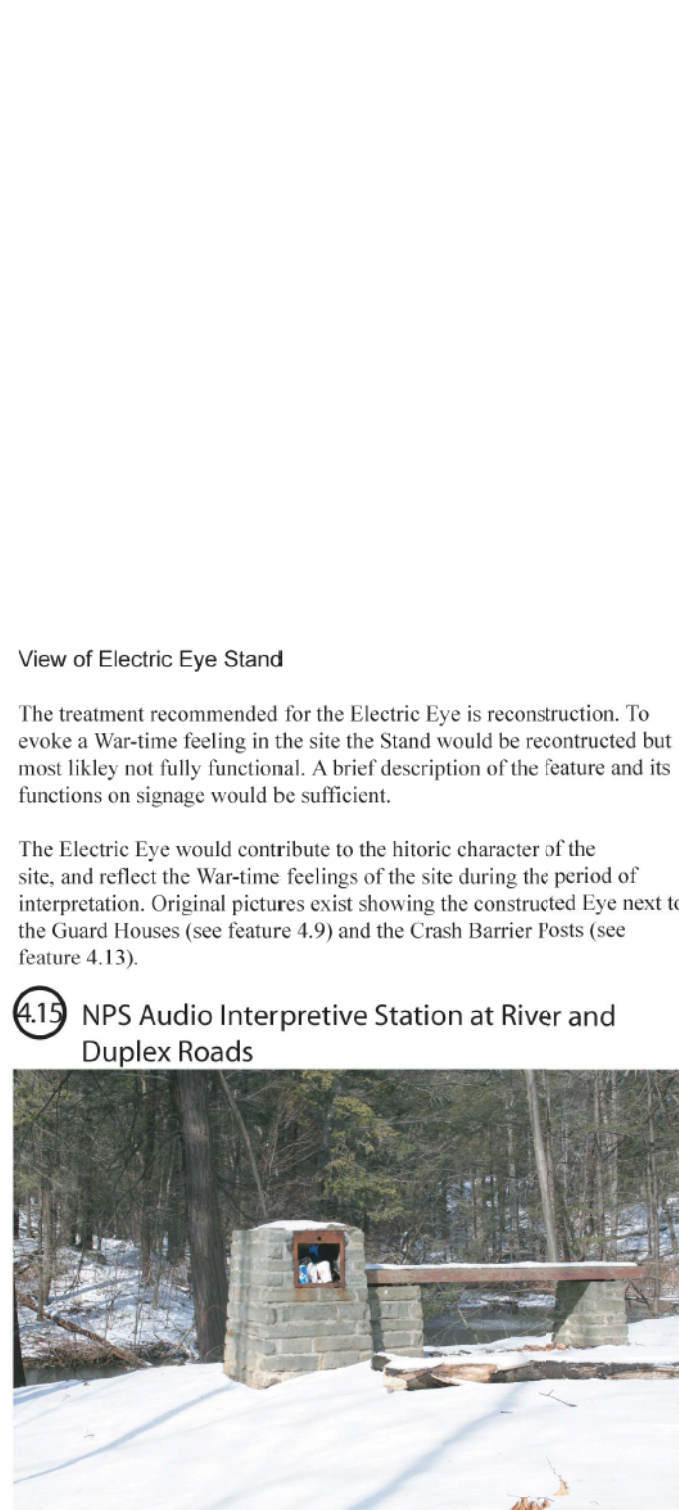


View of Crash Barrier Posts

The treatment recommended for the Crash Barrier Posts is reconstruction. To evoke a War-time feeling in the site the posts would be strung back up with wire, but allow room for visitor passing and interpretation.

The Crash Barrier Posts would contribute to the hitoric character of the site, and reflect the War-time feelings of the site during the period of interpretation. Original pictures exist showing the constructed gates that were held up by the posts.

4.14 Site of River Road Electric Eye



View of Electric Eye Stand

The treatment recommended for the Electric Eye is reconstruction. To evoke a War-time feeling in the site the Stand would be reconctructed but most likley not fully functional. A brief description of the feature and its functions on signage would be sufficient.

The Electric Eye would contribute to the hitoric character of the site, and reflect the War-time feelings of the site during the period of interpretation. Original pictures exist showing the constructed Eye next to the Guard Houses (see feature 4.9) and the Crash Barrier Posts (see feature 4.13).

4.15 NPS Audio Interpretive Station at River and Duplex Roads

The recommended treatment for the Interpretive stations are removal. The stations detract from the historic character of the site and no longer function properly. Replacement of the benches can be done by choosing benches that reflect the existing architecture and historic character of the site.

These Stations did not exist during the period of interpretation and since their installation have become makeshift garbage cans. The speakers that described features of the site have been removed and the attached benches are in disrepair.

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

Part II: Treatment Concept Development

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

Area IV: Paddock Lot, Lower Field (Incomplete)

Faculty of Landscape Architecture SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Syracuse, New York



In cooperation with: National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation



DRAWN BY: Allen Guenther

Legend:

3.2 Feature Map Reference

APPENDIX

UPDATED ANALYSIS

This analysis is an updated version of the analysis from the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) Part I (1999). The existing conditions have been updated by students participating in the Preservation Studio based on a visit to the site on February 14, 2006. Some, but not all of the features have been added to this analysis based on findings of the February 2006 site visit. Photographs of these features taken during the February 2006 site visit and referenced in the updated text are included in this appendix at the end of each area analysis.

AREA 1:

LIBRARY, NORTH AND SOUTH AVENUE LOTS, AND BELLEFIELD

North Avenue Lot Subspace

Spatial Organization

Historic Condition: The north avenue lot subspace was established during the Early Property Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located northeast of Springwood. The rectangular space was approximately 1,200 feet long (E/W) by 640 feet wide (N/S). It was defined to the north by trees along the boundary line, to the south by the tree allée along the home road, to the east by trees along the Albany Post Road, and to the west by trees along the estate road. The ground was flat and consisted of field crops and trees that were objects in rather than definers of the space. Views out of the space were partially screened, but open to the sky. The space was altered in the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown, with the planting of an orchard along the entire northern edge of the north avenue lot. The orchard was an internal space within the north avenue lot. The space was altered again in 1914 with the planting of a white pine hedge along the entire eastern edge of the north avenue lot. The hedge screened views to the east. The space was altered a third time in 1939 with the construction of a Presidential Library along the western edge of the north avenue lot. The library reduced the length of the space to 960 feet (E/W) and screened views to the west.

Existing Conditions: The space was altered slightly in 1971 with the construction of two wings to the library. The enlarged library further screened views to the west. Despite this, the overall spatial configuration of the north avenue lot subspace is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, and defining edges. See Figure 1.27 North Avenue Lot Subspace.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The spatial configuration of the north avenue lot subspace contributes to the site because its internal subspaces, the defining edges, base plane, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Topography

Historic Condition: The topography of the north avenue lot was altered slightly in c. 1939-1941 with the addition of the library, entrance/exit road, and parking area. Because the ground was relatively flat, these features only slightly altered the grade of the north avenue lot.

Existing Conditions: The topography of the north avenue lot is relatively unchanged. The addition of the exit road in 1948 only slightly altered the grade. The north avenue lot has seen the expansion of a septic field c. and although this has not effected the topography to any great degree, septic pipes are currently standing vertically in the field visibly.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The topography of the north avenue lot contributes to the site because its configuration and grade remain relatively unchanged and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Buildings

Library (HS 02)

Historic Condition: The library was constructed between 1939 and 1940. It was located in the western section of the north avenue lot. The building was U-shaped, 140 feet long (N/S) by 120 feet wide (E/W) and two stories

high. The Dutch Colonial-style library was constructed of local brown-colored fieldstone. It had a cross-gabled roof formed by the two wings with slate shingles which were gray in color. The main entrance was located at the center, along with the entrance courtyard, of the east elevation within the U. A door was also located in the center of the south wing on the east elevation.

Existing Conditions: The library was enlarged with the addition of two wings in 1971. The additions were located on the north and south elevations. They were rectangular, 80 feet long (N/S) by 35 feet wide (E/W) and two stories high. The additions gave the building a total length of 320 feet. The additions were constructed of local brown-colored fieldstone. The roof was gabled and therefore gave the entire library a double cross-gabled roof with slate shingles which were gray in color. A door was constructed in the center of the north wing of the original structure, on the east elevation. The library exists and appears to be in good condition. See Figure 1.43 FDR Library.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The library contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The 1971 wings also contribute because they were planned by FDR before his death.

Gate House (HS 25)

Historic Condition: The gate house was constructed in c. 1939-1940. It was located in the northeast corner of the north avenue lot approximately 80 feet west of the Albany Post Road. The building was T-shaped with two sections. The first section, parallel to the entrance/exit road, was 28 feet long (E/W) by 16 feet wide (N/S) and one story high, with an open porch on the north elevation 24 feet long (E/W) by 8 feet wide (N/S). The other section was 20 feet long (N/S) by 14 feet wide (E/W). The gate house was constructed of local brown-colored fieldstone. It had a cross-gabled roof with slate shingles which were gray in color. A door was located in the center of the north elevation of the first section, and near the southwest corner of the south elevation on the second section.

Existing Conditions: The gate house exists, is unchanged from its historic condition, and appears to be in good condition. See Figure 1.030 Gate House.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The gate house contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Pump House (HS 24)

Historic Condition: The pump house was constructed in c. 1939-1940. It was located 40 feet from the library's northwest corner. The building was 10 feet square and approximately 9 feet high. The pump house was constructed of local brown-colored fieldstone. It had a front-gabled roof with slate shingles which were gray in color. A door was located in the center of the south elevation.

Existing Conditions: The pump house was enlarged in c. 1971. The addition was rectangular, 10 feet long (N/S) by 10 feet wide (E/W), and approximately 9 feet high. The pump house had an overall dimension of 20 feet long (N/S) by 10 feet wide (E/W). The addition was constructed of local brown-colored fieldstone, but the shape of the fieldstone was different from the original. It had a front-gabled roof with slate shingles which were gray in color. The pump house exists and appears to be in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The pump house contributes to the site because its location, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The 1971 addition does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance. However, it does not detract from the historic character because its shape, size, and materials are compatible with the original pump house.

Guard House

Historic Condition: Two guard houses were constructed in c. 1942 to house the 240th Military Battalion stationed on the library property. One of the guard houses was located at the entrance near the Albany Post Road, and the other was located at the northwest corner of the north avenue lot, adjacent to the estate road. No documentation was located on these specific buildings, however it can be presumed they were similar to the other guard houses on the property. These buildings were square, approximately 5 feet by 5 feet, and 10 feet high. The guard houses were sided with clapboards and painted green. They had both front-gabled and side-gabled roofs, material and color unknown. A door was located in the center of the front elevation. It is assumed the door faced the entrance/exit road.

Existing Conditions: The guard house was removed since 1945, exact date unknown. In 1997 a guard house,

reported to be from the property, was given to the NPS. This guard house has a pyramidal-hipped roof with asphalt shingles that are gray in color. This guard house is currently stored in the Bellefield maintenance area and is in poor condition.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the guard houses no longer exist, they were important features during FDR's presidency that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Tool Shed (parallel to fence)

Historic Condition: The tool shed did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The tool shed was constructed in c. 1985. It is located approximately 70 feet south of the library and parallel to the southern library fence. The tool shed's shape, size, materials, and color was not evaluated for this report.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The tool shed does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance and detracts from the site.

Tool Shed (perpendicular to fence)

Historic Condition: The tool shed did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The tool shed was constructed in c. 1972 approximately 70 feet south of the library and perpendicular to the southern library fence. The tool shed's shape, size, materials, and color was not evaluated for this report.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The tool shed does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance and detracts from the site.

Mechanical Systems

Air Conditioning Cooling Tower

Historic Condition: The air conditioning cooling tower did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The air conditioning cooling tower was constructed in c. 1971. It is located approximately 70 feet south of the library and consisted of two towers. The towers were replaced between 1993 and 1995. The air conditioning cooling tower's shape, size, materials, and color was not evaluated for this report.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The air conditioning cooling tower does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance and detracts from the site. However, the furnace house is functionally important to the library.

Vegetation

Oak Trees

Historic Condition: At least three white oak trees (*Quercus alba*) were present when James Roosevelt purchased the site, and were possibly planted in the 1700s, exact date unknown. The three white oak trees were randomly located within the northwestern portion of the north avenue lot in 1945, and were large in size with a spreading, drooping habit. Six additional white oak trees were planted, exact date unknown, and two were located in close proximity to the original white oak trees. The other four white oak trees were located in the southeast corner of the north avenue lot. In addition three red oak trees (*Quercus rubra*) See photo #42 were planted east of the library in c. 1941. The trees planted at this time were small in size with an upright habit.

Existing Conditions: Two of the original white oak trees plus four trees planted during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, including two of the four oak trees located in the southeast corner, exist and are in fair condition. The three red oaks east of the library also exist and are in fair condition. The existing nine trees are large with a spreading habit. One of the two largest (approx. 5' in diameter) of the White Oaks is damaged with nearly half of the trunk missing due to storm damage. A 6" caliper White Pine has taken up residence beneath and encroaching on the canopy of one of the large White Oaks in the field to the east of the library. See Figures 1.28, 1.41, 1.91 and 1.95 Oak Trees.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The white and red oak trees contribute to the site because their location, form, habit, texture, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Field Crops

Historic Condition: Various field crops, exact species unknown, were grown in the north avenue lot beginning in the Early Property Ownership Period and continuing to the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period. In c. 1939 hay was grown in the north avenue lot, and in 1942 corn was grown in the north avenue lot.

Existing Conditions: Meadow grass is grown within the north avenue lot. The three-foot-high meadow grass is harvested by a local farmer under contract with the NPS and the library. The meadow grass exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The meadow grass contributes to the site because its form, habit, and texture are in keeping with the historic character of the period of significance. See photo # 31.

Orchard

Historic Condition: The orchard may have been established during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located along the northern border of the north avenue lot. Four rows of fruit trees extended from the Albany Post Road west to the estate road, and the total length of the orchard was approximately 1,040 feet (N/S) by 120 feet (E/W). The trees were planted approximately 30 to 40 feet apart. Trees were replaced when lost. In c. 1941 the size of the orchard was reduced to accommodate the gatehouse to the west and parking area to the east and became 820 feet long by 120 feet wide. In 1945 the orchard contained 87 trees including 3 pear trees (*Prunus* spp.) and 84 apple trees (*Malus* spp.). The even placement of these trees created a regular and open canopy of uniform texture.

Existing Conditions: The orchard contains 80 fruit trees. Trees within the orchard have been removed and replaced since 1945, exact date unknown. The condition of the fruit trees in the orchard is undetermined, but are consistent with the characteristics of fruit trees during the period of significance. The orchard trees have been pruned highly to facilitate mowing beneath them. See Figures 1.33 - 1.36, 1.38 - 1.40, 1.44, 1.94 and 1.99 Orchard.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The orchard contributes to the site because its location, grouping, form, texture, and color remains intact and therefore reflects the historic character of the period of significance. The visual effect of pruning highly is inconsistent with traditional methods of pruning during the period of significance. Individual replacement species within the orchard do not contribute because they did not exist during the period of significance. However, they do not detract from the historic character because their location, grouping, form, and texture reflects the historic character of the period of significance.

Trees

Historic Condition: Trees other than the orchard and oak trees within the north avenue lot included two rows of fruit trees east of the estate road that were planted during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, date unknown. In 1945 these fruit trees included 20 apple trees (*Malus* spp.) and 9 cherry trees (*Prunus* spp.), which formed a dense screen of uniform texture. A group of 10 tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) were planted in c. 1941 and located south of the library. These trees created a partial screen. A group of 10 Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) were planted in c. 1941 northwest of the library, and these trees created a partial screen for the parking lot.

