
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2005

Revised: 1/2024



Bellefield

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historical Site

Table of Contents

Introduction

General Information

Concurrence Information

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Uses

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Bellefield
Resource Classification:	Cultural Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	650075
Parent Landscape:	650075
Inventory Status:	Complete

Park Information

Park Name:	Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historical Site
Alpha Code:	HOFR
Park Organization Code:	1795
Park District:	HOFR
Region:	Northeast
Restricted:	Yes

Landscape Description:

The Bellefield landscape is within the boundaries of the 836-acre Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (NHS) located in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. Bellefield is the former country place of the Newbold family and was acquired by the National Park Service (NPS) in 1975 to preserve the setting of the adjacent estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882–1945), thirty-second president of the United States, and to house administrative support facilities. The park today preserves a large portion of the Roosevelt Estate that covered 1,522 acres at time of FDR's death in 1945, including Springwood, the original portion of the Roosevelt Estate acquired by FDR's father that is immediately south of Bellefield, and the farm and woodlot properties that FDR added to the estate between 1911 and 1938, including the 52-acre Rogers Land tract immediately west of Bellefield. The Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library, administered by the National Archives and Records Administration, occupies a 16-acre parcel immediately south of Bellefield within the historic limits of Springwood.

The Bellefield landscape consists of a 22.41-acre tract (01-104) that includes Bellefield House, a formal garden, lawns, a service area, a family burial ground, and the park's main entrance and visitor parking lot. Tract 01-134, one acre under jurisdiction of the National Archives and Records Administration within tract 01-104, contains the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center [hereafter, Wallace Center] completed in 2004.

The main approach to Bellefield along the Albany Post Road (US 9) is characterized by hedges and mature trees that screen an expansive lawn that extends west to the main residence, Bellefield House. The historic entrance, now closed to incoming vehicular traffic, is a u-shaped drive framed by stone entry piers along the Post Road. The main entrance to the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library is along the northern boundary of the Bellefield property, and also provides vehicular access to Bellefield House, which contains the park's administrative headquarters. Bellefield House is a two and one-half story, stucco-clad Colonial Revival-style building remodeled in 1909–1911 according to plans by McKim, Mead, and White around the core of a Federal-period house completed in 1796. To the south of the house is the Newbold Walled Garden, a formal garden designed by landscape architect Beatrix Jones Farrand and completed in 1912. West of Bellefield House and the Wallace Center is the visitor parking lot that occupies the site of a hay field and portions of the domestic flower and vegetable gardens. North of the parking lot is the Bellefield service area, which consists of a cluster of buildings and structures, along with

a small burial ground. The service area consists of the Old Barn built in the early 19th century, the Old Garage built in 1905, Stone House (former superintendent's residence) built in ca. 1905, a water tower and pumphouse built in 1911, and the New Garage built in 1916 according to plans by McKim, Mead and White. The burial plot, known as the Crooke Family Cemetery, is a 50-foot-square stone-wall-enclosed plot established by deed in 1793 that contains four standing gravestones that date between 1811 and 1856, and most likely numerous unmarked graves. The Crooke family owned the property in the 18th century when it was part of an estate known as Crum Elbow. A road leading to the Hudson River, historically known as Stone Cottage Road or the Bellefield River Road, begins in the service area.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Bellefield, acquired by the NPS in 1975, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of documentation for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site approved in 1980. Updated National Register documentation for the park, which acknowledged the subdivision and addition of the Wallace visitor center and the NPS visitor parking lot and entrance drive, was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register in 2014. It adequately documents the significance of the Bellefield property, which is historically distinct from the Roosevelt Estate.

Bellefield meets National Register Criterion C at the national level in the area of Architecture for Bellefield House, renovated by McKim, Mead and White in 1909–1911, and the New Garage designed by McKim, Mead and White and constructed in 1916. The Old Barn (ca. 1800), Stone House (ca. 1905), and Old Garage (1905) are significant in the area of Architecture at the state level. In the area of Landscape Architecture, Bellefield is significant at the national level for the Newbold Walled Garden designed by landscape architect Beatrix Jones Farrand and built in 1912. Under National Register Criterion D, Bellefield's greenhouse site is significant at the state level for its realized ability to contribute substantive archeological data about the evolution of gardening trends and designed landscapes among the Hudson Valley elite from the early 19th century through the 20th century. The greenhouse site also contained a substantial button and faunal assemblage that hints at the development of a button-making cottage industry at Bellefield and could contribute important information in the area of Social History concerning the transition from strictly agrarian to small-scale industrial pursuits in the region. (National Register 2014, Section 8: 31)

Within the overall ca. 1793–1945 period of significance for the park, Bellefield illustrates a period of significance of 1793–1916, beginning with the first documentation of the Crooke family cemetery in 1793 (recording of deed) and the original construction of the Bellefield House in 1795–1796, to the last major historic addition to the property, the New Garage built in 1916.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The historic character of the Bellefield landscape is evaluated by comparing characteristics and features from the close of the period of significance (1916) with current conditions. The Bellefield landscape retains much of its historic character. While Bellefield's origins are as a typical Hudson River estate with the domestic or park component on the west side of the Post Road and the farm component on the east, the estate was reduced to its current extent during the historic period. The farm component across the Post Road was subdivided in 1866 and incorporated into the Roosevelt Estate, Springwood, in 1871. The lowlands west of Bellefield, containing the river road and wooded pleasure grounds, were subdivided from Bellefield when the Newbold family acquired the core 19-acre tract in 1885. The Newbold family's 20th-century farmland (Dumphy and Hughson farms), located on the uplands east of the Roosevelt Home Farm, were acquired by FDR in the 1930s, during the period of significance for the Roosevelt Estate. The only major change to Bellefield's boundaries since the end of the historic period occurred with the transfer of one acre to the jurisdiction of the National Archives and Records Administration for construction of the Wallace Center, which was opened in 2004.

Bellefield House remains the core of the landscape and the house retains a high degree of integrity to its renovation and expansion completed in 1911. Although no longer functioning as the main entrance, the U-shaped entrance drive to the house remains intact and still surrounds an expansive lawn framed by mature trees and a clipped hemlock hedge along the Post Road. The Newbold Walled Garden, designed by Beatrix Farrand and built in 1912, retains its historic stone wall and hemlock hedge enclosure, and rehabilitated herbaceous beds, lawn, and gravel walks that extend off a terrace from the living room on the south side of Bellefield House. Plantings around the exterior perimeter of the garden, known as the wild garden that may have been part of the original Farrand design, are not extant. The grounds to the rear (west) of the house retain aged specimen trees and other remnants of a designed landscape, including an allée of shrubs and trees that line traces of a gravel walk to Stone House, the former superintendent's residence. This stone cottage historically faced south across a hayfield and domestic gardens, now occupied by the

Wallace Center and parking lot. An opening in the woods at the west side of the parking lot, now enclosed by woods and encroached upon by HVAC equipment, historically allowed views across the Hudson River. The historic service road extends from the U-shaped entrance drive west to the cluster of service buildings toward the back of the property. Paved parking areas have been added along the service road at the back of Bellefield House. The service area retains its three main buildings clustered around a rectangular service yard, with a pumphouse and rebuilt water tower to the south. The road that historically linked the service area with Springwood to the south (Estates Road) has been interrupted by the visitor parking lot. Although no longer very distinct, the parking lot design incorporated the Estates Road alignment as unpaved areas between the parking bays. At the south side of the service area bordering the pumphouse and water tower is the Crooke family cemetery, which was historically separate in character from the surrounding landscape. It retains some headstones and its historic stone wall and white pine-hemlock enclosure, although the trees no longer provide screening due to loss of their lower canopies. To its south are two concrete cold frames that are remnants of Bellefield's domestic gardens. Archaeological remains from the 19th-century development of these gardens, along with an early greenhouse, are significant for a realized ability to provide substantive archeological data about the evolution of gardening trends and designed landscapes among the Hudson Valley elite from the early 19th through 20th centuries. A portion of this site underwent data retrieval as part of the construction of the Wallace Center and parking lot.

The main entrance to the Home of FDR and FDR Library, completed in 2004, is on the Post Road at the northeast corner of the Bellefield property. The main entrance sign, gates, and flagpole are screened from Bellefield House by mature trees. The entrance drive loops through the Bellefield landscape between the house and service area and terminates at the visitor parking lot on the former hayfield.

Condition:

The condition of the Bellefield landscape overall is "good." Major current negative disturbance or deterioration by natural and/or human forces is limited to loss or decline of hemlock trees due to Hemlock Woolly Adelgid; damage to hemlock hedges, fruit trees, and other plantings due to deer browsing; loss of ornamental vegetation and walks outside of the Newbold Walled Garden due to deferred maintenance; loss of the view to the Hudson River due to natural succession; decline of aged specimen trees; and spread of non-native invasive vegetation along the western wooded margins.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site consists of four landscapes: Bellefield, J.R. Roosevelt Place, Springwood, and Upland Farms. Top Cottage is a component landscape of the Upland Farms landscape. Bellefield was not historically part of the Roosevelt Estate but serves as the park administrative headquarters. Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site is a separate park unit within the 1945 boundaries of the Roosevelt Estate, and has its own CLI.

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name: Bellefield

Other Name Type: Both Current And Historic

Site Plan



Site map, 2024.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	07/18/2005

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The original CLI for Bellefield was prepared in 1999 by David Uschold and Gina Bellavia, Historical Landscape Architects with the NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI was revised by Laurie Matthews, CLI Coordinator at the Olmsted Center, following completion of the Wallace Center and parking lot, and was approved by the Superintendent on July 18, 2005. A condition reassessment was made in 2011. Field work for the present CLI update was undertaken in 2019 by SUNY ESF landscape architecture students Justin Kwiatkowski, Connor Neville, and Vera Angelina under the direction of John Auwaerter and George Curry. Text and graphic revisions were prepared by John Auwaerter.

SUMMARY OF CLI REVISIONS, 2024

Revisions to the CLI (2022) include: revised CLI hierarchy description; an updated conditions assessment; revised location maps and updated existing conditions photographs; change in the management category from Should be to Must be Preserved and Maintained; revisions to the National Register section based on the approved 2014 updated documentation that changed the areas of significance for Bellefield and added a national level of significance for the Newbold Walled Garden, Bellefield House, and the New Garage; a new site plan (based on the 2014 CLR existing conditions plan); expansion of the Chronology; new narratives in the Physical History and Analysis and Evaluation; and expansion of the landscape feature inventory. These revisions were based on the Cultural Landscape Report for Bellefield (2014), the Historic Resource Study for the Roosevelt Estate (2011), site visits made in 2019 and 2021, and communications with David Hayes, ROVA Integrated Resource Manager. The update also clarifies that the 52-acre Rogers Land tract west of Bellefield, which was part of the Roosevelt Estate during the period of significance for the park and had been subdivided from a larger Bellefield estate in 1885, is not part of the Bellefield landscape. The CLI was also revised to be consistent in format with the new 2022 CLIs for Springwood and the Upland Farms, and for the updates to the J.R. Roosevelt Place and Top Cottage CLIs. On January 29, 2024, the New York SHPO concurred with the NPS on the evaluation of four additional contributing features.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

3

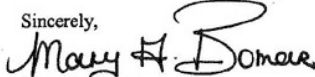
cemetery, which is currently undetermined and whether the property derives significance under Criterion B, for its association with Thomas Newbold.

Based on the CLI, we seek your concurrence on the following:

- The property has state significance in the area of landscape architecture under Criterion C for walled garden designed by Beatrix Farrand.
- The cultural landscape retains integrity to the period of significance.
- The landscape characteristics and features that contribute or do not contribute to the significance of the property are those identified on the enclosed list.

If you concur with our evaluation of the Bellefield landscape resources, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Laurie Matthews, CLI Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA 02445) within thirty days. Thank you for your attention to these reports. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Matthews at 617-566-1689 ext. 266.

Sincerely,



Mary A. Bomar
Regional Director
Northeast Region

Enclosure

cc:
Superintendent, Roosevelt/Vanderbilt National Historic Sites

I concur with the above-stated evaluation, including contributing and non-contributing landscape resources of Bellefield, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, NHS.

New York State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

SHPO concurrence letters, August 30, 2005, and September 28, 2005, page 6 of 8.

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory

List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Associated Features
Bellefield, part of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
June 2005

Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the site's historic character, though not all are considered countable resources according to the National Register of Historic Places.

Those marked with an * have been documented on the National Register. Those marked with a + have been identified as contributing through the NPS LCS program. In some cases, the LCS uses a different name, which is noted in parentheses.

Buildings And Structures

- Bellefield*
- New Garage*
- Old Barn*
- Old Garage*
- Pump House*
- Stone House*
- Water Tower*

Circulation

- Estates Road +
- Farm Road +
- Main Entrance Drive +
- South Boundary Service Road +
- Beatrix Farrand Garden Paths (Walks at Formal Garden) +
- Walking Path

Small Scale Features

- Albany Post Road Fence +
- Cistern at West Lawn +
- Cold Frames*
- Entrance Gates +
- Beatrix Farrand Garden Stone Walls (Formal Garden Stone Walls) +
- Beatrix Farrand Garden Gates
- Beatrix Farrand Grape Arbor
- Well at West Lawn +
- Iron Pump at Windmill Site +

Vegetation

- Beatrix Farrand Garden
- Main Entrance Drive Allees

SHPO concurrence letters, August 30, 2005, and September 28, 2005, page 7 of 8.

Hemlock Hedge along Route 9
Front and Rear Tree Groves
Front Lawn
Walking Path Allee

Views and Vistas
Formal view of the front of Bellefield from Route 9

Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Small Scale Features

Sarah Broom Headstone +
Ann Broom Headstone +
Cemetery Field Stone Wall +
Crooke Family Headstone +
Gabriel Broom Headstone +

SHPO concurrence letters, August 30, 2005, and September 28, 2005, page 8 of 8.

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2011**

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Bellefield

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site concurs with the condition reassessment for Bellefield, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair – Bellefield

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The condition reassessment for Bellefield at Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

8/2/11

Date

CLI condition reassessment form, August 2, 2011.

effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Bellefield was administratively listed in the national Register when the National Park Service acquired it in 1975. It is included in the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site National Register documentation accepted by the National Register on February 8, 1980. However, the significance of the property is not fully documented. According to the National Register documentation, Bellefield derives significance under Criterion A from its association with the era from 1890 to World War I when Dutchess County was the country home of many prominent industrialists, financiers, and politicians. In addition, the property derives significance under Criterion C, design, representing the work of the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. Although not explicitly stated in the National Register document, the NPS has determined that the period of significance begins in 1885, when Thomas Newbold acquired the property and ends in 1917 with the completion of the construction. Significant dates, 1911-1917 are related to the remodeling of the main house and construction of the new garage. This CLI has identified Landscape architecture as an additional area of significance. In 1911, a walled garden designed by landscape gardener Beatrix Farrand was added adjacent to the south terrace. The property retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

In addition to the National Register documentation, the NPS List of Classified Structures completed an evaluation of buildings and structures located within the park that contribute to its significance. Your office concurred with our determinations on September 24, 1996 and identified additional contributing resources (see attached list).

This CLI fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly its associated landscape characteristics and features. The CLI finds that in addition to those buildings, structures, and objects that are listed on the National Register or have been deemed contributing through the LCS, the overall landscape retains integrity to the period of significance. Therefore, those landscape characteristics and features that date to the period of significance should be preserved since they contribute to the property's historic character.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description, National Register Information, Statement of Significance, and the Analysis and Evaluation Summary in the enclosed CLI.

We would like to inform you that the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site National Register documentation, which includes Bellefield, will be amended and updated in the near future. There are two unresolved items related to Bellefield that will be clarified as part of that work. These items include the National Register status of the

SHPO concurrence letters, August 30, 2005, and September 28, 2005, page 5 of 8.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Bellefield
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Bellefield, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Roosevelt/Vanderbilt National Historic Sites

7/18/05

Date

CLI concurrence form, July 18, 2005.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

September 28, 2005

Laurie Matthews
Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
99 Warren St.
Brookline, MA 02445

Re: Cultural Landscape Inventories

FDR Site, Hyde Park, NY
(05PR04358)
Eleanor Roosevelt Site, Hyde Park, NY
(05PR04354)
Fire Island Seashore, Patchogue, NY
(05PR04401)
Statue Of Liberty, New York, NY
(05PR04429)

Dear Ms. Matthews:

The New York State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed recently prepared Cultural Landscape Inventory reports for four park sites in New York State. These reports have been reviewed by Christine Capella-Peters of our Technical Services Unit and in the case of the Statue of Liberty, by Kathy Howe of our National Register Unit. These individuals have provided detailed comments on the evaluations appearing in each of these reports. I encourage you to contact our staff directly if you have questions concerning the content of their reviews. Christine Capella-Peters may be reached at 315-492-1756. Kathy Howe is available at 518-237-8643 ext. 3266.

The review of the Statue of Liberty CLI has been especially challenging given that our office is in the midst of advising the Northeast Region's History Office of the National Park Service of how best to structure a new National Register nomination for the site. This involves recommendations concerning period of significance, and the counting and classification of resources as contributing or non-contributing. Please refer to Kathy Howe's letter of September 01, 2005 (enclosed) for our current recommendations on how landscape elements should be treated in the context of the new and expanded nomination. While we recognize that the CLI has a different purpose than the nomination and by nature must be more specific, it is our hope that the two documents will be generally compatible when completed. We recommend that the National Register period of significance extend from 1883 to 1956 and that this form the context against which significance and integrity are measured.

Thank you for providing us with this opportunity to comment on these reports. We appreciate your efforts on behalf of preserving the significant features of the important National Parks.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont
Director
Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau

Enclosures

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency
 printed on recycled paper

SHPO concurrence letters, August 30, 2005, and September 28, 2005, page 1 of 8.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

MEMORANDUM

August 30, 2005

To: Mark Peckham

From: Christine Capella Peters

Subject: NPS-CLI
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Bellefield Cultural Landscape Inventory
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
05PR04358

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations, the National Park Service (NPS) is seeking our concurrence with its findings regarding the significance and integrity of features at the Bellefield property within the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (HOFR). The evaluation was prepared as part of the nationwide NPS effort to catalog cultural landscapes within its system through its Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI).

Based on the review of the submitted material, it appears that substantial changes have been made at Bellefield to accommodate the administrative headquarters of the HOFR, albeit primarily in the historic southwest portion of the property. Principal among these alterations is the transfer of one acre to the National Archives and Records Administration for the construction of the Wallace Visitor & Education Center (WVEC).

The resulting loss of integrity due to the WVEC, particularly regarding spatial organization, circulation, vegetation and small scale features, is not adequately defined in the CLI. In addition, there is some discrepancy between our records (SHIPINX) and information contained in the CLI as to which characteristics and features already are documented in the 1980 National Register nomination as contributing.

In considering all of these issues, a number of cultural landscape characteristics and associated features are historically important, have integrity and contribute to the overall historic significance of the Bellefield property. These include:

- Circulation—Main entrance drive, formal (Beatrix Farrand) garden paths, and walking path.
- Buildings and structures—Bellefield mansion, new garage, old barn, old garage, pump house, Stone House, and water tower.
- Vegetation—formal garden, main entrance drive allees, hemlock hedge (along Rt. 9), front and rear yard tree groves, front lawn, and walking path allee.

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency
printed on recycled paper

SHPO concurrence letters, August 30, 2005, and September 28, 2005, page 2 of 8.

NPS-CLI
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Bellefield Cultural Landscape Inventory
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
05PR04358

P.2

- Small scale features—entrance gates and fence/walls; formal garden walls, gates and arbor; west lawn cistern and well; cold frames; and iron pump (former windmill site).

Please note that the CLI also recommends additional Bellefield roads/drives as contributing. Unfortunately, the documentation does not support this recommendation; specifically:

- Although remnants of the estates, farm and south boundary service roads are present, the majority of each route has been removed to accommodate the WVEC building, parking and access route. These fragments cannot successfully convey the full physical extent of each individual historic drive or the overall original circulation pattern. These 3 roads lack substantial integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The NPS should be encouraged to retain these non-contributing features and establish policies to prevent further diminution of their physical and visual character.

I concur with the CLI recommendation that the cultural landscape features identified as contributing to Bellefield, with the one exception noted above, be identified as such in the National Register nomination for the property.

If you have any questions regarding this matter please contact me at 315-492-1756 or christine.capella-peters@oprhp.state.ny.us.

SHPO concurrence letters, August 30, 2005, and September 28, 2005, page 3 of 8.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (NER-RS&S)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

AUG 22 2005

Bernadette Castro, Commissioner
New York State Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for Bellefield, part of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. The report has been prepared by Laurie Matthews and Erica Max, both of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, based on research and recent documentation of the existing conditions for that property. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the National Park Service (NPS) efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory

COPY

SHPO concurrence letters, August 30, 2005, and September 28, 2005, page 4 of 8.

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Updates Concurrence Form
2023**

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Bellefield, J.R. Roosevelt Place, and Top Cottage

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site concurs with the CLI updates for Bellefield, J.R. Roosevelt Place, and Top Cottage, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Bellefield
 Fair – J.R. Roosevelt Place
 Fair – Top Cottage

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values

The CLI updates for Bellefield, J.R. Roosevelt Place, and Top Cottage at Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site are hereby approved and accepted.

AMY BRACEWELL Digitally signed by AMY
BRACEWELL
Date: 2023.07.18 12:52:12 -04'00'

Superintendent, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site Date

CLI certification update form, July 18, 2023.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Interior Region 1
North Atlantic-Appalachian
1234 Market Street, 20th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

1.A.2.(IR1-RSS)

Mr. R. Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
NY State Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Mr. Mackay:

This letter serves as a request for your concurrence on the status of several previously unevaluated historic resources at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This request is part of an ongoing effort to update the inventory of cultural resources in the National Park Service (NPS), as per NPS policy and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This request is focused on updates to Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLI) and Historic Structures Inventories (HSI) that document resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register. The three inventories identify and document resource location, size, physical development, condition, historical significance, character-defining features, and management. This data serves as a foundation for park management for planning, stewardship, and interpretation.

Top Cottage – Previous Historic Property Evaluation:

The Top Cottage landscape is part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (NHS), which was authorized by Congress on July 18, 1939, under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The park was officially established by executive order on January 27, 1944, and transferred to federal ownership on November 21, 1945, seven months after FDR's death. The original limits of the site included 33.23 acres with the Home and gravesite adjacent to the 16-acre Franklin D. Library and Museum property established in 1939 and administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. Since the national historic site's establishment, the park has acquired most of the property within Springwood, the original part of the estate as developed through the time of FDR's father's death in 1900, plus the Rogers Land parcel that FDR purchased in 1935. Additional land throughout the historic limits of the Roosevelt Estate including the Upland Farms and Top Cottage was acquired under authority of the Roosevelt Family Lands Act passed by Congress in 1998 (Public Law 105-364), which gave the Secretary

1

SHPO concurrence letter, January 29, 2024, page 1 of 7.

of the Interior authority to acquire lands and interest within the boundaries of the 1,522-acre family estate at the time of FDR's death in 1945.

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS was administratively listed in the National Register without documentation on October 15, 1966, following passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Initial National Register documentation for the park was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on February 8, 1980. At this time, the listed property encompassed 264 acres, and significance was documented in the area of Politics/Government. In the statement of significance, the historic district was cited as the only place in the United States where a President was born, grew to manhood, and was buried. No resources at Top Cottage were specifically described. On September 24, 1996, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the National Park Service's evaluations of contributing and noncontributing resources at the park, but none were identified at Top Cottage.

On December 9, 1997, prior to its incorporation into the park, Top Cottage was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL). At the time, the property encompassed 32 acres and was privately owned by the Beaverkill Conservancy. Top Cottage was designated under NHL Criterion 2 (association with nationally significant people) under NHL Theme IV: Shaping the Political Landscape. The documentation listed significance in the areas of Politics/Government and Architecture for the period 1938–1945, with specific dates of 1938 (construction of Top Cottage), and 1940 and 1942 (dates of alterations by architect Henry Toombs under the direction of FDR). Toombs and Roosevelt were listed as the architect/builder. In addition to the design and use of the stone cottage, the documentation described FDR's deliberate siting of the building at the top of a hill that historically offered panoramic views across the Hudson Valley to the west. It also described the setting of surrounding forests and an overgrown meadow and mentioned that some trees near the house and the dogwoods in the meadow may have been planted by Roosevelt. The documentation also listed five mid-20th century non-contributing resources that have since been removed from the property.

On September 5, 2014, the New York SHPO approved updated National Register documentation that addressed land incorporated into the park since 1980, including Top Cottage that was added in 2002. The documentation was approved by the Keeper on November 17, 2014. The updated documentation also expanded the park's areas of significance to include Politics/Government, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology under Criteria A, B, C, and D. The overall period of significance was documented as ca. 1793–1945, beginning with the construction of the Home and ending with FDR's death and burial in the Rose Garden. For the Top Cottage property, the documentation identified several contributing resources: Top Cottage (Hilltop Cottage), Top Cottage Grounds, stone fences, farm and woods roads, and Rohan Farm Field. The Potter Stable-Cottage was identified as a non-contributing feature.

A 1.01-acre, triangular parcel at the extreme southwest corner of the Top Cottage CLI project area is outside the boundaries of the historic district. This parcel, historically part of the Rohan (Conklin) Farm, was purchased by the Beaverkill Conservancy from the Redl family in 1998 and

transferred to the park in 2002 to provide a way for the Top Cottage Trail to connect to Val-Kill, since the Harbour Hills subdivision blocked the historic connection. The property contains woods that are an historic extension of the woods at Val-Kill and Top Cottage, and therefore contributes to the historic setting of the district.