Existing Conditions: The historic tulip poplars still exist and are large in size and still serve as a screen. All the historic fruit trees located east of the estate road and west of the library were lost but replanted over the years, retaining a partial screen. The Norway spruce trees were removed in c. 1948. Trees located adjacent to the library were not identified for this project, but are contemporary additions to the property. A mixed grouping of trees exists along the northern edge of the north avenue lot screening the view toward Bellefield. See Figures 1.47 and 1.48 Trees.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The trees within the north avenue lot contribute to the site because their location, form, habit, and texture remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. Recent plantings do not contribute because they did not exist during the period of significance. However, they do not detract from the historic character because their location and material is similar to the trees they replaced.

White Pine Hedge

Historic Condition: The white pine hedge (*Pinus strobus*) was planted in 1914. It was located along the entire eastern section of the north avenue lot, adjacent to the Albany Post Road. The entire planting was rectangular in shape, and consisted of three closely planted rows. The hedge was approximately 600 feet long (N/S) by 20 feet

wide (E/W). By 1945 these trees formed a dense mass of uniform texture.

Existing Conditions: Since 1945, exact date unknown, individual trees within the hedge died and were removed but not replaced. The remaining trees within the hedge are large with a broad canopy, although much more open to Albany Post Road due to their mature form and the loss of two of the three rows. Slightly more than half the historic trees remain, and the hedge still retains its general character and purpose as a screen from the Albany Post Road. The rows of White Pines toward the southern end of the hedge on the north avenue lot remain in the best condition and most consistent form and spacing. The white pine hedge exists and is in fair condition. See Figure 1.54 White Pine Hedge.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The white pine hedge contributes to the site because its location, grouping, texture, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Circulation

Entrance/Exit Road

Historic Condition: The entrance/exit road to the library was constructed in c. 1939-1941. It was located in the orchard, north of the gatehouse. This two-way road was 18 feet wide and 900 feet long, with an asphalt surface and no edging or curbing. The road terminated at a small, paved visitor parking area to the north of the library.

Existing Conditions: In 1948 an exit road was constructed south of the original entrance/exit road in the orchard. With the former road becoming a one-way exit route, the latter road became a one-way entrance corridor. The two roads were 18 feet wide and paved with asphalt. The entrance and exit roads were connected by three U-turn lanes that were 18 feet wide and paved with asphalt. Concrete curbing was located along the entrance and exit roads where it joined Albany Post Road, but did not line the entire length of the roads or the U-turn lanes. The entrance and exit roads exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The original entrance/exit road contributes to the site because its alignment and dimensions remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The 1948 exit road does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance. However, the road does not detract from the historic character because its alignment and dimensions are compatible with the original 1941 road.

Parking Lot

Historic Condition: The parking lot was constructed in c. 1939-1941. It was located north of the library, at the terminus of the entrance/exit road. The parking lot was 120 (N/S) feet by 70 feet (E/W). The number of parking spaces is unknown. East of the parking lot was a turn-around/drop-off area that formed a 90-foot-long by 40-foot-wide oval-shaped grassy area. The parking lot was paved with asphalt. It is unknown if it was lined with curbing or edging.

Existing Conditions: A new parking lot was constructed in 1948 on the site of the large vegetable garden and extending to the north of the library (see the vegetable garden subspace for further discussion of the visitor parking area). The 1941 parking lot was expanded with parking spaces located north and south of both sides of the entrance and exit roads. A drop-off area was located between the library and the exit road. The parking lot was reconfigured again in 1971, when additions were added to the library's north and south elevations. To accommodate this expansion, the drop-off area and the parking spaces south of the exit road were eliminated. The modified parking lot extended to the northern property boundary and was approximately 80 feet (N/S) by 180 feet (E/W) and contained 51 parking spaces. It had an asphalt surface and was edged with concrete pavers. The parking lot exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The 1941 parking lot does not contribute to the site because it has been modified from the period of significance. However, it does not detract from the historic character because its dimensions and alignment are similar to the original parking lot.

Compacted Soil Road

Historic Condition: The compacted soil road was developed in c. 1939-1942. The road began at the entrance/exit road near the gate house and exited at the Albany Post road through a hole in the stone wall. It may have been created to provide extra parking and an exit for the library or by the Military Battalion stationed on the property. The road was 320 feet long (N/S) and 80 feet wide (E/W).

Existing Conditions: The compacted soil road was removed in c. 1948 after the parking lot was constructed and visitors no longer used the north avenue lot to park their cars.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the compacted soil road no longer exists, it was an important feature that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Walkway

Historic Condition: The walkway was constructed in c. 1939-1941. It was located along the library's east elevation and connected the parking area to the library entrance courtyard. The walkway was approximately 160 feet long and 8 feet wide. Its surface material is unknown.

Existing Conditions: The walkway was expanded in c. 1948. This addition extended the walkway to the south around the library to connect with the estate road. The surface material is unknown. In 1971 the walkway was expanded again to surround the library's new southern addition. The walkway was 7 feet 8 inches wide, 330 feet in length along the library's eastern elevation, 200 feet in length along the southern elevation, and constructed of gray flagstone. The walkway exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The original walkway contributes to the site because its alignment and dimensions remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The 1971 walkway does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance. However, the walkway does not detract from the historic character because its dimensions, alignment, and material are compatible with the original walkway. However, the widths of the walkways are not ADA compliant. The minimum width recommended by the ADA is 5 feet. Modifications should be made to update the existing conditions.

Library Entrance Courtyard Plantings

Historic Condition: The courtyard was constructed in c. 1939-1941. It was located along the library's east elevation and consisted of a simple panel of mowed grass.

Existing Conditions: Current plantings, added after 1945 include four Kousa Dogwoods, Rhododendron and other shrubs in a perimeter bed.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Sculpture Walkway

Historic Condition: The sculpture walkway did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The walkway was installed in c. 1994 at the southwest corner of the library and terminated at a sculpture. The walkway is approximately 8 feet wide and terminates in an oval approximately 28 feet long (N/S) by 26 feet wide. The sculpture is located in the center of the oval. The walkways surface is gray colored concrete. The sculpture walkway exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although walkways are necessary to support visitor needs, it does not contribute to the site because it did not exist during the period of significance. The current walkway's location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Furnishings and Objects

Stone Wall

Historic Condition: The stone wall was constructed in the Early Property Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located along the Albany Post Road and the eastern border of the north avenue lot and extended south through the home road and south avenue lot subspaces. The stone wall was 1 1/2 feet wide and 3 feet high and was constructed of local brown-colored fieldstone. It was moved slightly to the west, exact date and distance unknown, as the Albany Post Road was widened.

Existing Conditions: The north end of the stone wall was reconstructed with the removal of the second entry drive in c.2004. The trunk of a large sycamore tree, located near the southeast corner of the north avenue lot, caused a portion of the wall to fall over, date unknown. The wall was reconstructed in a semi-circle around the tree, construction date unknown. The stone wall exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The stone wall contributes to the site because its shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Boundary Marker

Historic Condition: A boundary marker was installed in 1866 by Josiah Wheeler during the Early Property Ownership Period. It was located at the northeast corner of the north avenue lot and west of the stone wall along the Albany Post Road. The boundary marker was 1 foot high and 1 foot wide, with a slightly rounded top. It was constructed of brown-colored fieldstone and was inscribed, "JW 1866".

Existing Conditions: The boundary marker exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The boundary marker contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Post and Wire Fence

Historic Condition: The post and wire fence was constructed by 1932 in the southwest corner of the north avenue. It surrounded a rectangular-shaped area that was approximately 70 feet long (N/S) and 40 feet wide (E/W). It may have surrounded a vegetable garden or a was place to keep animals. The fence was removed between 1932 and when the Library was constructed in 1939.

Existing Conditions: The post and wire fence no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the post and wire fence no longer exists, it was an important feature used by the Roosevelt family. Because it was removed during the period of significance, its loss does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Entrance Lights

Historic Condition: Two lights were constructed in c. 1939-1941. They were located east of the gate house and north and south of the library entrance/exit road. The lights were approximately 10 feet high with horizontal arms that extended 1 1/2 feet from the main posts. From each arm hung a four-sided lantern-shaped light approximately 6 to 8 inches long and 4 to 6 inches wide.

Existing Conditions: The two lights were removed and relocated westward to accommodate the widening of the entrance road in 1948. Two identical lights were added in 1948, located on either side of the exit road. The lights exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The original lights contribute to the site because their shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The two 1948 lights do not contribute because they did not exist during the period of significance. However, these lights do not detract from the historic character because their size and shape are compatible with the original lights.

Library Boundary Markers

Historic Condition: Library boundary markers were installed in c. 1939 at the northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest corners of the north avenue lot. The library boundary markers were 5 inches long by 5 inches wide and 6 to 8 inches high. They had flat tops and the corners were flattened. They were constructed of gray stone and were inscribed, "+" on the top and "U.S.- F.D.R. 1939" on one side.

Existing Conditions: Three of the four library boundary markers exist. The marker located at the northwest corner of the property was probably removed in 1948 when the visitor parking lot was expanded. The existing boundary markers are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The library boundary markers contribute to the site because their location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Sunken Sculpture Garden

Historic Condition: The sunken sculpture garden was constructed in c. 1939-1941 adjacent to the library's south elevation. The garden was rectangular and approximately 80 feet long (E/W) by 40 feet wide (N/S), depth unknown. Steps were located in the center of the southern portion of the garden, material unknown. The garden appears to have been a combination of retaining walls, grass, and vegetation, although materials and species are unknown. The

focal point of the garden was a bust of FDR in the northern portion, near the library's south elevation. The shape, size, and materials of the bust are unknown.

Existing Conditions: The sunken sculpture garden was removed in 1971 when the additions to the library were constructed.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the sunken sculpture garden no longer exists, it was an important feature that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Library Fence

Historic Condition: The library fence was installed in c. 1939-1941 along the library property's north, south, and western borders. The library fence was 4 feet high and approximately 1,160 feet in length along the northern and southern boundaries, and 330 feet in length along the western boundary. It was constructed of metal posts spaced 8 feet apart and 3 or 4 metal horizontal rails, exact number unknown, located 1 1/2 feet apart. Its color is unknown.

Existing Conditions: The northern section of the west fence was removed, probably in 1948, with the construction of the visitors parking area. The entire northern section of fence along the property line was removed in the late 1970s. The remaining fence is painted gray and is rusted. The library fence exists and is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The remaining portion of the library fence contributes to the site because its alignment, shape, size, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. But the fence is in need of some repair. Damage from falling trees and deteriorating paint detracts from its historic character.

Entrance Stone Wall(s)

Historic Condition: The stone wall was constructed in the Early Property Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located along the Albany Post Road and eastern border of the north avenue lot, and extended southward through the home road and south avenue lot subspaces. The stone wall was 1 1/2 feet wide by 3 feet high and constructed of brown-colored fieldstone. It was moved slightly to the west, exact date and distance unknown, as the Albany Post Road was widened.

Existing Conditions: In 1948 when the exit road was added, the area at the junction of the Albany Post Road was widened, removing a portion of the original stone wall east of the gate house. A new wall was constructed 50 feet west of where the original wall stood and 16 feet east of the gate house. This wall is 52 feet long by 1 foot wide, and 3 1/2 feet high. It was constructed of local brown-colored fieldstone. In addition new stone walls constructed to the north and south of the entrance and exit roads flared out diagonally and connected with the original stone wall. These walls were 70 feet long by 1 foot wide and 3 1/2 feet high. They were constructed of local brown-colored fieldstone. The stone walls exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The entrance stone walls do not contribute to the site because they did not exist during the period of significance. However, the entrance stone walls do not detract from the historic character because of their shape, size, and materials are compatible with the original stone wall.

Bust of FDR

Historic Condition: The bust of FDR did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The bust of FDR was installed in c. 1947, and was located in the library's entrance courtyard. It was relocated, exact date unknown, to the southeast corner of the library walkway. The bust is approximately 6 feet high and consists of two parts. The base is square, 1 1/2 feet by 1 1/2 feet, and 4 feet high. It is constructed of marble that has a black shiny surface. Inscribed on the top of the base is, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1882-1945," and at the bottom, "Presented by the International Ladies' Garment Worker's Union, 1947." The bust of FDR sits atop the base, is 2 feet high, and constructed of gray stone. The bust of FDR exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The bust of FDR does not contribute to the site because it did not exist during the period of significance. However, the bust of FDR does not detract from the site because of its location and materials.

Entrance Sign/Planter

Historic Condition: The entrance sign/planter did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The entrance sign/planter was constructed in 1979. It was located 25 feet east of the library gate house. The sign was 11 feet long (E/W) and 12 1/2 feet high (N/S). It was constructed of wooden posts painted

white, with a wooden sign 3 1/2 feet high by 8 feet wide that was painted black with white letters. It was placed within a brown-colored fieldstone planter. The planter was 15 feet long (E/W) by 5 feet wide (N/S) and 2 feet 8 inches high. The entrance sign/planter exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although an entrance sign is necessary to support visitor needs, it does not contribute to the site because it did not exist during the period of significance. The current sign's location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Library Lights

Historic Condition: The library lights did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: Library lights were installed since 1945, exact date unknown. Fifteen lights are located east and south of the library. They are located on gray concrete bases, each approximately 1 foot in diameter and 6 inches high. The light posts are round, vary from approximately 3 to 5 inches in diameter, and are 9 feet high. The light fixtures are four-sided lantern-shaped lights that are approximately 6 to 8 inches long and 4 to 6 inches wide. The light post are black and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although lighting is necessary to support visitor needs, they do not contribute to the site because they did not exist during the period of significance. The current light's location, shape, size, and material detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Museum identification sign

Historic Condition: The museum identification sign did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: A museum identification sign was constructed since 1945, exact date unknown. It is located directly east of the library. The sign is constructed of a square vertical post approximately 6 inches long by 6 inches wide and 7 to 8 feet high. A horizontal arm is connected to the top of the vertical post and extends approximately 4 to 5 feet from the post. The sign attached to this horizontal arm is approximately 4 feet long and 3 feet high. The sign is painted white with black lettering that reads, "Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Museum Entrance." Both the post and horizontal members are white. The museum identification sign exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although signage is necessary to support visitor needs, it does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance. The current sign's location, shape, size, and material detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Vehicular Signs

Historic Condition: The vehicular signs did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: A number of standard Department of Transportation (DOT) directional vehicular signs were installed since 1945, exact date unknown. They are located along the entrance and exit roads, and in parking areas. These signs include speed limit, stop, and no turn signs. The vehicular signs exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although vehicular signs are necessary to support visitor needs, they do not contribute to the site because they did not exist during the period of significance. The current sign's location, shape, size, and material detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Freedom of Fear Sculpture

Historic Condition: The Freedom of Fear sculpture did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The Freedom of Fear sculpture, created by one of Winston Churchill's granddaughters, Edwina Sandys, was installed in 1994 near the library's southwest corner. It includes two figures, one male and one female, that are 9 to 10 feet high. They are constructed from pieces of the Berlin wall and are surrounded by an oversized barbed wire fence painted orange. The Freedom of Fear sculpture exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The Freedom of Fear sculpture does not contribute to the historic character of the site because it did not exist during the period of significance. Its location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Home Road Subspace:

Spatial Organization

Historic Condition: The home road subspace was established c. 1793. It was located northeast of Springwood. The rectangular space was approximately 1,200 feet long (E/W) by 40 to 60 feet wide (N/S). It was defined to the north and south by the trees of the allée, to the east by the Albany Post Road, and to the west by the estate road. The ground was flat and consisted of both grass and compacted soil and later crushed stone or gravel. The allée formed a dense canopy of varying textures. Views out of the space were open.

Existing Conditions: The spatial configuration of the home road subspace is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, and defining edges.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The spatial configuration of the home road subspace contributes to the site because its defining edges, base plane, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Topography

Historic Condition: The topography of the home road was relatively flat and was unchanged during all ownership periods.

Existing Conditions: The topography of the home road remains unchanged.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The topography of the home road contributes to the site because its configuration and grade remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Buildings

Guard House

Historic Condition: Seventeen guard houses were constructed in c. 1942 to house the 240th Military Battalion stationed on the property. Two of the buildings were located in the home road subspace at the entrance of the home road, and near the intersection of the home and estate road. No documentation was located on these specific buildings, however it can be presumed they were similar to the other guard houses on the property. These buildings were square, approximately 5 feet by 5 feet, and 10 feet high. The guard houses were sided with clapboards and painted green. They had both front-gabled and side-gabled roofs, material and color unknown. A door was located in the center of the front elevation. For these guard houses, it is assumed the door faced the home road.

Existing Conditions: The guard house was removed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. In 1997 a guard house, reported to be from the site, was given to the NPS. This guard house has a pyramidal-hipped roof with gray asphalt shingles. This guard house is currently stored in the Bellefield maintenance area and is in poor condition.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the guard houses no longer exist, they were important features during FDR's presidency that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Vegetation

Home Road Allée

Historic Condition: The home road allée was planted along the home road northeast of Springwood in 1793. It was approximately 1,200 feet long (E/W) and 40 to 60 feet wide (N/S). During the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, there were two, and in some cases three, irregular rows of trees located on either side of the road. By the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, there was one row of trees per side. The trees were spaced in a random fashion instead of in regular rows. Trees were replaced in kind when lost. The allée was a mix of deciduous and evergreen species, and the majority of the trees were maple. In 1945 many of the trees were large with spreading habits. The combination of the evergreen and deciduous trees formed a dense canopy of varying textures.

Existing Conditions: Due to the maturation and loss of the historic vegetation, some trees were removed and replaced in kind, but not in stature. These trees now form a much more open and irregular canopy. The allée is relatively unchanged in terms of the number and types of plants, still creating varying textures between the evergreen and deciduous vegetation. Edge definition of the Home Road allée has been lost due to lawn grass which has crept into the road space in an irregular fashion. The home road allée exists and is in fair condition. See Figures 1.08, 1.09 and 1.30 Home Road Allee.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The home road allée contributes to the site because its location, form, and texture remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. Individual replacement species within the allée do not contribute because they did not exist during the period of significance. However, they do not detract from the historic character because their form, texture, and habit reflects the historic character of the period of significance.

Circulation

Home Road

Historic Condition: The home road was created in c. 1790. It extended from the Albany Post Road westward to Springwood. The width of the road varied from 14 feet to 20 feet and it was 1,160 feet in long, with a compacted soil and later crushed stone or gravel surface. The grass adjacent to the road was neatly edged.

Existing Conditions: The road was closed to vehicular use during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. The road is no longer edged and has a compacted soil, gravel, and grass surface. The Home Road is not annually regraded. The home road exists and is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The home road contributes to the significance of the site because its alignment and dimensions remain intact and therefore reflects the historic character of the period of significance. Its materials however has deteriorated and been replaced by one that does not reflect the historic character. Also, the edge has lost its definition and does not reflect the proper shape and character.

Furnishings and Objects

Stone Wall

Historic Condition: The stone wall was constructed in the Early Property Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located along the Albany Post Road and eastern border of the home road subspace and extended north and south through the north and south avenue lot subspaces. The stone wall was 1 1/2 feet wide by 3 feet high and constructed of brown-colored fieldstone. It was moved slightly to the west, exact date and distance unknown, as the Albany Post Road was widened. This section of stone wall was curved westward at the home road to accommodate the gate posts and give the wall a curvilinear, half circle shape. It is unclear when the wall was realigned.

Existing Conditions: The stone wall exists and is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The stone wall contributes to the site because its alignment, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Gate Posts and Gate

Historic Condition: The gate posts and gate were constructed at James Roosevelt's former home, Mount Hope, date unknown, and reassembled at Springwood in c. 1867. They were located at the west end of the home road where it intersected the Albany Post Road. The brownstone gate posts were roughly grooved and were composed of four different sections with a total height of 10 feet 8 inches. The width of the gate posts varied from 2 1/2 feet to 14 inches, and were square in shape. The top section of each gate post ended in an octagonal point. Connected to the gate posts was a cast iron gate. The gate was hinged to the southern gate post, closed or latched to the northern gate post and swung west towards Springwood. The gate was 12 feet 3 inches wide and 6 feet 10 inches high at either end of the gate, and increased to 7 feet 4 inches in height at the center. The vertical members were approximately 5 feet 6 inches high, 7/8 inches in diameter, spaced 8 inches on center, and each ended in an ornamental point. Spaced between these vertical members were shorter vertical members, 3 feet 4 inches high, 3/4 inches in diameter, spaced 8 inches on center, and each also ended in an ornamental point.

Existing Conditions: A chain was added, date unknown, that encircles the northern gate post and connects to the gate to keep it shut. It has worn away a portion of the gate post. In addition the lower hinge and a portion of the brownstone on the southern gate post was sheered off, date unknown. The gate is rusted. The gate posts and gate exist and are in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The gate posts and gate contribute to the site because their location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Crash Barrier

Historic Condition: A crash barrier was installed in c. 1942. It was one of two on the site and was located approximately 30 feet west of the gate posts and gate. The crash barrier was constructed of two posts located

approximately 30 feet apart, and three metal cables that were strung between the posts. The posts were round, 6 inches in diameter, 2 1/2 feet high, and made of metal. Three round eyelets that held the cables for the barrier were located along the post in a row from top to bottom. The color is unknown.

Existing Conditions: The cables were removed from the crash barrier, exact date unknown. The crash barrier posts exist and are in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The crash barrier posts contribute to the site because their location, shape, size, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

South Avenue Lot Subspace:

Spatial Organization

Historic Condition: The south avenue lot subspace was established during the Early Property Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located directly east of Springwood. The rectangular space was approximately 1,200 feet long (N/S) by 480 feet wide (E/W). It was defined to the north by the tree allée along the home road, to the south the definer is unknown, to the east by trees along the Albany Post Road, and to the west by the edge of the main lawn. A trotting course was located in the northwest section of the space and formed an internal subspace. During the Early and Late Roosevelt Ownership Periods trees were randomly planted along the southern border and partially lined the southern edge of the subspace. Overall, the ground was flat and comprised of field crops and trees that were objects in rather than definers of the space. The view out of the space was partially screened, but open to the sky. The space was altered in 1914 with the planting of a white pine hedge along the entire eastern edge of the south avenue lot. The hedge screened views to the east. The space was altered again in c. 1920 with the construction of the tennis court that formed an internal subspace in the southwest section. The tennis court was partially screened to the north, south, and east by trees.

Existing Conditions: The space was slightly altered during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown, when the trotting course was left to revert to meadow grass. The spatial configuration of the south avenue lot subspace is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, and defining edges. See Figure 1.26 South Avenue Lot.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The spatial configuration of the south avenue lot subspace contributes to the site because its internal subspaces, defining edges, and base plane remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Topography

Historic Condition: The topography of the south avenue lot was altered slightly in c. 1850 with the addition of the trotting course. It was altered again in c. 1920 with the addition of the tennis court. Because the ground was relatively flat, these features only slightly altered the grade of the south avenue lot.

Existing Conditions: During the NPS Ownership Period the tennis court and trotting course were left to revert to grass, but the grade was unaltered. The topography of the south avenue lot remains unchanged.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The topography of the south avenue lot contributes to the site because its configuration and grade remain relatively unchanged and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Structures

Tennis Court (HS 32)

Historic Condition: The tennis court was constructed in c. 1920. It was located in the southwest corner of the south avenue lot, and oriented in a southwest by northeast direction. It was rectangular and 130 feet long (NE/SW) by 52 feet wide (NW/SE). The backstops for the tennis court were made of iron pipes and knuckle joints, and covered with chicken wire, color unknown. The surface of the tennis court may have been clay.

Existing Conditions: The tennis court's surface and net were removed between 1945 and 1966. The surface of the tennis court is grass, and the backstops are painted black but are deteriorated. The tennis court exists but is in poor condition. See Figures 1.13 and 1.14 Tennis Court.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The tennis court contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, and some materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Mechanical Systems

Water Faucet

Historic Condition: The water faucet was installed in 1935 near the northwest corner of the tennis court. This faucet was approximately 2 1/2 feet high and constructed of a metal casting, color unknown.

Existing Conditions: The faucet is rusted and its handle is missing. The water faucet exists, but is in poor condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The water faucet contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Vegetation

Oak Trees

Historic Condition: Seven large white oaks (*Quercus alba*) were located within the south avenue lot during the Early and Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact planting date unknown. In 1945 the trees were randomly located within the south avenue lot and varied in size from large with a spreading, drooping habit, to mid-size with a more dense crown.

Existing Conditions: Two of the historic oak trees are located in the south avenue lot. They are large with a spreading habit. One replacement red oak (*Quercus rubra*) was planted during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown, in the eastern portion of the south avenue lot. The two historic white oak trees exist and are in fair condition. See Figures 1.15, 1.19 (approx. 17' circumference), 1.20, 1.21 and 1.23 (*Quercus rubra*) Oak Trees.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The oak trees contribute to the site because their location, form, habit, and texture remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The replacement tree does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance. However, it does not detract from the historic character because its location and material is similar to the tree they replaced.

Field Crops

Historic Condition: Field crops were grown in the south avenue lot space during the period of significance. The original vegetation type is unknown.

Existing Conditions: Meadow grass is grown within the south avenue lot. The three-foot-high meadow grass is harvested by a local farmer under contract with the NPS. The meadow grass exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The meadow grass contributes to the site because its form, habit, and texture are in keeping with the historic character of the period of significance.

White Pine Hedge

Historic Condition: The white pine hedge (*Pinus strobus*) was planted in 1914. It was located along the entire eastern section of the south avenue lot and adjacent to the Albany Post Road. The entire planting was rectangular in shape and consisted of three closely planted rows. The hedge was approximately 560 feet long (N/S) by 20 feet wide (E/W). By 1945 these trees formed a dense mass with a uniform texture.

Existing Conditions: During the NPS Ownership Period individual trees within the hedge died and removed but not replaced. The remaining trees within the hedge are large and thinning with a broad canopy. Slightly more than half the historic trees remain and the hedge still retains only some of its general character and purpose as a visual and auditory screen from the Albany Post Road. The white pine hedge exists and is in fair condition. See Figures 1.22 and 1.24 White Pine Hedge.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The white pine hedge contributes to the site because its location, form, habit, texture, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Trees along Southern Border

Historic Condition: Trees were planted along the southern border of the south avenue lot subspace throughout the Early and Late Roosevelt Ownership Periods, exact date unknown. In 1945, both deciduous and evergreen trees were located in the same species groups and randomly placed along this border. The groupings of these evergreen and deciduous trees formed a partial screen, and in areas where groupings were located adjacent to each other, a

dense screen was formed with a mixture of textures.

Existing Conditions: During the NPS Ownership Period some of the trees along the border of the south avenue lot were lost and not replaced. The arrangement of the existing trees is unchanged and the mature vegetation still provides a partial screening and a more dense canopy. See Figures 1.16 - 1.18 Trees Along South Border.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

With the development of the mall to the south, the contribution of the trees along the border of the south avenue lot to the site is even more important not only because their general location, grouping, form, habit, texture, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance, but also because of the screening provided of the mall development.

Trees Adjacent to Tennis Court

Historic Condition: Trees were planted adjacent to the tennis court during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Periods, exact date unknown. In 1945 both deciduous and conifer trees were planted as specimen trees and in the same species groups. The grouping of these evergreen and deciduous trees formed a partial screen to and from the tennis court. The combination of the evergreen and deciduous trees formed an irregular, and in some areas, dense canopy of varying textures.

Existing Conditions: During the NPS Ownership Period some of the trees were lost and not replaced. The trees adjacent to the tennis court exist and range from good to poor condition. The arrangement of the existing trees is unchanged and the mature vegetation still provides partial screening but a less dense canopy.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The trees surrounding the tennis court contribute to the site because their location, form, habit, and texture remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Circulation

Trotting Course

Historic Condition: The trotting course was established in c. 1850. It was located in the northwest corner of the south avenue lot and used throughout the Early and Late Roosevelt Ownership Periods. The trotting course was oval in shape, approximately 160 feet long by 65 feet wide, with a compacted soil surface.

Existing Conditions: The trotting course was no longer used or maintained during the NPS Ownership Period and as a result reverted to meadow grass. See Figures 1.10 - 1.12 Trotting Course.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the trotting course no longer exists, it was an important feature that reflected the historic character of the period of significance. See photo #10-12.

Estate Road

Historic Condition: The estate road, date of construction unknown, existed during the period of significance. It extended north and south between the main lawn and south avenue lot subspaces. The road was approximately 10 feet wide and its surface was crushed stone or gravel.

Existing Conditions: A portion of the estate road was realigned during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. As the canopy of a low-branching beech tree within the main lawn grew, the estate road was moved slightly eastward around this tree. The estate road exists and is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The estate road contributes to the site because its general alignment, dimensions, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

South Avenue Farm Road

Historic Condition: The south avenue farm road was established in c. 1867. It ran between the estate road and the Albany Post Road at the southern edge of the space. The road was approximately 8 feet wide with a compacted soil surface and no edging.

Existing Conditions: The alignment of the south avenue farm road exists, but the road was not maintained and its surface reverted to meadow grass.

Analysis: Partially existing

Although the south avenue farm road only partially exists, it was an important feature that reflected the historic character during the period of significance.

Furnishings and Objects

Stone Wall

Historic Condition: The stone wall was constructed in the Early Property Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located along the Albany Post Road and eastern border of the south avenue lot, and extended northward through the home road and north avenue lot subspaces. The stone wall was 1 1/2 feet wide by 3 feet high and constructed of brown-colored fieldstone. It was moved slightly to the west, exact date and distance unknown, as the Albany Post Road was widened.

Existing Conditions: The stone wall exists and is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The stone wall contributes to the site because its alignment, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

i Trees planted by FDR prior to 1945 to surround the tennis court included black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), and white pines (*Pinus strobus*). Also located in this area were additional groupings of white pines, Norway spruce trees, and black locusts (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), as well as individual plantings of white oaks (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), magnolia (*Magnolia* sp.), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*).



Figure 1.27 North Avenue Lot Subspace



Figure 1.43 FDR Library



Figure 1.030 Gatehouse



Figure 1.28 Oak Trees



Figure 1.41 Oak Trees



Figure 1.91 Oak Trees



Figure 1.95 Oak Trees



Figure 1.31 Field Crops



Figure 1.33 Orchard



Figure 1.34 Orchard



Figure 1.35 Orchard



Figure 1.36 Orchard



Figure 1.38 Orchard



Figure 1.39 Orchard

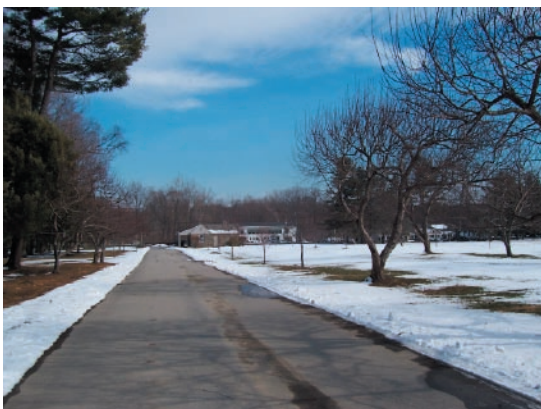


Figure 1.40 Orchard



Figure 1.44 Orchard



Figure 1.94 Orchard



Figure 1.99 Orchard



Figure 1.47 Trees



Figure 1.48 Trees



Figure 1.54 White Pine Hedge



Figure 1.08 Home Road Allee



Figure 1.09 Home Road Allee



Figure 1.30 Home Road Allee



Figure 1.26 South Avenue Lot



Figure 1.13 Tennis Court



Figure 1.14 Tennis Court



Figure 1.15 Oak Trees



Figure 1.19 Oak Trees



Figure 1.20 Oak Trees



Figure 1.21 Oak Trees



Figure 1.23 Oak Trees



Figure 1.22 White Pine Hedge



Figure 1.24 White Pine Hedge



Figure 1.16 South Border Trees



Figure 1.17 South Border Trees



Figure 1.18 South Border Trees



Figure 1.10 Trotting Course



Figure 1.11 Trotting Course



Figure 1.12 Trotting Course

AREA 2:
HOME LOT AND SERVICE AREA

Spatial Organization

Historic Condition: The main lawn subspace was established during the Early Property Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located directly west of the south avenue lot subspace and included Springwood. The rectangular space was approximately 460 feet long (N/S) by 400 feet wide (E/W). It was defined to the north by the hemlock hedge, to the south by the vegetation along the ridge, to the east by the estate road, and to the west by the plateau ridge line. Within the space were two internal subspaces, the east lawn and south lawn. The ground of the east lawn was relatively flat or slightly undulating and consisted of grass and specimen trees that were objects in rather than definers of the space. The trees created an irregular, enclosed canopy. The ground of the south lawn was flat and consisted of grass. Views into and out of the overall subspace were fairly open to the sky.