Previously unevaluated features at Top Cottage, described at the end of this letter, include:

- Entry Court Terrace
- Earthen Ramp [formerly CLI ID 169229]
- First Dutchess Hill Road (Top Cottage Trail)
- Top Cottage Entrance Drive
- Top Cottage Entrance Walk [formerly Front Bluestone Walk]
- Val-Kill–Cream Street Road (Trace)
- Well (Top Cottage Water System)
- Central Hudson Power Line Pole
- Wild Garden Stone Edging

J.R. Roosevelt Place – Previous Historic Property Evaluation:

The James R. Roosevelt Place is part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (NHS), which was authorized by Congress on July 18, 1939, designated by executive order on January 27, 1944, and transferred to the federal government on November 21, 1945. The 33.23-acre park originally encompassed the Home, gravesite, and surrounding grounds. It was subsequently expanded through donations and acquisitions to around 898 acres of the former 1,522-acre historic Roosevelt Family Estate (plus 181 acres preserved within Eleanor Roosevelt NHS that is within the 1945 boundaries of the estate). The park today includes roughly two-thirds of the J.R. Roosevelt Place, the country place of FDR's half-brother, James Roosevelt Roosevelt ("Rosy") that was part of the original Springwood estate acquired by FDR's James Roosevelt between 1867 and 1886. The NPS began acquiring the property beginning in 1984, and today it encompasses 159.37 acres including the main residence known as the Red House, primarily because of its association with the Roosevelt Estate and as part of the historic setting of the FDR Home.

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places without documentation on October 15, 1966, following passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. National Register documentation for the park was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on February 8, 1980. At this time the historic district encompassed 264 acres, and according to a map included the northern portion of the J.R. Roosevelt Place. The 1980 documentation identified significance in the area of Politics/Government. In the statement of significance, the historic district was cited as the only place in the United States where a President was born, grew to manhood, and was buried. No resources at the J.R. Roosevelt Place were specifically described, although the property was indirectly referenced as being part of the larger Roosevelt Estate.

SHPO concurrence letter, January 29, 2024, page 3 of 7.

On September 24, 1996, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the National Park Service's evaluations of contributing and noncontributing resources at the park that included resources within the J. R. Roosevelt Place as part of an update to the NPS List of Classified Structures: Ram House (which one not specified), Ice Pond Dam, Concrete Bridge (River Road Bridge), Estates Road, Lower Woods Road, Trail Network, River Wood Road (portion), and Stone Boundary Wall along Route 9 (portion).

On September 5, 2014, the New York SHPO approved updated National Register documentation that addressed land incorporated into the park since 1980, including the Red House acquired through a series of boundary increases. The documentation was approved by the Keeper on November 17, 2014. The updated documentation identified significance for the park under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Politics/Government, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The overall period of significance was listed as ca.1793-1945, beginning with the construction of Springwood and ending with FDR's death and burial in the Rose Garden. The period of significance for the one contributing archeological site at Bellefield was listed as 1844–1885. Specific dates were listed as ca.1793, 1795 (construction of the Bellefield House), 1882 (FDR's birth at Springwood), 1938-1939 (construction of Top Cottage), and 1945. Specific contributing resources evaluated in the documentation within the J.R. Roosevelt Place included: Red House, Garage-Motor House (Chauffer's Quarters), Lower Ram House, Ice Pond Dam, River Road, Farm and Woods Roads (Lower Woods Road #1), Service Roads (Estates Road, West Service Road), Stone Wall Systems (Post Road Stone Walls and Stone Fences), River Road Bridge, System of Forest Plantations (Plot E-white pine, Plot J-Norway spruce), and the Red House Grounds (Lilac Garden Wall, Red House Front Field, Red House Lower Field). The NPS Curatorial Building, NPS Garage, and the Greenhouse Foundation & Potting Shed were listed as non-contributing resources. Additionally, the documentation noted that the J.R. Roosevelt Place contained nine ASMIS-listed resources.

Previously unevaluated features at the J.R. Roosevelt Place, described at the end of this letter, include:

- Chauffeur's Quarters-Motor House Driveway
- Estates Road Spur
- J.R. Roosevelt Trotting Course (Trace)
- Kirchner Place Dam Ruins
- Kirchner Place Ram House (on boundary of tract 01-139)

Bellefield – Previous Historic Property Evaluation:

Bellefield is part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (NHS), which was authorized by Congress on July 18, 1939, designated by executive order on January 27, 1944, and transferred to the federal government on November 21, 1945. The 33.23-acre park originally encompassed the Home, gravesite, and surrounding grounds. The site was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places without documentation on October 15, 1966, following passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Bellefield, historically the country home of the Newbold-Morgan family, was donated to the federal

SHPO concurrence letter, January 29, 2024, page 4 of 7.

government in 1975 and incorporated into the national historic site for the purposes of protecting the setting and providing space for park administration.

On February 8, 1980, Bellefield was listed in the National Register as part of documentation for the park. This documentation identified significance for Bellefield under Criterion A for its association with the history of river estates in Dutchess County during the period 1890 to World War I, and under Criterion C for representing the work of the architectural firm McKim, Mead and White. The property was documented at a state level of significance. Contributing features included Bellefield, Cold Frames, New Garage, Old Barn, Old Garage, Old Barn, Pump House, Stone House (Superintendent's Quarters), and Water Tower.

On September 24, 1996, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the NPS on evaluations of features at Bellefield, through the List of Classified Structures. In addition to the contributing features identified in 1980, the LCS identified other contributing features: Albany Post Road Fence, Beatrix Farrand Garden Paths (Walks at Formal Garden), Beatrix Farrand Garden Stone Walls (Formal Garden Stone Walls), Cistern at West Lawn, Entrance Gates, Estates Road, Farm Road, Iron Pump at Windmill Site, Main Entrance Drive, South Boundary Service Road, and Well at West Lawn. The Cemetery Field Stone Wall and four headstones were identified as non-contributing.

On August 30, 2005, the New York SHPO concurred with the findings of the original Bellefield CLI. The CLI identified significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Politics/Government, Social History, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. The period of significance was identified as 1885-1916, when Thomas Newbold acquired the property to construction of the new garage. In addition to the contributing features identified in 1980 and 1996, the CLI identified other contributing features: Beatrix Farrand Garden Gates, Beatrix Farrand Grape Arbor, Beatrix Farrand Garden Plantings, Formal View of the front of Bellefield from Route 9, Front Lawn, Hemlock Hedge along Route 9, Front and Rear Tree Groves, Main Entrance Drive Allees, Walking Path, and Walking Path Allee.

On November 17, 2014, the Keeper approved updated documentation for the park that addressed expanded areas of significance and property acquired since the 1980 documentation. The updated documentation identified significance for the park under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Politics/Government, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The overall period of significance was listed as ca.1793–1945, beginning with the construction of the Home and ending with FDR's death and burial in the Rose Garden. For Bellefield, historic significance was documented under Criteria C and D; significance under Criterion A related to the history of river estates in Dutchess County in the 1980 National Register documentation was found to be no longer applicable. Specific contributing resources evaluated in the documentation within Bellefield included six buildings: Bellefield House, Bellefield Pump House, New Garage, Old Barn, Old Garage, and Stone House (Superintendent's Quarters); seven structures: Bellefield Main Entrance Drive, Bellefield Service Road, Bellefield South Boundary Service Road (Hyde Park Trail), Estates Road, Post Road Stone Walls, Pump

5

SHPO concurrence letter, January 29, 2024, page 5 of 7.

Base, and Water Tower; one object: Bellefield Entrance Gates; and five sites: System of Forest Plantations (Plot E), Bellefield Grounds (Cistern, Cold Frames, Gravel Pathway, West Lawn Wellhead), Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus, Newbold Walled Garden Site (Walled Garden Fieldstone Walls, Walled Garden Gravel Walks), and Crooke Family Cemetery (Crooke Family Cemetery Wall, Ann Broom Headstone, Crooke Family Headstone, Gabriel William Ludlow Broom Headstone, Sarah Broom Headstone). The Wallace Center Visitor Parking Lot and Entrance Drive (FDR Drive) were evaluated as non-contributing. As noted above, the cemetery wall and four headstones – evaluated as non-contributing in the 2005 CLI – are contributing in the 2014 National Register.

Previously unevaluated features at Bellefield, described at the end of this letter, include:

- Bellefield Service Yard Parking (Rte. 0902)
- Stone Cottage Road Trace (east of FDR Drive)
- Stone Cottage Road (west of FDR Drive) (portion)
- Newbold Walled Garden Trellises

Current Findings:

Updates to the CLI and HSI finds several previously unevaluated resources at Bellefield, J.R. Roosevelt Place, and Top Cottage at Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site retain integrity to the areas of significance. The following list identifies 18 resources related to buildings, structures, and small-scale features that contribute to the areas and periods of significance for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS (see Attachment for full descriptions).

If you concur with these findings, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Jeff Killion by email: jeff_killion@nps.gov. We would appreciate your response in **45 days**, if possible. Thank you for your attention to this request for concurrence. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Killion.

Sincerely,

JONATHAN MEADE
Digitally signed by JONATHAN MEADE
Date: 2024.01.02 10:00:28 -05'00'

Jonathan Meade
Associate Regional Director
Resource Stewardship and Science

Attachment

cc:
Superintendent, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

I concur with the National Park Service categorizations of the 18 historic resources for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site as detailed in this letter.



New York State Historic Preservation Officer



Date

bcc:
Stephen Pisani, Region 1 Historic Architecture, Conservation, and Engineering Center
Bethany Serafine, Region 1 History and Preservation Assistance
Robert Page, Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	Change in Condition	08/02/2011	Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.
David Uschold	Addition/Deletion of Landscape Characteristic or Contributing Feature	10/28/1999	The text for the CLI was reviewed by park staff in October 1999 and the CLI revised, based on those comments, in October 1999.
Laurie Matthews	Other	05/16/2005	Major revisions to select sections were completed to this Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) in 2005 using updated information obtained during a site visit in May 2005. Sections of the CLI which were revised include the Statement of Significance, Physical History, Chronology, Analysis and Evaluation, and National Register Information.
Jeff Killion	Other	01/29/2024	Full update (Level A)

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
New York	Dutchess County

Size (Acres): 22.41

Land Tract Number(s)

01-104, 22.41 acres (Bellefield);
01-112, 89.11 (Scenic Hudson Property) (north of Bellefield, outside park boundary);
01-117, 0.00 (Federal ROW along Stone Cottage Road adjacent to 01-104);
01-120, 0.00 (Private ROW through tract 01-104);
01-134, 1.00 (Wallace Visitor and Education Center) (NARA property within 01-104).

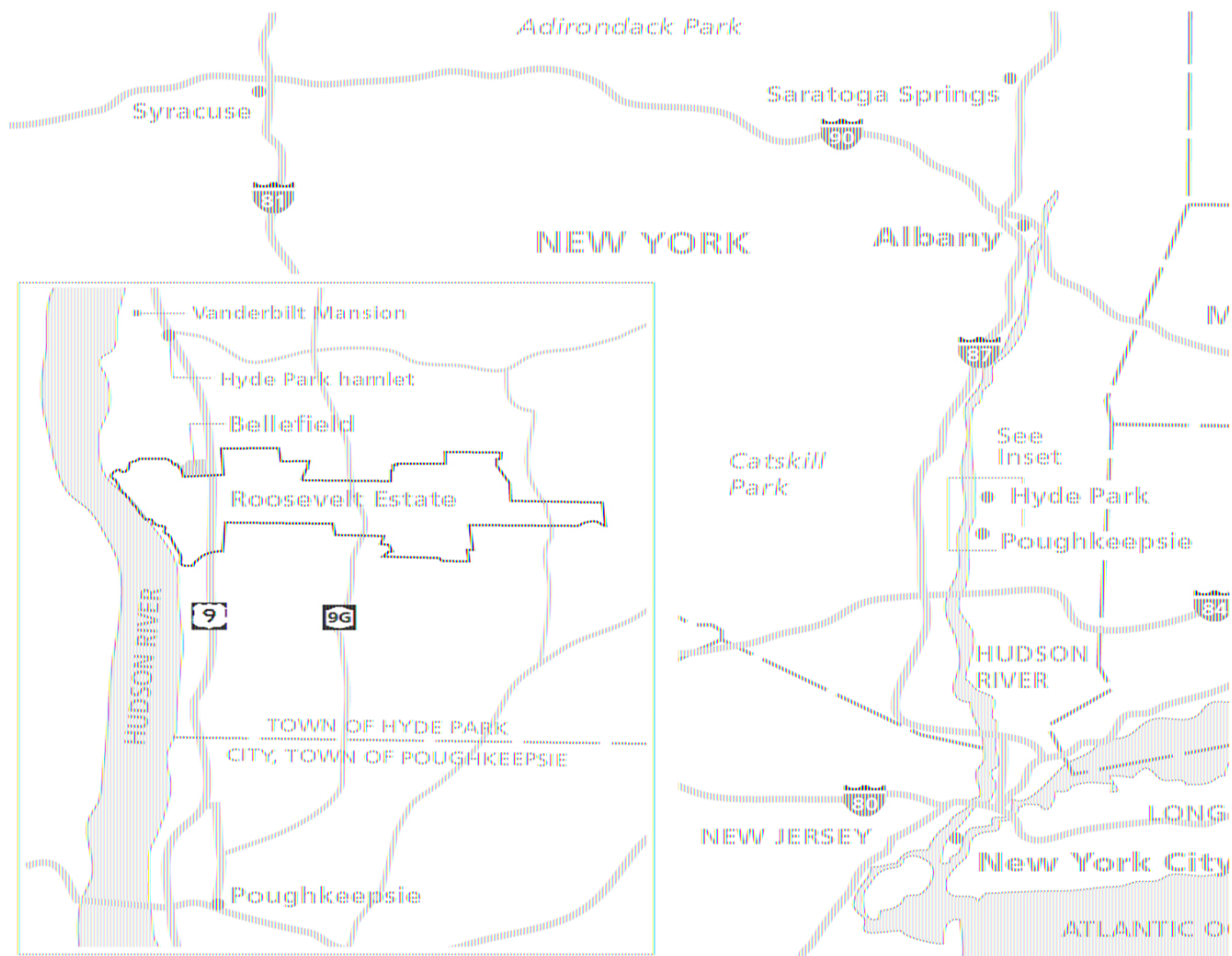
Boundary Description:

The Bellefield landscape (NPS tract 01-104) is comprised of park property north of Springwood outside of the historic Roosevelt Estate boundary. Bellefield consists of a 24.41-acre property donated by Gerald Morgan, Jr. to the federal government in 1975. Subdivision of 1.00 acre from tract 01-104 for the Wallace Visitor and Education Center in the early 2000s reduced the property under NPS administration to 22.41 acres. The landscape extends from the Post Road (US 9) on the east to the historic boundary of the Roosevelt Estate (Rogers Land) on the west, and from the historic boundary of the Roosevelt Estate (Wheeler Place/Springwood) and the FDR Library on the south to the historic boundary of the Rogers Estate (former Morgan property, now Scenic Hudson) on the north. The Scenic Hudson property, identified as NPS tract 01-120, contains 89.11 acres and includes a federal right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road (Bellefield river road) bordering Bellefield and the Rogers Land. Identified as tract 01-117, this right-of-way gives the park access for maintenance, but does not allow public access. A private right-of-way to Stone Cottage Road through Bellefield (tract 01-104) along the service road and historic main entrance road is identified as tract 01-120, and was owned by the late Gerald Morgan, Jr. (Dave Hayes, ROVA Integrated Resources Manager, 2022)

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Area	41.771555	-73.930449	
Aerial Photograph	Area	41.769719	-73.950157	
Aerial Photograph	Area	41.769536	-73.936399	
Aerial Photograph	Area	41.770336	-73.936373	
Aerial Photograph	Area	41.770595	-73.936447	
Aerial Photograph	Area	41.770739	-73.936379	
Aerial Photograph	Area	41.770577	-73.935746	
Aerial Photograph	Area	41.771483	-73.933904	

Location Map:

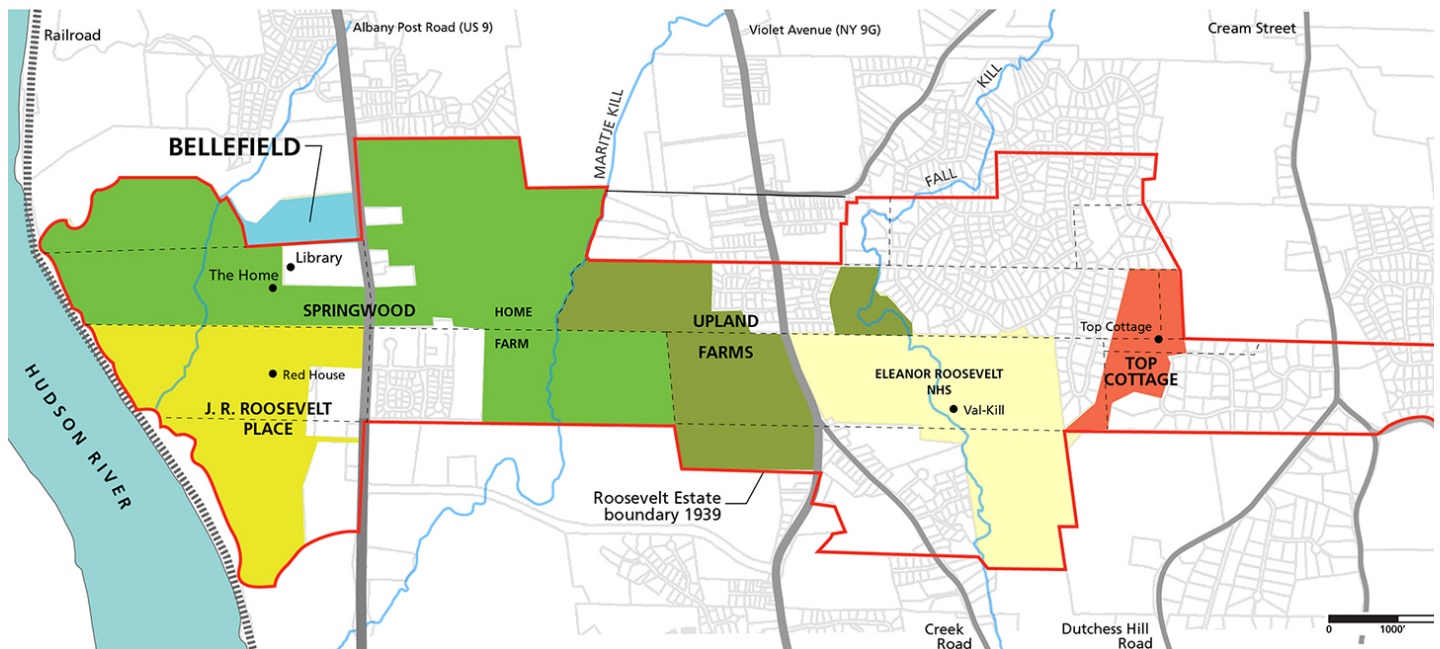


Location of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (NHS) in the Hudson Valley of New York. The red boundary is the 1939 limits of the Roosevelt Estate. The blue shaded area indicates the location of the Bellefield CLI proj area. (State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry--hereafter SUNY ESF)

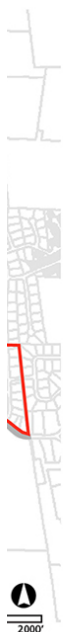
ect

Bellefield

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historical Site



Bellefield's location relative to the historic boundaries of the Roosevelt Estate (red line). The park's CLI project areas are shown by color: Bellefield (blue shaded), J.R. Roosevelt Place, Springwood, Upland Farms, and Top Cottage. Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site is a separate park unit within the historic limits of the Roosevelt Estate. (SUNY ESF and Dutchess County GIS tax map)



Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Bellefield is located along the east bank of the Hudson River within the Hudson River Valley region of New York State. The area is part of the Hudson Lowlands physiographic region characterized by alternating alluvial terraces and bands of rock outcrop that extend in a general north-south direction and rise in elevation from the banks of the tidal Hudson River. Bellefield is on the main lower terrace that is traversed by the Post Road, at an elevation of 187 feet above the Hudson River at Bellefield House.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Bellefield landscape was shaped by a long history of human habitation, with agricultural clearings most likely maintained on the site and adjacent Roosevelt lands by the Wappinger people long before European colonization. Construction of the Post Road, probably following a Wappinger trail, and creation of farms by European settlers in the early 18th century expanded the extent of the cultural landscape, which evolved as the farms transitioned to country seats in the early-to-mid 19th century, known along the east bank of the Hudson River as river estates. Like most river estates, Bellefield as initially developed through the mid- 19th century by the Johnston and Boorman families featured the domestic grounds on the west side of the Post Road overlooking the Hudson River, and the farm component on the east side of the road. From the 1840s through the 1860s, the Bellefield estate, which contained 131 acres, was closely integrated with the Wheeler Place, "Brierstone" to the south, and both shared the same river road and farm component estate east of the Post Road. After James Roosevelt acquired the Wheeler Place (Springwood) in 1867, he acquired the Bellefield farm (then known as the Bracken Place) in 1871. The portion of Bellefield west of the Post Road was acquired by Archibald Rogers in 1883 and incorporated into his estate to the north, known as Crumwold. In 1885, Rogers sold a 15.57-acre parcel including Bellefield House to Thomas Newbold, and another 4.29 acres in 1890, thus setting the boundaries that define most of the Bellefield landscape today. Mary Newbold Morgan acquired adjacent lands after 1945, including the 52-acre Rogers Land parcel west of Bellefield that FDR had acquired in 1935, and an approximately 93-acre property north of Bellefield formerly part of the Rogers Estate and now owned by Scenic Hudson. Approximately 4.5 acres of the 93-acre property may have been incorporated into the 24.41-acre Bellefield tract (01-104) that Gerald Morgan, Jr. gave to the National Park Service in 1975.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Bellefield landscape consists of federally owned land in the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York accessed from the Post Road (Albany Post Road, US 9) that forms the eastern boundary of the landscape. The Post Road is a state-maintained, two-lane road that serves as the main north-south arterial along the east side of the Hudson River. The Town of Hyde Park has a population of 21,021 as of April 1, 2020. The center of the unincorporated hamlet of Hyde Park is on the Post Road approximately one mile north of Bellefield. Suburban residential subdivisions developed after World War II are found throughout the area, together with commercial strip development from the same period along the Post Road across from Bellefield and to its north. The nearest large urban area is the City of Poughkeepsie (population 30,600), approximately three miles south. (U.S. Census Quick Facts)

Land use surrounding the park is under the jurisdiction of the Town of Hyde Park, which is governed by an elected Town Board composed of four members that each represent a district or ward, and a Town Supervisor. The Town has a Planning Board that reviews new development for consistency with applicable laws and the Town's Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2005. The Town of Hyde Park does not have an historic district ordinance. It does have a Conservation Advisory Council that advise the Town Board and Planning Board on matters pertaining to natural resource conservation.

Zoning in the Town of Hyde Park does not identify national park property as a distinct zone. None of the park land is identified as Historic Overlay District or Scenic Overlay District. Bellefield, along with Springwood to the south and the Scenic Hudson land to the north is zoned as Waterfront (WF), which allows the following uses (not a comprehensive list): one-family dwellings, agriculture, camp, civic facility, forestry use, municipal, nursery school, solar system, and roadside stand. Additional uses, such as cultural facility, mining, plant nursery, and telecommunication towers, are allowable by special permit. The east side of the Post Road across from Bellefield, now partly federal land, is zoned Corridor Business (CB), which allows the following in addition to those for WF (except mining): multiple dwelling, general commercial, recreation commercial, medical office, and lodging facility, with gas station by special permit. The west side of the Post Road north of the Scenic Hudson property is also zoned Corridor Business, and residential subdivisions to the west are zoned Neighborhood, where one-family dwelling, residential care facility, bed-and-breakfast, agriculture, animal husbandry, cultural facility, educational institution, and forestry uses are allowed. (Town of Hyde Park website, <https://www.hydeparkny.us/>).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/18/2005

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As approved on July 18, 2005, the Bellefield landscape meets the "Must be Preserved and Maintained." While Bellefield is not central to the park's legislated significance, it meets the criteria for the Must be Preserved and Maintained management category because the site is nationally significant as defined by National Register/National Historic Landmark criteria, and because it also serves as the setting for Springwood (Roosevelt Estate) that is at the core of the park's legislated significance. Bellefield has three resources that are documented in the National Register at the national level of significance: Bellefield House, New Garage, and Newbold Walled Garden. Bellefield forms a significant part of the historic setting for the Roosevelt Home and gravesite, as well as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library that is in the process of being designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Other

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Agreement with the Beatrix Farrand Garden Association, founded in 1994, for the care of the Newbold Walled Garden. Renews on a 5-year cycle.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: None - Other Federal Agency Owned

Narrative: Tract 01-134 is a 1.00-acre tract within the Bellefield landscape that contains the Henry A. Wallace Visitor & Education Center

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative: Tract 01-117 contains a federal right-of-way bordering the Bellefield landscape along the historic Stone Cottage Road. Property owned by Scenic Hudson.

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative: Tract 01-120 is a private right-of-way along the Bellefield service road and main entrance drive from Bellefield Cottage/Stone Cottage Road to the Post Road (formerly owned by Gerald Morgan, Jr.).

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park, that contribute to its setting. The Roosevelt Estate lands adjacent to Bellefield, including the park-owned Wheeler Place to the south, Rogers Land to the west, and Home Farm to the east across the Post Road (all part of the Springwood CLI) contribute to the historic setting of Bellefield. Adjacent lands outside of the park that contribute include the 89.11-acre property to the north that is owned by Scenic Hudson. This property, historically part of the Rogers Estate, Crumwold, retains open fields along the Post Road and woods extending west to the Hudson River that existed during the period of significance and contribute to Bellefield's historic rural setting. These lands also contribute to the historic setting of the Rogers Land parcel within the Roosevelt Estate. The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library property adjacent to the south side of Bellefield, a separate federal property within the Wheeler Place that FDR developed in 1939-1940 for his presidential library, post-dates Bellefield's period of significance but is within the period of significance for the Roosevelt Estate. The FDR Library and its associated parking lot and entrance drive were historically screened from view within Bellefield by trees along the south boundary and an orchard on the library property.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Bellefield is part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (NHS), which was authorized by Congress on July 18, 1939, designated by executive order on January 27, 1944, and transferred to the federal government on November 21, 1945. The 33.23-acre park originally encompassed the Home, gravesite, and surrounding grounds. The site was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places without documentation on October 15, 1966, following passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Bellefield, historically the country home of the Newbold-Morgan family, was donated to the federal government in 1975 and incorporated into the national historic site for the purposes of protecting the setting and providing space for park administration.