Existing Conditions: The spatial configuration of the main lawn subspace is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, and defining edges.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The spatial configuration of the main lawn subspace contributes to the site because its internal subspaces, defining edges, base plane, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Views/Vista

Historic Condition: The vista of the Hudson River and mountains from Springwood were important to both James Roosevelt and FDR. The vista was addressed in James and FDR's wills to ensure they were preserved and maintained.

Existing Conditions: The NPS did not own the property that secured the vista until 1998, and as this unmaintained vegetation reached its mature size, it eliminated the vista to the Hudson River. The vista from Springwood to the Hudson River no longer exists. See Figure 2.47 View.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the vista from the house to the Hudson River no longer exists, it was an important feature that reflected the historic character of the period of significance. The NPS has since made further modifications to create a view, but they are inconsistent with the original viewshed, which should be restored.

Topography

Historic Condition: The topography of the main lawn was altered slightly during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown, with the establishment of the Boulevard path and walkways to the rose garden. It was altered again in 1915 with the enlargement of Springwood. Because the ground was relatively flat, these features slightly altered the grade of the main lawn.

Existing Conditions: During the NPS Ownership Period the construction of a flagstone walkway and the reversion of the Boulevard path back to grass only slightly altered the topography of the main lawn subspace. The topography of the main lawn remains relatively unchanged.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The topography of the main lawn contributes to the site because its configuration and grade remain relatively unchanged and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Buildings

Springwood (HS 01)

Historic Condition: The exact date Springwood was constructed is unknown, although it may have existed as early as 1793. The original house was thought to have been a Federal-style farmhouse. The building was rectangular, 46 feet long (N/S) by 39 feet deep (E/W) and two-and-one-half stories high. It may have been sided with clapboard.

Springwood may have been enlarged during the Wheeler Ownership Period, exact dates unknown. A three-story Italianate tower was constructed on the southeast corner of the house. The tower addition was sided with clapboards, color unknown. It had a pyramidal-hipped roof, materials unknown. A covered porch or piazza was constructed on the east elevation of the house and also wrapped around the tower to the south. An uncovered veranda was also added on the west elevation. A two-story service wing on the north end may have been built by

the Wheelers, but this cannot be verified. Springwood was sided with clapboard and may have been painted a light color with dark trim, but the exact color is unknown. It had a cross-gabled roof with light colored wood shingles. A door was located in the center of the east elevation.

Springwood was enlarged in 1887, by an addition on the west elevation. The addition was a single story, deep bay that extended to the rear of the house. A single story octagonal smoking room was also constructed in 1887 on the west elevation. Springwood's color was changed from a light to a darker color between 1881 and 1887, exact date and color unknown. The veranda was enlarged to encircle the southwest elevation of the house in 1893. This addition formed a continuous piazza from the dining room door at the west elevation, around the south elevation, and to the front elevation.

Springwood underwent its final alteration in 1915, dramatically changing its appearance. The Italianate-style house was transformed into a large, Colonial Revival mansion. The roof was raised to create a full third story, and each end of the house was reconfigured with a two-story stone wing by lowering the tower on the south end and adding a tower to the north, creating an H-shape structure. Springwood was 143 feet long (N/S) by 50 to 70 feet wide (E/W). The clapboard exterior of the central portion of the house was removed and walls refinished with a tan stucco. In addition the old veranda was removed and replaced with a bluestone terrace, balustrade, and small colonnaded portico. The roof of Springwood was a combination of several roof types and surface materials. The main house's east side was almost flat and covered with a tar and gravel surface, while the west side was center cross-gabled with a gray slate roof. The northeast and south wings were flat with a tar and gravel surface. The north and south towers were a raised-seam metal hip roof painted red. The service wing consisted of three sections of roof including a pitched west slope, a pitched north slope, and a flat east corner. The roof was covered with flat seam metal and slate.

Handrails were constructed for FDR after he contracted polio and returned to Hyde Park in the spring of 1922. Located at the southern edge of Springwood's front terrace steps, they were constructed of wood and bolted to the terrace steps. The handrails were painted white and the top rail portion was unpainted wood.

Existing Conditions: A fire escape staircase was installed in 1949 on the west facade, from the second story to the west porch, where visitors could exit at ground level. The staircase was set on metal supports. It was constructed of metal railings with open, 3-foot-wide risers. A concrete pad was located at the base of the stairway. In 1982 a fire caused extensive damage to Springwood and reconstruction was completed in 1984. The handrails were removed, date unknown, and are stored in the site's museum collection. They are in poor condition. A universally accessible ramp, date unknown, was added at the northeastern section of Springwood on the east facade. The ramp is approximately 42 feet long by 4 1/2 feet wide. Springwood exists and appears to be in good condition. NPS ramp can be seen in Figure 2.24

Analysis: Existing, contributing

Springwood is architecturally significant in its own right and contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The NPS additions, including the fire escape stairs and universally accessible entrance at the front of the building, do not contribute because they did not exist during the period of significance. Although the additions are necessary to support visitor needs, their location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Swan Cottage Playhouse

Historic Condition: A playhouse, Swan Cottage, was constructed in May 1935. It was located approximately 270 feet east of Springwood on the west side of the estate road, approximately 40 feet from the southwest corner of the tennis court. The building was rectangular, 17 feet 4 inches long by 11 feet 3 inches wide and approximately 15 feet high. It had a small covered porch in the center of the front elevation that was approximately 6 feet long by 6 feet wide. Two round 8-inch columns were located at the front of the porch. The Swan Cottage playhouse was sided with clapboard and painted off-white. It had a hipped roof with a ridge and the entire roof had wood shingles, color unknown. A door was located in the center of the east elevation and faced the tennis court.

Existing Conditions: The Swan Cottage playhouse was removed and was relocated to Eleanor Roosevelt's home at Val-Kill after FDR's death in 1945. The playhouse exists and is located at the Val-Kill NHS. It appears to be in good condition. Original location is shown in Figure 2.40.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the Swan Cottage playhouse is no longer located on the site, it was an important feature used by FDR's grandchildren that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Guard Houses

Historic Condition: Seventeen guard houses were constructed in c. 1942 to house the 240th Military Battalion stationed on the property. Three of the buildings were located in the main lawn subspace. Two guard houses were located on the east lawn, exact location unknown. The third, the Main Booth, was located south of the hedge where the home road and service road intersected. No documentation was located on these specific buildings, however it can be presumed they were similar to the other guard houses on the property. These buildings were square, approximately 5 feet by 5 feet, and 10 feet high. The guard houses were sided with clapboards and painted green. They had both front-gabled and side-gabled roofs, material and color unknown. A door was located in the center of the front elevation.

Existing Conditions: The guard houses were removed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. In 1997 a guard house, reported to be from the site, was given to the NPS. This guard house has a pyramidal-hipped roof with gray asphalt shingles. This guard house is currently stored in the Bellefield maintenance area and is in poor condition. One of the previous locations of the Main Lawn Guard House is shown in Figure 2.74

Analysis: Not existing

Although the guard houses no longer exist, they were important features during FDR's presidency that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Mechanical Systems

Fire Hydrants

Historic Condition: Fire hydrants did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: Fire hydrants were added to the property in 1958-59 and four of them are located within the main lawn area. One fire hydrant is located south of Springwood, one directly east of Springwood, one at the northwest corner of Springwood, and the last is north of Springwood near the service area fence. The metal hydrants are 1 1/2 feet high and red in color. The fire hydrants exist and are in good condition. See Figure 2.02.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although fire hydrants are necessary as part of the fire suppression system, they do not contribute to the historic character because they did not exist during the period of significance. Their location, shape, size, material, and color detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Vegetation

Trees

Historic Condition: Trees were planted within the main lawn throughout the Early and Late Roosevelt Ownership Periods, dates unknown. The trees were randomly located within the main lawn area and replaced in kind when lost. In 1945 the majority of the 61 trees in this area were deciduous and located close to Springwood, within the center of the main lawn. Of the 11 types of deciduous trees, American elms were the dominant species in terms of both number and size. Groupings of conifer trees were located near the edges of the main lawn and included three types of evergreens. A group of white pine trees, referred to as a plantation, were located southeast of Springwood. In 1945 many of the deciduous trees were large specimen trees with spreading habits, and the large conifer trees had upright habits. The combination of these evergreen and deciduous trees formed an irregular, and in some areas, dense canopy of varying textures. Specimen trees located within the main lawn area in 1945 included: 1 American elm (*Ulmus americana*), 1 magnolia (*Magnolia* sp.), 1 black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), 1 Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum* 'atropurpureum'), 5 Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), 2 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and 2 maples (*Acer* sp.). The specimen trees located within the east lawn area, included 9 American elms (*Ulmus americana*), 11 maple (*Acer* sp.), and 11 Norway spruce (*Picea abies*). Other specimen trees on the east lawn included 3 tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), 3 ash trees (*Fraxinus* sp.), 1 American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), 1 European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), 1 honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), 17 eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), 30 white pines (*Pinus strobus*), 1 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and 1 large Camperdown elm (*Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii').

Existing Conditions: Throughout the NPS Ownership Period, some of the trees within the main lawn were lost due to storm damage or disease. All 11 American elm trees were lost to Dutch elm disease during the 1960s and 1970s. Four were replaced in the 1980s with disease-resistant elm trees. Other replacement trees were planted in

close proximity to the original plant locations. The 22 newly planted trees, along with those that remain from the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, are still randomly located throughout the main lawn. These young trees now form a more open and irregular canopy but are relatively unchanged in terms of the number and types of plants, and still create varying textures between the evergreen and various deciduous vegetation. Extant trees include American elm trees (*Ulmus americana*), 19 Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), 1 honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), 1 purple beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'), 1 European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), 1 black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), 16 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 1 tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) 1 Japanese red-leaf maple (*Acer palmatum* 'Atropurpureum'), 2 ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), and 2 sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and 14 eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Replacement trees include 4 elm (*Ulmus* sp.), 2 green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), 1 Camperdown elm (*Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii'), 6 maples (*Acer saccharum*), 1 redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), 2 tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), 3 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and 3 eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). The main lawn trees are in good condition. On the main lawn, trees have remained intact, as can be seen in Figures 2.15, 2.18 and 2.54. On the north lawn, the hemlock hedge has been cut down, as well as the black locust and sugar maple. North lawn stumps are shown in Figure 2.13.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The pre-1945 trees within the main lawn contribute to the site because their location, form, habit, and texture remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The trees planted by the NPS do not contribute because they did not exist during the period of significance. However, they do not detract from the historic character of the site because their location, form, habit, texture, and color create a character similar to the historic trees they replaced.

Shrubs

Historic Condition: Shrubs were planted within the main lawn throughout the Early and Late Roosevelt Ownership Periods, dates unknown. The shrubs were located near the edges of the main lawn and adjacent to Springwood. Climbing roses were located on the trellis that spanned the westernmost pathway from the rose garden to the house. Two Pee Gee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*) flanked the western walkway to the rose garden. Large barberry shrubs (*Berberis* sp.) were located on either side of the west porch stairs, as well as at Springwood's southwest corner. Shrubs within the main lawn included randomly planted groups of mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) and rhododendron (*Rhododendron* sp.). Euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei*) was planted adjacent to the front terrace.

Existing Conditions: Extant shrubs from the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period include 1 Pee Gee hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*) east of the garden walkway and a group of mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) south of the hemlock hedge. A mass planting of rhododendron (*Rhododendron* sp.) is located in the area east of the service area. Barberry (*Berberis* sp.) are adjacent to the west porch stairs as well as at Springwood's southwest corner. The euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei*) plants located along the front terrace were replaced in the 1960s with yews (*Taxus* sp.). The NPS has planted, dates unknown, five-leaf aralia (*Akebia quinata*), spireas (*Spiraea x vanhouttei*), two varieties of mockorange (*Philadelphus x virginialis* and *Philadelphus coronarius*), and barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), which are located adjacent to the south elevation. The shrubs are in fair to good condition. See Figures 2.08 and 2.09.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The pre-1945 shrubs within the main lawn contribute to the site because their location, form, habit, texture, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. However, the shrubs planted by the NPS do not contribute because they did not exist during the period of significance and detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Vines

Historic Condition: Vines were planted after the redesign of Springwood in 1915 and were located on the east elevation of the house. They included Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea* sp.). The combination of the vines created a varying texture as they grew on Springwood's east elevation.

Existing Conditions: Extant vines include Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), which is located on Springwood's eastern elevation, just south of the main entrance, and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), which is located to the north of the main entrance. The climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea* sp.) was removed after the 1981 fire. The vines are in good condition. Current winter condition of vines is shown in Figures 2.75 and 2.76

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The vines contribute to the site because their location, form, habit, texture, and color remain intact and therefore reflect

the historic character of the period of significance.

Sago Palms and Small Trees

Historic Condition: Six sago palms trees and an unknown number of small trees were placed on the wood balustrade of Springwood's front terrace during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period. They were located in wooden planters (description in Furnishings and Objects section) and moved to the greenhouse during the fall and winter months. The trees were approximately 4 feet in height in the planter.

Existing Conditions: The Sago Palms continue to be placed on the balustrade of the front terrace during the summer and kept in the greenhouse during the fall and winter. Six of these palms are historic and were located on the terrace when FDR was alive. Four additional palms were propagated from the original plants. The Sago Palms exist and are in good condition. See Figure 2.35 Sago Palms and Small Trees.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The Sago Palms contribute to the site because their location, form, habit, texture, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Circulation

Turnaround

Historic Condition: The turnaround was constructed c. 1850 directly east of Springwood's front terrace. During the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period the turnaround was oval in shape, located at the front stairs, and extended eastward for approximately 30 feet. It was moved slightly east in 1915 with the reconstruction of Springwood, but its dimensions remained the same. The surface was gravel or crushed stone.

Existing Conditions: The turnaround's surface was changed to asphalt by the NPS, exact date unknown. The turnaround exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The turnaround contributes to the site because its alignment and dimensions remain intact, however, the change in surface material to asphalt detracts from the historic character.

Service Area Road

Historic Condition: The service area road was constructed c. 1850. During the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period it branched off from the home road and extended northwest toward the service area. In 1945 it was approximately 16 feet wide with a compacted soil or gravel surface.

Existing Conditions: The service area road's surface was changed to asphalt by the NPS, exact date unknown. The service road exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The service area road contributes to the site because its alignment and dimensions remain intact, however, the change in surface material to asphalt detracts from the historic character.

Walkways

Historic Condition: The walkways to the garden were established in c. 1850. Two walkways were located from the home road and extended north to the hemlock hedge and into the rose garden. One walkway was located near the center of the southern hedge, and the other was located near the southeast corner. Another walkway, which connected these two walkways, was located approximately 10 feet south of the hedge and parallel to it. These walkways were 4 to 5 feet wide with a compacted soil, and later, date unknown, gravel surface.

Existing Conditions: The connecting path, located just south of the hemlock hedge, was removed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. The surface of the walkways was changed to asphalt, exact date unknown. The walkways to the garden exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The walkways contribute to the site because their alignment remains intact, however, the change in surface material to asphalt detracts from the historic character.