On February 8, 1980, Bellefield was listed in the National Register as part of documentation for the park. This documentation identified significance for Bellefield under Criterion A for its association with the history of river estates in Dutchess County during the period 1890 to World War I, and under Criterion C for representing the work of the architectural firm McKim, Mead and White. The property was documented at a state level of significance. Contributing features included Bellefield, Cold Frames, New Garage, Old Barn, Old Garage, Old Barn, Pump House, Stone House (Superintendent's Quarters), and Water Tower.

On September 24, 1996, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the NPS on evaluations of features at Bellefield, through the List of Classified Structures. In addition to the contributing features identified in 1980, the LCS identified other contributing features: Albany Post Road Fence, Beatrix Farrand Garden Paths (Walks at Formal Garden), Beatrix Farrand Garden Stone Walls (Formal Garden Stone Walls), Cistern at West Lawn, Entrance Gates, Estates Road, Farm Road, Iron Pump at Windmill Site, Main Entrance Drive, South Boundary Service Road, and Well at West Lawn. The Cemetery Field Stone Wall and four headstones were identified as non-contributing.

On August 30, 2005, the New York SHPO concurred with the findings of the original Bellefield CLI. The CLI identified significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Politics/Government, Social History, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. The period of significance was identified as 1885-1916, when Thomas Newbold acquired the property to construction of the new garage. In addition to the contributing features identified in 1980 and 1996, the CLI identified other contributing features: Beatrix Farrand Garden Gates, Beatrix Farrand Grape Arbor, Beatrix Farrand Garden Plantings, Formal View of the front of Bellefield from Route 9, Front Lawn, Hemlock Hedge along Route 9, Front and Rear Tree Groves, Main Entrance Drive Allees, Walking Path, and Walking Path Allee.

On November 17, 2014, the Keeper approved updated documentation for the park that addressed expanded areas of significance and property acquired since the 1980 documentation. The updated documentation identified significance for the park under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Politics/Government, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The overall period of significance was listed as ca.1793–1945, beginning with the construction of the Home and ending with FDR's death and burial in the Rose Garden. For Bellefield, historic significance was documented under Criteria C and D; significance under Criterion A related to the history of river estates in Dutchess County in the 1980 National Register documentation was found to be no longer applicable. Specific contributing resources evaluated in the documentation within Bellefield included six buildings: Bellefield House, Bellefield Pump House, New Garage, Old Barn, Old Garage, and Stone House (Superintendent's Quarters); seven structures: Bellefield Main Entrance Drive, Bellefield Service Road, Bellefield South Boundary Service Road (Hyde Park Trail), Estates Road, Post Road Stone Walls, Pump Base, and Water Tower; one object: Bellefield Entrance Gates; and five sites: System of Forest Plantations (Plot E), Bellefield Grounds (Cistern, Cold Frames, Gravel Pathway, West Lawn Wellhead), Bellefield Mansion

Complex Greenhouse Locus, Newbold Walled Garden Site (Walled Garden Fieldstone Walls, Walled Garden Gravel Walks), and Crooke Family Cemetery (Crooke Family Cemetery Wall, Ann Broom Headstone, Crooke Family Headstone, Gabriel William Ludlow Broom Headstone, Sarah Broom Headstone). The Wallace Center Visitor Parking Lot and Entrance Drive (FDR Drive) were evaluated as non-contributing. As noted above, the cemetery wall and four headstones – evaluated as non-contributing in the 2005 CLI – are contributing in the 2014 National Register.

On January 29, 2024, the New York SHPO concurred with the NPS on the evaluation of our additional contributing features at Bellefield: Bellefield Service Yard Parking (Rte. 0902), Stone Cottage Road Trace (east of FDR Drive), Stone Cottage Road (west of FDR Drive) (portion), and the Newbold Walled Garden Trellises.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the “CLI Professional Procedures Guide,” the areas and periods of significance for Bellefield are adequately documented in the National Register and previous consultations with the New York SHPO. The CLI Update’s evaluations of countable contributing resources are consistent with the 2014 National Register. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Bellefield landscape is considered “Entered-Documented.”

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 01/29/2024

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS Historic District:

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D, and derives its primary significance under Criterion B at the national level in the area of Politics/Government for its association with Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945). FDR was the 32nd President of the United States and one of the most important political figures of the 20th century. The historic district also possesses national significance in the area of Politics/Government under Criterion A for its association with significant events that occurred there during Roosevelt’s presidency. Several buildings within the historic district meet Criterion C at the national level in the area of Architecture: the Home (renovations, Hoppin, Koen & Huntington, 1915–1916), Bellefield House (renovations, McKim, Mead and White, 1909–1911), the New Garage at Bellefield (McKim, Mead and White, 1916), and Top Cottage (FDR and Henry Toombs, 1938–1939). The walled garden at Bellefield, built in 1912, is significant at the national level under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture as one of the earliest surviving gardens designed by landscape architect Beatrix Jones Farrand. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 30)

The historic district also has significant associations at the state and local levels. Under Criterion A at the state level, it possesses significance in the area of Conservation for its association with the history of forestry in New York State during the early 20th century, illustrated through FDR’s plantations and managed forests. Resources significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture

include the Red House at the J.R. Roosevelt Place; Gardener's Cottage, Coach House, and Greenhouse at Springwood; and the Old Barn, Stone House, and Old Garage at Bellefield. The district is significant at the state level under Criterion D in the area of Archeology for its realized ability to contribute substantive archeological data about the evolution of gardening trends and designed landscapes among the Hudson Valley elite from the early 19th through the 20th century within the Bellefield property. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 31)

The period of significance for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS extends from ca. 1793, the date that the Home at Springwood was constructed, to 1945, the year of FDR's death and installation of his grave monument in the Rose Garden. This period encompasses the construction dates of all the architecturally significant buildings located within the district, the year of FDR's birth at Springwood (1882), as well as the McKim, Mead and White renovation of the Bellefield House (1909–1911), the Beatrix Farrand design of the formal garden at Bellefield (1912), the Hoppin & Koen renovation of Springwood (1915–1916), and the McKim, Mead and White design of the New Garage at Bellefield (1916). FDR's acquisition of nine upland farm properties between 1911 and 1937, for agricultural, forestry, and recreational purposes, is also included in the period of significance. The one contributing archeological site within the district at Bellefield falls within the period as well. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 30)

Bellefield:

Bellefield, located within the boundaries of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS, is significant at the national, state, and local levels under Criteria C and D in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture for the period ca.1793–1916 (within the district's overall period of ca.1793–1945). For Bellefield, the period begins with establishment of the Crooke family cemetery by 1793 and the construction of Bellefield House in 1795–1796, and ends with the last significant addition, the New Garage completed in 1916. Because the Bellefield property was historically subdivided from its farm component and its wooded pleasure ground extending toward the Hudson River, and due to the recent addition of the Wallace Visitor and Education Center on the west lawn and hayfield, the Bellefield landscape does not convey significance related to its design and use as a representative river estate in Dutchess County.

CRITERION C

Architecture:

Bellefield is significant at the national level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for Bellefield House and the New Garage. Both were designed by McKim, Mead and White, the largest and best-known architectural office in the country at the time of the Bellefield House commission in 1909–1911. The 30-year-old firm was at the height of its success, with work underway in the Newbolds' home city of New York on such notable projects as Pennsylvania Station, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Columbia University, the Brooklyn Museum, and the Municipal Building. While such public and institutional buildings were the firm's best-known work, it also had a long and distinguished record of designing country houses in Newport, on Long Island, and in the Hudson Valley. Residential work comprised slightly less than 40 percent of the firm's total client list between 1879 and 1912. Today, only approximately 100 of their residential commissions survive. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 46, quoting White 1998)

Bellefield House embodies the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival country-house architecture in the Hudson Valley dating its renovation and expansion designed by McKim, Mead and White. The restrained Colonial Revival design of Bellefield reflects the partners' long-standing interest in American architecture of the 18th century and their appreciation of simple massing and elegant detail that characterizes the mature phase of the firm's residential work. The house also reflects changes in architectural styles and building methods dating back to its initial construction in 1795, evident at the rear and portions of the interior. The New Garage, a Colonial Revival-style stone automobile garage and staff residence designed in 1914 and constructed in 1916, is significant as an example of McKim, Mead and White's design of support buildings, using a traditional style and materials on the exterior that concealed modern construction materials and systems on the interior, including steel framing, steam heat, an automobile washer, concrete floors, and car bays with oil drip pens. Both buildings retain historic integrity. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 45-46)

Bellefield is significant at the state and local levels under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its outbuildings, including the Old Barn, Old Garage, and Stone House. The Old Barn is documented as a

significant example of a heavy-timber frame structure probably built in the early 19th century and updated with board-and-batten siding in the mid-19th century, possibly under Boorman ownership between 1843 and 1866. While little is known about the origins of this building, it appears to be a rare surviving example of an early vernacular agricultural building associated with a river estate in Dutchess County. The Colonial Revival-style Old Garage is significant as an early example of concrete-block construction, dating to the introduction of this building material as a durable, fire-resistant, and inexpensive alternative to stone and wood. The Stone House, a staff residence built in ca. 1905, is significant as a representative example of the Colonial Revival style at the turn of the 20th century. The building features a high level of detail for its type through its denticulated cornice on the main roof and entrance porch. It is not known if the house was designed by an architect. All three buildings retain historic integrity, with the only non-contributing exterior alteration limited to a minor frame shed-roof addition at the rear of the Old Garage, built after 1921. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 49-50)

Landscape Architecture:

Significance at the national level under Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture is documented for the Newbold Walled Garden. Built in 1912, the stone wall and hemlock hedge-enclosed garden that opens off the living room of Bellefield House is significant for illustrating the distinctive characteristics of early 20th-century garden design and of the work of landscape gardener Beatrix Jones Farrand. It may be one of her earliest surviving works. Farrand (1872–1959) is considered one of the finest landscape architects of her generation. She became an avid gardener early on, influenced by her travels in Europe and following the interests of her aunt Edith Newbold Jones Wharton, whose writings included a garden and architecture treatise, “Italian Villas and Their Gardens.” In the years prior to the establishment of university-level landscape architecture programs, Farrand gained her training through study of horticulture and garden design in Berlin and under Charles Sprague Sargent, dean of American horticulture and founder of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. In 1895, Farrand became a professional landscape architect (although she preferred the term landscape gardener), opening her own office in New York City. Four years later, she became one of the founding members of the American Society of Landscape Architects. In her work, Beatrix Jones Farrand followed the late-19th-century shift toward formalism coupled with a growing appreciation of natural and wild landscapes. Formal structure and an integration of buildings and architecture derived from the precedent of the Italian garden were fused with old-fashioned, informal plantings, native materials, vernacular building techniques, and an impressionistic use of color recalling the aesthetic of the Arts & Crafts Movement and the work of the English gardeners William Robinson and Gertrude Jekyll in particular. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 50)

Farrand's design for the Newbold Walled Garden illustrates her signature integration of formal order with informal plantings and materials. The rectangular garden rooms, graduated in size and enclosed by walls and sheared hedges with orthogonal walks and central lawn panels, characterize a formal order. Farrand's interest in informality is expressed through use of mixed perennial beds, vines, rustic stone masonry, and heavy wood gates with strap hinges that are expressive of Arts & Crafts aesthetics. The Newbold Walled Garden today reflects restoration efforts that have been underway since 1994 through the Beatrix Farrand Garden Association, Inc., with the only contemporary alteration being the addition of a gate at the south entrance. Because the original planting plan has not been located, the garden beds have been maintained in the character of Farrand's work, using a plan for a similar garden she designed in nearby Harrison, New York, around the same time. Farrand also may have designed a wild garden around the perimeter of the formal garden, another signature characteristic of her garden designs; however, little remains of it except for a scattering of trees and shrubs. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 51)

CRITERION D

Archeology:

Bellefield is significant at the state level under Criterion D for its realized ability to contribute substantive archeological data about the evolution of gardening trends and designed landscapes among the Hudson Valley elite from the early 19th century through the 20th century. The Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus, located in the grounds to the rear of the house, yielded structural and artifact data about an early estate greenhouse in the Hudson Valley and provides valuable baseline information with which to measure the degree to which greenhouse structures were expanded and elaborated throughout the later 19th century and 20th century. The greenhouse site also contained a substantial button and

faunal assemblage that hints at the development of a button-making cottage industry at Bellefield and could contribute important information in the area of Social History concerning the transition from strictly agrarian to small-scale industrial pursuits in the region. Portions of the site underwent data retrieval as part of the development of the Wallace Center.

National Register Significance Criteria:

- D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history
- C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1793 - CE 1916

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Period Revivals (1870-1940)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Vernacular Architecture	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	Colonial Revival Landscape Design	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	The Romantic Period	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

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

NRIS ID: 66000056

Primary Certification Date: 02/08/1980

NRIS Name: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site,
Boundary Increase

NRIS ID: 66000056

Primary Certification Date: 11/17/2014

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number: 90NR00306

Name: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic
Site

Listed Date: 06/23/1980

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BCE 1000 - 1600	Inhabited	The east side of the Hudson Valley extending to the Connecticut River including the future Bellefield property is home to the Wappinger, an Eastern Algonquian Munsee-speaking people. They live in seasonal camps and villages, and hunt, fish, gather, and farm. They may have made agricultural clearings on the terrace along the Post Road.
CE 1609	Colonized	Henry Hudson explores the Hudson Valley, leading to the establishment of the Dutch colony of New Netherlands.
CE 1609 - 1655	Exploited	Conflicts and disease from European settlers decimate the Wappinger people, including major defeats by the Dutch in the 1644 Pound Ridge Massacre and the 1655 Peach Tree War. After this last battle, most remaining Wappinger people leave the Hudson Valley.
CE 1664	Colonized	The British take New Netherlands and rename it New York.
CE 1683	Established	Dutchess County is chartered as one of the original counties of the Colony of New York.
CE 1697	Purchased/Sold	The Great Nine Partners Patent is granted to nine British land speculators; it stretches from the Hudson River east to near the Connecticut state line, occupying nearly one-third of Dutchess County, including the Bellefield property.
CE 1699	Platted	The riverfront parcel of the Great Nine Partners Patent along the Hudson River is divided into nine so-called Water Lots, to allow each of the nine land speculator access to the Hudson River. Bellefield and the Wheeler Place (Springwood) correspond with Water Lot 6, owned by William Creed.
CE 1717 - 1740	Land Transfer	Augustine Creed inherits north half of Water Lot 6 (approximately 600 acres including land that later becomes Bellefield). William Creed, Jr. inherits the south half of Water Lot 6 (Wheeler Place)
CE 1722	Built	The Post Road from New York to Albany is extended through Dutchess County.
CE 1730	Settled	Around this time, European settlers arrive in what is now Hyde Park hamlet.
CE 1733	Purchased/Sold	Theodorus and Cornelius Van Wyck acquire the south half of Water Lot 6 (Wheeler Place) from William Creed, Jr.
CE 1734	Land Transfer	John Everson exchanges land he owns in the patent for Van Wyck's south half of Water Lot Six (Wheeler Place).
CE 1740	Purchased/Sold	Anthony Yalverton purchases the north half of Water Lot 6 (Bellefield) from Augustine Creed.
CE 1742	Purchased/Sold	Daniel Devoe acquires the north half of Water Lot 6 (Bellefield) from Yalverston.
CE 1750 - 1751	Purchased/Sold	Charles Croke, a merchant from New York city, purchases Water Lot 5 (J.R. Roosevelt Place).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1750 - 1751	Built	Charles Crooke family builds a stone house known as the Mansion House west of the Post Road.
CE 1751	Purchased/Sold	Charles Crooke expands his acreage in 1751 by purchasing the north half of Water Lot Six (Bellefield) from Daniel Devoe. The property has no known house on it. The Crookes name their estate on Water Lots 5 and 6 "Crum Elbow."
CE 1751	Built	Around this time, the Crookes build a river road on their newly-acquired property on the north half of Water Lot 6 (Stone Cottage Road).
CE 1764	Land Transfer	Charles Crooke (I) leaves his property to his son Charles Crooke (II) upon his death.
CE 1772	Established	Charles Crooke (II) dies and is buried in a newly-established family burial ground on the north half of Water Lot 6.
CE 1772	Land Transfer	Charles Crooke (II) leaves Crum Elbow to his wife Janettye Crooke for her use during her widowhood. He bequeaths the property to their three children to be granted when they come of age in 1792.
CE 1792 - 1793	Land Transfer	The Dutchess County Court of Common Pleas divides the property of Charles Crooke (II) among his three children. John Crooke receives 464 acres (northern half of Lot 6 including the future site of Bellefield). The family retains ownership of their cemetery on the property. A dry-laid stone wall may have been built around the cemetery at this time.
CE 1793	Purchased/Sold	John Crooke sells 175 acres of Water Lot 6, including Bellefield, to Jacob Bush. Cornelius and John Ray purchase the southern half of Lot 6 (Wheeler Place) from their aunt, Widow Everson.
CE 1795	Purchased/Sold	Judge John Johnston acquires north half of Water Lot 6 from Jacob Bush (present Bellefield and Rogers Land). The property has no known house on it. The Crooke family retains ownership of the cemetery.
CE 1795 - 1796	Built	Judge Johnston constructs a 16-room Federal style house and names the estate Bellefield. A u-shaped entry drive to the Post Road is probably built at this same time. Johnston most likely also constructed a farm building complex east of the Post Road (Bellefield farm) at this time.
CE 1799 - 1811	Purchased/Sold	Johnston acquires part of the neighboring south half of Water Lot 6 (Wheeler Place, former Everson property with the Roosevelt Home); he acquires the rest in 1811.
CE 1799 - 1811	Built	A road (Estates Road) connecting the two halves of Water Lot 6 (Wheeler Place and Bellefield) is built around this time, most likely curving northeast from the Everson house (the Home) to Bellefield House.
CE 1800	Built	By this time, a heavy timber-frame barn (Old Barn) is built west of Bellefield House and north of the Crooke family cemetery.
CE 1807	Built	Around this time, the Post Road is rebuilt as the Highland Turnpike. Stone fences along the road frontage of Bellefield may have been built or rebuilt at this time.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1813	Memorialized	A headstone is installed in the Crooke family cemetery to mark family members interred there.
CE 1820	Purchased/Sold	William Henderson acquires the Bellefield estate, which includes 332 acres of Water Lot 6 (Bellefield, Rogers Land, Wheeler Place, part of Morgan-Scenic Hudson property, southern part of Bracken Place/Home Farm) from Judge Johnston, who is experiencing financial difficulties due to loss of his prize Merino sheep to disease.
CE 1826	Purchased/Sold	Ephraim Holbrook acquires the Bellefield estate from Henderson and acquires a portion of Lot 7 (current northern part of Home Farm/Bracken Place), increasing the property size to 405 acres.
CE 1843	Purchased/Sold	James Boorman, a partner in the Hudson River Railroad, purchases the Bellefield estate (Bellefield, Rogers Land, Wheeler Place, Bracken Place/Home Farm, and a portion of the Morgan-Scenic Hudson property) and soon begins to improve it into his family's country place
CE 1844	Memorialized	Sarah Broom is interred in the Crooke family cemetery and her grave is marked by a headstone.
CE 1845 - 1850	Rehabilitated	Around this time, the Boormans update Bellefield House in the Italianate style. They build a Gothic Revival-style cottage along the river road (Stone Cottage Road) at the edge of the river terrace and erect a greenhouse southwest of Bellefield House.
CE 1845	Purchased/Sold	James Boorman gives 94-acres on the south half of Water Lot 6 including the Roosevelt Home to his daughter and son-in-law, Mary and Josiah Wheeler. They name their estate Brierstone. The Wheelers subsequently acquire title to the 183-acre Bellefield farm east of the Post Road (Bracken Place).
CE 1850	Planted	By this time, the Boorman family maintains flower and vegetable gardens at the rear of Bellefield House, extending west to the Crooke family cemetery and bisected by a gravel path.
CE 1850	Built	Around this time, the Boormans probably update the old barn near the Crooke family cemetery with board and batten siding. A stone cottage is built around this time near the western end of the river road (Stone Cottage Road).
CE 1851	Purchased/Sold	The Boormans and Wheelers sell two acres along the river for construction of the Hudson River Railroad.
CE 1856	Memorialized	Ann Broome and Gabriel William Ludlow Broom are interred in the Crooke family cemetery and their graves are marked by headstones.
CE 1866	Purchased/Sold	James Boorman dies and Francis U. Johnston (grandson of Judge Johnston who built Bellefield House in 1796) purchases 131 acres of the Bellefield estate west of the Post Road (Bellefield, Rogers Land, portion of Morgan-Scenic Hudson property), excluding the Crooke family cemetery.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1867	Purchased/Sold	Josiah and Mary Wheeler sell their Brierstone estate west of the Post Road to James Roosevelt of New York City. Roosevelt and his wife, Rebecca Brien Howland, and their 13-year-old son, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, use the estate as their country place, which they rename Springwood. Timothy Bracken acquires the 183-acre Bellefield farm on the east side of the Post Road from the Wheelers.
CE 1871	Purchased/Sold	James Roosevelt purchases the 183-acre former Bellefield farm east of the Post Road, which contains a farm building complex, from the estate of Timothy Bracken.
CE 1871	Purchased/Sold	Henry G. Coggershall purchases the 131-acre Bellefield estate, excluding the Crooke family cemetery.
CE 1879	Purchased/Sold	Anne Livingston purchases the 131-acre Bellefield estate, excluding the Crooke family cemetery, at public auction.
CE 1883	Purchased/Sold	Archibald Rogers purchases the Butler estate north of Bellefield, "Crumwold," and soon after purchases the 131-acre Bellefield estate to its south from Anne Livingston.
CE 1883 - 1885	Developed	Around this time, Archibald Rogers improves the wooded lowlands of Bellefield into a rustic pleasure ground. The river road (Stone Cottage Road) is improved with stone-arched bridges, and a combination dam/bridge is built to create a fish pond across a creek.
CE 1885	Purchased/Sold	Thomas Newbold purchases a small portion of the Bellefield estate, 15.57 acres including Bellefield House from Archibald Rogers. Rogers maintains ownership of former Bellefield estate land to the north and west to the Hudson River (Rogers Land, Morgan-Scenic Hudson property).
CE 1886	Purchased/Sold	Thomas Newbold acquires the Crooke family cemetery from Charles Broom, a descendant of Ann Crooke.
CE 1890	Purchased/Sold	Thomas Newbold purchases 4.29 acres from the Rogers Estate at the southwest side of Bellefield, increasing his holdings to 19.86 acres.
CE 1895	Altered	Around this time, the Newbold renovate Bellefield House, replacing most of the Italianate-style exterior features with neoclassical-style features, including a new front entry porch and a balustrade along the front of the roof.
CE 1890	Built	A grass tennis court is built in the west lawn around this time
CE 1900	Altered	By this time, Estates Road that links Bellefield and Springwood is rebuilt on a straight north-south alignment through the Springwood Home Farm and Bellefield flower and vegetable gardens to the Bellefield service area.
CE 1905	Built	A cast-stone (concrete block) Colonial Revival-style garage (Old Garage) is built in the service area.
CE 1905	Built	Around this time, a stone-faced Colonial Revival-style house (Stone House) is built for the Bellefield superintendent.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1905	Purchased/Sold	Thomas Newbold acquired the Dumphy Farm on the uplands east of the Roosevelt Home Farm. FDR and Sara Roosevelt give Newbold permission to extend a road through the Home Farm to the Dumphy Farm, which FDR calls Newbold Road.
CE 1909	Purchased/Sold	Thomas Newbold acquires the Hughson Farm north of the Dumphy Farm.
CE 1909 - 1911	Altered	Bellefield House is enlarged and redesigned in the Colonial Revival style according to plans by McKim, Mead and White. The rear of the house retains a cast-iron porch and other features from the old house.
CE 1911	Built	A wood-stave water tank on a steel tower is built within the Crooke family cemetery, and a frame pump house is built along the west side of the cemetery, as part of a new water supply system for the enlarged Bellefield House. A windmill and iron pump are built east of the service yard as part of the new system.
CE 1911	Planted	A sheared hemlock hedge is planted in place of the stone wall along the Post Road between the entrance gates.
CE 1912	Built	A formal walled garden is built off the south side of Bellefield House according to plans by landscape architect Beatrix Jones Farrand.
CE 1914	Planted	FDR establishes a border of white pine trees along the Post Road, which he identifies as part of his forest plantations (Plot E); it extends from the J.R. Roosevelt Place north to the south entrance gates of Bellefield. A separate section of the border is planted north of the north entrance gate.
CE 1915	Built	Around this time, two concrete cold frames are built south of the Crooke family cemetery near the domestic gardens.
CE 1916	Built	A stone, Colonial Revival-style automobile garage is built in the service area according to plans by McKim, Mead and White.
CE 1916	Planted	Around this time, a rose garden is created at the edge of the west lawn south of the walking path between Bellefield House and Stone House, around a wellhead consisting of a stone Corinthian capital; the flower and vegetable gardens to the west are redesigned and grape arbors are installed.
CE 1916 - 1919	Built	Around this time, a pony truss bridge is built to carry Stone Cottage Road across the newly expanded New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to Crum Elbow Point, within the Rogers Estate.
CE 1929	Land Transfer	Thomas Newbold dies and leaves the 19.86-acre Bellefield estate to his daughter Mary Newbold and her husband, Gerald Morgan.
CE 1931 - 1935	Purchased/Sold	The Morgans purchase 16.007 acres of the former Rogers estate north of Bellefield, increasing the size of the property to 35.87 acres.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1935	Purchased/Sold	FDR purchases 52.65 acres west of Bellefield and immediately south of Stone Cottage Road from the estate of Anne C. Rogers, along with a right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road to Crum Elbow Point. He calls the property Rogers Land.
CE 1935	Purchased/Sold	FDR purchases the east half of the Dumphy Farm from the estate of Thomas Newbold.
CE 1937	Purchased/Sold	FDR purchases the west half of the Dumphy Farm and the Hughson Farm from the estate of Thomas Newbold.
CE 1939	Maintained	A temporary communications camp, nicknamed Camp Morgan, is set up by the federal government at the western end of the field behind Bellefield House as part of the security measures for the visit of the King and Queen of England.
CE 1939	Planned	Congress passes joint resolution (No. 30, 76th Congress, 1st Session, 53 Stat. 1062-5) that authorizes development of the FDR Presidential Library and allows federal agencies to accept donations of any part of the Roosevelt Estate for use in connection with any designated function of the federal government.
CE 1939 - 1941	Built	The FDR Presidential Library, designed by FDR with architects Henry Toombs and Louis A. Simon, is constructed on the North Avenue Lot immediately south of Bellefield, and opens to the public in 1941. The project includes an entrance drive and stone gatehouse immediately south of the Bellefield south boundary, and a perimeter iron fence that borders Bellefield.
CE 1943	Land Transfer	On December 29, the federal government accepts a deed from FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt for 33.23 acres of the Wheeler Place for establishment of the Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, subject to their life estate. The site borders the west lawn and rear hayfield at Bellefield.
CE 1945	Memorialized	FDR dies on April 12 and is buried in the Rose Garden at Springwood on April 15.
CE 1946	Land Transfer	On January 1, the National Park Service takes possession of the Home and surrounding 33.23 acres. The national historic site opens to the public in April.
CE 1947 - 1948	Built	NPS builds a large visitor parking lot on the Springwood Home Garden, directly south of the Bellefield west field. The parking lot removes a section of Estates Road that historically connected Bellefield and Springwood.
CE 1948 - 1949	Built	The Hyde Park Gift Shop, Cities Services Oil Company gas station, and Hyde Park Drive-In, the first of the commercial properties developed along the Post Road through Elliott Roosevelt's Val-Kill Company, are completed across from Bellefield on the fields of the Roosevelt Home Farm.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1949	Purchased/Sold	Mary Newbold Morgan purchases 52.65 acres west of Bellefield (Rogers Land) from the estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Around the same time, the Morgans purchase approximately 73 acres of the Rogers Estate north of the Rogers Land, including Crum Elbow Point, Stone Cottage Road, and the Rogers fish pond.
CE 1955	Built	The Golden Manor Motel is built directly across the Post Road from Bellefield, on the fields of the Roosevelt Home Farm.
CE 1955 - 1965	Abandoned	During this time, Mary Newbold Morgan ceases maintenance of the flower and vegetable gardens west of Bellefield House.
CE 1969	Abandoned	Mary Newbold Morgan dies and maintenance of the flower borders in the walled garden largely ceases.
CE 1973	Land Transfer	Gerald Morgan Jr. donates 52.32 acres (Rogers Land, tract 01-105) to the National Park Foundation.
CE 1975	Abandoned	By this time, the portion of Stone Cottage Road (Bellefield river road) from the service area to the Post Road is abandoned.
CE 1975	Land Transfer	Gerald Morgan, Jr. donates 23.41 acres including Bellefield House, and 0.40 acre at Crum Elbow Point, to the US/NPS, for incorporation into HOFR. Morgan also donates 0.19 acre at Crum Elbow Point to the National Park Foundation, which conveys it to the US/NPS.
CE 1975	Land Transfer	The National Park Foundation conveys the Rogers Land (52.32 acres) and the south parcel at Crum Elbow Point (0.19 acre) to the US/NPS.
CE 1975	Rehabilitated	Around this time, the NPS moves its park administrative offices from Vanderbilt Mansion NHS to Bellefield House. The Bellefield service area is used for park maintenance operations.
CE 1975	Moved	A guard booth from the World War II security system around the Roosevelt Estate is moved from an undetermined location and stored behind the Old Barn.
CE 1977	Planned	NPS completes a master plan for HOFR. It calls for Bellefield to be developed with a parking area, visitor facility, picnic grounds, and trail network. The service buildings are to be adaptively rehabilitated for maintenance and administrative functions for both HOFR and Vanderbilt Mansion NHS.
CE 1977	Altered	The main entrance drive is resurfaced and widened by 30 inches, which requires moving the stone entrance piers. The remnants of the rose garden, flower, and vegetable gardens west of the house along the gravel walk are removed.
CE 1980	Built	Around this time, an overflow visitor parking area is built at the former vegetable and flower gardens, north of the Wheeler Place/Home Farm boundary and connected to the main visitor parking area on the Springwood Home Farm.
CE 1984	Built	A 40 by 80-foot temporary building, known as the Conservation Lab, is built in the west lawn to store and conserve materials from the Home damaged in a 1982 fire.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1986	Built	Around this time, an 18-space staff parking area is built along the service drive northwest of Bellefield House, and a larger parking area for service vehicles is built east of the New Garage.
CE 1986	Altered	The front hemlock hedge along the Post Road is removed and replanted farther west away from the road.
CE 1994	Established	The Beatrix Farrand Garden Association is founded to rehabilitate the Newbold Walled Garden.
CE 1996	Rehabilitated	Around this time, work begins on the rehabilitation of the walled garden based on a 1996 planting plan by Kate Kerin. The overgrown perimeter hemlock hedge is replanted.
CE 1999	Planned	Congress passes legislation allowing one acre of Bellefield to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) for the construction of the Wallace Visitor and Education Center.
CE 2002	Land Transfer	Jurisdiction of one acre of Bellefield (tract 01-133) is transferred from NPS to NARA.
CE 2002 - 2003	Excavated	A Phase III archaeological investigation for the Wallace Center site documents structural remains of a 19th century greenhouse, along with other features. As a result of the significance of the site, the footprint of the Wallace Center is shifted to the southwest of Bellefield House.
CE 2003 - 2004	Built	The new visitor parking area, designed by Adropogon Associates, is built on the west field, and the Wallace Center is built on the Bellefield west lawn and west field.
CE 2003	Built	A wood gate, designed in the same design as the historic gates, is installed at the south end of the Newbold Walled Garden.
CE 2008	Planted	The replacement American elm in the walled garden lawn planted in the 1990s is replaced with a Chinese elm.
CE 2011	Land Transfer	Gerald Morgan, Jr. dies and donates his 89-acre property north of Bellefield to the Scenic Hudson Land Trust.

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

This section provides a concise history of the physical development and evolution of the Bellefield landscape. Bellefield as initially developed in 1795 and prior to Newbold ownership that began in 1885 was a larger property than the current 23-acre parcel and included the park land to the west comprised of the Rogers Land that FDR acquired in 1935, part of the land to the north now owned by Scenic Hudson, and the park land across the Post Road that became part of the Roosevelt Home Farm that was acquired by FDR's father in 1871. The current limits of Bellefield reflect the extent of the property by the end of the period of significance in 1916, as well as its extent at the end of the period of significance for the Roosevelt Estate in 1945. Thomas Newbold also owned two tenant farms on the uplands to the east (Dumphy and Hughson Farms), both of which FDR purchased following Newbold's death in 1929.

The history is organized by the following time periods: Before Bellefield, Pre-1795; Johnston through Rogers Ownership, 1795–1885; Newbold Ownership, 1885-1929; Morgan Ownership, 1929–1975; and National Park Service Ownership, 1975–2022. This history is based on “Cultural Landscape Report for Bellefield” (2012), “FDR and the Land: Historic Resource Study, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site” (2011), and National Register documentation for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site” (2014).

BEFORE BELLEFIELD, PRE-1795

Early History to 1697:

The origins of the Bellefield landscape trace back to formation of the bedrock, known as Austin Glen Formation, in ancient seas between 543 and 443 million years ago. This bedrock was uplifted about 250 million years ago, resulting in the vertical strata visible today in the jagged ridges in the Rogers Land west of Bellefield. This bedrock was sculpted by the Laurentide Ice Sheet that arrived 95,000 years ago and extended south to Long Island. The glacier depressed the earth, ground down mountains into rounded hills, and broadened valleys. Retreating approximately 12,500 years ago, the glacier left behind debris while glacial meltwaters formed Lake Albany, a large water body that covered much of the Hudson Valley for 4,000 to 5,000 years, and deposited additional materials visible today in soils comprised of pebbles, clay, sand, and silt. Erosion caused by Lake Albany and the primeval Hudson River formed broad terraces, known as the "Flatts" in the 18th century. Bellefield is located along a lower terrace bisected by the Post Road, and Violet Avenue (NY 9G) to the east bisects an upper terrace, where Thomas Newbold owned tenant farms in the early 20th century. Streams ran through the rough land between these terraces, including the Maritje Kill between the lower and upper terraces, and an unnamed creek below the lower terrace west of Bellefield that flows into the Big Cove at the Roosevelt Estate. (HRS 2011: 54–56,67)

For centuries prior to European contact, the Algonquian-speaking Wappinger people occupied the east bank of the tidal Hudson River, which they called Muhheakantuck, "river that flows two ways," and lands east to the Connecticut River. The current Post Road may have been a main north-south trail. The Wappinger people were agriculturalists who lived in villages, as well as hunters and gatherers who lived in seasonal camps. The fields of Bellefield, an extension of those along the Post Road in the Roosevelt Estate, may have been originally maintained by the Wappingers. FDR believed that the spreading oaks in "...the fields in front of my house and Mrs. James R. Roosevelt's house [Red House] prove that an Indian encampment existed here...a good many arrowheads have been found in plowing." (Eleanor Roosevelt, 1949, cited in CLR 1999: 11)

In 1609, the Dutch East India Company hired Henry Hudson to explore the Muhheakantuck region. One Native American account described the explorers and their ships as "tall floating cloud-houses carrying hairy, pallid, ghostlike men." (Tina Kelley, 2004 May 2) Hudson's explorations of what was renamed the Hudson River spurred colonial expansion and the Dutch established the colony of New Netherlands, with the capital, New Amsterdam, founded in 1624 at the mouth of the river. After initial friendly interactions, the relations between the Dutch and Native Americans including the Wappinger soured as competition over land and resources increased. The introduction of European plagues and firearms worsened the situation. After a battle in 1643, the defeated Wappingers negotiated a treaty in 1645, though conflict continued for the next two decades. Decimated by war and disease, most of the Wappinger were forced out of the Hudson Valley by the late 17th century. (HRS 2011: 57)

The Dutch in turn were defeated when Great Britain gained control of the New Netherlands colony following the Second Anglo-Dutch War of 1664. King Charles II of England awarded the colony to his brother, James, Duke of York. Established as the Province of New York, the colony did not have a representative assembly until 1683, at which time it was organized into twelve counties. The region that included Bellefield was organized as Dutchess County, which had not yet been granted to British landholders. (HRS 2011: 57)

European Colonization-Settlement:

The recorded European history of Bellefield begins in the late 17th century. On May 27, 1697, Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of the Province of New York, granted a patent to a partnership of nine men for the purposes of speculative land sale and selling of resources including lumber and fur. The grant encompassed approximately 149,000 acres of Dutchess County, stretching six miles along the Hudson River and east fourteen miles to the boundary of New York and Connecticut. On May 8, 1699, the grant was first divided into thirty-six principle lots. One of the lots along the Hudson River was further subdivided into nine narrow lots known as water lots and numbered from south to north to ensure each partner equal access to the river, which was the primary source of transportation. Each of the nine water lots encompassed approximately 1,000 acres and measured one-third mile along

the Hudson River, and four-and-a-half miles eastward. Bellefield corresponds to the north half of Water Lot 6, which was owned by William Creed by 1734; the south half corresponds to the Wheeler Place (Springwood). The water lots were crossed by the New York and Albany Post Road, charted in 1703 and built through Dutchess County by ca. 1722. (HRS 2011: 63)

Actual settlement on Bellefield and surrounding lands occurred in the mid-18th century. The north half of Water Lot Five, the present site of the Red House (J.R. Roosevelt Place), was the first parcel to be settled within the future Bellefield and Springwood lands after the Wappinger people were forced out. It was purchased in 1748 by Charles Crooke, a merchant of New York City, who soon thereafter arranged to have his son, Charles Crooke (II), settle there. The Crookes soon built a stone house on the west or river side of the Post Road, known as the Mansion House (within present J.R. Roosevelt Place), and a complex of farm buildings east of the Post Road (later Roosevelt Home Farm) (Figure 1). Charles Crooke expanded his acreage in 1751 by purchasing the non-contiguous north half of Water Lot Six, where Bellefield House today stands, which they called the Old House Lot (no known house was on the lot). Upon the death of Charles Crooke (I) in 1763, the younger Crooke inherited the property on Water Lots 5 and 6, described in his father's will as being "...at a place called by the name of Krom or Crooked Elbow," most likely after an adjacent bend in the Hudson River. (Cited in HRS 2011: 65) Charles Crooke (II) died in 1772 and was buried in a newly established family burial ground at the Old House Lot on the north half of Water Lot 6 (see Figure 1). He left his Krom Elbow estate to his wife, Jannitje Van Valkinburg, and to his children, John and Annaka, upon reaching adulthood. At that time, John Crooke received 464 acres of Krom Elbow with the Old House Lot on the north half of Water Lot Six (Bellefield). In 1793, John Crooke sold 175 acres of Water Lot 6, including the future Bellefield, to Jacob Bush. Ann Crooke, known as Nancy and who married William Barber, received the western part of the north half of Water Lot Five with the Crooke Mansion House, amounting to approximately 234 acres extending east beyond the Maritje Kill, which included the later J.R. Roosevelt Place and Roosevelt Home Farm. (HRS 2011: 65)

The south half of Water Lot Six, located between the two Crooke family parcels and corresponding with the later Wheeler Place (Springwood), was acquired in 1734 by John Everson of New York City. For several decades, Everson did not settle the property, which he left to his widow following his death in 1772. In 1793, Widow Everson recorded the first deed to the property when she gave the property to her nephews John and Cornelius Ray of New York City. They used their Hyde Park property, which included a tenant farmhouse (present core of the Roosevelt Home) on the river side of the Post Road, for generating income (see Figure 1). Like the Crooke Mansion House, it faced the Post Road rather than the Hudson River. (HRS 2011: 66)

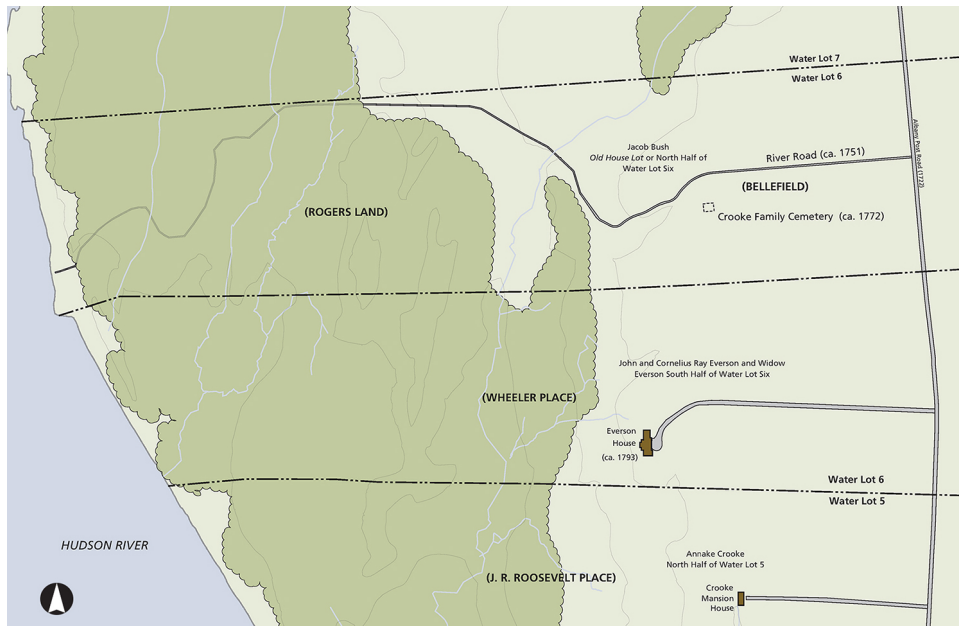


Figure 1. Map of the western part of Water Lots 5 and 6 showing boundaries, ownership, and approximate landscape features through 1795. Current property names are shown in parentheses. (Cultural Landscape Report for Bellefield--hereafter CLR--2012, drawing 1.2, edited by SUNY ESF)

JOHNSTON THROUGH ROGERS OWNERSHIP, 1795–1885

In 1795 Jacob Bush sold 175 acres of the northwest part of Water Lot Six to John Johnston who named his property “Bellefield” (beautiful field) — a name that would persist through a half dozen successive owners. Johnston was the grandson of David Jamison, one of the original Nine Partners and owner of Water Lot Seven. Johnston was married to Susannah Bard, daughter of Dr. Samuel Bard, who was another prominent landowner to the north of Bellefield. The Johnstons built a sixteen-room two-story, three-bay center-entrance Federal-style house that faced the Albany Post Road, similar in orientation and overall design to the Everson House (Roosevelt Home) to the south but located closer to the Post Road. The house was accessed by a tree-lined u-shaped entrance drive south of the old river road (Stone Cottage Road). A stone wall, most likely built during Crooke family ownership and possibly altered when the Post Road was improved into the Highland Turnpike in 1807, lined the front of the property. At the rear was the 50-foot-square Crooke family cemetery, which remained under Crooke ownership and was enclosed by a stone wall. Nearby to the north, the Johnstons most likely built a barn currently known as the Old Barn. (CLR 2012: 23–24)

Between 1795 and 1820 the Johnstons acquired a total of 332 acres between the Maritje Kill and the Hudson River. These acquisitions included eighty-one acres in 1799 and seventy-six acres in 1811 in the southern portion of Water Lot 6 from the Everson-Ray family, including the house (Roosevelt Home). In addition, the Johnstons inherited three hundred acres to the north of Bellefield on Water Lot Seven from his father David Johnston in 1809 (part of current Morgan-Scenic Hudson property). On the Bellefield property east of the Post Road, the Johnstons developed a complex of farm buildings near the old Everson property line (near present Newbold Road/Roosevelt Farm Lane). The Johnstons raised Merino sheep, part of the widespread sheep craze that was sweeping the region. Loss of the sheep flock in 1815 to disease led to financial ruin. In 1820, the Johnstons sold their property with the two houses (Springwood and Bellefield) to William Henderson, who owned the property for the next five years. Henderson died in 1825 and his heirs sold the 405-acre property to Ephraim Holbrook, a merchant from New York City. (CLR 2012: 24–25).

In 1843, Ephraim Holbrook sold the 405-acre Bellefield property to James Boorman, an export merchant and president of the Hudson River Railroad. James Boorman and his wife, Mary Wells Davenport, owned two houses in New York City and purchased Bellefield as their country estate. In 1845, Boorman sold the southern half of Water Lot 6 including the Everson house (Roosevelt Home) to his daughter and son-in-law, Mary and Josiah Wheeler, as their own country place, which they named Brierstone. Boorman also conveyed the Bellefield farm east of the Post Road to the Wheelers, but the farm most likely continued to serve both estates. Both families also shared use of the river road (Stone Cottage Road). (CLR 2012: 26)

The Boorman and Wheeler families lived adjacent to one another from 1845 to 1866, and both made significance changes to the properties as they converted them from farms into stylish country places. Soon after acquiring Bellefield, the Boormans updated the Federal-period house in the Italianate style with a bracketed cornice, entry porch, and a wrap-around wrought-iron veranda, and probably also added or expanded wings on the north side (Figure 2). The Wheelers also remodeled the Everson house around the same time, changing that Federal-period house more dramatically into an Italianate-style villa, complete with a three-story tower. Both families erected picturesque Gothic Revival-style cottages: the Wheeler cottage was near the domestic gardens (Home Garden) and the Boorman cottage was along the river road (Stone Cottage Road) at the western edge of the domestic grounds (Figure 3). Both cottages were at the edge of the river terrace, which most likely afforded expansive views toward the Hudson River. The Boorman family planted flower and vegetable gardens between the house and the Crooke family cemetery, bisected by a straight walk extending from the house. Other changes most likely made by the Boormans included addition of a greenhouse (present site of Wallace Center), addition of board and batten siding on the Old Barn, and construction of a carriage house or stable to its east. Although Bellefield House did not directly overlook the Hudson River, the Boormans most likely maintained a clearing the woods to the west at the edge of the river terrace that allowed views due west across the river to the highlands along its west bank. (CLR 2012: 26, 29)

James Boorman died in 1866 and his daughter Mary Boorman Wheeler sold the 131-acre Bellefield property shortly thereafter to Dr. Francis U. Johnston from Cooperstown, who was the grandson of the original builder of Bellefield House, Judge John Johnston. Wheeler sold Brierstone one year after her father's death to James Roosevelt (FDR's father), who renamed the property Springwood. Around the same time, Mary Wheeler sold the Bellefield farm on the east side of the Post Road to Timothy Bracken. James Roosevelt purchased Bracken's 183-acre property in 1871 and incorporated it into the Springwood farm, which FDR called the Home Farm. Because James Roosevelt already had a complex of farm buildings to the south on the former Boreel Place, he removed the Bellefield farm buildings. (CLR 2012: 26; HRS 2011: 95)

Dr. Johnston owned the 131-acre Bellefield property for five years before he sold it in 1879 to Henry Coggershall, a merchant from New York City. After Coggershall passed away, his widow encountered financial difficulty and Allison Butts, a referee appointed by the Superior Court of New York, sold Bellefield at public auction to Anne Livingston, of New Brighton, New York, in 1883. Archibald Rogers, a financier from New York City, purchased the Crumwold estate to the north of Bellefield from the heirs of Elias Butler in 1883 and two weeks later he purchased the 131-acre Bellefield property from Anne Livingston. The Crumwold mansion was three-quarters of a mile north of Bellefield. Rogers used the wooded, rustic landscape on the western part of the Bellefield property as part of his rustic pleasure grounds. Rogers had the river road improved with stone-arched bridges and retaining walls, and erected a combination bridge and dam a short distance west of the Bellefield cottage to form a fishing pond. At the end of the River Road overlooking the Hudson was a stone cottage that may have been erected prior to Rogers' ownership. (CLR 2012: 28)



Figure 2. Bellefield showing mid-19th century Italianate-style alterations to the Federal-period house by the Boorman family, looking northwest, ca. 1890. (Newbold-Morgan Collection, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites--hereafter ROVA--Archives)

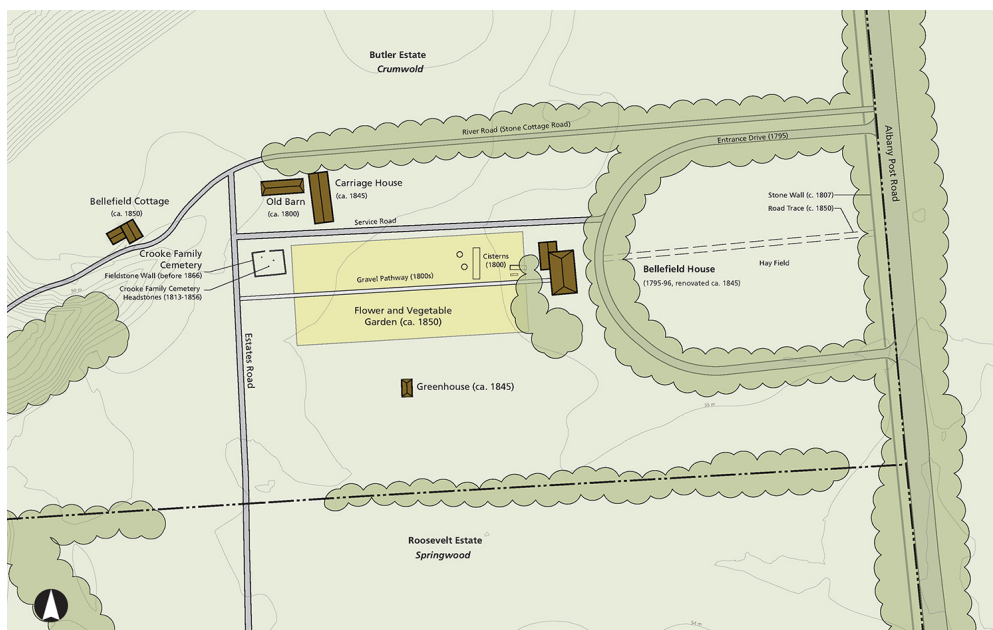


Figure 3. The core of Bellefield showing the landscape at the end of Boorman ownership, ca. 1866. Estates Road may not have been in the straight alignment shown, and the porches are not shown on the house. (CLR 2012, detail of drawing 1.4, edited by SUNY ESF)

NEWBOLD OWNERSHIP, 1885–1929

While Archibald Rogers made good use of the rustic wooded part of Bellefield, he apparently did not have a use for Bellefield House and its surrounding grounds. In 1885, two years after purchasing the property, Rogers sold a 15.57-acre tract including the house to Thomas Newbold, a state senator for the area that included Dutchess County, and his wife Sarah Coolidge (Figure 4). Thomas Newbold had grown up at Fern Tor, a river estate his parents acquired in 1860 about three miles south of Bellefield (now part of Marist College). (Foy, *The Newbold parcel called Fern Tor*: /marist-asc.pubpub.org/) The Newbolds with their three children used Bellefield as a seasonal home and spent much of the spring and fall there; the winter in New York City; and each summer the family traveled. As children and young adults, the Newbold children—Mary, Thomas, and Julia—were good friends with their young neighbor, Franklin D. Roosevelt. (CLR 2012: 38)