The Boulevard path

Historic Condition: The Boulevard path was established during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, date unknown. It was located from Springwood's turnaround and extended southeast along the ridge, connecting with the estate road and the Red House. It was approximately 2 feet wide and was compacted soil.

Existing Conditions: The path's surface was not maintained and reverted to grass. The general alignment of the path is still visible in the main lawn area.

Analysis: Partially existing

Although the Boulevard path only partially exists, it was an important feature used by the Roosevelt family that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Flagstone walkway

Historic Condition: The flagstone walkway did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: A flagstone walk was constructed between 1946 and 1949. This walkway's exact location and configuration is unknown. It connected the turnaround to the south side of Springwood. It was constructed of flagstone, color unknown. In 1981 the walkway was crushed by fire trucks during the fire at Springwood. It was replaced in 1982 and is located from the turnaround to the south side of Springwood. The walkway is 10 feet wide, extends 60 feet along the south elevation, and ends in a semicircle near the fire escape stairway at the southwest corner of the house. It is constructed of tan-colored flagstone. The walkway exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The flagstone walkway does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance. However, the walkway does not detract from the site because of its location and materials.

Water Features

Pool/Fountain

Historic Condition: A pool/fountain, exact date of installation unknown, was located southeast of the house, along the edge of the ridge and tree line. The fountain basin was oval shaped, 4 feet long by 2 1/2 feet wide, and constructed of stone. A statue of a cherub holding a shell over its head with a dove perched on the side was located on the south side of the basin. The statue was constructed of cast metal, and stood approximately 2 1/2 feet high.

Existing Conditions: The cherub located on the southern side of the pool/fountain has been removed, exact date unknown, and is now stored in the site's museum collection and is in good condition. The fountain basin is full of brackish water and almost entirely covered by a large shrub. The basin exists and is in fair condition. See Figure 2.01 Pool/Fountain.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The pool/fountain basin contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Furnishings and Objects

Tree Bench

Historic Condition: The tree bench was constructed during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown, and was located around the trunk of a tree south of the hemlock hedge. The size and shape of the bench are unknown. The bench was constructed of wood.

Existing Conditions: The tree bench no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the tree bench no longer exists, it was an important features used by the Roosevelt family. Because it was removed during the period of significance, its loss does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Lawn Bench

Historic Condition: The lawn bench in was installed during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period and was located on the south lawn, under the oak/chestnut tree. The dimensions and materials are unknown, but it may have been made of wrought iron.

Existing Conditions: The lawn bench no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the lawn bench no longer exists, it was an important features used by the Roosevelt family. Because it was removed during the period of significance, its loss does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Rose Arbor

Historic Condition: A rose arbor was constructed between 1901 and 1905. It was located approximately 20 feet from the south side of the hemlock hedge and spanned the eastern walkway to the rose garden. The arbor was

constructed of cedar posts and had a 6-foot span. The arbor was approximately 2 1/2 to 3 feet wide with three vertical members and an arched top. The rose arbor was approximately 9 feet high.

Existing Conditions: The rose arbor was removed and reconstructed at some point after 1954, exact date unknown. The arbor is in the same location as the historic arbor. The current structure is post and lintel in form with a span of 6 feet and a height of 7 feet. It is constructed of two vertical members and two horizontal overhead members and is 3 feet wide. The arbor exists and is in good condition. See Figure 2.31.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The exact appearance of the arbor from 1939-1945 is unknown, although it is believed to have had an arched top. The existing arbor does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance. However, it does not detract from the site because its location and materials are similar to those used in the original arbor. The shape, however, is inconsistent with historic character, because it is currently shaped like a lintel instead of an arch.

Planters

Historic Condition: The planters that held the Sago Palms and other plants brought out seasonally to the front terrace were constructed in c. 1915 during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period. The planters were round, approximately 1 1/2 feet in diameter, and 1 1/2 to 2 feet high. The planters were constructed of wood and painted gray or green. They had iron handles on each side and stood on three iron legs.

Existing Conditions: The original planters no longer exist, date of removal unknown. The Sago Palms are currently located in round planters that look similar to the historic planters, but have different handles and legs. The new planters exist and are in good condition. See Figure 2.05 Planters.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The existing planters do not contribute because they did not exist during the period of significance. However, they do not detract from the site because their location, shape, and materials are similar to those used in the original planters.

Play Apparatus

Historic Condition: Three pieces of play apparatus existed on the site in c. 1918. The first, a movable swing with a canopy, was located on the lawn south of the hemlock hedge. It had a triangular metal frame that held a metal and wood bench swing. A striped cloth canopy was attached to the top of the swing, exact color unknown. The second was a rope swing with a wood seat, which was tied to the branches of a tree. It was located to the south of the hemlock hedge. The third was a post and lenth structure, with a bar hanging from the top of the apparatus. It was located on the main lawn to the northwest of the tennis court. The structure was approximately 6 to 7 feet high and 5 feet wide. The metal bar, which was connected by two ropes from the top of the apparatus, was located approximately 3 feet above the ground. The play apparatus was removed during the period of significance, exact date unknown.

Existing Conditions: The play apparatus no longer exist.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the play apparatus no longer exist, they were important features used by FDR's children. Because they were removed during the period of significance, their loss does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Walking board

Historic Condition: The walking board was located on the south lawn in c. 1921. The walking board consisted of two parallel bars, but its size, shape, materials, and color are unknown. The walking board was used by FDR in an attempt to regain the use of his legs after he contracted polio in 1920. It was removed during the period of significance, exact date unknown.

Existing Conditions: The walking board no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the walking board no longer exists it was an important feature used by FDR during his recovery of polio. Because it was removed during the period of significance, its loss does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Furniture

Historic Condition: Furniture including a rustic wood bench, chair, and table were located on the south lawn in c. 1933. It is unknown if the furniture belonged on the south porch and was moved outside occasionally, or if there were any additional pieces of furniture that were used outside. The bench was approximately 5 feet long and

was constructed out of wood pieces 1 to 3 inches in diameter. Located in the center of bench's backrest was an ornamental diamond shape. The seat of the bench was constructed of flat pieces of wood laid from front to the back, approximately 1 to 1 1/2 feet long by 2 inches wide. The chair was approximately 2 1/2 feet long and constructed with a similar seat and backrest as the bench. The table was approximately 2 1/2 feet high with a round wooden top that was approximately 1 1/2 to 2 feet in diameter. The legs were constructed of four wood pieces 1 to 3 inches in diameter.

Existing Conditions: The furniture was removed, exact date unknown. The table is stored in the site's museum collection and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although the bench and chair no longer exist, they were important features that reflected the historic character of the period of significance. Although the table still exists, it does not contribute to the site because it was removed. However, it was an important feature of the period of significance.

Electric Eye

Historic Condition: An electric eye was installed by the Secret Service in c. 1942, after the start of WWII. It was one of two located on the site and was located between the southeast corner of the hemlock hedge and the estate road. The electric eye was approximately 4 to 5 feet high and constructed of a square metal post that housed the electrical system. The two metal 'eyes' were located at heights of approximately 2 1/2 feet and 4 to 5 feet. Its color is unknown.

Existing Conditions: The electric eye was removed during the NPS Ownership Period, date of removal unknown. Original site of the Electric Eye at the intersection of Home Road and Estate Road is shown in Figure 2.39

Analysis: Not existing

Although the electric eye no longer exists, it was an important feature during FDR's presidency that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Information Signs

Historic Condition: Information signs did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: Three information signs of various sizes and materials were installed by the NPS, exact dates unknown. These signs are located near the northeast corner of Springwood, adjacent to the wheelchair ramp. The information signs exist and are in good condition. See Figures 2.03, 2.14 and 2.38. Also the NPS has labeled certain specimen trees with their scientific name for educational purposes, as shown in Figure 2.46.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although information signs are necessary to support visitor needs, they do not contribute because they did not exist during the period of significance. Their location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Benches

Historic Condition: The benches did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: Two benches were installed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. They are located on the south lawn, near the top of the ridge. These benches are 5 feet long and constructed of metal legs with wood seats and backrests. The metal portions of the benches are painted black, and the wood seat and backrests are unpainted. The benches exist and are in good condition. See Figure 2.23 Benches.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The benches do not contribute to the significance of the property. Although they are necessary to support visitor needs, the current benches location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Light Fixture

Historic Condition: The light fixtures did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: Three light fixtures were installed on the property during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. One was located in the main lawn subspace along the home road between the two paths to the rose garden. The light fixtures are made of brown metal, are approximately 10 feet high round lights at the tops of the poles that were 1 foot diameter. The light fixture exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although light fixtures are necessary to support visitor needs, they do not contribute because they did not exist during the period of significance. The current lights location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Service Area Subspace

Spatial Organization

Historic Condition: The service area subspace was established during the Early Property Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located directly north of Springwood. The roughly rectangular space was approximately 280 feet long (N/S) by 80 feet wide (E/W). It was defined to the north by the small ice house, to the south by Springwood, to the east by the hemlock hedge, and to the west by the shed. Within the space were other buildings that formed internal subspaces between them. The ground was flat and consisted of both grass and compacted soil, and gravel later. Views out of the space were screened but generally open to the sky.

The space was altered during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown, with the construction of a screening fence along the eastern edge of the service area. The fence further screened views to the east. The space was altered again during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown, with the planting of trees in the center of the service area. The trees were objects in rather than definers of the space and created an irregular, enclosed canopy. The space was altered in 1911 with the construction of a greenhouse tool shed. The addition of the building enlarged and redefined the space to the north.

Existing Conditions: The spatial configuration of the service area subspace is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, and defining edges.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The spatial configuration of the service area subspace contributes to the site because its internal subspaces, defining edges, base plane, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Topography

Historic Condition: The topography of the service area was altered throughout the ownership periods with the construction of various outbuildings, but the extent of these changes to the grade is unknown. The ground was relatively flat.

Existing Conditions: The topography of the service area remains unchanged.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The topography of the service area contributes to the site because its configuration and grade remain relatively unchanged and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Buildings

Laundry (HS 12)

Historic Condition: The laundry was constructed in c. 1850 and was 15 feet north of Springwood. The building was rectangular, 30 feet long (E/W) by 14 feet wide (N/S) and one story high. The laundry was sided with clapboards, color unknown. In 1911 it was painted dark green or dark gray with red trim. It had a side-gabled roof with wood shingles, color unknown. Doors were probably located on the north and south elevations, exact number and location unknown. The laundry was enlarged sometime before 1915, exact date unknown. The shed and porch addition was located on the its north elevation. The addition was rectangular, 30 feet long (E/W) by 10 feet wide (N/S) and one story high. The addition was sided with clapboard, color unknown. The roof line was extended to include this addition and had wood shingles, color unknown. Three doors were located on the south elevation, two on the west elevation, and two on the north elevation. A privacy screen was constructed by 1941, exact date unknown. The laundry was no longer used after 1941.

Existing Conditions: The laundry was routinely maintained between 1945 and 1959. This work included rebuilding the chimney, replacing the wood shingle roof, and repainting. The lattice privacy fence on the laundry's western elevation was removed sometime between 1946 and 1972, exact date unknown, and was replaced by 1989. Between 1983 and 1997, the laundry was repainted, the chimney repaired, and the roof replaced with new wood shingles. The laundry exists and appears to be in good condition. See Figure 2.2.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The laundry contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore

reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

National Park Service Furnace House

Existing Condition: This shed is set into the topography of the hillside slope west of the laundry. See Figure 2.79 NPS Furnace House.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing

It did not exist historically, but is important to the functioning and logistic maintenance of the house. However, it does detract from the historic character of the site.

Stable/Garage/Tourist Information Center (HS 04)

Historic Condition: The stable was constructed in c. 1850 and was 150 feet north of Springwood along the ridge line. The building was rectangular, 44 feet long (N/S) by 30 feet wide (E/W) and two-stories high. The basement or ground floor was located at grade on the west elevation. The stable was sided with clapboards and painted red or gray, or both. It had a centered-gable roof with slate shingles, color unknown. A double door was located at the center of the east elevation and on the west elevation. The stable was enlarged in 1910 to serve as a garage for the family's automobiles. The addition was located on the south elevation and was rectangular, 14 feet long (N/S) by 25 wide (E/W) and one story high. The addition was sided with clapboard, color unknown. It had a shed-style roof with wood shingles. A door was located at the center of the addition's east elevation.

Existing Conditions: The stable/garage was routinely maintained between the 1940s and 1950s, but the extent of work is unknown. In 1971 a fire destroyed the stable/garage, and only the stone foundation remained. The stable/garage was rebuilt in 1974 with a balloon frame and steel I-beam construction, but the exterior was rebuilt to replicate to the garage's original appearance, except the slate roof was replaced with wood shingles. The garage was converted in 1985 to its current use as a Tourist Information Center that includes a bookstore and public restrooms. Doors are located at the north end and in the center of the east elevation, the east end of the south elevation, and in the center of the west elevation. The stable/garage/Tourist Information Center exists and appears to be in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The stable/garage/Tourist Information Center does not contribute to the site because it did not exist during the period of significance. However, it does not detract from the historic character because it is in the historic location and is an accurate reconstruction of the 1910 building exterior.

Shed (HS 05)

Historic Condition: The shed was constructed in 1911 west of the stable/garage/Tourist Information Center and 180 feet northwest of Springwood. The building was rectangular, 46 feet long (N/S) by 18 feet wide (E/W) and one-story high. The shed was sided with wood clapboards and painted gray. It had a westward sloping shed-style roof, materials and color unknown. Four doors were located in the east elevation, including two entry doors and two sliding doors.

Existing Conditions: The shed was painted various colors during the NPS Ownership Period and ultimately was painted to its historically accurate color, rifle gray. The rear stone foundation was stabilized in 1991 to compensate for a bow in its foundation. Its roof is covered with composition roll-roofing material, color unknown. The shed exists and appears to be in good condition. See Figure 2.29 Shed.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The shed contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. However, the roof, south and west façades were damaged by a fallen tree.

Small Ice House (HS 06)

Historic Condition: The small ice house was constructed in c. 1850 and was 260 feet north of Springwood. The building was rectangular, 16 feet long (N/S) by 14 feet wide (E/W) and 8 feet high. The small ice house was sided with drop siding and painted gray. It had a front-gabled roof with wood shingles, color unknown. A small door was located in the center of the north elevation. The small ice house was used until 1941.

Existing Conditions: The small ice house was severely deteriorated by 1959. The interior foundation had collapsed. It was restored between 1959 and 1960, using as much of the original material as possible. The wood

shingled roof was replaced in kind in 1991. The small ice house exists and appears to be in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The small ice house contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Coach House (HS 03)

Historic Condition: The coach house was constructed in 1886 and was 190 feet north of Springwood and west of the stable/garage. The building was L-shaped, with the eastern section 61 feet long (N/S) by 23 feet 4 inches wide (E/W) and two stories high. The western section was 42 feet 10 inches long (N/S) by 21 feet 6 inches wide (E/W) and two stories high. The overall width of the coach house was 44 feet 10 inches. The local vernacular adaptation of the Queen Anne-style building was sided with weather board and shingles and painted red and gray. It had a cross-gabled roof with wood shingles, color unknown. Two entry doors were located on the west elevation, and two double doors on the north and south elevations. The coach house was enlarged sometime before 1924, exact date unknown. The sleeping porch addition was located on the second story of the west elevation. The addition was rectangular, 12 feet 4 inches long (E/W) by 10 feet 2 inches wide (N/S), and supported by two wood posts that were approximately 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The addition was sided with clapboard, color unknown. It had a westward sloping shed-style roof with wood shingles, color unknown.

Existing Conditions: The coach house was routinely maintained during the NPS Ownership Period. This work included repainting, replacing the wood shingle roof in kind, and repairing or replacing woodwork. The coach house exists and appears to be in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The coach house contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Greenhouse Tool Shed (HS 07)

Historic Condition: The greenhouse tool shed was constructed in 1911 and was 300 feet north of Springwood and north of the small ice house. The building was rectangular, 18 feet long (E/W) by 9 feet wide (N/S) and approximately 10 feet high. The greenhouse tool shed was sided with clapboard and painted gray. It had a front-gabled roof, materials and color unknown. A double door was located in the center of the east elevation.