The Newbolds expanded their landholdings and carried out numerous building and landscape improvements to the Bellefield property during their first two decades of ownership. Their first addition was the Crooke family cemetery that they acquired in 1886 from Charles Broome, a descendant of Ann Crooke. In 1890, Thomas Newbold purchased 4.29 acres at the west end of Bellefield from Archibald Rogers, most likely to accommodate sewers and to allow for maintenance of views across the Hudson River. By this time, Newbold had retired and was able to focus on developing his estate. After the turn of the century, Newbold purchased an additional 274 acres on the uplands east of the Roosevelt Home Farm, which provided him with productive agricultural land that was worked by tenant farmers. His first purchase was the 184-acre Dumphy Farm in 1906, and his second was the 90-acre Hughson Farm to its north in 1909. In anticipation of acquiring the Dumphy Farm, Thomas Newbold reached an agreement with FDR and Sara Roosevelt to extend the old farm lane from the Post Road to the former site of the Bellefield farm buildings east to the Dumphy farmhouse and barns on Violet Avenue. The Roosevelts agreed and the road was completed in 1906. FDR called it Newbold Road. (CLR 2012: 40; HRS 2011: 149)

Thomas and Sarah Newbold first major improvement to Bellefield was renovation of the house in ca. 1895, in a newly fashionable neoclassical style that may have reflected the popularity of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, although executed in dark colors. These updates included a more prominent entry porch with classical columns and balustrades, and a balustrade across the roof (Figure 5). The Newbolds retained the mid-19th century wrought-iron wrap-around porch. (CLR 2012: 41–42)

In addition to acquiring two upland farms after the turn of the century, Thomas and Sarah Newbold made a number of major improvements to the Bellefield buildings and grounds, mostly in the Colonial Revival style. These changes occurred during stylistic shifts in architecture and landscape architecture, the development of increasingly elaborate houses and grounds at nearby river estates, and Thomas Newbold's retirement from law and public service. One of the first changes after the turn of the century was the addition of a garage near the old barn in the service area, which the Newbolds most likely built in 1905 to provide fire-resistant storage for their gasoline-powered automobiles (Figure 6). Hyde Park mason Henry Meyers built the garage of cast stone—newly available concrete blocks made to look like stone. Around the same time, the Newbolds had Meyers build a small house for the estate's superintendent. Completed soon after the garage, the Colonial Revival-style stone-faced one-story building was located south of the service area, just off the axis of the walk that led west from Bellefield House. It is not known whether the Newbolds employed an architect for the two new buildings. (CLR 2012: 42)

In 1908, Thomas Newbold commissioned Charles Follen McKim, of McKim, Mead and White, one of the most prominent architectural firms in the country, to renovate and expand Bellefield House. McKim, who was a Newbold family friend, died in 1909 and other architects in the firm continued the commission, and construction began in July 1911. The Newbolds appreciated the history of Bellefield House, and instead of tearing down and building new, their renovations maintained the core of the house, added symmetrical additions to either side, and maintained the overall classical style (Figure 7). A new service wing was added on the north side. The renovated house featured elegant casement windows with shutters, arched-roof dormers, eaves with mutule and guttae detailing, an entrance porch with Doric columns and a Chinese Chippendale-patterned balustrade, and a raised stone terrace with a brick surface and iron railings that extended across the front and south sides of the house. The Newbolds had McKim, Mead and White retain some of the building's additive history at the rear. A new two-story sleeping porch was built at the south end, but to its north, a portion of

the ca. 1850 wrought-iron wrap-around veranda was maintained. A new projecting gable was finished with flushboard siding with quoins and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. As completed in 1911, Bellefield House included twenty-nine rooms, six bathrooms, and a cellar. (NR 2014, Sec.7: 11; CLR 2012: 44)

Thomas Newbold had a new water system built as part of the renovations to Bellefield House. The system included a water tower, pump house with electric-powered equipment, and cistern at the west end of the Crooke family cemetery. A portion of the cemetery's perimeter stone wall was removed to make room for the water tower and pump house. A windmill powered a pump from a cistern east of the service area. (CLR 2012: 45)

Thomas and Sarah Newbold had McKim, Mead and White design Bellefield House to take advantage of the surrounding landscape through its perimeter terrace and balcony windows. On the south side of the house, opening off of the living room and terrace, the Newbolds planned a formal, enclosed garden. They commissioned landscape architect Beatrix Jones Farrand, whose aunt, the renowned novelist Edith Wharton, was Thomas Newbold's cousin, and who was well acquainted with Charles Follen McKim. Farrand gained her training through study of horticulture and garden design in Berlin and under Charles Sprague Sargent, dean of American horticulture and founder of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. In 1895, Farrand became a professional landscape architect (although she preferred the term landscape gardener), opening her own office in New York City, and became one of the founding members of the American Society of Landscape Architects. Farrand's design for the Newbold garden was characteristic of her work that followed the late-19th-century shift toward formalism and a growing appreciation of old-fashioned cottage gardens. She fused these interests to create gardens characterized by an overall formal structure that was closely integrated with informal bedding plants, natural construction materials, vernacular building techniques, and an impressionistic use of color recalling the aesthetic of the Arts & Crafts Movement and the work of the English gardeners William Robinson and Gertrude Jekyll. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 50)

Farrand's design for the Newbold garden, as built in 1912, featured three rectangular garden rooms extending on axis from the living room on the south side of the house, arranged in a graduated manner with the largest and most detailed room closest to the house and the smallest and simplest one farthest away, creating the perspective of a larger space (Figures 8, 9). The largest room adjacent to the living room terrace was enclosed by rustic stone walls while the outer two rooms were enclosed by sheared hemlock hedges; an arched opening in the hedge framed the narrow south end. The garden, which extended south to near the Springwood property line approximately 386 feet, featured an open interior with lawn panels framed by orthogonal gravel walks, with a large pre-existing American elm tree off-center within the main garden room (Figure 10). Herbaceous beds with stone edging lined the main garden room and the garden room to the south, and vines grew on trellises along the stone walls. Two arched openings in the stone walls contained heavy wood gates with wrought-iron hardware. Farrand designed informal plantings around the exterior perimeter of the garden, what she called a wild garden. (NR 2014, Sec.7: 12; CLR 2012: 46–49)

In addition to the formal garden, the Newbolds made several other changes to the landscape around the same time. In 1911, Thomas Newbold had the middle section of the Post Road stone wall at the front of the property removed and replaced with a clipped hemlock hedge (Figure 11). About two-thirds of the front lawn area was used as a hayfield. A border of white pine trees was planted around 1914 to the north and south of the hedge, most likely as a continuation of the white pine border (Plot E) that FDR had set out along the frontage of Springwood and the J.R. Roosevelt Place. In the west lawn behind the house, the Newbolds maintained an allée of shrubs and small trees along the axial walk that extended west to Stone Cottage. To the south of the walk at the edge of the west lawn, the Newbolds maintained a small rose garden with a large stylized marble Corinthian capital at its center, which may have capped an old well (Figure 12). From here, the field to the west was maintained in hay through the 1920s and provided the foreground of a view to the highlands across the Hudson River. Beyond the west lawn, the walking path extended through domestic gardens where it was lined by fruit trees, grape arbors, and flowerbeds (Figure 13). Two concrete cold frames with glazed sash were added north of these gardens adjacent to the Crooke family cemetery around 1915. By this time, the road to Springwood, known as Estates Road, had been realigned in a straight north-south alignment that extended into the service area and terminated at Stone Cottage Road. (NR

2014, Sec.7: 12; CLR 2012: 51–52)

The last major addition to Bellefield that Thomas Newbold oversaw was the construction of a new and much larger automobile garage on the east side of the service yard, in place of a frame stable or carriage house. He commissioned McKim, Mead and White to prepare the plans in 1914, and the building was constructed in 1916. The 80-by-33-foot, one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style building was faced in random-coursed natural fieldstone with a slate roof, parapet gables, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows (Figure 14). The primary façade faced west into the service yard. The interior contained a garage with two bays on the first story and nine rooms on the second story that served as storage and an apartment for the Newbold chauffeur. (NR 2014, Sec.7: 13)

Throughout the Newbold period, the lands surrounding Bellefield remained little changed in ownership and overall character. The wooded land to the west, once part of Bellefield, remained a part of the Rogers Estate, Crumwold, with Stone Cottage Road that extended west from Bellefield serving as a scenic pleasure drive that the Newbold family most likely used. Bellefield Cottage at the east end of the road was on Rogers property. The fields along the Post Road north of Bellefield also were part of the Rogers Estate and changed with the planting of a large orchard in the early 20th century. Across the Post Road, the fields—which FDR called the North Parker Lot and the South Parker Lot—remained part of the Roosevelt Home Farm. To the south of Bellefield within the North Avenue Lot of the Wheeler Place, FDR and his mother planted a large orchard just south of the Bellefield boundary in ca. 1916 and maintained the field to the west as domestic gardens, known as the Home Garden. FDR and Sara Roosevelt undertook improvements similar to the Newbolds, around the same time—including renovation and expansion of the Home in a Colonial Revival style in 1915–1916 (four years after Bellefield House), and redesign of the flower garden (Rose Garden) in a neoclassical style in ca. 1912 (the same year as the formal garden at Bellefield).

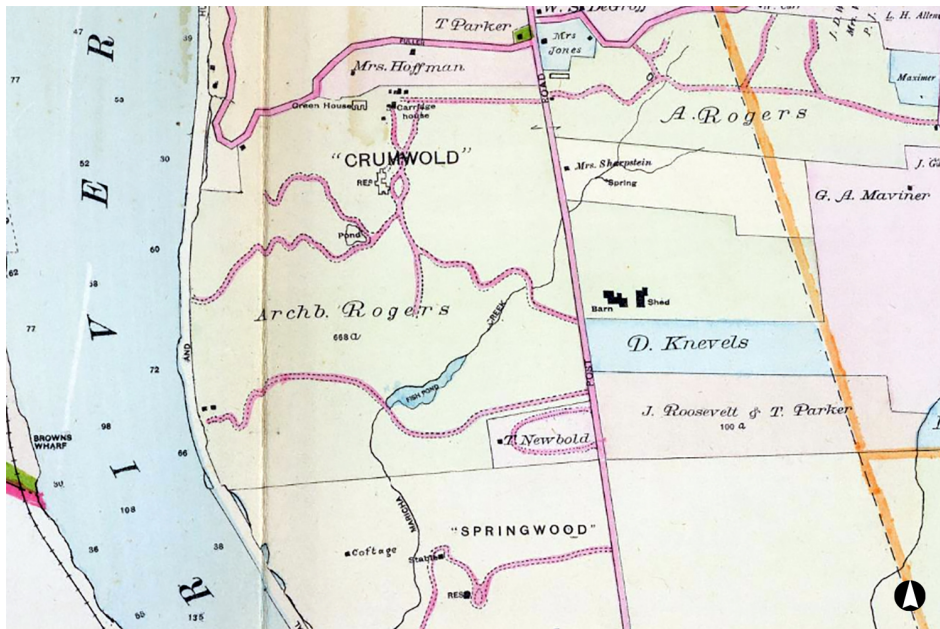


Figure 4. A map published in 1891 showing the 15.57-acre Bellefield property purchased by Thomas and Sara Newbold in 1885 from Archibald Rogers. Stone Cottage Road extends west from Bellefield to the Hudson River. The alignment of roads and property boundaries is not completely accurate. (Detail, F.W. Beers, "Portion of Ulster County. Portion of Dutchess County," 1891)



Figure 5. Bellefield House showing the Newbolds' neoclassical-style renovations undertaken in the 1890s, looking northwest, ca. 1900. Compare with Figure 3. (Newbold-Morgan Collection, ROVA Archives)



Figure 6. The cast-stone garage (Old Garage, right background) and superintendent's cottage (Stone House) looking north across vegetable gardens, 1907. (Newbold-Morgan Collection, ROVA Archives)



Figure 7. Expansion and renovation of Bellefield house nearing completion, looking northwest at the front and south sides, 1911. (Newbold-Morgan Collection, ROVA Archives)

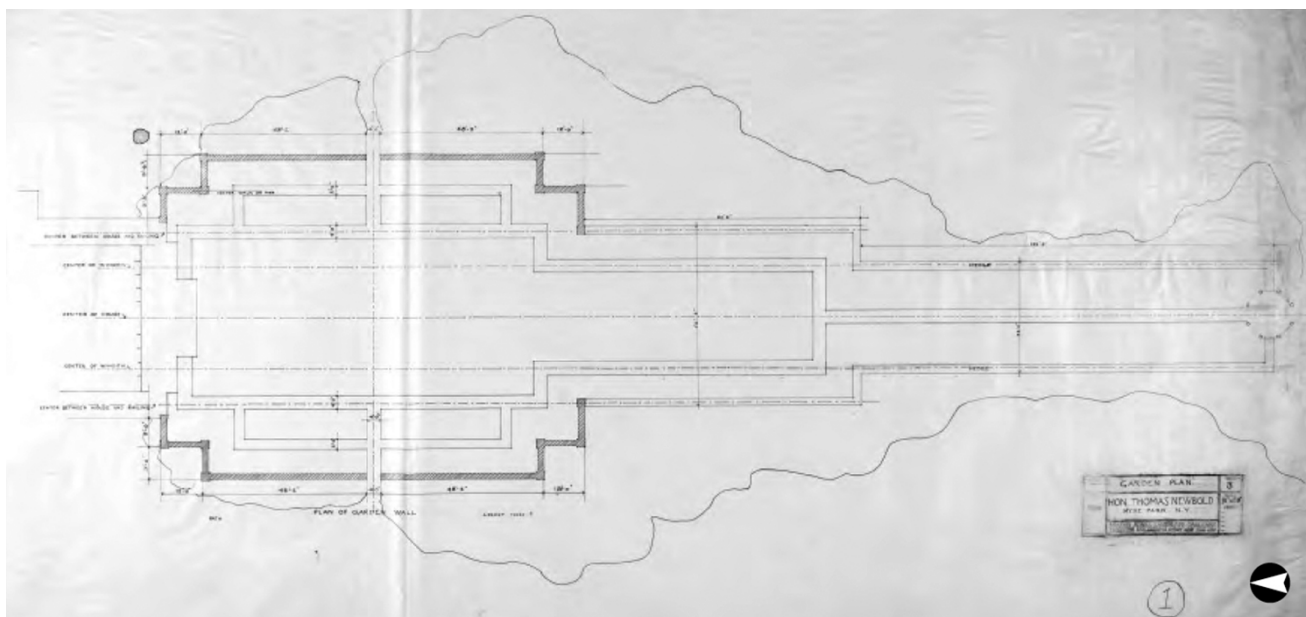


Figure 8. Beatrix Jones Farrand's plan for the Newbold formal garden, 1912. The terrace off the living room of Bellefield House is at left; the largest of the three garden rooms is enclosed by stone walls, while the two smaller rooms to the right are enclosed by hemlock hedges. (Beatrix Farrand Collection, Environmental Design Archives, University of California, Berkeley, reproduced from CLR 2012, figure 1.25)



Figure 9. The Newbold formal garden looking south from Bellefield House showing maturation, 1929. (Newbold-Morgan Collection, ROVA Archives)

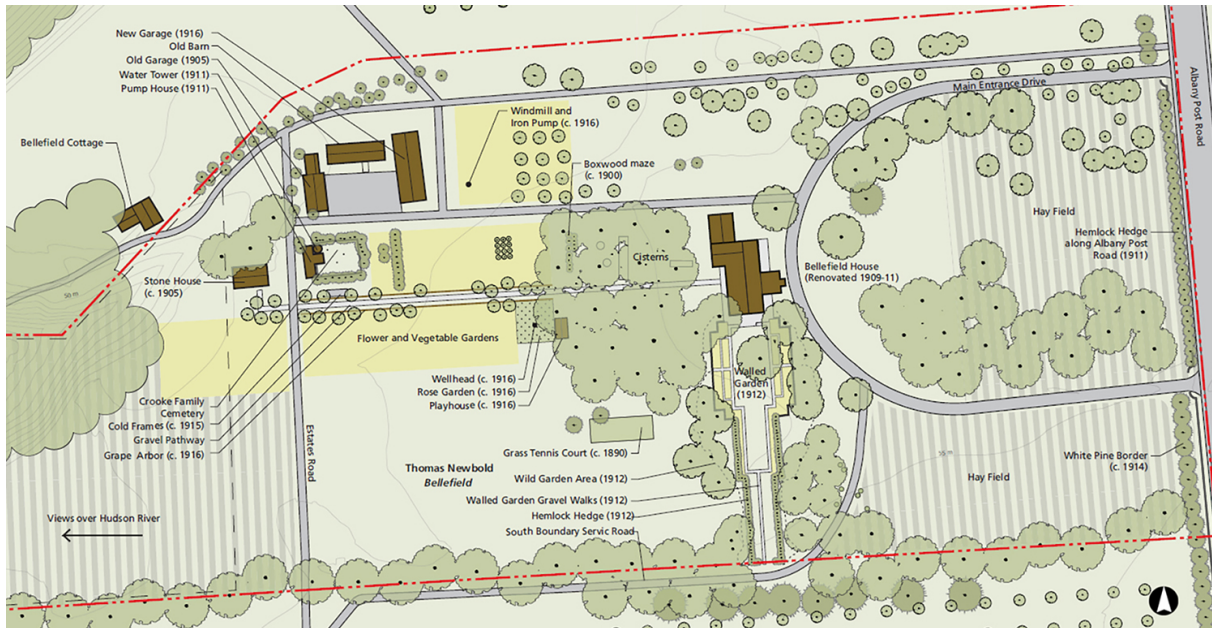


Figure 11. The Bellefield landscape in 1929 at the end of the Newbold period. The red line indicates the Newbold property boundary. Yellow areas are flower and vegetable gardens; striped areas are hay fields. (CLR 2012, detail of drawing 1.6)



Figure 14. The New Garage completed in 1916, from a later photograph looking north across the service yard with the Old Garage at left, 1975. It is not known when English ivy was planted on the buildings. (ROVA Archives)

MORGAN OWNERSHIP, 1929–1975

In 1929, Thomas Newbold died, seven years after the passing of his wife Sarah in 1922. He left his estate to their three children, Thomas Jefferson Newbold, Mary Newbold Morgan, and Julia Newbold

Cross. Mary, who had married Gerald Morgan in 1916, received the core of the Bellefield property, while Thomas received assets and Julia received the New York City residence. The trustees of the estate sold Thomas Newbold's upland farms—Dumphy Farm and Hughson Farm—to FDR between 1935 and 1937. (CLR 2012: 60; HRS 2011: drawing 2.12)

Gerald and Mary Morgan assumed ownership of Bellefield at the beginning of the Great Depression, which saw a marked decline in the number of river estates in Dutchess County through the 1930s. Of the eighty river estates, just over one-half were still occupied by their original families by 1937. One quarter had been sold to institutions, and thirteen were unoccupied. The Rogers Estate, Crumwold, remained intact until the death of Anne C. Rogers in 1934. The Rogers children then began to sell off the property. FDR purchased 52 acres south of Stone Cottage Road to the west of Bellefield in 1935—a tract he called Rogers Land. He also acquired a right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road from Bellefield to the Hudson River. That same year, Gerald and Mary Morgan purchased 16 acres of the Rogers Estate north of Bellefield that extended from the Post Road west to the Rogers fish pond, including Bellefield Cottage. The Morgans used the cottage as a staff residence. (HRS 2011: 186; CLR 2012:60–61)

The Morgans maintained Bellefield House and its surrounding grounds with few changes over the forty-five years that they used it as their country residence and home for their two sons, Gerald Morgan, Jr. and Thomas Newbold Morgan. They maintained the flower and vegetable gardens to the rear of the house, the opening in the woods that provided views across the Hudson River, the formal garden with its flower borders and flowering trees around the perimeter, and the front (east) lawn fronted by a clipped hemlock hedge (Figure 15). In the west lawn at the rear of the house, the Newbolds made some minor changes in the 1930s, including the addition of a boxwood nursery that the children used as a maze, and a playhouse. They removed the rose garden around the wellhead and converted the ground to turf. It may have been during their ownership that the headstones in the Crooke family cemetery were removed to the basement of Bellefield House. (CLR 2012: 68–69, 79, drawing 1.8)

FDR's Presidency beginning in 1933 brought some additional changes to Bellefield and its immediate surroundings. Upon FDR's election, the Secret Service built a small building in the Roosevelt Home Garden just south of the Bellefield boundary. FDR's many prominent guests to Springwood most likely created a rush of activity near Bellefield, but the only known direct change to the Bellefield landscape was caused by the visit of the King and Queen of England in 1939. Due to the high security at a time when war was threatening in Europe, a temporary security camp, known as Camp Morgan, was set up in the Bellefield west field north of the Secret Service building. The U.S. entry into World War II in 1941 saw the rapid installation of a complex security system across the Roosevelt Estate and Bellefield, and north to Crumwold Hall, where the Army set up headquarters. The southwestern part of Bellefield became part of a secured core around the Roosevelt Home, guard booths were installed at the Bellefield entrance drive and Stone Cottage Road, and security phone lines were set up along the Post Road frontage of Bellefield. (CLR 2012:70–71; White House Signal Detachment, "Crash, Post, and Road Diagram," 1942, ROVA Archives)

In the late 1930s, FDR began planning for future public stewardship of the part of Springwood immediately south of Bellefield through establishment of his presidential library and preservation of the Home and its surrounding grounds. In 1939, Congress passed a joint resolution that authorized development of FDR's presidential library, and authorized agencies to accept donation of any part of the Roosevelt Estate for use in connection with any designated function of the federal government. Based upon this legislation, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes accepted a deed from FDR in 1939 for 16.2 acres of the Wheeler Place (North Avenue Lot) for construction of his presidential library. Three years later in November 1943, the Secretary of the Interior accepted a second deed from FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt for 33.2 acres surrounding the Home. On January 27, 1944, this 33-acre property was designated the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, based on the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The designation preserved the family's right to life estate at the property, and the Home remained the Roosevelts' private residence through 1945. (HRS 2011: 198)

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library introduced the first public use to the lands surrounding Bellefield.

The building, which FDR designed and which opened in 1940, was sited south and slightly west of Bellefield House and was most likely visible from the west lawn through the border of trees along the property line (Figure 16). The entrance road to the library ran a short distance south of and parallel to the Bellefield property line. This road also served as the entrance to the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, which opened to the public in April 1946, one year after FDR's death, and was visited annually by many thousands who drove by Bellefield on the Post Road and along the entrance road. Due to the increasing volume of visitors, the park built a large parking lot in 1948 on the Roosevelt Home Garden south of the Bellefield west field, along with a new exit road parallel to the original library entrance road. (HRS 2011: 296–297)

The opening of the national historic site and subsequent sell-off of surrounding Roosevelt Estate property by the trustees of FDR's legal estate spurred commercial and residential development in the former rural setting of Bellefield. Along the east side of the Post Road, a drive-in, gas station, gift shop, motel, Howard Johnson's restaurant, and drive-in theater were built across from and south of Bellefield between 1948 and 1955 (Figure 17). In the late 1940s, the Crumwold Acres Development Corporation acquired the Rogers Estate and began to subdivide the property for tracts of single-family houses. The Morgans became concerned about encroachment of this development on Bellefield, and in 1949, Mary Newbold Morgan acquired approximately 75 acres north of Stone Cottage Road from the Crumwold Acres Development Corporation. At the same time, she acquired the 52-acre Rogers Land tract to the south of Stone Cottage Road from the trustees of FDR's legal estate. This acquisition reunited Bellefield with land that had been part of Bellefield prior to 1885 (Figure 18).

The residential developments north of Bellefield, along with large subdivisions within the former Roosevelt Estate, were part of a suburban transformation of once rural Hyde Park, which reached a population of 12,681 in 1960, an increase from 4,056 residents since 1940. The development was fueled in part by flight of residents from the City of Poughkeepsie and the relocation of major corporations, including IBM, from New York City to suburban office parks in the region. (HRS 2011: 278; CLR 2012: 74)

Gerald Morgan died in 1948, and Mary Newbold Morgan continued to maintain Bellefield over the next two decades. Her son, Gerald Morgan, Jr. and his wife Mary spent time at Bellefield until their move from New York to Richmond, Virginia in 1955. In 1958, Mary Newbold Morgan turned 70 and over the next decade, the extent of gardens decreased, but the property overall remained well kept (Figure 19). In the walled garden, the elm tree in the center of the lawn remained despite the spread of Dutch elm disease, grape vines covered the southern façade of the house, and the groundskeepers maintained hedges and flowerbeds. Mrs. Morgan was still able to maintain the fruit espalier trees along the gravel pathway that extended west from the house, and often walked along it and shared extra plants from her garden with her friends. (CLR 2012: 77)

After Mary Newbold Morgan's death in 1969, Gerald Morgan, Jr. and his wife Mary ceased maintenance on the remaining gardens at Bellefield and made plans to donate a portion of the property to the National Park Service. The park was interested in the property for operational purposes, to consolidate functions that were spread out between the Home of FDR and Vanderbilt Mansion, and to preserve lands that had been owned by FDR. Gerald Morgan Jr.'s first donation, made in 1973, was the 52.6 acres west of Bellefield that FDR had acquired in 1935 (Rogers Land), which he donated for an undetermined reason to the National Park Foundation rather than directly to the federal government (the park was authorized to acquire lands within the historic limits of the Roosevelt Estate per the 1939 Joint Resolution, 53 Stat. 1062-5). In 1975 Congress amended the Joint Resolution to allow the federal government to accept donation of lands adjacent to or related to a designated government function as part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. In 1975, following passage of this law, Morgan donated a 23.41 tract that encompassed the core of Bellefield to the federal government. This acreage included approximately 3.5 acres more than the 19.86 acres that Thomas Newbold owned between 1885 and 1929. Gerald Morgan, Jr. also donated 0.40 acre at Crum Elbow Point at the end of Stone Cottage Road to the federal government, and another 0.19-acre at Crum Elbow Point to the National Park Foundation. The National Park Foundation conveyed both the 52.6-acre Rogers Land tract and the Crum Elbow Point tract to the park that same year. Morgan retained the 89-acre former Rogers Estate property to the north of

Bellefield and the Rogers Land, which included Stone Cottage Road, over which the park held a right-of-way, and Bellefield Cottage. (CLR 2012: 78; NPS land records)



Figure 15. The east (front) lawn, looking east toward the tree-lined Post Road and the fields of the Roosevelt Home Farm, 1941. One of the Morgan children is operating the lawn mower. The Morgans maintained the eastern half as a hayfield. (Newbold-Morgan Collection, ROVA Archives)



Figure 16. Aerial photograph taken in 1945 showing relationship of Bellefield to the FDR Library completed in 1940. (ROVA Archives, from CLR 2012: Figure 1.70)

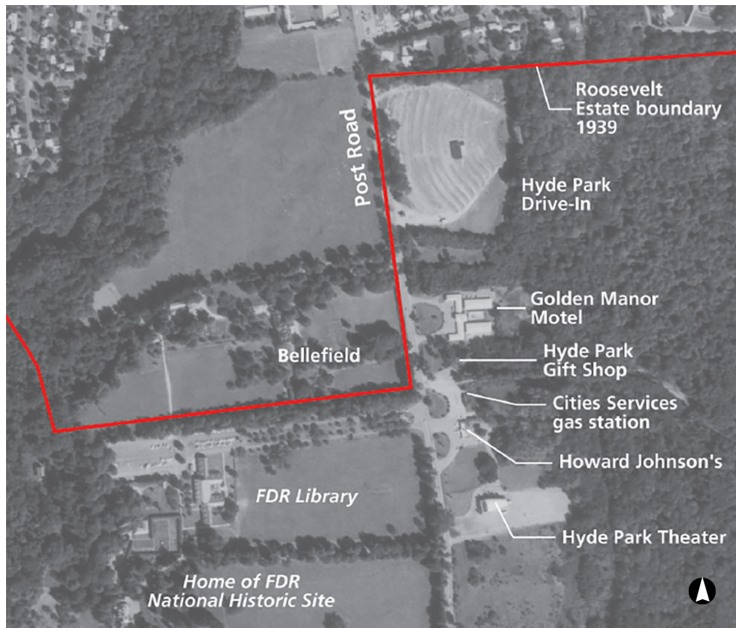


Figure 17. Aerial photograph taken in 1970 showing commercial development on the Roosevelt Home Farm across from Bellefield between 1947 and 1955. Also visible at the upper part of the photograph are the Crumwold Acres residential developments on the former Rogers Estate. (Photograph 3611-378-121R, June 30, 1970, from *Historic Resource Study*, 2011: figure 2.161)

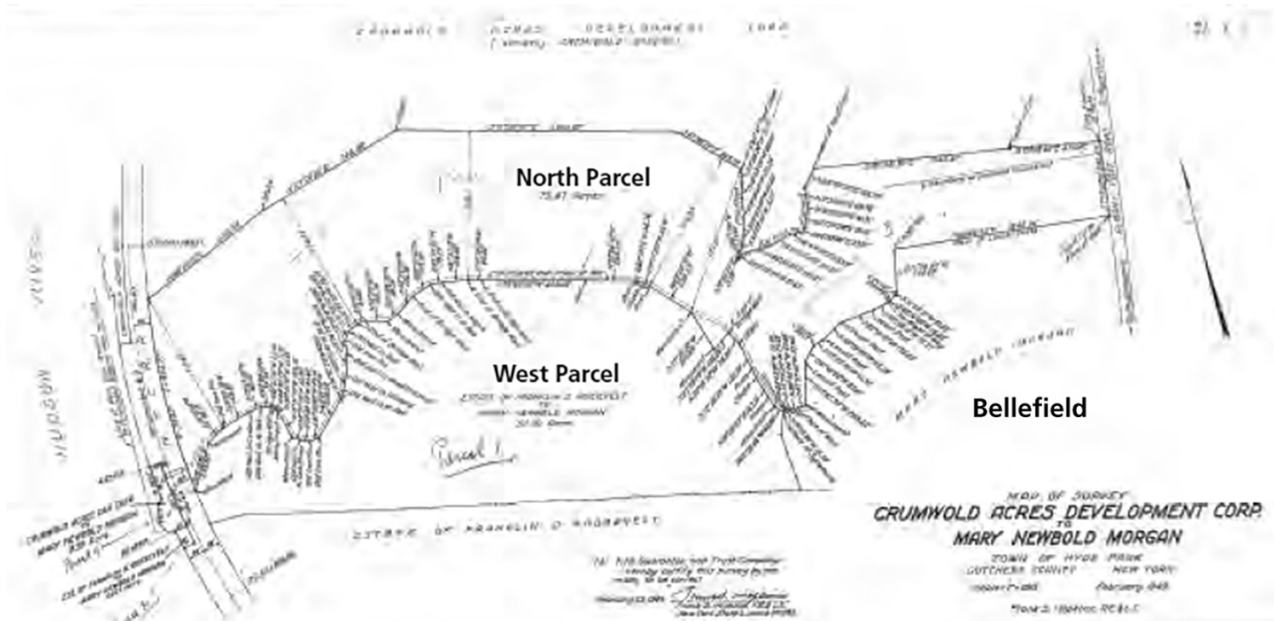


Figure 18. Survey of Rogers Estate land that Mary Newbold Morgan acquired in 1949 from the Crumwold Acres Development Corporation (North Parcel, including Crum Elbow Point), and the West Parcel (Rogers Land) that she acquired at the same time from the trustees of FDR's legal estate. (ROVA Archives, from CLR 2012: Figure 1.72)



Figure 19. The rear of Bellefield House looking across the west lawn, with a sheared hedge along the porch, and a large American elm and shrubs along the walking path at left, 1964. (ROVA Archives)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD, 1975–2024

Upon receipt of the Bellefield property, the National Park Service managed the property as an adaptive reuse area for park support, which required changes to accommodate maintenance, administrative, and visitor needs. The grounds and buildings were immediately usable as a result of decades of maintenance by the Morgan family but lacked the flower and vegetable gardens that had once characterized the landscape. National Park Service administrative staff moved from the Vanderbilt Mansion property to Bellefield House, which required only minor changes to accommodate office and meeting space, but its character changed significantly due to the absence of Morgan family furnishings. The service area was used by park maintenance, a fence was installed to enclose the yard, and the area in back of the Old Barn was used as a so-called bone yard. Across from it, the park returned the Crooke family headstones from storage in the basement of Bellefield House. The park's Master Plan, completed in 1977, affirmed that the Bellefield property was the proposed site for a new park visitor parking lot and visitor center, along with a picnic area and trails. Three years later, Bellefield was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site for its significance in the areas of architecture and the history of Dutchess County river estates. (CLR 2012: 88)

The park managed Bellefield as a historic property, but had to make several changes to the circulation, buildings and structures, and vegetation to accommodate contemporary uses. In the late 1970s and 1980s, the entrance drive was resurfaced with gravel and then oil, and was widened 30 inches to accommodate maintenance vehicles. In 1986, the service drive adjacent to the house was expanded into a parking area for staff vehicles. In 1984, a temporary building was erected in the west lawn as a conservation lab to store and repair artifacts damaged from a fire in the Roosevelt Home in 1982. Around this time, an overflow visitor parking lot was built along the southern part of the west field, adjacent to the Springwood boundary. The park generally replaced specimen trees in-kind as they declined and were damaged, and in 1986 replaced the hemlock hedge along the Post Road but set it farther back to avoid salt spray. The shrubs along the gravel pathway that led west from the house became overgrown and some were removed. The opening in the woods to the west that provided views across the Hudson River became blocked by successional woods. None of the Newbold-period flower or vegetable gardens were re-established during this time. The park did not have the fiscal resources, original planting plans, or horticultural staff to rehabilitate or maintain the Beatrix Farrand-designed formal garden in its historic condition. Most of the planting beds remained

unplanted and the gravel walks became covered in turf (Figure 20). The hemlock hedges that surrounded the south end of the garden had matured into large, rounded shrubs rather than a sheared upright hedge after years of deer browsing and minimal maintenance. (CLR 2012: 89–92)

In 1993, Hyde Park community members and volunteers from the Frederick W. Vanderbilt Garden Association recognized the significance of the Beatrix Farrand-designed garden at Bellefield and gained permission from the park to rehabilitate the garden. The volunteers officially organized as the Beatrix Farrand Garden Association, Inc. and in 1994 undertook one of the first projects in cooperation with the park, the replacement of the overgrown hemlock hedges. Rehabilitation of the flowerbeds proved more difficult because Farrand's planting plans could not be found. Kate Kerin, one of the volunteers, was studying the garden for her graduate work at Cornell University and developed a planting plan in 1996 based on a similar Farrand garden at the Read Estate in Harrison, New York. Work on the beds began in 1997 and a revised planting plan was implemented in 2000 with the support of the park, the National Park Foundation, the Garden Conservancy, and the Garden Club of America. Updated National Register documentation completed in 2014 affirmed the importance of the rehabilitated garden by adding Landscape Architecture as an area of significance for the Bellefield property. (CLR 2012: 92–96; NR 2014, Sec.8)

In the 1990s, planning was begun for a new joint visitor center for the National Park Service sites (Home of FDR, Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, and Vanderbilt Mansion) and the FDR Library. The proposed site was behind the Library, on the visitor parking lot that had been the site of the Roosevelt Home Garden. Due to opposition both within and outside of the National Park Service, the agency and the National Archives agreed to build the visitor center at Bellefield, as had been recommended in the 1977 master plan. In 1999, NPS transferred jurisdiction of one acre of Bellefield, corresponding to the footprint of the proposed building at the border of the west lawn and former hayfield, to the National Archives. Construction of the visitor center, named the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center, and the park-owned parking lot began in 2003, despite adverse effects to the historic property, including significant archaeological remains. As part of the project, the 1948 visitor parking lot was removed from the Roosevelt Home Garden. The old entrance road to the Library was closed and a new entrance road, named FDR Drive, was built along the northern boundary of the Bellefield property and curved south at the east side of the service yard, in front of the New Garage. The Wallace Center opened to the public in 2004. (CLR 2012: 97-98)

In the years after completion of the Wallace Center, the National Park Service continued to maintain the remainder of the Bellefield property and make changes to accommodate evolving operations and conditions. These included addition of an accessible ramp to the front terrace of Bellefield House, replacement of the American elm and installation of a deer fence at the walled garden, and replacement of the wood-stave tank on the water tower. While little new development occurred in lands surrounding Bellefield, the National Park Service did acquire portions of the Roosevelt Home Farm across the Post Road, including the Hyde Park Drive-In. Directly across from the new entrance road along the northern boundary of Bellefield, the park built a trailhead in 2012 for its newly acquired lands that extended east to NY 9G toward Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site and the former upland farms once owned by Thomas Newbold. The open fields along the Post Road north of Bellefield, together with the wooded land north of Stone Cottage Road, remained under the ownership of Gerald Morgan, Jr., subject to a federal right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road. Upon his death in 2011, Morgan left the 89-acre property to Scenic Hudson, a regional land trust. (CLR 2012:98–100)



Figure 20. The Newbold formal garden showing characteristic condition of gravel walks and herbaceous beds during the first two decades of park ownership, 1993. The trellises on the walls were removed to park storage. (Beatrix Farrand Garden Association)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Secondary Structure (Garage)	Secondary Structure (Garage)	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Estate Landscape	Estate Landscape	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	No	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Horticulture Facility	Horticulture Facility	Yes	No	No
Funerary	Cemetery	Cemetery	Yes	No	No
Government	Government Office	Government Office	No	Yes	Yes
Government	Warehouse (General Supply Storage)	Maintenance Facility	No	Yes	No
Government	Government Office	Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)	No	Yes	Yes
Industrial/Processing/Extraction	Dam	Dam - Concrete (Gravity)	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Formal Garden	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Functional Landscape	Vehicular Circulation	Yes	Yes	Yes
Landscape	Road-Related	Automobile	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	View	Yes	No	No
Landscape	Pedestrian-Related	Hiking Trail	No	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

The Bellefield property, including the Newbold Walled Garden, is open to the public free of charge from dawn to dusk. Bellefield House is accessible to the public during park office hours but is not part of the park's interpretive program and public tours are generally not offered. The Hyde Park Trail extends from Springwood to the Roosevelt Farm Lane west trailhead across the Post Road through Bellefield along the south boundary road and main entrance drive. Stone Cottage Road that extends west from Bellefield to the Hudson River is not signed as a public trail. The road is part of the 89.11-acre property owned by Scenic Hudson. The park owns a right-of-way along the road that is limited to park operations; public access is not presently permitted.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

According to David Goldstein, Lead of NPS Region 1 Tribal and Cultural Affairs, no Ethnographic Study has been completed for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS, but one is planned to begin in FY 2023. As discussed in the Physical History and Analysis chapters, the east side of the Hudson Valley extending to the Connecticut River, including the Roosevelt Estate, was once home to the Wappinger, an Eastern Algonquian Munsee-speaking people.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The historic integrity of Bellefield is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1793–1916, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2022. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. Overall, the Bellefield landscape retains much of its historic character as viewed from the front toward the Post Road, with a hemlock hedge along the Post Road, expansive lawn, and mature shade trees lining the u-shaped entrance drive. The major buildings—Bellefield House, New Garage, Old Garage, Old Barn, and Stone Cottage—all retain historic integrity. The formal garden (Newbold Walled Garden), as rehabilitated in the 1990s and early 2000s, reflects its character as designed by Beatrix Farrand in 1912, and its historic stone walls and gates remain intact.

Since 1916, some landscape characteristics and features at Bellefield have changed. Aside from the new park entrance and entrance sign and flags at the northeast corner of the Bellefield property, the most notable changes have occurred at the rear of Bellefield House and south of the service area. The addition of the Wallace Center and visitor parking lot at the western edge of west lawn and on the west field introduced conspicuous new features. While the parking lot retains some of the historic open space of the west field, the asphalt, plantings, and cars have altered much of the landscape's historic character. The opening in the woods to the west has grown in, obscuring the landscape's historic visual connection to the highlands along the west bank of the Hudson River. The park entrance road, FDR Drive, bisects the former site of vegetable and flower gardens, which once lined a gravel walkway that extended west from Bellefield House to Stone House. Traces of this walk remain, and the shrubs that once lined it in the west lawn have become overgrown or lost. Around the north service wing of Bellefield House, an accessible ramp extends along the east façade to the front terrace, and a staff parking area has expanded pavement along the historic service road. In the service area, the historic alignment of Stone Cottage Road has deteriorated into a trace and is blocked by evergreen plantings at FDR Drive. Its extension to the Post Road also remains as a trace, evident by an allée of aged trees.

Overall, the Bellefield landscape retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association, but has lost integrity of setting and feeling due to its conversion from residential to park use, and addition of the Wallace Center, visitor parking lot, and park entrance road.

INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance; however, not all seven aspects must be present to retain integrity. The following evaluation is based on a 1793–1916 period of significance for Bellefield, within the overall period of significance of 1793–1945 for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.

Location:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. Bellefield remains in its historic location and includes all property historically owned by the Newbold family by the end of the period significance, except for the one acre removed for development of the Wallace Center.

Design:

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The Bellefield buildings and Newbold Walled Garden significant for their design retain a high level of historic integrity. The landscape overall retains its historic design composed of lawn and shade trees fronting Bellefield House and a service area at the rear, but at the rear has lost the design of its domestic gardens, hayfield, and view across the Hudson River.

Setting:

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The setting of Bellefield consisting of adjacent lands retains the woods and fields that existed historically to the west, north, and south, but the land across the Post

Road, historically part of the Roosevelt Home Farm, has changed substantially due to suburban commercial development and natural old-field succession. Bellefield preserves a significant part of the historic setting of Springwood, the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Materials:

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Bellefield retains historic built materials and vegetation that characterized the property historically, including fieldstone, stucco, wrought-iron, cast stone (concrete block), steel, slate, painted wood, and gravel, along with managed vegetation that includes mown turf, sugar maple, tulip-tree, larch, oak, hemlock, white pine, boxwood, magnolia, herbaceous flowering plants, and deciduous woods. Materials introduced since the historic period include asphalt, glass, and sheet metal at the Wallace Center and visitor parking lot.

Workmanship:

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Bellefield retains integrity of workmanship evident in its masonry, stucco, and wood buildings, and its fieldstone walls. The wood gates and stone walls in the Newbold Walled Garden reflect workmanship characteristic of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Historic workmanship is also evident in the maintenance of the rehabilitated flowerbeds in the Newbold Walled Garden.

Feeling:

Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The feeling of Bellefield's landscape has changed from a private, residential landscape during the historic period, to a public park busy with visitor and administrative functions. Visitor traffic along the entrance road, in the parking lot, and the walks leading to the Wallace Center, along with picnic tables around the Wallace Center, a shade pavilion in the west lawn, and park/staff vehicles in the service area and parking area near Bellefield House, convey a marked change in feeling since the historic period. Within the Newbold Walled Garden, the secluded, residential feeling and well-maintained character of the landscape is still evident.

Association:

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Through its intact buildings and portions of the landscape, Bellefield conveys its historic association with the Newbold family and its historic use as a seasonal country place. It also continues to convey its historic relationship to the adjacent Roosevelt Estate.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding data from the Historic Structures Inventory (HSI, formerly List of Classified Structures) and Facilities Management Software System (FMSS), where applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1793–1916), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition (to 1916):

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity. The earliest documented building or structure in the Bellefield landscape is Bellefield House, built in 1795–1796 by Judge John Johnston as a two-story three-bay Federal-style house that faced east toward the Post Road. A subsurface cistern with a stone cap at the rear of the house was built about the same time to collect rainwater for domestic use. A heavy-timber frame barn or stable was west of the house (Old Barn) was most likely built shortly after the house. Another stable or carriage house stood to its east (present site of the New Garage). The Bellefield farm buildings were east of the Post Road and were probably built at the same time as Bellefield House; they were demolished after 1866 when the property was subdivided (today within the Roosevelt Home Farm). Along the Post Road was a dry-laid stone wall that may have dated to initial Crooke family ownership of the property and may have been rebuilt with improvement of the Post Road into the Highland Turnpike around 1807. Another dry-laid stone wall that enclosed the Crooke family cemetery at the rear of the property was built prior to 1866 and may have been built as early as 1793 when the cemetery was first deeded. The Boorman family made numerous changes to buildings and structures after their acquisition of Bellefield in 1843. They renovated Bellefield House in the Italianate style, including addition of a wrought-iron wrap-around porch; added board-and-batten siding on the Old Barn; constructed a greenhouse near the domestic gardens at the rear of the house (near present site of the Wallace Center); and built a Gothic Revival-style cottage along the north side of Stone Cottage Road at the edge of the river terrace where it most likely had a scenic view across the lowlands that extended west to the Hudson River. The Wheelers added a similar Gothic Revival-style cottage (Gardener's Cottage) and made similar Italianate-style renovations to the main residence (the Home) at their neighboring estate, Brierstone.

When the Newbolds acquired the 15.57-acre Bellefield property in 1885, buildings and structures included Bellefield House, the cistern, the Old Barn and the adjacent carriage house, a greenhouse, and stone walls. Their initial changes were limited to renovations to Bellefield House in ca. 1895 that removed some of the Italianate features, changed the style of windows to casements, added a neoclassical-style entry porch and balustrades, and extended the service wing on the north side. After the turn of the 19th century, the Newbolds began to make more substantial changes and additions to buildings and structures, unified by a Colonial Revival style. In 1905, they built a cast-stone (concrete block) fireproof automobile garage next to the Old Barn, and around the same time, built a stone-faced cottage for the superintendent (Stone House) to the southwest. In 1909, the Newbolds commissioned architects McKim, Mead and White to renovate and expand Bellefield House. The renovation greatly enlarged the building but maintained a similar style to the original Federal-period house; the Newbolds also retained elements of the earlier building at the rear and interior. The project transformed the front of the house with two-bay additions to either side, and added stucco siding, neoclassical detailing, and an entrance porch connected to an exterior wrap-around terrace. The Newbolds undertook a number of improvements associated with the renovation of the house. These included a new water system that added a frame pump house and steel water tower with a wood-stave tank at the west side of the Crooke family cemetery; and removal of a portion of the stone wall along the Post Road that fronted the east lawn and planted a sheared hemlock hedge in its place. Other additions made in the 1910s included a steel windmill and hand pump east of the service area, and two concrete cold frames with wood glazed sash south of the Crooke family cemetery. The Newbolds had taken down the mid-19th-century greenhouse at an undetermined date, and never built a replacement. In 1912, a year after the completion of Bellefield House, the Newbolds added a formal garden designed by Beatrix Jones Farrand, extending from the living room and terrace on the south side of the house. The largest room of the garden was enclosed by rustic fieldstone walls. The last major building or structure added by the Newbolds was a large garage that provided quarters for the chauffeur, built on the site of the 19th-century carriage house or stable on the east side of the service area. Designed by McKim, Mead and White in the Colonial Revival style, the one and one-half-story New Garage featured a slate roof with dormers, fieldstone walls, stone arches over the windows and doors, two garage bays, and up-to-date interior accommodations for automobiles.

Evaluation:

Buildings and structures are a defining characteristic of the Bellefield landscape. The existing historic buildings—Bellefield House, New Garage, Old Barn, Old Garage, cistern, pump house, water tower, Stone Cottage, the Post Road stone walls and entry piers, and the Crooke family cemetery wall all retain a high level of historic integrity. Bellefield and the New Garage are individually significant in the area of architecture for their design by McKim, Mead and White, while the stone walls at the formal garden contribute to its significance in the area of landscape architecture. The only missing historic structure is the steel windmill; the cold frames remain but have lost their wood glazed sash. The only major exterior modification to Bellefield House is a ramp added off the north side of the entrance porch/terrace to provide an accessible entrance. The Post Road stone wall was altered in 1977 when the entry piers were moved slightly to accommodate widening of the main entrance drive, and in 2003, a portion of the wall was removed and realigned for then entrance drive to the Wallace Center. Located in the south-central part of the historic property outside of NPS boundaries, the Wallace Center is a significant contemporary addition to the landscape at approximately five times the footprint of Bellefield House. Bellefield Cottage, located just outside park boundaries on Scenic Hudson property, is an important remnant of Bellefield's early development and remains largely intact. It was not part of Bellefield during the latter historic period under Newbold ownership but was a part of its setting.

For six decades after the end of the historic period in 1916, the Newbold-Morgan family made no documented major changes to buildings and structures at Bellefield, aside from a shed-roof addition to the rear of the Old Garage, and installation of overhead garage doors in the New Garage. In 1939, temporary structures were set up in the west field as part of Camp Morgan, where security details were stationed to protect the Queen and King of England during their visit to the Roosevelt Estate. By the 1960s and 1970s, the condition of Bellefield's outbuildings deteriorated, as evidenced by English ivy that had completely covered the New Garage. NPS acquisition of the property in 1975 marked the beginning of ongoing building preservation and restoration, as well as rehabilitation that converted Bellefield House into its current function as park administrative offices (Figure 32). The Old Garage, Old Barn, and New Garage were converted to use as park maintenance facilities but were not substantially altered for their new uses (Figure 33). A guard booth from the World War II security system set up throughout the Roosevelt Estate (original location not known) was stored in the park's storage area behind the Old Barn, and remained there until ca. 2018, when it was repaired and moved to the intersection of River Road and Duplex Road at Springwood. Stone House remains in residential use as a park staff residence; the only historic elements missing from the exterior are window shutters and vines (see Figure 31). The park restored the pump house and water tower tank in 2008. A temporary steel building was erected in 1984 at the edge of the west lawn as a curatorial facility to conserve objects damaged in a 1982 fire at the Home (Springwood). It was removed with construction of the Wallace Center in 2003 (see Figure 29). A collection of HVAC equipment and a shed were built at the same time off the west side of the visitor parking lot, near where an opening in the woods historically allowed for views to the highlands on the west side of the Hudson River. The most recent structure added to the Bellefield landscape is a steel-frame shade (picnic) pavilion built in 2019 at the west edge of the west lawn near the Wallace Center entrance drive turn-around, to replace temporary tents that had been erected in the west lawn.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Bellefield Cold Frames	205193	Contributing	040007		Location	80768	Yes
Bellefield Entrance Gates	205194	Contributing	040794				No
Bellefield	97858	Contributing	040000		Location	60436	Yes
Pump House	97862	Contributing	040005		Location	60441	Yes
Cistern (at West Lawn)	205195	Contributing	040786				No
Crooke Family Cemetery Wall	205196	Contributing	040795		Asset	1423475	Yes
New Garage	97859	Contributing	040004		Location	60437	Yes
Newbold Walled Garden Fieldstone Walls	205197	Contributing	040797		Asset	1423366	No
Old Barn (Yellow Barn)	97860	Contributing	040001		Location	60438	No
Old Garage (Block Garage)	97861	Contributing	040003		Location	60439	No
Post Road Stone Walls	205198	Contributing	040796		Asset	1423472	No
Stone House (Superintendent's Quarters)	97863	Contributing	040002		Location	60440	Yes
Water Tower	97864	Contributing	040006		Location	60442	Yes
Bellefield House ADA Ramp	205199	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Newbold Walled Garden Shed	205200	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1323364	No
Shade Pavilion (Picnic Shelter)	205201	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1581771	No
Wallace Center HVAC Shed and Towers	205202	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 32. Bellefield House looking southwest from the main entrance drive. The stone walls of the Newbold Walled Garden are visible at the far end of the stone terrace that wraps around the house. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 33. Outbuildings at the service yard, from upper left: Old Barn looking north across the service yard; Old Garage looking northwest from the service road; and the New Garage looking west across FDR Drive (park entry-exit road). The water tower is visible to the left of the New Garage. (SUNY ESF, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (to 1916):

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. The earliest extant circulation feature in the Bellefield landscape is Stone Cottage Road, the Bellefield river road that was probably built about 1751, when the Crooke family acquired the property. This road most likely also provided access to the Crooke family cemetery. With construction of Bellefield House in 1795–1796, the Johnston family built a u-shaped entrance drive from the Post Road, the northern leg of which paralleled Stone Cottage Road. The presence of this road in the landscape was heightened by an allée of maple trees. A service road was most likely built at the same time extending from the entrance drive west to the Crooke family cemetery and a stable (Old Barn). By ca. 1811, when the Everson property to the south (Springwood/Wheeler Place) and Bellefield came under common ownership, a road linked the two properties (Estates Road). Early in the property's history, most likely during the Boorman conversion of the property into a country estate beginning in the 1840s, a gravel walk extended west from the rear of Bellefield House (walking path). Subdivision of the once-larger Bellefield estate with the sale of the 15.57-acre core including Bellefield House to the Newbolds in 1885 severed the common ownership of Stone Cottage Road that had existed since early in the property's history of European ownership, although the road continued to function as a continuous route. The Newbolds made few changes to circulation within the core of Bellefield until around the turn of the century, when Estates Road was realigned to a north-south axis through the west field, most likely as part of the Roosevelts' realignment of Estates Road through the Home Garden. Portions of the old road may have been incorporated into a service road that followed the south boundary. Soon after, the Newbolds extended the gravel walk that extended west from Bellefield House to Stone House built in ca. 1905. In 1912, the Newbolds made their most significant addition to circulation in the Bellefield landscape with the construction of a formal garden designed by Beatrix Jones Farrand. Her design introduced orthogonal gravel walks that followed the graduated rectangular spaces of the garden, which extended off the living room terrace on the south side of Bellefield House. Two flights of steps provided access from the terrace to the garden. There were three external entrances into the garden: single gates on the north and south sides, and an arched opening in the perimeter hedge at the south end. There was no defined circulation through the adjacent lawns to these entrances.