Existing Conditions: The greenhouse tool shed was routinely maintained during the NPS Ownership Period. It was painted rifle gray and the roof repaired. The roof has green asphalt shingles. The greenhouse tool shed exists and appears to be in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The greenhouse tool shed contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Structures

Ash Pit

Historic Condition: The date the ash pit was constructed is unknown. It was located 40 feet northwest of Springwood, at the edge of the ridge. The structure was rectangular, 5 1/2 feet long (N/S) by 4 feet wide (E/W) and 2 feet high, with an arched brick top. It was constructed of red brick and located mainly below ground. A small door was located in the center of the north elevation.

Existing Conditions: The ash pit exists and is unchanged from its historic condition. The ash pit's brick roof is caving in and appears to be in poor condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The ash pit contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Vegetation

Trees

Historic Condition: In 1945 four white pine trees (*Pinus strobus*), date of planting unknown, were located near the southeast corner of the stable/garage, in the center of the service area. The pine trees were arranged in a square and were large trees that created a dense canopy and uniform texture.

Existing Conditions: The original white pines no longer exist, date of removal unknown. One replacement white

pine was planted in the 1970s, exact date unknown, and is in good condition.

Analysis: Not existing

Although one replacement white pine tree exists, it does not contribute to the significance of the property because it did not exist during the period of significance and it does not convey the historic character of the four historic trees it replaced.

Circulation

Service Area Road

Historic Condition: The service area road was established in c. 1850. The road connected the coach house and stable, and extended south along the ridge to the west side of the laundry. The surface of the service area road was compacted soil or crushed gravel. The remaining portion of the service area was grass that extended from the laundry to within approximately 40 feet of the coach house.

Existing Conditions: The surface of the service area road was changed to asphalt, exact date unknown. The remaining portion of the service area is gravel and is used for parking. The road is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing

The service area road does not contribute to the site because although its alignment and dimensions remain intact, the surface material is inconsistent with the character of the period of significance

Furnishings and Objects

Screening Fence

Historic Condition: The screening fence was constructed during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located at the northeast corner of Springwood and extended northward for approximately 80 feet. The fence was wood and constructed in a diagonal, lattice pattern. Its color is unknown. The fence was removed and replaced with a new fence during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown. The new fence was constructed of large round vertical posts supporting small, diagonal, wood lattice pattern. The location of this fence between Springwood and the laundry changed in 1915 and the fence was moved approximately 15 feet to the east and extended 20 feet north. A gate was located in this section of fence. The exact color of the fence is unknown, but it was a light color.

Existing Conditions: The southern portion of the fence and gate, located between the laundry and Springwood's northern porch, remains as it was during the Late Roosevelt Ownership. During the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown, the northern section of the screening fence (from the northeast corner of the laundry northward) was replaced. The lattice fencing is more closely spaced, but is similar to the historic fence's appearance. The northern section of the fence is gray and the section between Springwood and the laundry is white. Both sections of the screening fence exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The 1915 screening fence contributes to the site because its alignment, shape, size, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The 60-foot northern section of the fence does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance. However, it does not detract from the historic character because its location and materials are similar to those of the historic fence.

Dog Houses

Historic Condition: Two dog houses were constructed during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown. They were located directly adjacent to the screening area fence near its northern end. The structures were approximately 3 feet square and 3 feet high. The doghouses were constructed of wood, color unknown. They had front-gabled roofs, material and color unknown. Each had a door in the center of its west elevation.

Existing Conditions: The original doghouses were removed from the site, date of removal unknown. They were reconstructed by the NPS in 2002. See Figure 2.25 DogHouses.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing The doghouses were reconstructed by the NPS in 2002 as important features that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Laundry Lines

Historic Condition: Laundry lines were installed in the service area in c. 1850. They ran from a post in the fence behind the dog houses to a post in the yard. The exact length, configuration, and materials of these lines is unknown.

Existing Conditions: The laundry lines no longer exist, date of removal unknown.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the laundry lines no longer exist, they were important features that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Rail Fence

Historic Condition: The rail fence did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The rail fence was constructed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It is located along the ridge line, 20 feet east of the laundry. The fence is 18 feet long and 3 1/2 feet high. It is constructed of square vertical posts 3 1/2 feet high, spaced 6 feet apart, and 6-foot-long horizontal rails spaced 1 foot apart. The fence is unpainted. The rail fence exists and is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The rail fence does not contribute to the site because it did not exist during the period of significance. The fence's location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Bench

Historic Condition: The bench did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The bench was installed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It is located adjacent to the east elevation of the stable/garage/Tourist Information Center. The bench is 5 feet long and has metal legs with a wood seat and backrest. The metal portion of the bench is painted black, and the wood seat and backrest are unpainted. The bench exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although benches are necessary to support visitor needs it does not contribute to the site because it did not exist during the period of significance. The current benches location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Trash Receptacle

Historic Condition: The trash receptacle did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The trash receptacle was installed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It is located adjacent to the east elevation of the stable/garage/Tourist Information Center. The trash receptacle was rectangular, approximately 2 feet long by 2 feet wide and 3 1/2 feet high. It is constructed of metal and plastic and is black and brown in color. The trash receptacle exists and is in good condition. See Figure 2.11 Trash Receptacle.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although trash receptacles are necessary to support visitor needs, it does not contribute to the site because it did not exist during the period of significance. The current receptacles location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.



Figure 2.47 River View



Figure 2.24 Ramp to Home



Figure 2.40 Original Location of the
Swan Cottage Playhouse



Figure 2.74 Original Location of the
Main Lawn Guard House



Figure 2.02 Fire Hydrant
on South Lawn



Figure 2.15 Vegetation North of the Home



Figure 2.54 Northeast View of Home



Figure 2.13 Stumps in North Lawn



Figure 2.08 Home Foundation Shrubs



Figure 2.09 Foundation Shrubs
Along Front Terrace



Figure 2.75 Vines North of the Main Entrance



Figure 2.76 Vines South of the Main Entrance



Figure 2.35 Sago Palms in the Greenhouse



Figure 2.01 Pool/Fountain on South Lawn



Figure 2.31 Rose Arbor



Figure 2.39 Original Location of Electric Eye



Figure 2.03 Directional Sign on North Lawn



Figure 2.14 Interpretive Ice House Sign



Figure 2.38 Site Map Sign on North Lawn



Figure 2.46 Tree Label



Figure 2.79 Southwest View at
NPS Furnace House



Figure 2.29 Northeast View at Shed



Figure 2.25 Reconstructed Dog Houses



Figure 2.11 Trash Receptacles at
Stable/Tourist Center

AREA 3:
ROSE GARDEN AND HOME GARDEN

Vegetable Garden Subspace

Spatial Organization

Historic Condition: The vegetable garden subspace was established during the Wheeler Ownership Period in c. 1850. It was located northeast of Springwood and directly north of the rose garden. The square space was approximately 400 feet long (E/W) by 400 feet wide (N/S). It was defined to the north by a fence along the property line, to the south by the hemlock hedge, to the east by vegetation along the estate road, and to the west by vegetation along the ridge line.

Within the space were three internal subspaces, the small vegetable garden, large vegetable garden, and orchard. The small vegetable garden was located in the southern section of the space. The ground was flat and contained fruits and vegetables, exact species unknown. The large vegetable garden was located in the northeastern section of the space and the ground was flat and contained fruits and vegetables. The orchard was located in the northwestern section of the space. The ground was flat and probably consisted of grass or meadow grass and fruit trees that created a regular, enclosed canopy. The views out of the vegetable garden were partially screened. The space was altered during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown, with the removal of the orchard and expansion of the large vegetable garden, and the addition of a number of service and garden roads.

Existing Conditions: The space was altered in 1948 with the construction of a visitor parking area in the large vegetable garden subspace. A row of hemlock trees planted directly south of the parking area as a screen divided the space and screened views to the south. Although all the original definers of the space remain, the new screening hedge created two distinct internal spaces within the original vegetable garden space. The visitor parking area and the screening hedge were removed in 2004. The spatial configuration of the vegetable garden subspace is unchanged in terms of its overall shape, size, and defining edges.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The vegetable garden retains its spatial configuration. It contributes to the site because its defining edges and some of its materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Topography

Historic Condition: The topography of the vegetable garden was altered in 1898 with the construction of the large ice house. It was altered again during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown, with the construction of various garden and service roads. The extent of these changes to the grade is unknown. The ground was relatively flat or slightly undulating, with only moderate changes in grade. The topography of the southwest section of the vegetable garden subspace contained a steep slope facing west.

Existing Conditions: The topography within the large vegetable garden was altered in 1948 with the removal of the large vegetable garden and the construction of a visitor parking area. Although the the visitor parking area was removed in 2004 and the ground is relatively flat, major grading and regrading occurred within the area of the large vegetable garden. The topography features numerous utility outlets at, slightly above, or just below the surface. See Figures 3.95, 3.97, 3.109, 3.110, 3.111, 3.112, 3.113, and 3.114.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The topography of the vegetable garden does not contribute to the site because its configuration, contours, and slopes no longer remain intact and therefore no longer reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Buildings

Gardener's Cottage (HS 15)

Historic Condition: The gardener's cottage was constructed in c. 1850. It was located 420 feet north of Springwood and northeast of the rose garden. The building was rectangular, 28 feet long (E/W) by 26 feet wide (N/S) and two stories high. The Carpenter Gothic-style building was sided with vertical board and batten, color unknown. It had a cross-gabled roof with wood shingles, color unknown. A door was located in the center of the north elevation, but the location of other doors is unknown.

The gardener's cottage may have been enlarged by William Plog in c. 1897. The addition was located on the south elevation and was rectangular, 25 feet wide (E/W) by 10 feet long (N/S). The addition was sided with vertical

board and batten, color unknown. It had a southern-sloping shed roof, materials and color unknown. A bulkhead door may have been added at this time and was located on the addition's east elevation.

The gardener's cottage was enlarged between 1904 and 1926, exact date unknown. The addition was located on the south elevation and was rectangular, 16 feet wide (E/W) by 10 feet long (N/S) and one story high. The addition was sided with vertical board and batten, color unknown. It had a southern-sloping shed roof with wood shingles, color unknown. A door was located near the northeast corner of the addition's east elevation.

Existing Conditions: The gardener's cottage has been routinely maintained during the NPS Ownership Period. This work included repainting the cottage gray, chimney repair and replacement, and repair and replacement of windows. The gardener's cottage exists and appears to be in good condition. See Figures 3.63, 3.85 and 3.86.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The gardener's cottage contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Large Ice House (HS 15)

Historic Condition: The large ice house, constructed in 1898, was 360 feet northeast of Springwood and near the northwest corner of the rose garden. The building was rectangular, 30 feet long (E/W) by 18 feet wide (N/S) and 19 feet high. The large ice house was sided with clapboard and was painted gray, with the cupola and shingled gable painted red. It had a front-gabled roof with wood shingles, color unknown. Three stacked doors were located in the center of the east elevation, and an entry door was located in the center of the west elevation.

The ice house was enlarged between 1899 and 1932, exact date unknown. The shed addition was located on the south elevation and was rectangular, 30 foot long (E/W) by 11 feet wide (N/S) and approximately 6 feet high. The addition was sided with clapboard and was painted gray. It had a steeply sloped roof with wood shingles, color unknown, that formed a continuous roof line with the roof of the original structure. A door was located near the northeast corner of the addition's east elevation and a sliding door was located in the center of the south elevation. Existing Conditions: The large ice house was enlarged in 1950. The pump house addition was located near the northwest corner of the north elevation. The addition was square, 9 feet (N/S) by 9 feet (E/W), and one story high. The addition was sided with clapboard, color unknown. It had a north-sloping shed roof, materials and color unknown. A door was located in the east elevation. The wood shingled roof of the large ice house was replaced in 1950 with asphalt shingles, color unknown. The large ice house was restored to its historic condition between 1968 and 1970, which included replacing the asphalt shingles with wood, color unknown. The pump house addition was removed in 1978. The large ice house exists and appears to be in good condition. See Figure 3.66 Large Ice House.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The large ice house contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Gardener's Garage (HS 16)

Historic Condition: The gardener's garage was constructed in 1906 and was located 400 feet north of Springwood and 20 feet southeast of the Gardener's Cottage. The building was rectangular, 11 feet 4 inches long (NW/SE) by 9 feet wide (NE/SW) and 12 feet high. The garage was sided with clapboard, color unknown. It had a front-gabled roof, material and color unknown. A double door was located in the center of the west elevation. The garage was enlarged in 1916 with an addition on the east elevation. The addition was rectangular, 16 feet 7 inches long (E/W) by 11 feet 4 inches wide (N/S) and 12 feet high. It was sided with clapboard, color unknown. It had a gabled roof, material and color unknown. A door was located in the center of the addition's northeast elevation.

Existing Conditions: The gardener's garage was structurally stabilized and rehabilitated in 1993. The building is gray and its roof has gray asphalt shingles. The gardener's garage exists and appears to be in good condition. See photo 3.86.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The gardener's garage contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Guard Houses

Historic Condition: Seventeen guard houses were constructed in c. 1942 to house the 240th Military Battalion stationed on the property. Two of the buildings were located in the vegetable garden subspace. One guard house was located along the estate road north of the intersection of the service road, and the second was located along the northern property boundary. No documentation was located on these specific buildings, however it can be presumed they were similar to the other guard houses on the property. These buildings were square, approximately 5 feet by 5 feet, and 10 feet high. The guard houses were sided with clapboards and painted green. They had both front-gabled and side-gabled roofs, material and color unknown. A door was located in the center of the front elevation.

Existing Conditions: The guard house was removed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. In 1997 a guard house, reported to be from the site, was given to the NPS. This guard house has a pyramidal-hipped roof with gray asphalt shingles. This guard house is currently stored in the Bellefield maintenance area and is in poor condition.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the guard houses no longer exist, they were important features during FDR's presidency that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Secret Service Building

Historic Condition: The main secret service building was constructed in c. 1932 at the northwest corner of the large garden, but its exact location, shape, size, materials, color, and roof type are unknown.

Existing Conditions: The secret service building was removed sometime after 1945, exact date unknown.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the secret service building no longer exists, it was an important feature that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Fire Hose Building

Historic Condition: The fire hose building was probably constructed during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located west of the large vegetable garden and at the terminus of the east-west garden road. The building was square, 6 feet (N/S) by 6 feet (E/W), and 6 feet high. The fire hose building was sided with clapboards, color unknown. It had a shallow pitched-shed roof, materials and color unknown. A door was located near the western corner of the south elevation.

Existing Conditions: The fire hose building was relocated during the NPS Ownership Period, approximately 60 feet north of the gardener's cottage, exact date unknown. During its relocation the building was reoriented so its door was on the south elevation. It is painted gray and its roof is covered with gray asphalt shingles. The fire hose building exists and appears to be in fair condition. See Figures 3.89 and 3.90 Fire Hose Building.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The fire hose building does not contribute to the site because it has been moved from its original location. However, it does not detract from the historic character because its shape, size, and materials reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Ticket Booth

Historic Condition: The ticket booth did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The ticket booth was constructed in 1948 and located 80 feet west of the library. The building was rectangular, 10 feet long (N/S) by 8 feet wide (E/W) and 10 feet high. The ticket booth was sided with clapboard painted a light color, exact color unknown. It had a front-gabled roof with light-colored asphalt shingles, color unknown. A door was located near the southwest corner of the west elevation.

The ticket booth was enlarged in 1951. The addition was located on the west elevation and was rectangular, 20 feet long (N/S) by 10 feet wide (E/W) and 15 feet high. The addition was sided with clapboard and painted a light color, color unknown. The entire roof was reconstructed to a front-gabled roof with black asphalt shingles. A door was located in the center of the south elevation. The color of the ticket booth was changed between 1965 and 1994, exact date unknown, from a light color to red.