Evaluation:

Circulation is a defining characteristic of the Bellefield landscape, but outside of the main entrance drive and the Newbold Walled Garden, it has undergone significant change since the end of the historic period in 1916 due to development of the Wallace Center and deferred maintenance.

After World War II, the eastern end of Stone Cottage Road from the service area to the Post Road fell out of use and by the time NPS acquired the property in 1975, the Bellefield main entrance and service roads were used to access Stone Cottage Road; Gerald Morgan retained a private right-of-way across these roads to reach Bellefield Cottage. The abandoned section of Stone Cottage Road became covered in turf, but an allée of trees continued to mark its alignment (see Figure 25). By the mid-1970s, the gravel-surfaced walking path at the rear of Bellefield had also fallen out of use and became covered in turf but was still marked by an allée of trees and shrubs. The gravel walks within the walled garden also deteriorated, but they were rehabilitated in the late 1990s through the efforts of the Beatrix Farrand Garden Association.

The park made several changes to the Bellefield roads, including slight widening and resurfacing of the main entrance drive in oil and chip in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and addition of staff parking areas along the service drive north of Bellefield House. Today, both drives are surfaced in asphalt (see Figure 25). The north leg of the main entrance drive, which is the designated Hyde Park Trail, is closed to vehicular traffic; the south leg serves as an exit road from the staff parking area at Bellefield House. In ca. 1980, the park constructed a visitor overflow parking area in the southern part of the west field, north of the main visitor parking lot in the Roosevelt Home Garden. This parking lot was replaced by a much larger visitor parking lot built in 2003 as part of the Wallace

Center. The new parking lot, designed by Adropogen Associates, Ltd., replaced the main visitor parking lot at the Roosevelt Home Garden and occupies most of the west field and portions of the former flower and vegetable gardens. It is accessed by a new entry/exit drive from the Post Road that extends along the north boundary of Bellefield and terminates in a turn-around on the north side of the Wallace Center. (Figure 29; see also Figure 24). The drive cuts across the abandoned alignment of Stone Cottage Road, the service road, the walking path, and Estates Road. To interpret Estates Road, a gravel walkway was built in one of the parking lot medians along the historic alignment, but most of this walkway is today covered in grass (Figure 30).

Pedestrian circulation in the Bellefield landscape includes the rehabilitated gravel walks in the Newbold Walled Garden, which are lined by historic stone edging along the flower borders (see Figure 27). Two gravel walks to the garden were added in the past decade, including a walk through the west lawn from the Wallace Center to the west gate, and short walk from the main entrance drive to the east gate. The gravel walking path from Bellefield House to Stone House remains but most of it is covered in grass (Figure 31, see also Figure 26). The Hyde Park Trail follows a gravel-covered alignment of the south boundary road from Estates Road past the Wallace Center, and then transitions to the grass-covered surface of the road past the Newbold Walled Garden to the main entrance drive. The trail then follows the paved main entrance drive to the Post Road, where a short concrete sidewalk and a crosswalk lead hikers to the western trailhead of Roosevelt Farm Lane. The Hyde Park Trail extends east to Violet Avenue (NY 9G) along part of Newbold Road, which the Newbold family built in 1905 to access their upland farms (Dumphy Farm, Hughson Farm).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Bellefield Main Entrance Drive (Rte. 0407)	92034	Contributing	040776		Location	60429	No
Bellefield Service Road (Rte. 0406)	98012	Contributing	040775		Location	60428	No
Bellefield Service Yard Parking (Rte. 0902)	205185	Contributing	tbd		Asset	104167	No
Estates Road (Rte. 0406) (portion)	98011	Contributing	040774		Location	60424	No
Newbold Walled Garden Gravel Walks	92624	Contributing	040778		Location	236032	No
Bellefield South Boundary Service Road (Rte. 0408)	92625	Contributing	040777		Location	60430	No
Stone Cottage Road Trace (east of FDR Drive)	205186	Contributing	tbd				No
Stone Cottage Road (west of FDR Drive) (portion)	205187	Contributing	1171561				No
Gravel Pathway (Walking Path, Bellefield House to Stone House)	92626	Contributing			Asset	1423478	No
Bellefield Staff Parking Area (Rtes. 0903A, 0903B)	205188	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	104169	No
Wallace Center Entrance Drive (FDR Drive, Rte. 0011)	205189	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	60448	Yes
Wallace Center Walkways	205190	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	236033	No
Wallace Center Visitor Parking Area (Rte. 0901)	205191	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	60447	Yes
Walk to Newbold Walled Garden	205192	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 29. The turn-around of the park entry-exit road at the north entrance to the Wallace Center looking south. The visitor parking lot is to the right; Bellefield House is to the left. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 30. The mostly grass-covered gravel walkway designed to interpret the historic alignment of Estates Road through Bellefield's west field, looking south toward the FDR Library. These grass medians were designed as infiltration areas with herbaceous vegetation, which the park could not maintain. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 31. Stone House showing the grass-covered walk that formed the western end of the walking path from Bellefield House, looking north. In the right background is the Old Garage. (SUNY ESF, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic Condition (to 1916): Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. When the Newbolds acquired the 19-acre Bellefield property in 1885, small-scale features aside from tools and vehicles were most likely limited to gravestones in the Crooke family burial ground (cemetery) that marked interments that dated to Charles Crooke II's death in 1772 or possibly earlier. These graves may have been unmarked until a headstone for the Crooke family was added in 1813. Later gravestones were added for interment of related Broom family members in 1844 and 1856. After acquisition of the property in 1885, Thomas Newbold acquired the Crooke family cemetery from Charles Broom (or Broome), a descendant of Ann Crooke. It may have been at this time that Newbold planted hemlock and white pine around the cemetery to screen it from the surrounding grounds. The Newbold family maintained various small-scale features in the Bellefield landscape for aesthetic and horticultural purposes, although no clear record of these features has been found. Known small-scale features added as part of the Newbold Walled Garden in 1912 included Art-and-Crafts inspired wooden gates in the openings of the stone wall, chestnut and bamboo trellises on the stone walls, and stone bed edging along the walks. There were most likely furnishings on the south terrace. An iron picket railing extended along the entire terrace was most likely added as part of the renovation and expansion of Bellefield House completed in 1911. Small-scale features added as part of a redesign of the flower and vegetable gardens undertaken in ca. 1916 around the time the New Garage was built included an iron hand-pump at a well east of the New Garage; grape arbors along the walking path through the flower and vegetable gardens; and a stylized marble Corinthian capital surrounded by a mortared paving stones south of the walking path that served as the centerpiece of a square rose garden.

Evaluation:

Small-scale features are a minor characteristic of the Bellefield landscape. Historic features that date to the period of significance ending in 1916 include headstones in the Crooke family cemetery; gates, trellises, and bed edging in the Newbold Walled Garden; iron railings on the Bellefield House terrace; and the wellhead in the west lawn (Figures 34 and 35, see also Figure 28).

After 1916, the Newbold-Morgan family made few known changes to small-scale features in the Bellefield landscape until the 1960s, when the grape arbors were most likely removed as part of the decline and removal of the flower and vegetable gardens. The Morgans also removed the headstones from the Crooke family cemetery and stored them in the basement of Bellefield House. After NPS acquired Bellefield in 1975, it made some changes in small-scale features, including addition of a flagpole in the east lawn in front of Bellefield House, a chain-link fence that closed off the service yard (since removed), and an electrical utility vault and fuel tank behind the Old Barn. Air conditioning units were added at the back of Bellefield House. A colonial-style lamp post was installed at the entrance to the Stone House, which was used as a residence for park staff. In the Newbold Walled Garden, the park removed the wood trellises on the stone walls for safekeeping; these were returned to the garden as part of its rehabilitation in the late 1990s. Small directional and information signs were also added to the landscape, along with picnic tables. The most substantial change in small-scale features occurred with development of the Wallace Center in 2003 when numerous operational and directional signs, light standards, and picnic tables were added. The iron pump east of the New Garage was lost during construction, but the stone pad remains. Two bollards were installed in the north leg of the main entrance drive as part of its closure to vehicular traffic. A main sign for the national historic site and FDR Library, a pole for the US flag, and a group of three poles for ornamental flags were added near the Post Road as part of the new park entry/exit drive. While conspicuous from the Post Road, these features are not visible from the core of Bellefield (see Figure 24).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Ann Broom Headstone	92628	Contributing	040806		Asset	1423463	No
Bellefield House Terrace Railing	205206	Contributing	040000				No
Crooke Family Headstone	92632	Contributing	040809		Location	60445	Yes
Gabriel Broom Headstone	92634	Contributing	040807		Asset	1423463	Yes
Newbold Walled Garden Bed Edging	205207	Contributing	040778		Asset	1423351	No
Newbold Walled Garden East and West Gates	92639	Contributing	040797		Asset	1423348	No
Newbold Walled Garden Trellises	205208	Contributing	tbd		Asset	1423358	No
Pump Base (Iron Pump Stone Pad)	92635	Undetermined	040785		Location	60445	Yes
Sarah Broom Headstone	92640	Contributing	040808		Asset	1423463	No
West Lawn Wellhead	92641	Contributing	040787		Location	60445	Yes
Bellefield Entrance Drive Bollards	205209	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1423462	No
Bellefield House AC Units	205210	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
East Lawn Flagpole	205211	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1423466	No
Entrance Sign and Flagpoles	205212	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1423471	No
Newbold Walled Garden Deer Fence	205213	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	142349	No
Newbold Walled Garden South Gate	205214	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1423348	No
Park Signs	205215	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Service Area Fuel Tank and Electrical Vault	205216	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Stone House Lamp Post	92636	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Wallace Visitor Center Parking Lot Light Standards	205217	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 34. Headstones in the Crooke Family Cemetery looking south from the service road with the water tower and pumphouse at right. One headstone and fragments of headstones are leaning up against the east wall. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 35. The wellhead at the edge of the west lawn, looking northwest showing proximity of the Wallace Center entrance drive turn-around. The recently-built shade pavilion is behind the photographer. (SUNY ESF, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition (to 1916):

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. Prior to 1866, Bellefield was organized as a typical Hudson River estate in Dutchess County, with the main house and park (domestic grounds) on the west or river side of the Post Road, and the farm component on the east side. The farm component was acquired by FDR's father, James Roosevelt, in 1871, and the farm buildings were subsequently removed, but the open fields along the Post Road remained. During Newbold ownership that began in 1885, the Bellefield estate was reduced to 21-acre property consisting of the main house set back from the Post Road across a broad lawn framed by a u-shaped drive, domestic gardens west of the house, and a group of service buildings off the river road (Stone Cottage Road) at the rear of the property. The Crooke family cemetery, established by 1793, was south of the service buildings. The wooded lowlands to the west and fields along the west side of the Post Road to the north remained within the Rogers Estate, and the farm fields across the Post Road remained within the Roosevelt Estate. By the end of the historic period, the major spaces of the Bellefield landscape included the front or east lawn bordered by deciduous allées along the u-shaped entrance drive and former alignment of Stone Cottage Road, trees along the south boundary, and a hemlock hedge along the Post Road that allowed for visual connection to the open fields across the road on the Roosevelt Home Farm; the stone-wall and hemlock-hedge-enclosed Newbold Walled Garden south of the house; the west lawn at the rear of the house with its informal collection of specimen trees bisected by an east-west path; vegetable and flower gardens to the west of the west lawn; a hayfield at the western part of the property; the Crooke family cemetery framed by a stone wall and screen of white pine and hemlock trees; and the service yard that was framed by the New Garage, Old Barn, and Old Garage, with a border of Norway spruce trees to the north and a grove of white pine trees to the west.

Evaluation:

Since 1916, the spatial organization of the Bellefield landscape has remained consistent in overall character, but changes in vegetation and addition of the Wallace Center have substantially altered two areas of the landscape. The Newbold-Morgan family made few changes to the spatial organization of the Bellefield landscape during the six decades they owned the property after the end of the historic period in 1916, except for the loss of flower and vegetable gardens at the rear of Bellefield house. Today, the east (front) lawn retains much of its historic spatial character bounded by Bellefield House, deciduous trees along the u-shaped entrance drive and south boundary, and a hemlock hedge and stands of white pine along the Post Road, with several aged oaks and other trees along its edges (Figure 22). Deer browsing and salt damage have led to loss of the lower canopy of the hemlock hedge, which has opened the space to traffic on the Post Road. The historic spatial connection of the east lawn to the open fields across the Post Road over the hemlock hedge has been altered due to successional woods and commercial development at the Roosevelt Home Farm. The Newbold Walled Garden, as rehabilitated in the late 1990s and early 2000s, retains its historic enclosure formed by the terrace of Bellefield House, the stone wall and wood gates around the largest garden room, and the clipped hemlock hedges around the smaller two garden rooms. Some of the upper enclosure formed by flowering trees around the outside of the garden remains. The west lawn is still characterized by a loosely-defined space with an informal collection of specimen trees bordering the rear of Bellefield House and a line of trees and shrubs along the east-west path (walking path). The space once occupied by flower and vegetable gardens along the western part of this path has been substantially lost due to removal of the cultivated beds and addition of the visitor parking lot and FDR Drive that cover a portion of the gardens. Rows of fruit trees near Stone House and shrubs near the west lawn are remnants of this space. The service yard retains its historic enclosure formed by the Old Garage, Old Barn, and New Garage, and by the Crooke Family Cemetery to the south. The perimeter stone wall and historic hemlock and white pine screening around the cemetery remains, but the loss of the trees' lower canopy has changed the enclosure they historically provided.

Addition of the Wallace Center, built in 2003, changed the spatial character of the west lawn, west

field, and vegetable and flower garden spaces by decreasing the extent of these areas and creating a hard hedge to the west lawn that historically opened onto the west field. The park entrance-exit road (FDR Drive) and turn-around bisect and partially cover the flower and vegetable garden space.

The visitor parking lot, despite the presence of vehicles and trees planted in the medians, retains some of the historic open spatial character of the west field. A fenced area containing HVAC towers and a shed was added along the west edge of the west field as part of the Wallace Center development, at the edge of the former viewshed opening in the woods.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Crooke Family Cemetery	205149	Contributing					No
East Lawn	205150	Contributing					No
Newbold Walled Garden	205151	Contributing					No
Service Yard	205152	Contributing					No
West Field (Wallace Center Visitor Parking Lot)	205153	Contributing					No
West Lawn	205154	Contributing					No
HVAC Equipment Area	205155	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

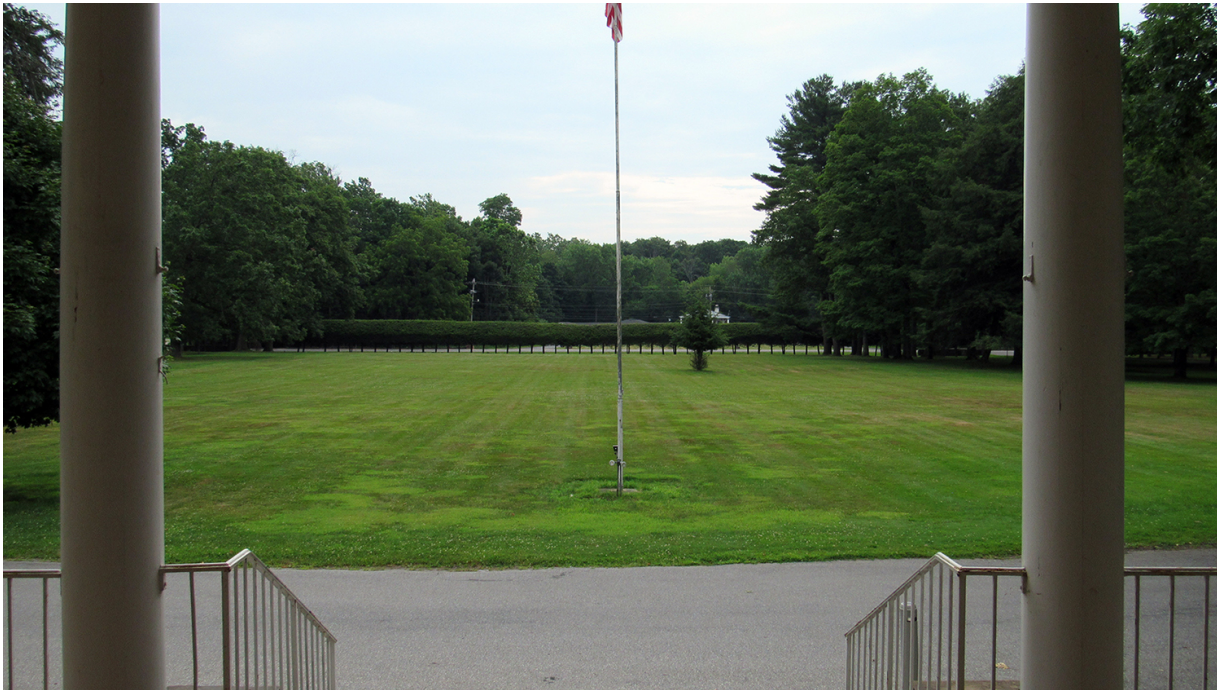


Figure 22. The east lawn, a spatial feature of the Bellefield landscape, looking east from the entrance to Bellefield House. Just visible over the Post Road hemlock hedge is the Golden Manor Motel. (SUNY ESF, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Condition (to 1916):

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. During the early historic period corresponding with Johnston ownership and construction of Bellefield House in 1795–1796, managed vegetation most likely consisted of allées and rows of deciduous trees along the entrance drive, Stone Cottage Road, Post Road, and property boundaries; specimen deciduous trees around Bellefield House; agricultural crops; and grasses in hayfields, pasture, and lawn. The Boorman family most likely increased the extent of ornamental vegetation during their improvement of the landscape as a country estate in the mid-19th century. The Newbold family, during their ownership beginning in 1885, maintained or expanded the flower and vegetable gardens, which extended from the west lawn at the rear of Bellefield House along a central east-west walk (walking path). They also maintained fruit trees and grape arbors along this walk, and an allée of shrubs and trees along the section through the west lawn. Within the west lawn south of the walking path was a small rose garden arranged in a square around a decorative well-head. The field at the west end of the property, along with the eastern part of the east lawn was maintained in hay. A sheared hemlock hedge lined the front of the east lawn along the Post Road. Around the Crooke family cemetery, the Newbolds planted a screen of hemlock and white pine, and also planted a grove of white pine at the west side of the service yard and a row of Norway spruce along a nearby section of Stone Cottage Road. The Newbolds' most significant addition to the vegetation of Bellefield was a formal garden built in 1912 according to the design of landscape architect Beatrix Jones Farrand. The garden featured a perimeter sheared hemlock hedge around its southern half, central lawn panels, and flower borders. While Farrand's planting plan for these beds has not been found, they

most likely consisted of a variety of old-fashioned flowering annuals and perennials that may have been organized by color hues. Vines covered the perimeter stone walls on wood trellises. Farrand also designed a so-called wild garden around the outside perimeter garden, which may have consisted of flowering trees and shrubs.

Evaluation:

Managed vegetation at Bellefield is a defining characteristic of the landscape. The broad patterns of vegetation across the landscape remain largely intact from the historic period, except in the area now occupied by the Wallace Center and visitor parking lot. Turf, specimen trees, groves, and hedges in the east lawn and west lawn consist of historic plant material and plants that have been replaced in-kind. The Newbold Walled Garden reflects the historic character of its flower borders, vines, and hedges. The details of vegetation in the west lawn and area to its west have been altered due to loss of flower and vegetable gardens, grape arbors, a rose garden, and some specimen trees and shrubs. Development of the Wallace Center and visitor parking lot introduced new plantings and plant species in new locations within the historic landscape.

The Newbold-Morgan family maintained much of the landscape's vegetation character during the six decades they owned the property following the end of the historic period in 1916. The family most likely added or changed numerous trees and shrubs during this time, but did not add new features. The first major changes came with decline and eventual loss of the vegetable and flower gardens at the rear of Bellefield House in the 1950s and 1960s. By or following Mary Newbold Morgan's death in 1969, maintenance of the flower borders within the walled garden ceased, although certain perennials continued to grow. Changes following NPS acquisition of the property in 1975 included lack of shearing of the hemlock hedges around the walled garden, and conversion of former hayfields to mown grass. The park did not replant the flower and vegetable gardens at the rear of Bellefield. In the late 1990s, the Beatrix Farrand Garden Association spearheaded the rehabilitation of the walled garden, including replanting of the hemlock hedges, replanting of the flower borders, and returning the vines and trellises to the stone walls. Development of the Wallace Center, parking lot, and park entry-exit road (FDR Drive) in 2003 did not require removal of specimen trees, but converted areas historically maintained as lawn, hayfield, and flower and vegetable gardens to a building footprint, concrete walks, planting beds, and asphalt pavement.

Specimen Trees.

Individual trees in the Bellefield landscape include plants surviving from the historic period (pre-1916), and later trees that are in-kind replacements or are of a similar character to historic trees. Specimen trees, which are mostly in the east lawn and west lawn, include maples (Norway, sugar, and red), catalpa, hickory, horsechestnut, beech, oak (sawtooth, white, red, and pin), black locust, European larch, magnolia, Eastern hemlock, white pine, Colorado blue spruce, and Scotch pine (Figure 23). One specimen tree, an Asian elm, is within the Newbold Walled Garden and is a replacement of an American elm that predated the garden's construction in 1912.

Allées, Rows, Groves, and Orchards.

Historic groups of trees in the Bellefield landscape include borders of white pine along the Post Road probably planted in 1914 around the same time that FDR planted borders of white pine along the frontage of Springwood (Plot E) (Figure 24). Allées that date to the 19th century or earlier line the entrance road, the adjacent trace of Stone Cottage Road, and the south boundary road, and are mostly sugar maples of various ages (Figure 25). A replanted 12-tree apple orchard is east of the service area and an allée of replanted and older fruit trees dating to the early 20th century is along the walking path that extends from the west lawn to Stone House. The fruit trees in front of the cold frames are probably not in their historic location since the cold frames were not meant to be shaded. A small apple and pear orchard west of the Newbold Walled Garden is not extant. An aged border of hemlock and white pine around the Crook family cemetery has lost lower limbs that historically provided screening; some of the hemlocks have been replanted, but their lower canopies have been browsed. To the east of the cemetery is a row of hemlock and spruce that may have served a similar screening purpose, but probably post-dates 1916. A grove of white pine is at the west side of the service area, and a row of Norway spruce borders the north side of Stone Cottage Road north and west of the service area, both probably planted early in the 20th century.

Shrubs and Hedges.

Bellefield House following its renovation in 1911 did not have foundation shrubs except along the rear, where there were individual shrubs as well as a sheared evergreen hedge at the base of the sleeping porch. None of the other buildings had foundation shrubs. Today, there are some deciduous shrubs along the rear foundation of Bellefield House, and to the west, there are mock-orange and other shrubs that are remnants of an allée of trees and shrubs along the walking path through the west lawn (Figure 26). To the north of the walk is a former nursery of boxwood shrubs planted in ca. 1930 that the Newbold children used as a maze. Deciduous shrubs are within the Newbold Walled Garden and along its outer perimeter, and to its east are several lilac shrubs that are remnants of a lilac walk planted in the early 20th century along the south boundary road. A sheared hemlock hedge planted in 1911 as part of the improvements associated with the enlargement of Bellefield House and replanted in 1986 borders the front of the east lawn along the Post Road; the canopy has been raised due to deer browsing (see Figure 22). A second sheared hemlock hedge around the southern portion of the Newbold Walled Garden dates to the garden's construction in 1912 and was replanted in 1996 (Figure 27). It is protected by a deer fence. A short hedge of forsythia (date of planting not known) borders the intersection of the service drive and main entrance drive, and partially screens the accessible ramp and service wing. Plantings of blue spruce, forsythia, and other evergreens north of the New Garage were planted in ca. 2003 along with the new entrance drive to screen utilities on the north side of the New Garage and Old Barn, but these alter the historic spatial character of the landscape and may be partly on the historic alignment of Stone Cottage Road.