Analysis: Not existing. Removed in 2004.

The ticket booth did not exist during the period of significance and therefore its removal does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Card Stand

Historic Condition: The card stand did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The card stand was constructed in 1948 and was approximately 20 feet east of the ticket booth. The building was square, approximately 12 feet (N/S) by 12 feet (E/W), and 12 feet high. The card stand was sided with clapboard and painted white. It had a pyramidal-hipped roof with black asphalt shingles. A door was located on the south elevation. The building was removed from the site sometime before 1965, exact date unknown.

Analysis: Not existing

The card stand did not exist during the period of significance and therefore its removal does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Structures

Apiary:

Historic Condition: The apiary was constructed during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located in the center of the small vegetable garden, approximately 60 feet north of the hemlock hedge. The structure was rectangular, approximately 10 feet long by 4 to 5 feet wide and 6 to 7 feet high. The apiary was constructed of wood and stabilized with round, rough cut posts 4 to 5 inches diameter. The color of the structure is unknown, but it was probably unpainted. It had a hipped roof with a ridge constructed of small branches lashed together, color unknown. Both of its sides were open. The apiary contained approximately 16 hives. It was removed in c. 1913 and a new apiary constructed within the large vegetable garden, approximately 200 feet north of the gardener's cottage. The structure was rectangular, approximately 18 feet long by 6 feet wide and 9 feet high. The apiary was constructed of boards 6 inches wide and stabilized with two round, rough cut posts 5 to 6 inches diameter that were spaced six feet on center across the front of the structure. It had a hipped roof with a ridge, material and color unknown. It had an open front along the southern elevation.

Existing Conditions: The c. 1913 apiary was removed in c. 1948.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the c. 1913 apiary no longer exists, it was an important feature that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Hot Bed (HS 26)

Historic Condition: The hot bed was constructed in 1920 and was located 30 feet northeast of the large ice house. It was rectangular, 43 feet long by 7 feet 4 inches wide and 6 inches high on the north side, sloping to ground level on the south side. It was constructed of concrete. It is unknown if this hot bed was covered.

Existing Conditions: The hot bed exists and is in fair condition. See Figure 3.94 Hot Bed.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The hot bed contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Mechanical Systems

Water Tower

Historic Condition: The water tower was constructed between 1915 and 1916 and was located 120 feet northeast of the gardener's cottage. Water was pumped up to it from the spring-fed reservoir at the bottom of the hill. The shape, size, materials, and color of the water tower are unknown. The water tower was removed in the 1930s.

Existing Conditions: The water tower no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the water tower no longer exists, it was an important feature used by the Roosevelt family. Because it was removed during the period of significance, its removal does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Water Faucet

Historic Condition: The water faucet may have been installed as part of the water distribution system established in c. 1915. It was located 130 feet north of the large ice house. It was 2 feet high, constructed of metal, and painted green.

Existing Conditions: The water faucet no longer exists. See Figures 3.109, 3.113, 3.92 and 3.95 Water Faucet, for remaining utilities still at the surface.

Analysis: Not existing

The water faucet contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and there-

fore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Telephone Poles

Historic Condition: Two telephone poles were installed on the property by 1932, exact date unknown. One of these poles was located at the northwest corner of the hotbed. The other was located approximately halfway between the hemlock hedge and the northern property boundary. The round wood poles were approximately 12 inches in diameter and 18 to 20 feet high. Their color is unknown.

Existing Conditions: The telephone poles no longer exist. They were removed during the 1948 construction of the parking lot.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the telephone poles no longer exist, they were important features that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Fire Hydrants

Historic Condition: The fire hydrants did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The four fire hydrants added to the vegetable garden in 1958-59 were located within the vegetable garden space. The metal fire hydrants are 1 1/2 feet high and painted red. The fire hydrants exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although the fire hydrants are necessary as part of the fire suppression system, they do not contribute to the site because they did not exist during the period of significance. The four fire hydrant's location, shape, size, materials, and color detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Vegetation

Small Vegetable Garden

Historic Condition: The small vegetable garden was established in c. 1850. It was located just north of the hemlock hedge and extended north to the east-west garden road, east to the estate road, and west to the service area road. It was square, 160 feet long (N/S) by 160 feet wide (E/W). In the eastern half of the small vegetable garden, plots were laid out in a north-south direction and included grape vines. In the western section, north of the hotbed, plots were laid out in an east-west direction, exact species of plants unknown. Three pear trees (*Pyrus* spp.) were randomly planted in the small vegetable garden, exact date unknown. Four Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), were planted, exact date unknown, within a small, triangular piece of land between the service road and the estate road. The combination of the smaller fruits and vegetables and the deciduous and evergreen trees created a combination of patterns and textures within the small vegetable garden.

Existing Conditions: Sixteen fruit trees including crabapples and cherry trees (*Malus* spp. and *Prunus* spp.) were planted between 1946 and 1947 in the eastern half of the small vegetable garden along the estate road, and five of these trees remain and are in very poor condition. This garden was used by the NPS as late as 1965 for growing flowers. After 1965, the beds were unmaintained and reverted to grass, which is the current condition of the small garden. The four historic Norway spruce are in good condition. The three historic pear trees are in very poor condition. See Figures 3.46, 3.47, 3.48, 3.49, 3.50, 3.53, 3.54 and 3.55 Small Vegetable Garden.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The small vegetable garden contributes to the site because its location, and some materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. Although the beds within the small vegetable garden no longer exist, they were important features to the Roosevelt family that reflected the historic character of period of significance.

Large Vegetable Garden

Historic Condition: The large vegetable garden was established in c. 1850. It was located north of the small vegetable garden and the east-west garden road, and extended north to the Boorman property line, to the east by the estate road, and to the west by the ridge line. The large vegetable garden area was rectangular, 40 feet long (N/S) by 340 feet wide (E/W). Plantings within this large garden ran in a north-south direction, and fruits and vegetables included currents, raspberries, rhubarb, asparagus, potatoes, and corn. The specific location and variety of these crops is unknown. Also located within this garden were pole beans and a small number of fruit trees. Apple trees (*Malus* spp.) were located in a grassy area in the southern portion of the large vegetable garden, as well as along the western

side of the estate road. A portion of this garden near the Gardener's Cottage may have been a nursery for the young plantation seedlings. The mixture of the smaller seasonal crops and larger deciduous trees created a combination of patterns and textures within the large vegetable garden. The fruit trees located within the large vegetable garden no longer exist. .

Existing Conditions: The fruit and vegetable beds and trees within the large vegetable garden no longer exist. They were removed in 1948 when the parking area was constructed. When the visitors parking area was expanded northward in the late 1980s a grass island area was created. Located within this island were the trees that were once part of the historic property boundary line. The arrangement of the existing trees is unchanged, and the mature vegetation provides a partial screen and varying textures between the evergreen and various deciduous vegetation (See below North Boundary Hedgerow). The visitor parking area was removed in 2004.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the large vegetable garden no longer exists, it was an important feature that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

North Boundary Hedgerow:

Historic Condition: A mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees were once part of the historic boundary line. They include horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), norway spruce (*Picea abies*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*). **Existing Condition:** Many of the historic deciduous and evergreen trees remain. They are mature and are in good condition. See Figures 3.100, 3.101, 3.102, 3.103 and 3.104 North Boundary Hedgerow.

Analysis: Since the trees have matured in close proximity to one another, they have lost lower limbs and no longer provide partial screening to the parking lot to the north.

Circulation

Estate Road

Historic Condition: The estate road may have been constructed as early as c. 1850, exact date unknown. It was located at the eastern edge of the vegetable garden, separating it from the north avenue lot, and extended in a north/south direction connecting with the adjacent estates to the north and south. The road was 400 feet in length through this area and 10 wide with a crushed stone or gravel surface and no edging.

Existing Conditions: Approximately half of the estate road was removed when the parking area was constructed in 1948. The remaining portion is now 180 feet in length and 10 feet wide with an asphalt surface. The southern half of the estate road exists and is in good condition. See Figure 3.108 Estate Road.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

Although only 180 feet of the estate road exists, it contributes to the site because its alignment and width remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Garden Roads

Historic Condition: Four garden roads (within the vegetable garden subspace) were constructed during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown. Two roads crossed in approximately the center of the large vegetable garden. The north-south road connected at the south near the beginning of river road, and the east-west road connected at the east at the estate road. The third road crossed the garden in a diagonal line beginning at the intersection of the river road and north-south service road, and running westward to the northwest corner of the garden. These three garden roads varied from 6 to 8 feet in width and their surface was probably compacted soil, crushed stone, or gravel, without edging. The fourth garden road ran east-west and connected the estate road to the Large Ice House and Greenhouse along the southern edge of the Small Vegetable Garden. This road appears as well-compacted soil with a grassy strip as its centerline. See 1946 aerial photo.

Existing Conditions: The garden roads no longer exist. They were removed in 1948 when the parking area was constructed. The fourth garden road that ran east-west at the southern edge of the Small Vegetable Garden no longer exists and is covered in grass.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the garden roads no longer exist, they were important features that reflected the historic character of the period of significance.

Service Road

Historic Condition: The Service Road did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The Service Road is an s-shaped, asphalted, and sometime granite curbed road that runs north-south from the Wallace Center visitor parking area to the River Road along the western edge of the Large Vegetable Garden. See Figures 3.87, 3.92 and 3.95 Service Road.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing

Visitor Parking Area

Historic Condition: The parking area did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The parking area was constructed in 1948 and its construction altered the topography and eliminated the vegetation of the large vegetable garden. The parking area was removed in 2004. It was located 185 feet north of the hemlock hedge. It was a rectangular lot and was approximately 360 feet long (E/W) by 180 feet wide (N/S). In the late 1980s the visitors parking area was enlarged and expanded northward into the historic Morgan Estate property. This new addition was approximately 380 feet long (E/W) by 80 feet wide (N/S), and provided parking spaces for bus and recreational vehicles. It is separated from the 1948 parking area by a grassy area 65 feet (N/S) by 375 feet (E/W) that contains the historic boundary trees. The total size of the parking lot is approximately 380 feet long (E/W) by 325 feet wide (N/S). It contained approximately 161 parking spaces and 17 spaces for buses and larger recreational vehicles. It had an asphalt surface and concrete curbing.

Analysis: Not existing.

The parking area did not exist during the period of significance and therefore its removal does not diminish the historic character of the site..

Parking Area Walkway

Historic Condition: The walkway did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: A flagstone walkway was constructed in 1948 north of the ticket booth and extending northward through the grassy islands in the visitor parking area. This walkway is 6 feet wide and constructed of brown-colored flagstone. The parking area walkway was removed in 2004 when the parking lot was removed.

Analysis: Not existing

The parking area walkway did not exist during the period of significance and therefore its removal does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Furnishings and Objects

Post and Wire/Picket-style fence

Historic Condition: The post and wire fence was constructed during the Wheeler Ownership Period, exact date unknown. It was located along the northern property line, but its size and shape are unknown. The post and wire fence was removed during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown. A new picket-style fence was constructed, date and dimensions unknown. The fence was removed during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown.

Existing Conditions: The picket-style fence no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the picket-style fence no longer exists, it was an important feature used by the Roosevelt family. Because it was removed during the period of significance, its removal does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Sculpture

Historic Condition: A piece of sculpture was given to FDR before his death, but its original location is unknown. The sculpture was of a woman sitting with her knees pulled up to her chest and her head bent. It was rectangular, 2 feet wide by 1 foot deep, and 3 1/2 feet high. It was constructed of cut stone and was grayish tan in color.

Existing Conditions: The sculpture was located at the northwest corner of the library pump house in 1948. The sculpture was moved in c. 1971 and placed northwest of the visitor parking area along the property boundary line. It was moved again in the late 1980s when the visitor parking area expanded northward. It is located 20 feet west of the North Boundary Hedge.. The sculpture exists and is in good condition. See Figure 3.105 Sculpture.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The sculpture does not contribute to the site because it has been moved twice and its original location is unknown. However, it does not detract from the historic character because its shape, size, and materials reflect the historic

character of the period of significance.

Phone Booth

Historic Condition: The phone booth did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The phone booth was removed in 2004. A phone booth, date of installation unknown, was located at the southeast corner of the ticket booth. It was four feet tall and stands on a square metal post.

Analysis: Not existing

The phone booth did not exist during the period of significance and therefore its removal does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Information Signs

Historic Condition: The information signs did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: Information signs were installed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact dates unknown. These signs vary in shape, size, and construction materials. The information signs exist and are in good condition. See Figures 3.106, 3.107 and 3.108 Information Signs.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although information signs are necessary to support visitor needs, they do not contribute to the site because they did not exist during the period of significance. The current sign's location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Benches

Historic Condition: The benches did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: Benches were removed in 2004. Two benches were installed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. One bench was located at the southeast corner of the ticket booth, and the other is 20 feet west of the ticket booth. The benches were 5 feet long and each is constructed of metal legs, a wood seat, and backrest. The metal portion of the bench was painted black, and the wood seat and backrest are unpainted.

Analysis: Not existing.

The benches did not exist during the period of significance and therefore their removal does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Trash Receptacles

Historic Condition: The trash receptacles did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: Two types of trash receptacles were installed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. One type of receptacle is located 15 feet south of the ticket booth. It is square, 2 feet by 2 feet, approximately 3 1/2 feet high, and is black and brown in color. It is constructed of metal and hard plastic. Two of the other receptacles are located in the grassy area within the North Boundary Hedge that separates the Wallace Center parking lot and the Large Vegetable Garden. They are round, 2 feet in diameter, 3 feet high, and constructed of gray metal. The trash receptacles exist and are in good condition. See Figure 3.96 Trash Receptacles.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although trash receptacles are necessary to support visitor needs, they do not contribute to the historic character of the site because they did not exist during the period of significance. The current receptacles location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Picnic Tables

Historic Condition: The picnic tables did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The picnic tables were installed during the NPS ownership Period, exact date unknown. Four tables are located in the grassy area within the North Boundary Hedge that separates the Wallace Center parking lot and the Large Vegetable Garden. These tables are 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, the seats are 1 1/2 feet high, and the top of the table is 3 feet high. They are constructed of unpainted wood and gray metal. The picnic tables exist and are in good condition. See Figure 3.115 Picnic Tables.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although picnic tables are necessary to support visitor needs, they do not contribute to the historic character of the site because they did not exist during the period of significance. The current picnic tables location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Light Fixtures

Historic Condition: The light fixtures did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: Two light fixtures were installed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. They are located east of the remaining portion of the estate road. The light fixtures are constructed of brown metal and are each approximately 10 feet high with a round light at the top of the pole that is 1 foot in diameter. The light fixtures exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although they are necessary to support visitor needs, they do not contribute to the historic character of the site because they did not exist during the period of significance. The current light fixtures location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.

Rose Garden Subspace

Spatial Organization

Historic Condition: The rose garden subspace was constructed during the Wheeler Ownership Period in c. 1850. It was located northeast of Springwood and was a rectangular space approximately 160 feet long (N/S) by 220 feet wide (E/W). It was defined to the north by the hemlock hedge and greenhouse, to the south and east by the hemlock hedge, and to the west by the hemlock hedge and greenhouse. The configuration of the garden during this period is unknown. Views out of the rose garden were heavily screened.

During the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period the rose garden contained two internal subspaces. The first (from east to west) was rectangular in shape and the ground was flat and planted with roses. The second subspace was located in the center of the garden. It was rectangular in shape and the ground was flat and contained of vegetables and fruit trees that were objects in rather than definers of the space and formed an irregular canopy. Views out of the rose garden were screened. The rose garden was altered in 1908 with the removal of the original greenhouse and construction of a new greenhouse in the northwestern section of the rose garden. The new greenhouse continued to screen views to the north and northwest.

The rose garden was altered again in 1912 with the removal of the fruit trees and reorganization of the garden. The space then contained three internal subspaces, the first (from east to west) was rectangular in shape and the ground was flat and consisted of rose beds and grass. The second subspace was in the center of the garden. It was rectangular in shape and the ground was flat and consisted of a grassy area bordered with perennial flower beds and surrounded by a crushed gravel walkway. The third subspace was located at the southwest section of the space. It was rectangular in shape and the ground was flat and consisted of a grass area surrounded by a crushed gravel walkway and flanked with a perennial flower bed to the south. Views out of the rose garden were heavily screened, but open to the sky.

Existing Conditions: The size and shape of the hedge has increased to a 20-foot width and approximate 19 to 20 foot height. The lowest limbs have overgrown and have lost their foliage, which compromises the visual sense of enclosure. The spatial configuration of the rose garden subspace is unchanged in terms of its shape, and size

Analysis: Existing, contributing

Although the defining edges have been compromised, the spatial configuration of the rose garden subspace contributes to the site because its internal subspaces, base plane, and materials remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Topography

Historic Condition: The topography of the rose garden was altered slightly between 1906 and 1908 with the removal of the original greenhouse and construction of a new one. It was altered again in 1912 when the garden was reorganized. Because the ground was relatively flat, these changes only slightly altered the grade of the rose garden.

Existing Conditions: The topography of the rose garden remains unchanged.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The topography of the rose garden contributes to the site because its configuration and grade remain unchanged and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Buildings

Original Greenhouse

Historic Condition: The original greenhouse was constructed in c. 1850, in the southwest corner of the rose garden. It consisted of two sections, one larger than the other. The shape, size, materials, and color of this greenhouse are unknown. The greenhouse was removed in 1908.

Existing Conditions: The original greenhouse no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing

Although the original greenhouse no longer exists, it was an important feature used by the Roosevelt family. Because it was removed during the period of significance, its loss does not diminish historic character of the site.

Greenhouse (HS 11)

Historic Condition: The new greenhouse was constructed in 1906. It was located 290 feet northeast of Springwood within the northwest section of the rose garden. The building was L-shaped and consisted of four sections. The largest of these sections, the rose house, was oriented in an east-west direction along the southern elevation of the greenhouse. The rose house was rectangular, 68 feet 10 inches long by 18 feet 4 1/2 inches wide and 14 feet high. The second section, the potting shed, was located north of and adjacent to the rose house and was oriented in an east-west direction. It was rectangular, 25 feet 11 inches long, 12 feet 6 inches wide, and approximately 11 feet high. The third section, the fern house, was located north of and adjacent to the rose house and east of the potting shed. The fern house was rectangular, 18 feet 7 inches long by 9 feet wide and approximately 11 feet high. The fourth section, the carnation house, was oriented in a north-south direction. It was rectangular, 60 feet 5 1/2 inches long by 24 feet 4 inches wide and 14 feet high. The greenhouse had a cross-gabled glass roof. The potting shed had a north sloping shed roof, materials and color unknown. Doors were located on the west elevation of the rose house and potting shed, and in the center of the north elevation of the carnation house.

Existing Conditions: The greenhouse was routinely maintained during the NPS Ownership Period. The work on the greenhouse included repainting, reglazing the glass, and replacing broken panes. All the windows were removed and replaced or reglazed between 1989 and 1990, and any deteriorated wood support structures replaced. The greenhouse exists and appears to be in good condition. See Figures 3.2 and 3.8 Greenhouse.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The greenhouse contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Guard House

Historic Condition: A guard house was constructed in c. 1945 adjacent to the garden's southeastern entrance and directly adjacent to the hedge. The building was square, approximately 8 feet (N/S) by 8 feet (E/W), and 11 to 12 feet high. The guard house was sided with clapboards, color unknown. It had a pyramidal-hipped roof with wood shingles, color unknown. A door was located in the center of the west elevation.

Existing Conditions: The guard house was removed after 1960, exact date unknown.

Analysis: Not existing

Because the guard house was added and removed after the period of significance, its loss does not diminish the historic character of the site.

Structures

Hot Bed (HS 10)

Historic Condition: The hot bed was constructed in c. 1850 in the northwest section of the rose garden. The structure was rectangular, 20 feet long (N/S) by 7 feet 9 inches wide (E/W) and was 8 inches high on the north side and sloped to ground level on the south side. The hot bed was constructed of concrete and unpainted. It had a wooden framed glass top during the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period, color unknown.

Existing Conditions: The hot bed no longer has its wooden framed glass top, date of removal unknown. The hot bed exists and is in fair condition. See Figures 3.41 and 3.42 Hot Bed.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The hot bed contributes to the site because its location, shape, and size remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Mechanical Systems

Water Faucets

Historic Condition: Two water faucets were installed during the period of significance, exact date unknown. One was located at the northeast corner of the center grassy area and the other along the eastern border of the center grassy area. The metal faucets were 2 feet high and painted green.

Existing Conditions: Two additional water faucets were added to the rose garden during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. They are approximately 1 1/2 feet high and unpainted. The historic water faucets exist and are in good condition, but are no longer used. The NPS water faucets exist and are in good condition. See Figure 3.28 Water Faucets.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

Gravesite Lighting

Historic Condition: Light fixtures were added by 1946 along with the post and chain fence for exhibit purposes.

Existing Conditions: Because the light fixtures were added after the period of significance they do not contribute to the site. Lights are in good condition but do not contribute to the site. Although lighting is needed for evening exhibits, the light fixtures do not contribute to the site. See Figures 3.14 and 3.33 Gravesite Lighting.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing.

The lighting detracts from the site because of its size, shape, and materials.

Irrigation Utility

Existing Conditions: There is currently a contemporary at grade irrigation utility located in the Rose Garden. It is located on the western edge of the Gravesite subspace.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing

Vegetation

Hemlock Hedge

Historic Condition: The hemlock hedge (*Tsuga canadensis*) was planted in c. 1850. It was 220 feet northeast of Springwood and enclosed a vegetable/flower garden and later the rose garden. It was 140 feet long along the north side, 260 feet long along the south side, 180 feet long along the east side, and 70 feet long along the west side. There were three entrances into the garden, two on the south side and one at the northeast corner of the hedge. The top of the hedge, which was flat during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, was trimmed into a point in the Late Roosevelt Ownership Period to allow snow to roll off. In 1945 the hedge was approximately 10 feet wide and 14 feet high.

Existing Conditions: In 1946 the entrance at the northeast corner of the hemlock hedge was eliminated for better visitor control. The hedge has gradually increased in size over the years and is currently 20 feet wide and 19 to 20 feet high. The hedge has been limbed up to approximately 4 feet. In-kind replacements of individual plants occurred during the NPS Ownership Period, exact dates unknown. The trees located between the two southern entrances were damaged in a 1997 storm and replaced in kind in 1998. The hedge exists and is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The hemlock hedge contributes to the site because its location, grouping, texture, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The form and function of the hedge has been compromised and no longer functions as a defining edge for the Rose garden subspace.

Rose Beds

Historic Condition: The eastern area of the garden was turned into a rose garden in 1912. Some 15 rows of rose beds (N/S), each with 2 beds, created a total of 30 beds within the eastern section of the garden. Each bed was approximately 10 feet long by 4 feet wide with approximately 4 feet of neatly edged grass between each bed. The beds were planted with monthly-blooming tea roses in front, in the western portion of the area, and hearty roses in back.

Existing Conditions: Approximately half the plants remain from the period of significance, and the other half have been replaced with different varieties by the NPS. The two southernmost beds were removed in c. 1945 when the guard house was constructed in the garden. After the guard house was removed, date unknown, these beds were reestablished, but were later removed, exact date unknown, due to the lack of sunlight. The rose beds exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The rose beds contribute to the site because their location, grouping, shape, size, and material remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. The roses planted by the NPS do not contribute to the site because they did not exist during the period of significance. However, they do not detract from the historic character because their location, form, habit, texture, and color create a character similar to the historic roses they replaced.

Monument Yew Border

Historic Condition: The yew border was planted, exact date unknown, after the period of significance. Sources suggest there were originally pansies planted around the monument.

Existing Conditions: The border is in fair condition, but may be causing damage to the monument and foundation. See Figures 3.32 and 3.37 Rose Beds.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing

Rose Garden Herbaceous Beds

Historic Condition:

Existing Conditions: Rose Garden beds are in the same original location. Many of the original flower species are using in seasonal planting schemes. While some plants have been substituted the spatial organization and location of the beds have not been changed and contribute to the site.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

Rose Garden Turf

Historic Condition:

Existing Conditions: (appears to be in similar condition, unable to remark because of snow)

Analysis: Existing, contributing

Circulation

Garden Walkways

Historic Condition: The garden walkways were established during the Early Roosevelt Ownership Period, exact date unknown. They were located in the center of the rose garden. The walkways were approximately 3 feet wide with stone dust surfaces and no edging.

Existing Conditions: The garden walkways exist and are in good condition. The western most path is missing due to the overgrown hedge, and the north-eastern garden entrance and walk to the library are missing. See Figures 3.17, 3.22, and 3.33 Garden Walkways.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The garden walkways contribute to the site because their alignment, dimensions, and material remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Furnishings and Objects

Sundial

Historic Condition: The sundial may have been installed in the garden after its change from a vegetable/rose/perennial garden to a rose/perennial garden in 1912, exact date unknown. It was located at the center of the center grassy area of the garden. The base was round, approximately 1 foot in diameter, tapered upward to 10 inches in diameter, and was 3 feet high. The top of the dial was square, 8 inches by 8 inches. It was constructed from white-colored cut stone. A metal dial was located on the top of the sundial base. In 1945 the sundial was moved slightly to the north to accommodate FDR's grave monument.

Existing Conditions: The metal dial was removed during the NPS Ownership Period, exact date unknown. The stone base is deteriorating. The sundial exists but is in poor condition. See Figure 3.36 Sundial.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The sundial contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance.

Dog Grave Markers

Historic Condition: A grave marker was installed for FDR's dog, Chief, in 1933. It was located 1 foot south of the sundial in the center grassy area. The marker was round, 1 foot in diameter, and flush with the grass. It was white marble and inscribed, "Chief, 1918-1933."

Existing Conditions: An identical marker was installed in 1952 for FDR's Scottish Terrier, Fala, according to FDR's wishes before his death. The marker was located 1/2 foot east of Chief's marker and was inscribed, "Fala 1940-1952." The dog grave markers exist and are in good condition. See Figure 3.36 Dog Grave Markers.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

Chief's grave marker contributes to the site because its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. Although Fala's grave marker was added during the NPS Ownership Period, it also contributes to the site because it was added according to FDR's wishes before his death.

FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt's Grave Monument

Historic Condition: The grave monument for FDR, which he designed himself, was installed in the garden in October 1945. It was located in the center of the garden in the central grassy area. The white marble monument was rectangular in shape, 8 feet long (E/W) by 4 feet wide (N/S) and 3 feet high. It sat on a marble base that extended 2 feet out from monument and was 6 inches high.

Existing Conditions: The FDR grave monument has not changed in appearance from the Late Roosevelt Period, except for inscribing of Eleanor Roosevelt's date of death under her name. The grave monument exists and is in good condition. See Figure 3.32 FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt's Grave Monument.

Analysis: Existing, contributing

The FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt grave monument contributes to the site because it was designed by FDR and introduced to the site shortly after his death, according to his written wishes. Its location, shape, size, materials, and color remain intact and therefore reflect the historic character of the period of significance. (see picture 3.32)

Information Sign

Historic Condition: The information sign did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: An information sign was installed in 1997 within the portion of the hedge east of the greenhouse. The metal sign is 1 1/2 feet high by 1 foot 2 inches wide and attached to a 4-foot-high square wood post anchored into the ground. The sign is brown with white letters. The information sign exists and is in good condition. See Figures 3.5 and 3.6 Information Sign.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although information signs are necessary to support visitor needs, it did not exist during the period of significance. The current information sign's location, shape, size, and materials detract from the historic character.

Fence

Historic Condition: The fence did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: A post and chain fence was constructed by the NPS in the late 1960s. The fence is located around the center grassy area. The posts are 1 1/2 feet high, placed at 4 foot intervals, and are connected with a metal chain. The fence exists and is in good condition. See Figures 3.12, 3.26 and 3.29 Fence.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

The fence does not contribute because it did not exist during the period of significance. The fence detracts from the site because of its location, size, shape, and materials.

Deer Fence

Historic Condition: The deer fence did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions: The deer fence was installed in 1991 in the middle of the entire length of the hemlock hedge. The brown vinyl-coated mesh fence is 6 feet high. Gates are located at the two southern entrances and are constructed of silver metal frames and wire. They are on rollers that retract into the hedge during the day. The western entrance is closed off using a white metal gate attached to the greenhouse. This gate is approximately 15 feet long and constructed of 3 round vertical posts connected to 5 round metal horizontal pieces spaced 1 foot apart. The gate is 5 feet high. The remaining portion of the entrance is closed off using two movable wood sections of fencing painted brown that are 8 foot long by 6 feet high. The deer fence exists and is in good condition. See Figures 3.1, 3.11, 3.34 and 3.35 Deer Fence.

Analysis: Existing, noncontributing

Although a deer fence is necessary to protect the vegetation within the garden from deer, it does not contribute to the site because it did not exist during the period of significance. The current fence's location, size, shape, and materials detract from the historic character of the period of significance.



3.1 Deer Fence



3.2 Greenhouse



3.5 Information Sign



3.6 Information Sign



3.8 Greenhouse



3.11 Deer Fence



3.12 Fence



3.14 Gravesite Lighting



3.17 Garden Walkways



3.22 Garden Walkways and
Gravesite Lighting



3.28 Water Faucets



3.32 FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt's
Grave Monument and Rose Beds



3.33 Gravesite Lighting and
Garden Walkways



3.34 Deer Fence



3.35 Deer Fence



3.36 Dog Grave Markers
and Sundial



3.37 Gravesite Yew Hedge



3.41 Hot Bed



3.42 Hot Bed



3.46 Small Vegetable Garden



3.47 Small Vegetable Garden



3.48 Small Vegetable Garden



3.49 Small Vegetable Garden



3.50 Small Vegetable Garden



3.53 Small Vegetable Garden



3.54 Small Vegetable Garden



3.55 Small Vegetable Garden



3.63 Gardeners Cottage



3.66 Large Ice House



3.85 Gardeners Cottage



3.86 Gardeners Cottage



3.87 Service Road



3.89 Fire Hose Building



3.90 Fire Hose Building



3.92 Service Road



3.94 Hot Bed



3.95 Service Road and Topography



3.96 Trash Receptacles



3.97 Topography



3.100 North Boundary Hedgerow



3.101 North Boundary Hedgerow



3.102 North Boundary Hedgerow



3.103 North Boundary Hedgerow



3.104 North Boundary Hedgerow



3.105 Sculpture



3.106 Information Signs



3.107 Information Signs



3.108 Information Signs



3.109 Topography



3.110 Topography



3.111 Topography



3.112 Topography



3.113 Topography



3.114 Topography



3.115 Picnic Tables

AREA 4:
PADDOCK LOT AND LOWER FIELD (Updated Analysis Text NA)

Cultural Landscape Report for the Home of FDR

LSA 496/696
Project Area



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation
99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA

in cooperation with:
Faculty of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry
Syracuse, New York

SOURCES
Springwood HRS plans
1911, 1928, 1945, 1970, 2006

DRAWN BY
John Auwaerter
Illustrator 10, 2005

LEGEND

- Wheeler Place, Rogers Land
- Other former Roosevelt land
- Non-Roosevelt land
- Roosevelt estate 1945
- NPS property boundary
- Other property boundary
- Historic place boundary
- Lot line
- Site of lost feature
- Road, path, parking area
- Building
- Stone wall
- Stream
- Wetland
- 20' contour
- Tree canopy
- Orchard
- Cultivated field
- Plantation, key reference
- Remnant plantation
- (1920-1960) Date of feature construction, removal

NOTES
Railroad and all vegetation shown in approximate scale and location. Subdivision boundaries are approximate. Dates of construction and/or removal only shown for primary resources. See Bellefield Cultural Landscape Inventory for data on resources within this part of HOFR.

Figure 7.x