Flowerbeds and Vines.

Flowerbeds are today only maintained within the Newbold Walled Garden, except for beds of flowering sage near the entrance to the Wallace Center. The extensive flower and vegetable gardens that historically extended to either side of the western part of the walking path do not exist (existing fruit trees are the only remnant). The walled garden flower borders that line the perimeter of the larger middle and north garden rooms are based on a Beatrix Farrand design for the Read Garden in Harrison, New York. The borders consist of an old-fashioned variety of mostly flowering perennials that are organized by hue (see Figure 27). Vines are presently only within the Newbold Walled Garden and include wisteria and five-leaf akebia that grow on the stone walls and over the arched gate openings (Figure 28). There was historically vines on the south side of Bellefield House, English ivy on the New Garage, vines on Stone Cottage, and grape arbors along the walking path. It is not known whether Farrand's design for a wild garden around the perimeter of the Newbold Walled Garden was realized. Existing flowering dogwood, tree-lilac, and spirea shrubs could be remnants.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Bellefield Main Entrance Drive Allée	92645	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
Bellefield Grounds Turfgrass	205160	Contributing			Asset	46617	No
Bellefield Orchard	92647	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
Bellefield South Boundary Trees (also Springwood CLI)	205161	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
Crooke Family Cemetery Perimeter Trees	205162	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
East Lawn Trees	205163	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No

Bellefield
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historical Site

Gravel Walkway (Walking Path) Fruit Tree Allée	205164	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
Gravel Walkway (Walking Path) Tree and Shrub Allée	92648	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
Lilac Walk Shrubs	205165	Contributing					No
Newbold Walled Garden Elm	205166	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
Newbold Walled Garden Flower Borders	205167	Contributing			Asset	1423368	No
Newbold Walled Garden Hemlock Hedges	205168	Contributing			Asset	1423371	No
Newbold Walled Garden Shrubs	205169	Contributing			Asset	1423379	No
Newbold Walled Garden Turfgrass	205170	Contributing			Asset	1423379	No
Newbold Walled Garden Vines	205171	Contributing			Asset	1423368	No
Plot E / Post Road Border (white pine) (portion)	205172	Contributing			Asset	1423475	No
Post Road Hemlock Hedge	92644	Contributing			Asset	142376	No
Service Area White Pine Grove	205173	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
South Boundary Road Allée	205174	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
Stone Cottage Road Allée	205175	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
Stone Cottage Road Norway Spruce Row	205176	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
West Lawn Trees	205177	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
Wild Garden Trees and Shrubs	205178	Contributing			Asset	1423474	No
Boxwood Maze Shrubs	205179	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1423477	No
FDR Drive Screen Plantings	205180	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Stone House Foundation Shrubs	205181	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wallace Center Visitor Parking Lot Trees and Shrubs	205182	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Bellefield House Foundation Shrubs	205183	Undetermined			Location	60445	No
Service Area Hemlock-Spruce Row	205184	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 23. Specimen oak trees (right) in the east lawn looking southwest showing view of Bellefield House. Some of the trees in the background are part of an allée along the main entrance drive. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 24. White pine groves and the sheared hemlock hedge along the Post Road looking southwest with the FDR Library and national historic site entrance to the Wallace Center at right, 2019. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 25. The allée of maple trees along the main entrance drive looking west from the Post Road at the stone gate piers that terminate the Post Road stone walls. At right is the grass trace of Stone Cottage Road that shares part of the same allée, and FDR Drive, the current park entry-exit road. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 26. The tree and shrub allée remnants along the walking path at the rear of Bellefield House looking east. Note that the walk aligned with the steps to the wrought-iron porch, now partly covered by a shrub. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 27. The Newbold Walled Garden showing sheared hemlock hedges, flower borders, gravel walks, and turf looking south. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 28. The Newbold Walled Garden showing vines on the stone walls and the arched opening with wood gate, looking west. (SUNY ESF, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Condition (to 1916): A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. At the close of the 18th century, the Johnston family built Bellefield House toward the center of the river terrace facing the Post Road. From the Post Road, there was most likely a view of the house across the front (east) lawn that was framed by an allée of trees along the u-shaped entrance drive. While there were most likely broad views toward the Hudson given that much of the land was cleared for agriculture, the house and landscape were not designed to capture these views. By the mid-19th century, newly-developing river estates in Dutchess County often positioned the main residences at the edge of the river terrace to take advantage of river views, but Bellefield House remained somewhat isolated from these picturesque attributes of the landscape. The Boorman family may have rectified this in ca. 1850 by building a Gothic Revival-style cottage (Bellefield Cottage) along Stone Cottage Road at the edge of the river terrace to take advantage of the river views. By the late 19th century, the woods on the terrace bank and lowlands (present Rogers Land) had matured and most likely blocked views toward the river. The Newbold family maintained a small clearing on the terrace bank at end of the west field to retain a view that took in the highlands on the west bank of the Hudson River. With the renovation of Bellefield House in 1911, the Newbolds may have redefined the view of the house from the Post Road through replacement of the low stone wall with a sheared hemlock hedge. They most likely intended this to be a tall hedge that screened views of the house from the Post Road, which was becoming increasingly busy with automobile traffic. Both the Vanderbilts and Roosevelts planted borders of white pine trees along the Post Road during this time to screen their estates from the Post Road. Once inside the main gates, there was still a view of Bellefield House across the east lawn through the understory of the allée along the main entrance drive. In her design of the formal garden in 1912, Beatrix Jones Farrand made use of a vista from the living room terrace south along the axis of the garden that was exaggerated in length due to the graduated size of the three garden rooms.

Evaluation:

Views and vistas are part of the historic character of the Bellefield landscape but have been diminished since the historic period due to lack of management and development of the Wallace Center in 2003. After the end of the historic period in 1916, the Newbold-Morgan family maintained the hemlock hedge along the Post Road at a height that screened views into the property from the Post Road. By the time the NPS acquired Bellefield in 1975, the viewshed opening in the woods on the river terrace bank was beginning to close in through natural succession. Today, the hemlock hedge continues to screen views of Bellefield House from the Post Road, but inside the gates, there is a framed view of the house (see Figure 23). However, since the drive is not an active entrance, visitors do not experience this view except for those hiking west on the Hyde Park Trail. The west view has been lost due to growth of woods, although in winter an outline of the highlands across the river is still visible through the bare branches. The location of the HVAC equipment for the Wallace Center intrudes into this area. The vista along the axis of the Newbold Walled Garden remains and was reinforced with rehabilitation of the garden hedges and flower borders beginning in the 1990s.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
East View of Bellefield House	205203	Contributing					No
West View Across Hudson River (Obstructed)	205204	Contributing					No
Vista through Newbold Walled Garden	205205	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Historic Condition (to 1916):
Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation. The Bellefield landscape was developed on a river terrace (plateau) characterized by deep and well-drained soils well suited to cultivation. Bellefield shared this terrace with Springwood (the Home) and the J.R. Roosevelt Place to the south. Along the western boundary, the land dropped in elevation to rougher land that extended west to the Hudson River. A creek (Big Cove Creek, with Rogers Fish Pond) ran west of the foot of this bank (outside Bellefield CLI area). The Bellefield landscape during the historic period was entirely managed except for hardwoods forest along the terrace bank that was part of the woods of the Rogers Estate and extension of the Lower Woods at Springwood. The woods were most likely characterized by northern red oak, sugar maple, sweet birch, chestnut oak, and eastern hemlock, and there may have been American chestnut prior to spread of Chestnut Blight beginning in the 1910s. A managed gap in these woods at the Bellefield west field allowed views west across the Hudson River.

Evaluation:
Since 1916, natural systems in the Bellefield landscape have remained limited to the landform of the river terrace and the hardwoods forest along the western boundary of the property (Figure 21). These woods remain part of the Lower Woods at Springwood and the Rogers Land tract (acquired by FDR in 1935). The area of these woods historically maintained to provide an opening for views across the Hudson River has been lost to natural succession (see Views and Vistas). Aside from this change, the character of the woods has changed due to loss of American chestnut trees, the spread of invasive species (especially in the former viewshed clearing), and increase in deer browsing that may have changed the forest understory.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Lower Woods (portion)	205148	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. Natural systems and features in the Bellefield landscape showing the edge of the Lower Woods along the western boundary of the property, looking southwest along the visitor parking lot. The historic viewshed opening was near the blooming ailanthus tree in the center of the photograph. The grassy shaded ground at right is used as a picnic area. (SUNY ESF, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Historic Condition (to 1916):

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction. The earliest documented use of the Bellefield landscape was funeral use associated with the Crooke family's establishment of a burial plot on the property by ca. 1793. The remainder of the property at the time was most likely used for agriculture, and a road provided access to the Hudson River. Residential use was introduced with construction of Bellefield House in 1795–1796 (although the property had previously been known by the Crooke family as the Old House Lot for an undetermined reason), and remained the dominant use throughout the historic period, along with related service and agricultural uses. Bellefield was a permanent residence for the Johnston family through 1820 and became a seasonal country estate for the Boorman family beginning in 1843 (prior owners may have also used it as a seasonal home). Bellefield remained a seasonal country estate through the remainder of the historic period.

Evaluation:

Since 1916, use of the Bellefield landscape has changed from private residential to a public park with government operations. Addition of the Wallace Center and associated parking lot and entrance drive reflect a continuation of public uses that had been introduced in 1975 but resulted in significant change in character to the Bellefield landscape. The other park uses, including administrative offices in Bellefield House and maintenance operations in the service area, are overall compatible with the landscape's historic character.

The Newbold-Morgan family maintained the residential use of Bellefield as a seasonal country place for six decades after the end of the historic period in 1916. For a brief time in 1939, government operations were introduced with Camp Morgan, a temporary facility set up in the west field to house security personnel who protected the Queen and King of England during their visit to the Roosevelt Estate. No above-ground trace of Camp Morgan remains. Military operations were introduced to Bellefield in 1942 when it became part of the secured area in and around the Roosevelt Estate to protect FDR during World War II. No known above-ground remnants of this use, which included phone lines and guard booths, remain at Bellefield. By the 1960s, the Morgan family was not maintaining the Bellefield landscape to the high level it had been during the historic period, and remaining garden plantings largely disappeared after the passing of Mary Newbold Morgan in 1969. When her son, Gerald Morgan, Jr. sold the 23.41-acre core of Bellefield to the National Park Service in 1975, he retained a right-of-way across it to access Bellefield Cottage and Stone Cottage Road that remained on his property (today owned by Scenic Hudson). The NPS at the time also acquired a right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road west of Bellefield as part of Gerald Morgan's donation of that 52-acre property (Rogers Land). The park introduced public and administrative uses to Bellefield, including gathering areas, trails, and picnic areas, and converted the house to administrative offices and the service area to a park maintenance facility, but overall, these uses did not alter the historic character of the landscape. The park maintained the landscape but did not restore missing garden beds and did not interpret its history to the public. This changed for the Newbold Walled Garden following its rehabilitation by the Beatrix Farrand Garden Association in the late 1990s. Park uses became more conspicuous in the landscape with the construction of the Wallace Center, visitor parking lot, and new entry-exit road (FDR Drive) in 2003–2004.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Wallace Center Picnic Area	205156	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1323469	No
Parking Lot Picnic Area	205157	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1323469	No
Tract 01-120 (private right of way)	205158	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Tract 01-134 (Wallace Center)	205159	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic: Cultural Traditions

Historic Condition (to 1916):

Cultural traditions are the practices that have influenced the development of the landscape in terms of land use, patterns of land division, building forms, stylistic preferences, and the use of materials. Bellefield is on the ancestral homeland of the Algonquian-speaking Wappinger people, who were displaced by European colonizer-settlers in the 17th and 18th centuries. The topography, Hudson River, and native flora figured prominently into their cultural life. Early Dutch and British settlers in the region brought their own cultural traditions that shaped the development of agriculture and buildings. Bellefield was part of the Crooke family's property, which the family called Crum Elbow, a Dutch name that most likely referred to the adjacent bend in the Hudson River. No subsequent owners are known to have maintained any linkages to Dutch culture in the Bellefield landscape. The Newbold family was part of a tradition associated with the wealthy elite of New York City society, who established seasonal country estates along the east bank of the Hudson River beginning in the mid-19th century. The Newbold family established a country place in the Town of Poughkeepsie in 1861 and Thomas Newbold acquired Bellefield as his family country place in 1885. He and his family maintained the Bellefield landscape and took interest in its early development during the late 18th century. In remodeling Bellefield House in the early 20th century, they retained the core of the original house and remodeled it in a related style, the Colonial Revival. The Newbolds also added three new outbuildings that were in a similar style.

Evaluation:

Cultural traditions of the Wappinger people disappeared from the landscape prior to development of the existing cultural landscape in the 18th century. Cultural traditions associated with river estates in Dutchess County are still evident in the landscape through its buildings and overall layout but are not present in the current public uses of the property.

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic Condition (to 1916):

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). The natural landform of the lower river terrace, including its bank formed by the drop in elevation to the lowlands extending to the Hudson River on the west, shaped the Bellefield landscape's development. The level ground provided prime land for lawns, gardens, and agricultural fields, and the terrace bank allowed for views west across the Hudson River to the highlands along its west bank. No known major topography changes to the natural terrace were undertaken, except for cut and fill undertaken around 1751 when Stone Cottage Road was built through the terrace bank (outside current Bellefield limits).

Evaluation:

There were historically no built topographic features in the Bellefield landscape, but the natural terrace remains a defining characteristic. There have been no major topographic changes since the end of the historic period in 1916. Minor grading and excavation were undertaken for construction of the Wallace Center, visitor parking lot, and entrance/exit road in 2003.

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Historic Condition (to 1916):

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Only sites evaluated in approved National Register documentation are identified in this report. During the historic period through 1916, there were no known above-ground ruins maintained in the Bellefield landscape, reflective of its well-tended character. Buildings and structures that were demolished, including a greenhouse in the west lawn/west field and a stable in the service area, were cleared of all above-ground remnants. The only above-ground indications of subsurface remains were the gravestones in the Crooke family cemetery that marked three known individual graves: Ann Broome (Broom) (1856), Gabriel William Ludlow Broom (1856), and Sarah Broom (1844). One gravestone dating to 1813 marked multiple remains of the Crooke family, probably indicating numerous prior unmarked interments in the cemetery dating to at least Charles Crooke II's interment in 1772.

Evaluation:

The Crooke Family Cemetery interments remain within the cemetery walls, but the exact location and number of interments has not been documented. The headstones were removed prior to NPS ownership to the basement of Bellefield House and were reinstalled by NPS after 1975, but the original locations were not known.

According to the National Register, there is one documented, historically significant archaeological site within the Bellefield landscape that dates to pre-Newbold ownership, most likely during Boorman family use of Bellefield as a country estate. Identified as the Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus (ASMIS #HOFR00001.00), the site was identified and partially excavated as part of planning for construction of the Wallace Center in 2003. The site comprised two cobble-filled French drains; a shallow cellar hole containing quantities of unglazed terra cotta pottery, nails, and window glass underlain by a fieldstone and cobble drainage system; an intact brick cistern with articulated drainpipes; and a symmetrical series of post molds possibly associated with the cypress wood support elements for the structure. Based on a review of the archival and archeological data, the greenhouse is believed to date from 1844–1885 and likely comprised a wood, glass, and cast-iron central hall oriented on a north–south axis with forcing stoves flanking either side. The southern portion of the greenhouse locus was completely excavated in advance of the Wallace Center construction, but the northern portion of the site remains intact and untested. The greenhouse site also contained a substantial button and faunal assemblage that hints at the development of a button-making cottage industry at Bellefield and could contribute important information in the area of Social History concerning the transition from strictly agrarian to small-scale industrial pursuits in the region. (NR 2014: Sec.7: 18 and Sec.8: 31)

Archaeological investigation has the potential to reveal additional information about the history of the Bellefield landscape, in particular the extent of the flower and vegetable gardens at the rear of the property, outside of disturbance caused by construction of the park entry/exit road and visitor parking lot.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Bellefield Mansion Complex Greenhouse Locus	205218	Contributing		HOFR 00001.001			No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 7

Next Assessment Due Date: 07/18/2030

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/18/2023

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Bellefield landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition. Overall, the grounds around Bellefield House, including the Newbold Walled Garden, show a high level of care that is characteristic of the historic period. The service area, which no longer serves as a primary park maintenance area, also exhibits a well-maintained character without accumulation of park vehicles, grounds materials, and excess supplies that had formerly characterized the area at the time of the prior condition assessment. The exteriors of all historic buildings are in good condition. The change in condition from fair in 2005 and 2011 to good has been due in part to the increased visibility of the Bellefield landscape to the public following the opening of the Wallace Center in 2004.

Condition issues that remain in the Bellefield landscape include deer browsing on the Post Road hemlock hedge and in the hemlocks surrounding the Crooke Family Cemetery; deterioration of the grave markers, grave marker remnants, and stone wall at the Crooke Family Cemetery; lack of maintenance at the cold frames; loss of the gravel surface of the walking path; decline and loss of shrubs along the walking path allée; and obstruction of the west view to the Hudson River due to natural succession. Invasive plants are founding the edges of the woods, and pests and disease are impacting certain plants.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/21/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed as part of a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update will occur in FY 2022.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/02/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

In consultation with Dave Hayes, Natural Resource Program Manager at the park, and with concurrence from the Superintendent, the Bellefield landscape is currently in fair condition. The definition of "fair" is as follows: "indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition."

The 2005 CLI for Bellefield noted that the site retained its overall integrity under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A as a country home, displayed some degree of each of the aspects of integrity under Criterion C in the area of architecture, and displayed all aspects of integrity under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture (CLI, pages 29-30). The rationale for the "fair" evaluation was described as follows: "Many of Bellefield's landscape features are stable but several are in need of stabilization or even replacement. Some of the vegetation has continually been replaced in kind, while some individual plants have been lost and not replaced. Some of the structures within the landscape, particularly the mansion, are in need of repair" (CLI, page 3). The CLI also identified four specific impacts: the poor condition of the plants and gravel path in the walking allee, the deteriorated condition of the headstones in the Crooke family graveyard, the fair to poor condition of orchard trees northwest of the mansion, and the missing enclosures at the hot beds (cold frames) (CLI, pages 67-68).

According to the PMIS database, the service roads and parking were rehabilitated in 2004 (PMIS 20623) and the entrance loop (Route 407) and parking areas (903A, 903B) are scheduled for work in 2014 and 2018 (PMIS 147603,147606). Funding for planning and construction of an improved parking facility that is sensitive to the visitor experience, visitor safety, and the cultural landscape has also been requested (PMIS 160547). There is a project to replace the missing roofs at the cold frames (PMIS163085) and the project to "Rehab/Restore Home, Grounds, & Outbuilding Bellefield Landscape" (PMIS 17631). Also, the database indicates funding for phases 1 and 2 of Cultural Landscape Report has been approved (PMIS 119911).

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 05/05/2005

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1999

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Walking Allee:
The "walking allee" extending from the rear of the mansion was an important feature of Bellefield's rear lawn and gardens. The overall character of the allee is diminished by the loss of many of its plants and the existing plants becoming overgrown. The maintained gravel path within the allee is nearly lost. The allee is need of additional attention to prune existing plants and replace those lost. The gravel path should also be stabilized. While the allee is in poor condition, its original form is still evident and further loss of its character can be stopped.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Walking Allee:
The "walking allee" extending from the rear of the mansion was an important feature of Bellefield's rear lawn and gardens. The overall character of the allee is diminished by the loss of many of its plants and the existing plants becoming overgrown. The maintained gravel path within the allee is nearly lost. The allee is need of additional attention to prune existing plants and replace those lost. The gravel path should also be stabilized. While the allee is in poor condition, its original form is still evident and further loss of its character can be stopped.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Decline and loss of shrubs in the walking path allée; Loss of gravel surface on the walking path; deterioration of the Crooke family cemetery wall and headstones (erosion, exposure, out of alignment); weeds and loss of glazed sash at the cold frames.

Date Identified: 07/18/2023

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Crooke Family Graveyard:
The Crooke family graveyard, adjacent to the pump house, has existed on the property since the late 1700s. Many of the headstones are deteriorated as a result of exposure to the elements. In addition, some are displaced and others are leaning and sinking. Appropriate efforts should be made to retain the location of the stones and prevent further damage.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Crooke Family Graveyard:
The Crooke family graveyard, adjacent to the pump house, has existed on the property since the late 1700s. Many of the headstones are deteriorated as a result of exposure to the elements. In addition, some are displaced and others are leaning and sinking. Appropriate efforts should be made to retain the location of the stones and prevent further damage.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Hemlock Woolly Adelgid is impacting aged hemlocks in the maintained grounds and is also a threat to hemlock hedges. Emerald Ash Borer and Spotted Lantern Fly are posing a threat to both managed and natural vegetation. Deer browsing is impacting hemlock hedge along the Post Road and around the Crooke Family Cemetery.

Date Identified: 07/18/2023

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Prior to NPS acquisition, woods along the western edge of Bellefield began to grow in the former viewshed clearing, obstructing the historic view to the highlands along the west bank of the Hudson River.

Date Identified: 07/18/2023

Type of Impact: Removal/Replacement

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Orchard:
The small orchard northwest of the mansion is a combination of historic and contemporary replacement trees. Several historic trees have been replaced as necessary. The remaining historic trees are in fair to poor condition and may need replacement in the near future.

Entry Drive Allee:
The allee enclosing the entry drive is of great importance to the historic character of the property. Trees within the drive have, for the most part, been replaced in kind as needed. It is imperative that trees within this allee be continually replaced as needed to ensure the allee's continued existence.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Removal/Replacement

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Orchard:
The small orchard northwest of the mansion is a combination of historic and contemporary replacement trees. Several historic trees have been replaced as necessary. The remaining historic trees are in fair to poor condition and may need replacement in the near future.

Entry Drive Allee:
The allee enclosing the entry drive is of great importance to the historic character of the property. Trees within the drive have, for the most part, been replaced in kind as needed. It is imperative that trees within this allee be continually replaced as needed to ensure the allee's continued existence.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Hot Beds:
The only remaining portions of the hot beds are the concrete bases. The top enclosures no longer exist. The extant structures should be preserved.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Hot Beds:
The only remaining portions of the hot beds are the concrete bases. The top enclosures no longer exist. The extant structures should be preserved.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Invasive plants including Oriental bittersweet, Japanese knotweed, grape, Japanese silt grass, multiflora rose, ailanthus, and barberry are altering native woods along the western edge of Bellefield.

Date Identified: 07/18/2023

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report Parts 1 and 2

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

Treatment of the Bellefield landscape is addressed in the approved 2010 “General Management Plan for Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.” The GMP identifies Bellefield as the “park support zone,” and Rehabilitation as the overall treatment. The GMP states that resource management will focus on rehabilitating cultural landscapes to enhance the historic character of the properties and perpetuate historic land uses, while allowing for compatible alterations that support educational or utilitarian purposes. Planning specific to Bellefield includes rehabilitating the wild garden surrounding the Newbold Walled Garden, minimizing the visual impact of park support functions on the Bellefield landscape, and enhancing access to park headquarters at Bellefield House. (GMP 2010, in CLR 2012: 232)

Detailed treatment recommendations are in the 2012 “Cultural Landscape Report for Bellefield.” The CLR describes a treatment philosophy that calls for rehabilitating the Bellefield landscape to preserve the setting of Springwood (Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt), and to manage the landscape outside of the Wallace Center development toward its character as developed through 1941 prior to U.S. entry in World War II (after the period of significance for Bellefield ending in 1916). The year 1941 was chosen to be consistent with the treatment date for the adjacent Springwood landscape (see “Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood, Volume II”). The intent of this treatment philosophy is to maintain or reestablish many of the domestic qualities of the landscape, as well as accommodate park and visitor needs. There are few known changes in the character of the Bellefield landscape between 1916 and 1941. (CLR 2012: 233)

Key treatment tasks for the rehabilitation of the Bellefield landscape include resurfacing and narrowing the main entrance drive, reestablishing the gravel walking path, planting the wild garden, and interpreting extant structures and features. The treatment for the Newbold Walled Garden and surrounding wild garden has been based on similar projects in the region also designed by Farrand. Without the complete set of plans for the garden, additional analysis suggests elements that she used in other garden designs and may have intended for the Newbold family. Gardens such as the Straight, Paige, and Whitney gardens in New York and the Milliken and Scott garden in Maine provide examples of planting design, natural gardens, lawn, stone pathways, and materials characteristic of Beatrix Farrand designs. (CLR 2012: 7)

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Uschold, David, Gina Bellavia, and Laurie Matthews	Cultural Landscape Inventory for Bellefield	2005	NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation			
Sears, John F., and John Auwaerter	"FDR and the Land: Historic Resource Study for the Roosevelt Estate"	2011	NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation			
National Park Service	"General Management Plan, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites"	2010	National Park Service Northeast Region			
Kline, Laura J. et al. Public Archeology Lab	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site	2014	NPS National Register Program			
Holder, Kirsten	"Cultural Landscape Report for Bellefield"	2012	NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation			

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Oral Interview: Randolph Traudt. February 11, 1973.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Randolph Traudt (Bellefield employee 1926-56) was interviewed in 1973 by HOFR Park Technician Leon Froats. The interview covers various topics from the landscape to the interior of the structures.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Oral Interview: Randolph Traudt. May 21, 1975.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Randolph Traudt (Bellefield employee 1926-56) was interviewed in 1975 by HOFR Park Technician Leon Froats. The interview (second interview of Traudt) covers various topics from the landscape to the interior of the structures.

